
FINAL REPORT

**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
(LARAP)**

**PATIMBAN ACCESS TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN
SUBANG REGENCY**



May 2022

**DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SEA TRANSPORTATION
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION**

**DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HIGHWAY
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DEFINITION OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Appraisal Agency
APBD	Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget/ <i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah</i>
APBN	State Budget/ <i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara</i>
BAL	Basic Agrarian Law
BAPPEDA	Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level/ <i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i>
BPD	Village Consultative Body/ <i>Badan Permusyawaratan Desa</i>
BPHTB	Land and Building Title Acquisition Fee/ <i>Bea Perolehan Hak Atas Tanah dan Bangunan</i>
BPL	Below the Poverty Line
BPN	National Land Agency/ <i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i>
COI	Corridor of Impact
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DGST	Directorate General of Sea Transportation
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	Displaced Person
DPPT	Land Acquisition Planning Documents/ <i>Dokumen Perencanaan Pengadaan Tanah</i>
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment/ <i>AMDAL</i>
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
GOI	Government of Indonesia
HH	Household
HUP	Market General Price/ <i>Harga Umum Pasar</i>
IEC	Information of Education Central
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KEPI	Indonesian Appraiser Code of Ethics/ <i>Kode Etik Penilai Indonesia</i>
Km	Kilometer
LA	<i>Land Acquisition</i>
LARAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan

LRP	Livelihood Restoration Program
MAPPI	Indonesian Society of Appraisers/ <i>Masyarakat Profesi Penilai Indonesia</i>
NJOP	Tax Object Sale Value/ <i>Nilai Jual Objek Pajak</i>
NTP	Notice To Proceed
BPHTB	Acquisition Cost of Land and Building Rights/ <i>Biaya Perolehan Hak Atas Tanah dan Bangunan</i>
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PLN	<i>Perusahaan Listrik Negara</i> /State Electricity Company
PNBP	Non-Tax State Revenue/ <i>Pendapatan Negara Bukan Pajak</i>
PPAT	Registrar of Land Titles/ <i>Pejabat Pembuat Akta Tanah</i>
PUPR	Public Works and Public Housing/ <i>Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat</i>
RAPBD	Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget Plan/ <i>Rencana Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah</i>
RCS	Replacement Cost Study
RIP	Development Master Plan/ <i>Rencana Induk Pembangunan</i>
RTD	Affected Households/ <i>Rumah Tangga Terkena Dampak</i>
SES	<i>Socio Economic Survey</i>
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
SP2LP	Approval Letter for Determining Project Location/ <i>Surat Persetujuan Penentuan Lokasi Proyek</i>
SPI	Indonesian Valuation Standard (<i>Standar Penilaian Indonesia</i>)
SPPT	Tax Return Payable Letter/ <i>Surat Pemberitahuan Pajak Terhutang</i>
TOR	Term Of Reference
WB	<i>World Bank</i>
WTD	Affected People/ <i>Warga Terkena Dampak</i>

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected People/Eligible Parties	Refers to a person or group of people, indigenous peoples, private or government institutions who are physically displaced (relocated, losing residential land, or losing residences) and/or economically displaced (losing land assets, access to assets, sources of income, or livelihoods) caused by i) land acquisition; ii) restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The affected people are the parties who control or own the object of land acquisition.
Census of Affected People	Census is a tally of the number of displaced persons regardless of whether the land ownership status is certified or not. The aim of the census is to accurately record the number of displaced persons and to make an inventory of their losses completed according to the DMS (Detailed Measurement Survey). A census describes the affected/displaced people, their livelihoods and their losses as a result of the project.
Replacement or Compensation Fee	An amount of money in cash or in goods given to replace an asset in its existing condition, without taking into account transaction costs or depreciation, at market value, or the nearest applicable equivalent, at the time of payment of compensation.
Construction Work Zone	Construction Work Zone (CWZ) is a specific area defined during detailed design and clearly identified in the updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) which will divide the project site in an easy overlay form for construction implementation.
Corridor of Impact	Areas affected by civil works in the construction of the Patimban Access Toll Road. The corridor of impact is very important in two respects, namely: (a) Legally it is an area where affected households are entitled to compensation and other measures for the loss of land, buildings and jobs and livelihoods and (b) Operationally it is an approved area/regional boundaries for the

implementation of development activities.

Cut off Date	<p>The cut-off date for project eligibility coincides with the date when the Land Acquisition Implementation Team publishes the detailed measurement survey results in public places, for example, village offices.</p> <p>The Cut-off date sets the deadline for determining the eligibility of residents and/or assets within the project area. If they are affected, they are entitled to compensation for the affected assets, including any necessary rehabilitation measures to help them improve or at least maintain their pre-project standard of living, income capacity and production levels. Those who enter the project area, or subproject, after the deadline date are not entitled to compensation or other assistance. The Cut-off date will be informed to the entitled parties and other stakeholders.</p>
Detailed Measurement Survey	<p>Using detailed design drawings, this survey involves finalizing and/or validating the results of the inventory of losses, severity of impacts, list of affected/displaced people made at the stage of preparation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP). The final cost of land acquisition and resettlement will be determined after a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). Updates will be carried out during the implementation stage of land acquisition, carried out by a land acquisition team led by the National Land Agency/Land Office.</p>
<i>Eminent Domain</i>	<p>The right of the state to use its full power to free up land for the development of the public interest. National laws and regulations specify which public agencies have the privilege to apply the eminent domain.</p>
Entitlement	<p>Refers to the provisions for compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced/entitled residents in accordance with their respective eligibility.</p>
Entitled Parties	<p>The party who controls or owns the object of land acquisition.</p>

Impact	The level of social and economic impact caused by the implementation of an activity. In land acquisition/resettlement, the level of impact will be determined by (a) the scope of economic loss and physical displacement/relocation; and (b) vulnerability of the affected people/entitled parties. Impact can be positive or negative.
Impact Indicator	Impacts arising from the benefits obtained from the results of the activity. New impact indicators can be identified in the medium and long term. Impact indicators show the rationale for why activities are carried out, describe macro aspects of activity implementation, activity objectives both sectorally and in a wider/relevant context.
Income Restoration	Rehabilitation of income sources and productive livelihoods of severely affected people and vulnerable affected/displaced people, to enable them to earn income levels equal to or, if possible, better than those obtained prior to land acquisition and resettlement.
Loss Inventory	List of assets as initial record of assets affected or lost during the preparation of LARAP (Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan) in which all fixed assets (eg, land used for settlement, trade, agriculture, residential units, stalls and shops; secondary structures such as fences, graves, wells, food crops and live trees that have commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihoods within the impact corridor area are identified, measured, identified by owners, accurately located, and calculated. The severity of the impact on the assets and the severity of the impact on the livelihoods and productive capacities of the affected people/entitled parties are also determined.
Land Acquisition	The activity of providing land by providing compensation and other measures for loss in a proper manner and according to replacement costs to the entitled party and reducing adverse social impacts due to the project. Land acquisition and

resettlement are carried out not on their own or voluntarily for the benefit of the project.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)	A time-bound work plan with a specific budget, setting out the object and strategy of land acquisition and resettlement, resettlement entitlements, activities and responsibilities, monitoring of resettlement, and evaluation of resettlement.
Land Acquisition Object	Land, above ground and underground space, buildings, plants, other objects related to land, or other losses that can be valued
Relocation	Physical relocation of residents/people who are displaced from their residences, assets, and/or business activities that are in the impact corridor prior to the project.
Relocation Assistance	Assistance given to people who are physically displaced due to a project. Assistance includes transportation, transitional assistance (food, shelter, social services) provided to displaced persons in connection with their displacement.
Resettlement	Involuntary displacement of people from their homes, assets, jobs and livelihoods within the project impact corridor.
Vulnerable Group	Specific groups that may suffer more or face more risk of being excluded from the project, including: i) female-headed households, ii) household heads with disabilities, iii) households that fall below the poverty indicator, and iv) elderly household heads.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Indonesian government has planned Patimban Port Access Toll Road development, connecting Cipali Toll Road with Patimban Port. This project is expected to reduce the logistics costs burden, reduce the traffic congestion at Pantura road section, and facilitate the logistics road flow to Patimban Port. It is also expected to support export and import activities for cars at Patimban Port *car terminal* which is officially inaugurated by President Jokowi on December 20th, 2021. This project is also a part of the development plan of West Java Province in the future by building the connectivity of Patimban Port with industrial areas, economic areas, urban areas, and surrounding rural areas.

The planned location of Patimban Port Access Toll Road is in Subang Regency, West Java Province, the land requirements is in accordance with the *basic design* from Directorate General of Highways covering an area of 340.038 hectares, appropriate with *ROW Plan* Result of Feasibility Study along 37,05 Km starting from STA Km 0 + 000 on Cipali Toll Road, Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy sub-district and ending at STA Km 37 + 050 located in Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-district, crossing ten (10) sub-districts and twenty (20) villages in Subang Regency.

To realize Patimban Port Access Toll Road development plan, LARAP study or land acquisition plan document is needed as the basis in making decisions for the land acquisition activities implementation for the related parties, in this case the Directorate General of Highways Ministry of PUPR (Public Works and Housing). LARAP study is aimed to: (1) As an effort to mitigate the negative impacts of land acquisition activities, so the affected people will not experience a decrease in their standard of living; (2) Improve or at least significantly restore, the livelihoods of all displaced resident compared with the pre-project level of life; (3) Improving the quality of life of the poor and vulnerable groups; (4) Provide opportunities for

the affected people to participate in the development process; (5) Obtaining data on the land ownership, buildings and growing plants, and detailed information needed for the implementation of land acquisition for Patimban Access Toll Road development; (6) Carry out the first stage of socialization to the affected people to as the activity plan announcement, equalizing perceptions and getting initial input from the affected people, as well as delivering the *cutoff date* or time to determine the affected people when the asset and socio-economic survey is carried out; The second stage of socialization is carried out to convey the asset and socio-economic data collection results to the affected people; Prepare general direction/proposal of resettlement plan for the affected people who are relocated.

LARAP document preparation refers to the provisions of Land Acquisition Planning Document (DPPT) as stated in the Regulation Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning of Republic Indonesia Number 19 of 2021 concerning Provisions for the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning Land Acquisition implementation for Development in the Public Interest and LARAP Document preparation based on JICA's Safeguard Policy.

Based on Law No. 2 of 2012 and Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021, the land acquisition process must pay attention to its principles, they are: (1) the land acquisition process must pay attention to the land availability, an understanding about the land social functions and the funding guarantees in land acquisition existence (2) Guaranteed the community rights of land, where The compensation system is carried out fairly and transparently by using independent appraisers, involving the community in the land acquisition stages and preparing the Institution to accommodate and resolve objections in the land acquisition and compensation process (3) There is clarity of time determination and compensation that refers to the value when determining the location to prevent community speculation and guarantee the community rights to the land .

Based on the survey results it is known that: (1) The affected land total area is 340, 038 Ha with 2.375 plots, consist of paddy fields, gardens, ponds, and built/settled land; (2) The land ownership status consists the land owned by community or private with an area of 247,648 Ha, land owned by the state 24,632 Ha, the land owned by foundations/religious institution 0,581 Ha, private land 31,810 Ha and HGU land 35,366 Ha; (3) The most extensive land use is Paddy fields area 216.51 Ha, followed by garden with an area of 40.63 Ha. The rest are: Sugarcane/PG Plantation 35.37 Ha, yard land 26.00 Ha; (4) The affected buildings are 543 buildings, consist of 469 permanent buildings, 27 semi-permanent buildings, and 47 non-permanent buildings; (5) Social facilities affected are 0.145 Ha and public facilities are 19,479 Ha; (6) The most affected plants that is planted by the community are: hard crops (wood): bamboo, rubber and mahogany. The most planted fruit crops are: banana, mango and rambutan . The most planted annual crops are: paddy, sugar cane and lemongrass.

Socio-economic survey show that (1) The peoples average age is in the age range of 40-60 years, with more males than females and most of them are married. (2) Most of the family heads are from Sundanese ethnicity and they have a normal physical condition. (3) The Affected people majority is having a low education (they dont go to school or only graduated from elementary school), however there are some people is having a higher education level at academies or universities; (4) Most of the affected people work as farmers by cultivating Paddy fieldss and gardens; (5) The affected people also have other jobs as an agricultural products colector, traders and farm workers; (6) affected family members besides working as the farm workers, they work as factory employees, shop employees, traders and civil servants; (7) Family members living with the head of the family, ranging from 3-4 people with status as wife, child, son-in-law or granddaughter, (8) The number of families living in one house is mostly two families; (9) The number of working family members from the affected people average is between 1 – 2 people; (10) The affected people total family income is between Rp. 2.000.000,- up to Rp. 4,000,000,-. (11) Only a small number of affected people (20%) able to allocate their income for saving, both land owners, tenants and workers. Most of the family's income is used

for consumption needs for food, clothing, house maintenance, health, education, communication, transportation and savings.

Affected people perception to the land acquisition activities impact, they think it will lead to the decrease of agricultural area, uncomfortable living area and their income in the new places is decrease. The affected people interest to get involved in the project activities is caused by (1) the desire to receive compensation in order to overcome income reduction; (2) getting additional income. Meanwhile the affected people who refuse to get involved in the project implementation are caused by (1) having a permanent job, (2) feeling old and living outside the city. The affected people involvement in the project implementation are: (1) construction workers, (2) as the construction experts, (3) opening stalls around the project area.

The assistance form that is expected by the affected people from the project implementers is training that can help to improve their economic condition. The forms of training needed are: (1) Training to improve agricultural cultivation with the help of production facilities and equipment; (2) Livestock cultivation by providing seeds and assistance; (3) Training on processing agricultural products by providing capital and tools.

Related to the information received about the project existence, many affected people know the project plan from the official information: (1) village and sub-district officials; (2) project employees; and (3) village meetings. Regarding the project existence, most of the affected people stated that they agreed Patimban Access Toll Road development plan.

The information dissemination about the project, can be carried out through socialization, the activities are expected to be implemented as follows: (1) Socialization is carried out in a face-to-face form by inviting all related parties and the community around the project location; (2) Invite the representatives of project-affected people and (3) Disseminate information through brochures to the residents and parties related to the project Acquisition plan. Furthermore,

regarding the socialization venue, the affected people hopes that it can be carried out in (1) Village Offices; (2) Mosques and (3) The community leader's houses. For the implementation time, most of the affected people chose to be held in the morning at 08.00 - 12.00 WIB, in the afternoon at 13.00 - 15.00 WIB or 13.00 - 17.00 WIB. Meanwhile, the information expected from the socialization is (1) the aims and objectives of the project development plan; (2) Project site plan and (3) Compensation appraisal of community assets affected by the project.

The problems that usually emerge during the construction activities are (1) the roads jammed due to the project materials piles; (2) Increasing the accidents number and (3) Increase respiratory disorders. The affected people also mention there are several problems that must be considered also emerge when the construction activities are completed, (1) the number of accidents is increasing; (2) The people convenience around the project will decrease as more vehicles pass by; (3) Increase criminality cases. To minimize these problems, the affected people suggested it is necessary to anticipate the problems by preparing: (1) Flagmen officer assignment to regulate traffic; (2) Not letting the project material pile up for a long time and (3) Providing temporary access for pedestrians and motorcycle so they don't have to turn around.

Regarding the complaints submission for the problems that emerge in the construction activities, the affected people will submit it to the village apparatus, the project officer and the Head of Village verbally and in writing. While the communication media that will be used to communicate with the related parties in submitting complaints or receiving information related to these problems, affected people choose to use telephone or letter using Indonesian or mixed languages.

Regarding the livelihood restoration program in handling the affected people socio-economic conditions who are affected by Patimban access toll road development plan, vulnerable groups are communities that become one of the priorities in Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). Vulnerable groups consist of elderly people, heads of families with income below 1 million

rupiah, female heads of household (widows) and people with disabilities. Based on the survey results, there are 624 affected peoples who are recorded as the vulnerable group. In livelihood restoration programs, this group should receive special attention.

The form of compensation refers to Law No. 2 of 2012 and Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 in the form of (1) cash, (2) land replacement, (3) resettlement, (4) shareholding, and (5) other forms agreed by both parties. In terms of implementation, the compensation form can be done through deliberation. Compensation value determination will be based on the appraisal results of the appraisal service or public appraiser. The appraiser is in charge of assessing the Compensation amount per land plot, including: a) land; b) above ground and underground space; c) buildings; d) plants; e) objects related to land; and/or f) other losses that can be assessed. The Value Basis for Patimban access toll road development plan is Fair Replacement Value. According to the Indonesian Valuation Standard (SPI) 204 (2018). Fair Replacement Value is the value for the benefit of the owner based on equality with the market value of a property, taking into account extraordinary elements, in the form of non-physical losses resulting from the expropriation of rights to the property.

Provisions regarding parties entitled to compensation are individuals, legal entities, social entities, religious entities, or government agencies that own or control the land acquisition object in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. The entitled parties to compensation as referred can be defined as (i) residents with legal ownership rights to the land that will be partially or completely lost, (ii) residents who are threatened with losing partially or all of the land occupied or used, without having legal ownership proof of formal legal rights over the land or resources, but has a claim/proof of land ownership that is recognized or can be recognized by government law, such as nadzir for waqf land, land owners whose rights are protected by customary law formerly applicable, customary land, parties who control state land in good faith (iii) people who are threatened with losing partially or all of the land occupied or used without having legal evidence of ownership or recognition that is recognized or can be legally

recognized.

Related to the gender issues in the land acquisition activities implementation, the following specific actions will be done to ensure women's participation: (1) Woman Representatives from one of the affected household heads will be elected as a member of the resettlement committee. (2) Involving women in the resettlement activities and relocation options. (3) Enclose gender issues in livelihood restoration programs. (4) other than husband and wife will be invited to receive compensation and other benefits as an affected household (5) Meetings and/or consultations will be held at a time and place that is convenient for women to achieve 30% female participation, (6) Women will be given the opportunity to get job opportunities and receive the same remuneration for the same work as men with a target of 20% women from the total employed for skilled and unskilled work, (7) Women will be prioritized in the livelihood restoration program, (8) Assisting and prioritizing elderly women, women with disabilities, and female household heads who have to move to another location or have to reconstruct the shops and their houses that are affected.

Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) is a program to reduce social risks in the implementation of Patimban Port Access Toll Road Construction. The objectives of this program are (1) Restoring livelihoods and income of the affected households; (2) Improving the affected households human resources quality through creative, innovative and entrepreneurial mindsets development (3) Improving the community institutions capacity.

To maximize the LRP role in helping the affected people to restore their livelihoods, LRP Target Group is formed, it consists the people whose livelihoods will be affected by the project plan, they are land owners, tenants, agricultural land workers, shops, stalls and restaurants who will be affected. Also the affected people who own 10% or more of the total income-generating assets that will be affected and the vulnerable groups regardless from the impact severity. Based on the land owners, tenants, and workers survey results, most of the affected people

are willing to participate in livelihood restoration program. Because it can be an alternative source of income. While few people refused because they are elderly and some of them already have regular jobs. There are two types of training programs needed by the affected people, they are agriculture and skills training. Training in agriculture is in the form of (1) training to increase agricultural production, (2) production management, and (3) entrepreneurship. Meanwhile, the skill trainings are (1) Construction worker (2) security training, and (3) heavy equipment operation training.

Directorate General of Highways of Ministry of Public Works and Housing is the institution in charge in Patimban Port Access Toll Road Development Project which will be responsible for all project implementation, administration, and monitoring, including land acquisition activities based on the provisions of Law Number 2 of 2012 and its implementing regulations, as well as all other related regulations. Several important institutions that will be involved in land acquisition activities and have an authority in the land acquisition process are: (1) West Java Provincial Government, carrying out land acquisition preparation activities which include; i) development plans notification; ii) development plan of initial data collection site; and iii) public consultation on development plans; iv) The Governor of West Java Province together with the Directorate General of Highways announced the location determination for the project development; (2) The Land Agency/BPN in West Java Province will coordinate land acquisition activities implementation, forming the land acquisition implementation team, and carry out the land acquisition with the main activities including: i) inventory and identification of land tenure, ownership, use, and utilization; ii) compensation assessment to be carried out by an independent appraiser or government appraiser; iii) deliberation to determine compensation; iv) granting compensation; and v) the land relinquishment that has been acquired to the agency that requires the land.

Complaints handling procedures for compensation will be implemented by Directorate General of Highways by involving West Java Provincial Government, Subang Regency Government,

as well as sub-district and village governments in resolving objection/complaints in the community. The types of objections/complaints submitted by affected people, such as: disputes over ownership and inheritance of assets, distribution of compensation to heirs, assets loss and list of names in the census results, and others can be submitted directly to the Directorate General of Highways. **The Contact Number of Land Acquisition Committee : 0856 5652 5042** . The objections/complaints handling is not only related to land acquisition activities, but also during construction activities, the Grievance Redress mechanism can also be submitted by the community to the Directorate General of Highways.

If the objection settlement cannot be resolved, the objection mechanism will be carried out through the legal law that will be applied according to the procedures stipulated in the applicable legislation (Law Number 2 of 2012 and related regulations). No fees are charged to the affected residents who files the complain. The complaints acceptance and resolution mechanism will take into account the cultural sensitivities of the entitled parties and gender.

The socialization of land acquisition activities has been carried out with all stakeholders. Initial socialization is carried in the same time with the survey activities and other studies such as Geotechnical Survey, Topography Surveys, Utility survey, Traffic Survey and LARAP survey. Held at Tambakdahan Sub-district Hall, Friday, August 27th, 2021. The socialization activity was attended by Patimban Port KSOP Representative, PPK Package 8 Patimban Port, Director General of Highways of the Ministry of PUPR, 10 affected sub-districts, and 20 affected head of village, the Consultant Team is drafting the documents based on the survey activities that is going to be done. The socialization activities conclusions are as follows: (1) Subang Regency government supports the activity plan and it is expected to make a significant contribution to the economic improvement at Subang Regency so it can contribute in reducing the fairly high unemployment rate in Subang Regency; (2) Relevant agencies can synergize with the program plans, such as preparing funds for the programs related to Patimban Port Access Toll Road Development and providing budget for the road development plan; (3)

Bistek/Pictures can be immediately disseminated so the unexpected impacts will not emerge;

(4) It should be considered regarding the opening of new road access to the land changes in the area leading to the port.

The next socialization activities is carried out to the land owners before the measurement survey, asset data collection and socio-economic survey. The first stage of socialization activity was carried out from October 21st, 2021 to November 11, 2021 in 20 affected villages by involving the Sub-district Muspika, Village Government and also land owners. The first stage of socialization conclusion are as follows: (1) In general, the land owners who were attending the meeting want the land acquisition process as soon as possible with a high compensation; (2) There is concern in the community regarding the irrigation canals disruption for Paddy fields; (3) Affected people, especially those whose houses are affected by land acquisition, hope the compensation must be in accordance with the market price, they are worried that they will not be able to buy another land or houses again if the compensation price is below the market price; (4) There is no resistance from landowners, but anxiety persists. Land/building owners are worried that they will not be able to buy land/houses at the other place because the price of the land/buildings, especially those that is close to the toll roads become more expensive; (5) There are concerns in the community regarding the area differences in the land ownership certificate and land status; (6) Land owners are very curious about the stages of land acquisition activities until the implementation phase. This is related to planting activities on agricultural land, the land owners really want their land in a maximum use before the land acquisition implementation. (7) Land owners want to be directly involved at every stage of the land acquisition process until the implementation stage.

In addition to land owners, the first stage of socialization was also carried out to the tenant and workers at the effected area by Patimban Port Access Toll Road development which was carried out from December 29th, 2021 to January 11th, 2022. The first socialization activities involved the Sub-district Muspika, Government Villages as well as tenants and workers with

the following conclusions: (1) Tenants and workers need information about the compensation form for cultivators/tenants and workers; (2) The tenants and workers hope that a livelihood restoration program will be implemented for the people who are affected by Patimban Port Access Toll Road development; (3) The affected tenants and workers are very enthusiastic about the impact handling in the form of a livelihood restoration program. They hope the government implements the program. (4) Land cultivators/tenants on PJT land are worried about the current status of the land being managed or occupied and are still confused about the compensation they will receive; (5) Clear information on all stages of land acquisition is needed; (6) Opportunities to be involved in Patimban Port Access Toll Road development implementation especially to become work force; (7) If the training is provided both to enter the business world and the work world, tenants and workers hope that there will be an employment distribution to Patimban Port activities and in the Patimban Port Access Toll Road activities; (8) In general, the tenants and workers are interested in the planned livelihood restoration program in various forms of training. In addition to the program, the workers also hope to receive compensation for their loss of livelihood in the form of cash money; Nevertheless, tenants and workers really understands that compensation in the form of a program is also a good action and hopes that by participating in these trainings, they can have the skills to increase their income .

The legal basis in determining the amount of valuation is the applicable regulations in Indonesia such as Law no. 2/2012, Job Creation Law No. 11/2020, Government Regulation No. 19/2021, SPI 204-3.10, other relevant regulations, and JICA Guidelines. Compensation for the planned activities must be paid in accordance with the requirements of JICA Guidelines, namely full replacement cost or equivalent to the same provisions in Indonesia. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction fees; (iii) accrued interest, (iv) transition and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. The full replacement cost will be the basis for asset valuation based on the fair replacement value in the Indonesian Valuation Standard (SPI) 204. Both

standards use market prices as the basis for asset valuation.

The purpose of the valuation as referred to in KEPI & SPI Edition VII - 2018: SPI 204 and the Indonesian Valuation Application (PPI)-04 is the land acquisition for Patimban Port Access Toll Road development, where the object of the valuation will be assessed including physical losses and non-physical losses. Physical losses assessed include: land, above ground and underground space, buildings, plants, objects related to the land. In Determining Physical Losses, the commonly used appraisal approach is: a. Market Data Approach, Income Approach, Cost Approach.

Non-Physical Losses that are assessed include: 1) compensation for loss of relinquishment of rights from land owners who will be given a premium, consist of: a) Loss of work or loss of business, including change profession; b) Emotional loss (solatium), is an intangible loss associated with the expropriation of land that is used as a place for living of the owner; 2) Compensation for the waiting period (interest), it is the amount of funds calculated as a substitute for the time difference between the appraisal date and the estimated date of compensation payment ; 3) residual land loss. In the event that the remaining land can no longer be used according to its designation, then the replacement of the entire land plot can be calculated; other physical damage, for example a part of a building that was cut off due to the land acquisition, which requires repair costs so it can function properly.

The Directorate General of Highways with the project consultant assistance will observe all activities related to land acquisition, compensation payment to the entitled parties and other aspects. The supervision scopes includes: (i) Compensation payment to all entitled parties in various categories, in accordance with the compensation policy described in LARAP; (ii) Implementing livelihood restoration and entitlement to social benefits coordinated by Bappeda of West Java Province and Bappeda of Subang Regency to the related agencies; (iii) Dissemination of public information and consultation processes; (iv) Compliance to the

complaints procedures and unresolved issues that requires management's attention; (v) Priority of the entitled party regarding the options offered; (vi) Benefits derived from the project.

For projects with the land acquisition impacts, the Directorate General of Highways will prepare a quarterly monitoring report (*quarterly report*) and external monitoring report (for projects with category A). It will be sent to the Ministry of PUPR and JICA. The report covers the progress of land acquisition activities. For projects that are considered complex and sensitive, monitoring reports will be sent per three months. The Directorate General of Highways will evaluate LARAP implementation as a whole after the project is completed to assess whether the planned activities have actually achieved the expected goals. At least, the assessment will produce gender disaggregated data that includes indicators: such as income level, access to social services, and satisfaction of the entitled parties.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Patimban Port Development Plan (Patimban New Port Development Project) requires access that enables direct access to and from Patimban Port. Therefore, a proposal for constructing Patimban Port Access Toll Road section is needed for easy access to and from the port (DPPT, Kementerian PUPR, 2020). (The preparation of the Land Acquisition Planning Document (DPPT), Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing of Republic Indonesia)

The government also plans to integrate Patimban Port with the main toll road in the north coast section. If we only rely on existing routes, the investment value of Patimban Port will not change. The port is planned to be connected to industrial areas, economic areas, urban areas, and surrounding rural areas. Therefore, Patimban Port development plan has good potential to build a toll road connecting Patimban Port with Cikopo - Palimanan Toll Road (The preparation of the Land Acquisition Planning Document (DPPT), Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing of Republic Indonesia).

Patimban Port development replaced Cilamaya Port project at Karawang, it was canceled due to its location intersecting with the oil and gas pipeline. This stipulation is contained in Presidential Regulation Number 109 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 3 of 2016 regarding the National Strategy Projects acceleration implementation. Patimban Port in Subang Regency, West Java, as a National Strategic Project determination was set on November 17th, 2020. Patimban Access Toll Road plan which is functions as an access road to Patimban Port in Patimban Toll DPPT document requires an area of approximately 3,386,709.21 m² or 338.6 Ha and the number of indicative plots around 1,395 plots.

Table 1-1. Land Requirement Plan Area of Patimban Access Toll Road Development in Subang Regency

NO	AREA	Plots Number	Area (m2)	Area (H)
I	Sub-district Cipeundeuy	322	711.015,56	71,10
1	Village Sawangan	297	581.255,85	58,13
2	Village Kosar	25	129.759,71	12,98
II	Sub-district Pabuaran	69	213.139,27	21,31
3	Village Karanghegar	69	213.139,27	21,31
III	Sub-district Patokbeusi	15	46.055,31	4,61
4	Village Rancabango	12	30.011,50	3,00
5	Village Rancaasih	3	16.043,81	1,60
IV	Sub-district Purwadadi	155	584.258,91	58,43
6	Village Panyingkiran	48	129.698,09	12,97
7	Village Rancamahi	11	87.565,21	8,76
8	Village Pasirbungur	96	366.995,61	36,70
VI	Sub-district Cikaum	208	286.179,96	28,62
9	Village Mekarsari	208	286.179,96	28,62
V	Sub-district Tambakdahan	359	917.124,33	91,71
10	Village Tanjunggrasa	49	271.108,96	27,11
11	Village Wanajaya	59	172.428,63	17,24
12	Village Gardumukti	35	103.168,68	10,32
13	Village Mariuk	112	293.623,36	29,36
14	Village Kertajaya	104	76.794,70	7,68
VI	Sub-district Ciasem	36	99.438,59	9,94
15	Village Jatibaru	36	99.438,59	9,94
VIII	Sub-district Pamanukan	130	302.123,69	30,21
16	Village Rancasari	6	31.709,87	3,17
17	Village Rancahilir	86	190.059,63	19,01
18	Village Bongas	38	80.354,19	8,04
IX	Sub-district Pusakanagara	96	224.719,81	22,47
19	Village Kotasari	96	224.719,81	22,47
X	Sub-district Pusakajaya	5	2.653,78	0,27
20	Village Pusakajaya	5	2.653,78	0,27
	JUMLAH	1.395	3.386.709,21	338,67

Source: Patimban Access Toll Road Land Acquisition Planning Document 2020

Patimban Access Toll Road plan is by the ROW Plan of the Feasibility Study Results along the 37,05 Km starting from STA Km 0 + 000 on the Cipali Toll Road Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District and ending at STA Km 37 + 050 located in Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District.

Administratively, Patimban Access Toll Road plan is located in Subang Regency area passing through ten (10) sub-districts and twenty (20) villages at Cipeundeuy Sub-District located in Sawangan Village, Kosar Village; Pabuaran Sub-District located in Karanghegar Village; Purwadadi Sub-District from Panyingkiran Village, Rancamahi Village, Pasirbungur Village; Patokbeusi sub-district located in the Rancepato Village, Rancaasih Village; Ciasem Sub-District located in Jatibaru Village; Cikaum Sub-District in Mekarsari Village; Tambak Dahan Sub-District from Tanjungrasa Village, Wanajaya Village, Gardumukti Village, Mariuk Village, Kertajaya Village; Pamanukan Sub-district from Rancasari Village, Rancahilir Village, and Bongas Village; Pusakanagara Sub-District from Kotasari Village and Pusakajaya Sub-District from Pusakajaya Village.

By the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2012 and Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 concerning the Land Acquisition Implementation in Development for the Public Interest, land acquisition for development in the public interest is carried out through 4 stages: (1). Planning Phase, (2). Preparation Phase, (3). Implementation Phase and (4). Results submission.

At the planning stage, referring to Law Number 2 of 2012 and Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021, it is mandated that the process of land acquisition for road construction needs first to prepare Land Acquisition Planning Documents, which at least contain:

1. the aims and objectives of the development plan;
2. conformity with the Regional Spatial Planning and National and Regional Development Plans;
3. the location of the land;
4. the required land area;
5. a general description of land status;
6. estimated time for the implementation of Land Acquisition;
7. estimated period of development implementation;
8. estimated land value; and

9. budget plan.

As an initial stage to start the land acquisition process, the project initiator, Directorate General of Highways of Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, has prepared Land Acquisition Planning Document (DPPT) No. PS.01.02-Db/908 on October 26, 2020, as an initial planning document based on Law no. 2 of 2012 and Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021. JICA will fund Patimban Access Toll Road development plan along 22,940 Km, so the previous DPPT document needs to be adjusted to JICA Safeguard Policy related to Environmental and Social Protection issued in April 2010. For those purposes, preparing a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARAP) is required by Indonesian laws and regulations and JICA's Safeguard Policy related to Environmental and Social Protection.

1.2. LARAP PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the LARAP Study is to formulate policies in decision making related to the land acquisition plans and their implementation, which will be approved by the Directorate General of Sea Transportation (DGST) by JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, in addition to Indonesian laws and regulations. LARAP is prepared based on the Land Acquisition Planning Document (DPPT), which has been prepared by the Directorate General of Highways and the asset survey result, a socio-economic survey conducted through census, and additional data both primary and secondary data carried out by the Ministry of Transportation LARAP team and other studies.

Objectives in preparing LARAP for Patimban Access Toll Road development are:

1. As an effort to mitigate the negative impacts of land acquisition activities, the Project Affected People (PAPs) will not experience a decrease in their standard of living.
2. Improving or at least significantly restoring the livelihoods of all the residents moved compared to their living standard before the project.

3. Improve the poor and other vulnerable groups that have been moved standard of living.
4. Provide opportunities for PAPs to participate in the development process.
5. Obtaining data for the land ownership, buildings, plants, and detailed information needed to implement the land acquisition and resettlement in the study area and anticipating problems that may arise.
6. Conducting first stage socialization to the affected people to inform the activity plans, equalizing perceptions and getting initial input from the affected people, as well as submitting the cut-off date or time for determining the affected people when the asset and socio-economic survey is carried out; The second stage of socialization was carried out to inform the asset and socio-economic data collection results to the affected people.
7. Prepare general direction/proposal of resettlement plan for the PAPs that have been moved.

1.3. LARAP TARGET

The achievement target in LARAP preparation of Patimban Port Access Toll Road development is to support harmony and conformity in Patimban Port development with its supporting infrastructure. Patimban Port Access Toll Road, especially in planning land acquisition to implementation which the Directorate General of Highways will carry out.

The LARAP target group includes all people physically and/or non-physically affected by land acquisition activities; landowners, tenants, and worker in the affected areas by JICA's Safeguard Policy, The Law No. 2 Year 2012, and Government Regulation no. 19 of 2021.

1.4. SCOPE OF LARAP

The activities scope for LARAP preparation includes:

1. Reviewing the results of the existing survey and related documents, including the existing DPPT as a reference for the preparation of LARAP Document;
2. Conducting a census and socio-economic survey of the affected residents and an assets inventory survey affected by Patimban Access Toll Road development;

3. Conducting socialization and consultation with the resident who is affected by Patimban Access Toll Road development;
4. Preparing the required LARAP Documents for Patimban Access Toll Road by the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations in addition to the regulations of the Government of Indonesia;
5. Coordinating with relevant agencies to facilitate the land acquisition process in the planning stage.

CHAPTER 2. ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

2.1. CONSTRUCTION SITE

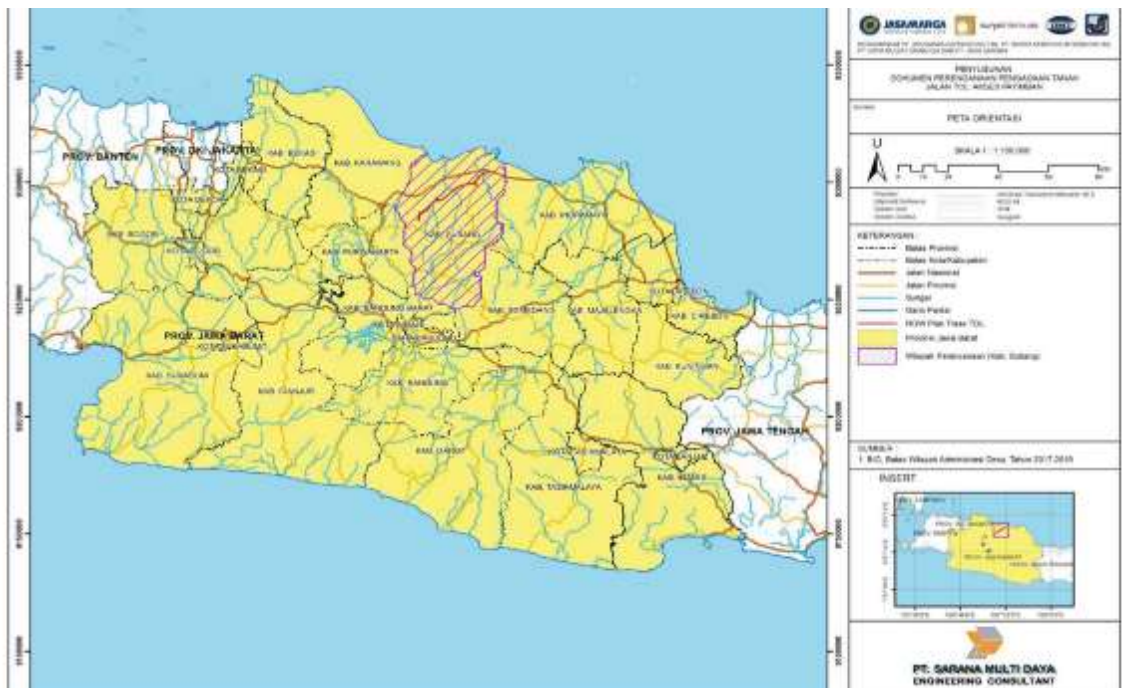
2.1.1. Activity Location

The location of Patimban Access Toll Road plan is in Subang Regency, West Java Province, which is morphologically located in low hilly areas (settlement complexes, agricultural plantations, fields) and lowlands (irrigated rice fields/wetlands). In the north, it is bordered by the Java Sea, to the south is bordered by West Bandung Regency, to the east is bordered by Indramayu Regency and Sumedang Regency, to the west, Purwakarta Regency and Karawang Regency border it. The alignment plan for Patimban Access Toll Road is by the Row Plan from a 37,05 km feasibility study. The construction plan for Patimban Access Toll Road starts from STA Km - 0 + 000 at Cipali Toll Road, Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy District and ends at STA Km 37 + 050 located in Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District.

Table 2-1. Patimban Access Toll Road Development Site Plan

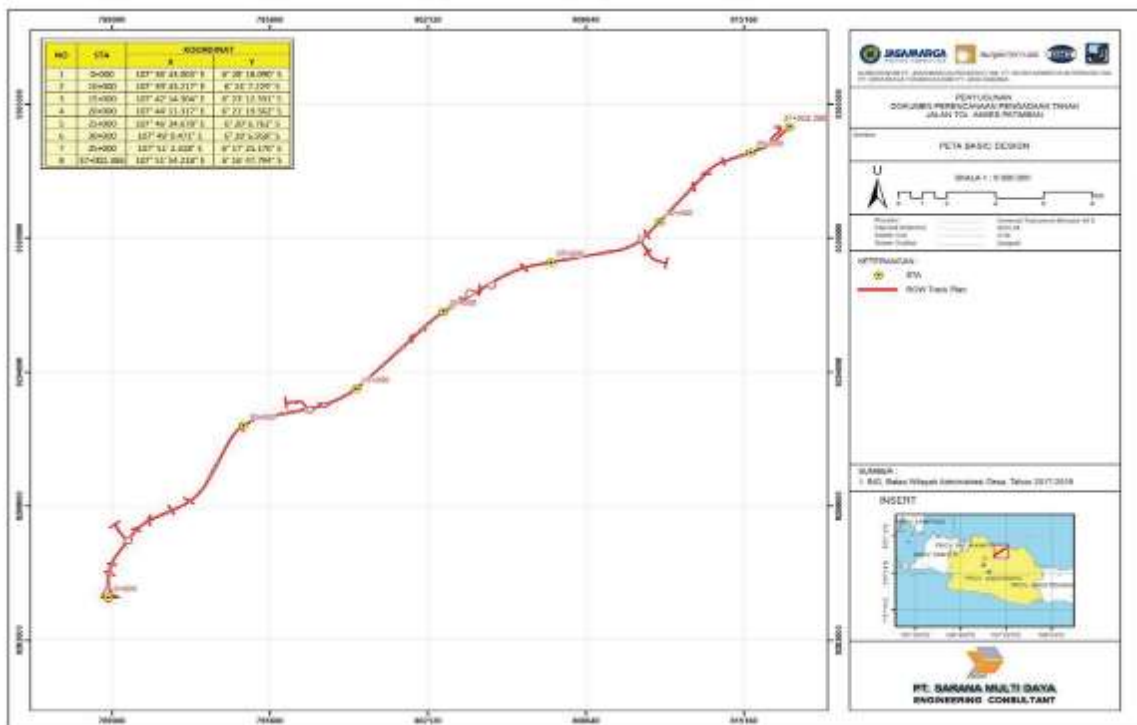
Road	Location		Coordinate	
			Start	End
Patimban Access Toll Road	STA Km - 0+122 - Km 37+950	Sawangan Village Cipeundeuy Sub-district until Kotasari village Pusakanagara Sub-district	107° 36' 37.610" E; 6° 28' 15.461" S	107° 51' 49.396" E; 6° 16' 52.899" S

Source: Patimban DPPT 2020



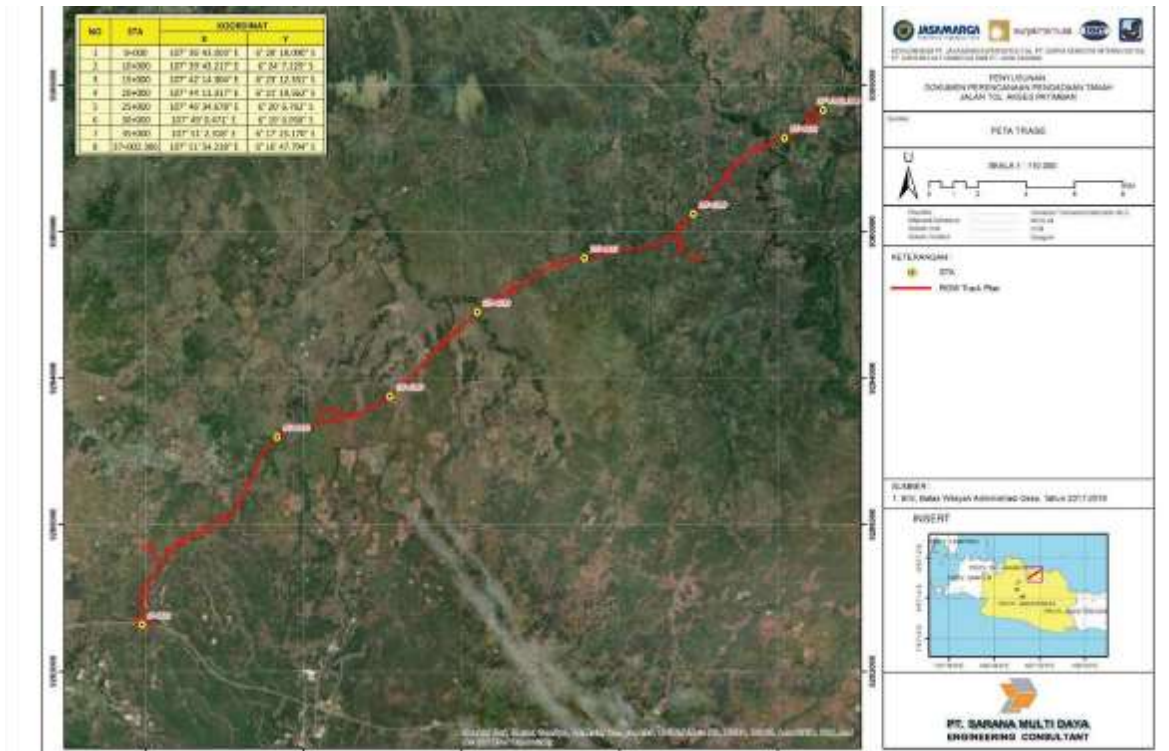
Source: Patimban DPPT 2021

Figure 2-1. Patimban Access Toll Road Area Orientation Map



Source: Patimban DPTT, 2021

Figure 2-2. Patimban Access Toll Road Basic Design Map



Source: Patimban DPTT, 2021

Figure 2-3. Patimban Access Toll Road Trace Map

2.1.2. Geographical Location

Subang Regency is located in the northern part of West Java Province with the coordinates between 107° 31' - 107° 54' East Longitude and 60° 11' - 60° 49' South Latitude.

2.1.3. Administrative Location

The area of Subang Regency is 205,176 hectares or about 6.34 percent of the size of West Java Province, and the altitude is between 0-818 m above sea level.

Based on Law Number 4 of 1968 concerning the Establishment of Subang Regency, the administrative boundaries of Subang Regency are located at:

- In the north, it is bordered by the Java Sea.
- In the south, it is bordered by Bandung Regency.
- In the west, it is bordered by Purwakarta and Karawang Regencies.
- In the east, it is bordered by Indramayu and Sumedang Regencies.

Administratively, in 2020 Subang Regency consists of 22 sub-districts and 253 villages (246 villages and seven wards), and from 2008 to 2020, 30 sub-district composed of 245 villages and 8 (eight) communities. More details on the administrative location of Subang Regency can be seen in Figure 2.4



Sumber: Source: Subang Regency in Number, 2021

Figure 2-4. Subang Regency Administrative Area Map

2.1.4. Topography

Referring to Subang Regency in number 2021 from its topography, Subang Regency can be divided into 3 (three) regional zones, they are:

1. Mountain Area

This area has an altitude between 500 - 1500 m above sea level with an area of 41,035.09 hectares or 20 percent of the total area of Subang Regency. This area includes the Sagalaherang Sub-District, most of the Jalancagak Sub-District, most of the Cislalak Sub-District, and most of the Tanjungsiang Sub-District.

2. Hilly Area

Areas with an altitude between 50 - 500 m above sea level with an area of 71,502.16 hectares or 34.85 percent of the total area of Subang Regency. The site includes Cijambe Sub-District, Subang Sub-District, Cibogo, Kaljati, Cipeundeuy, Most Purwadadi, and Cikaum Sub-Districts.

3. Lowland Area

With a height between 0-50 m above sea level with an area of 92,639.7 hectares or 45.15 percent of the entire scope of Subang Regency. This is the north coast region (pantura) covering the Sub-Districts of Pagaden, Cipunagara, Comprang, Ciasem, Pusakanagara, Pamanukan, Legonkulon, Blanakan, Patokbeusi, a small part of Cikaum Sub-District and a small part of Purwadadi Sub-District.

2.1.5. Land Slope

Regarding land slope level, it is noted that 80.80 percent of Subang Regency has a slope of 00 - 170, 10.64 percent with a slope of 180 - 450, while the rest (8.56 percent) has a slope above 450. Regional distribution according to the pitch and elevation of the place can be seen in Table 2.2 and Table 2.3.

Table 2-2. Area by Altitude Classification in Subang Regency in 2021

Classification of Altitude (masl)	Sub-District	Area (hectare)	Percentage (%)
0 – 25	- Ciasem	55.398,48	27
	- Blanakan		
	- Pusakanagara		
	- Part of Patokbeusi		
	- Part of Purwadadi		
	- Part of Cikaum		
	- Part of Pabuaran		
	- Pamanukan		
	- Legonkulon		
	- Binong		
	- Comprang		
26 – 50	- Part of Pagaden	37.241,22	18,15
	- Cipunagara		

Classification of Altitude (masl)	Sub-District	Area (hectare)	Percentage (%)
	- Part of Pabuaran		
	- Part of Purwadadi		
51 – 75	- Part of Cipeundeuy	16.502,45	8,04
	- Part of Purwadadi		
	- Part of Pagaden		
	- Part of Cikaum		
	- Part of Subang		
76 – 100	- Part of Cibogo	13.964,32	6,81
	- Kalijati		
	- Part of Subang		
	- Part of Cibogo		
	- Part of Cijambe		
101 – 500	- Part of Cipeundeuy	41.035,39	20
	- Part of Sagalaherang		
	- Part of Kalijati		
	- Part of Subang		
	- Part of Cijambe		
	- Part of Cisalak		
	- Part of Jalancagak		
501 – 1000	- Part of Sagalaherang	12.310,42	6
	- Part of Jalancagak		
	- Part of Cisalak		
	- Part of Tanjungsiang		
> 1000	- Part of Sagalaherang	28.724,67	14
	- Part of Jalancagak		
	- Part of Cisalak		
	- Part of Tanjungsiang		
Total		205.176,95	100

Source: The Basic Pattern of Subang Regency Regional Development

Table 2-3. Area by Slope Classification Subang Regency 2021

Classification of Altitude (masl)	Sub-District	Area (hectare)	Percentage (%)
0° - 17°	North to central Subang Regency, from	165.793,03	80,8

Classification of Altitude (masl)	Sub-District	Area (hectare)	Percentage (%)
	the north coast to Kalijati, Subang and Cibogo plus a small area of cagak and Tanjungsiang Roads		
18° - 45°	The southern part of Subang area which includes the southern part of Kalijati, Subang and Cibogo added by a part of Sagalaherang, a part of Cisalak and Cijambe	21.827,32	10,64
> 45°	Part of Sagalaherang Sub-District, part of Cisalak, a part of cagak Road and most of Tanjungsiang	17.556,60	8,56
Total		205.176,95	100

Source: The Basic Pattern of Subang Regency Regional Development

CHAPTER 3. LEGAL BASIS AND POLICY

3.1. LEGAL BASIS

The Indonesian government has passed a new law related to land acquisition in development for the public interest; Law Number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest. Land acquisition activities for the public interest after the enactment of Law no. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation is also contained in Chapter VIII Article 122, and 2021 has been enforced the Government Regulation of Republic Indonesia Number 19 of 2021 on the Land Acquisition implementation for Development in the Public Interest has replaced Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Land Acquisition and its amendment regulations.

Several legal/policy references related to Patimban Access Toll Road development plan are as follows:

1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2004 concerning Roads,
2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning
3. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest.
4. Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (Chapter VIII Article 122);
5. Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land;
6. Law no. 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf.
7. Government Regulation of Republic Indonesia Number 26 of 2008 concerning National Spatial Planning, as has been amended in Government Regulation (PP) No. 13 of 2017 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 concerning National Spatial Planning
8. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2005 concerning Toll Roads, as amended, underwent changes, namely Government Regulation Number 44 of 2009 as the First Amendment, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2013 concerning the Second Amendment, Government Regulation Number 30 of 2017 Third Amendment to Government Regulation Number 15 of 2005 concerning Toll Roads
9. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2006 concerning Roads

10. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2016 concerning Income Tax on Income from the Transfer of Rights to Land and/or Buildings, and Sale and Purchase Agreements on Land and/or Buildings and their Amendments;
11. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2021 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest.
12. Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2015 concerning Government Cooperation with Business Entities in the Provision of Infrastructure
13. Presidential Regulation Number 47 of 2016 concerning the Determination of Patimban Port in Subang Regency, West Java
14. Presidential Regulation Number 109 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 3 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of National Strategic Projects Implementation;
15. Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2012 concerning Handling Community Social Impacts in terms of Providing Land for National Development
16. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number 23 of 2020 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing for 2020-2024
17. Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10/PMK.02/2016 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 13/PMK.02/2013 concerning Operational Costs and Supporting Costs of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest Sourced from the Revenue and Expenditure Budget Country
18. Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2021 Regarding Provisions for the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest
19. Decree of the Minister of Public Works Number 92/KPTS/M/2011 concerning the First Amendment to the Decree of the Minister of Public Works Number: 567/KPTS/M/2010 concerning the General Plan of the National Road Network
20. Decree of the Minister of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure Number 353/KPTS/M/2001 concerning Technical Provisions, Procedures for Construction and Maintenance of Toll Roads
21. Decision of the Director-General of Highways No. 48/KPTS/Db.2011 concerning the development of the road network of the Trans Java Toll Road Plan
22. Regional Regulation Number 22 of 2010 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of the Province of West Java in 2009-2029

23. Subang Regency Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 3 of 2014 concerning Subang Regency Spatial Planning 2011-2031

Laws, regulations, and other related provisions:

(i) Related to the loss Compensation and Living standard Improvement

- a) Law Number 11 of 2005 concerning International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) Ratification. This law protects people's economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to a decent life and cultural protection.
- b) President of Republic Indonesia Decree Number 34 of 2003 concerning National Policy in the Land Sector contains state policies regarding the authority of the central and regional governments in land regulation. This Presidential Decree stipulates that the provincial government's authority over land includes; i) land acquisition for development is carried out; ii) provide loss compensation and allowances (compensation) for land acquisition.
- c) Government Regulation of Republic Indonesia Number. 38 of 2007 concerning the Government Affairs Division between Government, Provincial Governments, and Regency/City Regional Governments. Government regulations regulate government affairs that must be carried out by the provincial government and district/city regional governments relating to essential services. The mandatory matters include land affairs.
- d) Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10/PMK.02/2016 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 13/PMK.02/2013 concerning Operational Costs and Supporting Costs of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest Sourced from the Revenue and Expenditure Budget Country;
- e) Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2012 concerning Operational Costs and Supporting Costs for the Implementation

of Land Procurement for Development for Public Interest Sourced from Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budgets;

- f) Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2010 concerning Types and Tariffs of Non-Tax State Revenues Applicable to the National Land Agency;
 - g) Minister of Finance Regulation No. 51/PMK.02/2012 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 132/PMK.02/2010 concerning the Index in the Context of Calculation of the Determination of PNPB Service Tariffs at the National Land Agency.
 - h) Regulation of the Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2010 concerning Service Standards and Land Regulations regulates the time frame for land certification remaining after payment of compensation.
 - i) Standard 204 (SPI 204) concerning the Land Acquisition Assessment for Development in the Public Interest.
 - j) Other regulations related to operational financing of land acquisition and supporting costs of land acquisition implementation.
- (ii) Regarding Vulnerability Assistance and Impact Severity
- a) Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare and its implementing regulations, Government Regulation Number 39 of 2012 concerning the Social Welfare Implementation. Under these provisions, vulnerable and severely affected communities are eligible for assistance.
 - b) Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (Article 5 explanation) explains vulnerable groups, including the elderly, children, the poor, pregnant women, and people with disabilities.
 - c) Vulnerable/severely affected people that is caused by the project are identified as early as possible through the EIA of Social Impact Assessment as referred to in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Government Regulation of Republic Indonesia concerning Environmental Permits,

Minister of Environment Regulation Number 17 of 2012 concerning Guidelines Community Involvement in the Process of Environmental Impact Analysis and Environmental Permits, The Head of Bapedal degree No. 299 of 1996 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Study of Social Aspects in Compiling Environmental Impact Analysis.

(iii) Related to Tax Incentives

- a) Income Tax Rates from the Land and/or Building Rights diversion;
- b) Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2016 concerning Income Tax on Income from the Transfer of Rights to Land and/or Buildings, and Sale and Purchase Agreements on Land and/or Buildings and their Amendments;
- c) Basic Law: Government Regulation Number 48 of 1994 jo; Government Regulation No. 27 of 1996 jo; Government Regulation Number 79 of 1999 jo; Government Regulation Number 71 of 2008 concerning the Third Amendment to Government Regulation Number 48 of 1994.

(iv) Related to Compensation/ Building Compensation and Regional Regulations

- a) Republic of Indonesia Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings. This law stipulates the right of building owners to receive compensation by statutory regulations if the building is demolished by the Regional Government or other parties who are not at fault (Article 40 point f).
- b) Government Regulation of Republic Indonesia Number 36 of 2005 concerning Regulations implementation of Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings.
- c) Director General Human Settlements decision of Public Works department in 1994 concerning Building Compensation.

(v) Regarding the Use of State-Owned Land

- a) Regulations related to illegal use of land on state-owned land may use Government Regulation instead of Law Number 51 of 1960, UUPA No. 5 of 1960, the Civil Code, and Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the

National Land Agency Number 9 of 2015 regulation concerning Procedures for Determining Communal Rights to Customary Law Land and Communities Located in a Certain Area. This regulation stipulates that community groups residing in certain areas (forests and plantations) and meeting the requirements can be granted land rights.

- b) Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2018 concerning Handling of Social Impacts in the Community in the Context of Providing Land for National Development.
- c) Government Regulation instead of Law Number 51 of 1960 concerning Prohibition of Land Use Without Permission from the Entitled Party or the authority.
- d) Ministry of Finance Regulation Number 96/PMK.06/2007 concerning Procedures in Implementing the Use, Utilization, Abolition, and State Property diversion Negara¹.

3.2. JICA GUIDELINES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

3.2.1. JICA Policy on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. Minimize resettlement. Where possible, resettlement should be avoided or minimized by exploring all feasible alternative project designs;
2. People who have to be in the resettlement involuntary and people whose livelihood will be hampered or gone should be adequately compensated and supported so they can improve or at least restore their living standard, income opportunities, and production levels to pre-project levels.
3. Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost;
4. Compensation and other assistance must be provided before the resettlement.

¹ Detailed Procedure for the Use of State-Owned Land can be seen in Appendix 1

5. A resettlement action plan should be prepared and available for the public for projects that require large-scale involuntary resettlement. The resettlement action plan should include the elements listed in the JICA's Guidelines;
6. In preparing the resettlement action plan, consultations should be carried out with the affected people and their communities. Based on the available sufficient information made for them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that the affected people can understand;
7. Appropriate participation of the affected people should be included in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans;
8. Establish appropriate and accessible complaint mechanisms for the affected people and their communities

The JICA guideline states that "JICA confirms that the Project does not deviate significantly from the World Bank's safeguard policies through the WB Environmental and Social Framework (ES)F and Environmental and Social Standards." The key principles of the JICA Guidelines are as follows:

1. The affected people are identified and recorded as early as possible to establish their eligibility through an initial basis (including population census, which serves as eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socio-economic survey) at the project identification stage to prevent other parties that would be taking advantage.
2. Eligibility benefits include the affected people who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized by law) affected people who do not have proper legal rights to the land at the time of census but have claims to the land or assets and affected people who do not have legal rights for the land that they occupy.
3. Land for the land compensation is highly recommended for the affected people whose livelihoods are land-based;
4. Provide support for the transition period (between resettlement and livelihood restoration);
5. Particular attention should be given to the needs of vulnerable groups among the displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, and others.

3.3. COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF LAND ACQUISITION POLICY IN INDONESIA AND JICA GUIDELINES

The government has improved the system for handling land acquisition issues for development in the public interest. Land acquisition Law no. 2 of 2012 and Government Regulation No. 19

of 2021 is approaching alignment with JICA Guidelines. The land acquisition law in Indonesia explains that people who do not have legal rights to the land they occupy or use are entitled to compensation or compensation² for their existing rights on the land, including compensation for the loss of work and business, moving³ costs, and others. The affected people by land acquisition should be included in the public consultation; their complaints should be heard and resolved most expediently during the process of planning and implementing land acquisition.

Although most of the principles in Law no. 2/2012 are by JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (herein after referred to as JICA Guidelines), some gaps are still identified. However, these gaps have been covered by the provisions of other relevant laws, regulations, and guidelines. These gaps include the provision of livelihood restoration programs for severely affected people and vulnerable groups to ensure their lives are not made worse by the project, relocation assistance for people who are forced to be displaced, and transitional benefits for them. The results of the comparative analysis on resettlement between applicable laws and regulations in Indonesia and the JICA Guidelines can be seen in Table 3.1 below.

² See the explanation of Article 40 of Law No.2/2012

³ Explanation of Article 40 of Law no. 2/2012 with the following provisions: for buildings that have IMB or HGB located on the land that is not their own, compensation is given to the holder of the IMB or HGB for buildings, plants, or other objects that are on the land that is meant, while compensation for land given to the right ownership holder or management of the land.

Table 3-1. Comparative Analysis of Resettlement Between Regulations in Indonesia and JICA Guidelines

Scope/Topic	JICA Guidelines	Government of Indonesia Regulation	Gaps Identified	Gap-Filling Measures
JICA Guidelines: Involuntary Resettlement				
Direct Impacts.	Covers provision of benefits to address direct social and economic impacts caused by the involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on livelihoods	Relates to compensation for loss of land and assets also other losses that can be caused by taking of land for a project. Once fair compensation is given, further consideration and impact mitigation are not elaborated.	<p>Adverse social and economic impacts due to access restriction are not explicitly covered under Law 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for Public Interest.</p> <p>The direct impact on the affected community is included in Permen ATR-BPN No. 19 of 2021 Article 59 point 7. The affected communities are the people who work on the land and the people who are directly adjacent to the land acquisition location based on the study results in the DPPT/LARP. Affected communities should be invited to socialize the activity plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected communities are invited to socialize the activity plan. Affected communities, especially Tenant and worker, are included in the party entitled to compensation and livelihood restoration programs.
Indirect impacts.	States that indirect social and economic impacts caused by the project should be addressed under JICA Guidelines	Not covered, however indirect impact regulated in Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management (AMDAL/ESIA)	<p>Indirect impacts are not covered in Law 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for Public Interest.</p> <p>The indirect impact is included in the ATR-BPN Ministerial Regulation No.</p>	Communities around the planned activity need to know the activity plan and be invited to socialize.

Scope/Topic	JICA Guidelines	Government of Indonesia Regulation	Gaps Identified	Gap-Filling Measures
			19 of 2021 concerning affected communities, including communities adjacent to the location of the planned activity.	
Linked activities.	Covers impacts that result from other activities if they are (i) directly and significantly related to the proposed project; (ii) necessary to achieve its objectives; and (iii) carried out or planned to be carried out contemporaneously with the project.	Not covered	Linked activities are not covered.	It is necessary to identify other activities related to the planned activity, particularly the impact on land acquisition.
Host Communities.	Impacts on host communities need to be considered, and host communities need to be consulted.	Not covered since the option of resettlement/relocation is not sufficiently elaborated.	Host communities are not explicitly covered in the Law 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for Public Interest. The host community is included in the affected community as stated in Article 59 point 7 of the ATR-BPN Ministerial Regulation No. 19 the Year 2021	Communities around the planned activity need to know the activity plan and be invited to socialize.
Resettlement as Sustainable Development Program.	Resettlement activities should be conceived as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable persons displaced to share in project benefits.	The law and regulations provide options for compensation for land acquisition due to the development for public interests. Compensation level is defined based on the assessment carried out by the licensed, independent appraisers. See compensation options in this	Implementing other forms of compensation outside cash compensation is not elaborated in the law and regulations.	It is The entitlement matrix includes residents who must be moved by the JICA Safeguard Policy and PP No. 19 of 2021 and Permen ATR-BPN No. 19 of 2021.

Scope/Topic	JICA Guidelines	Government of Indonesia Regulation	Gaps Identified	Gap-Filling Measures
		Table 14 and Table 15 below.		
Vulnerable Groups.	Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.	PAPs and eligibility criteria for compensation are not differentiated by vulnerability or gender.	No specific separation by vulnerability or by gender.	The LARAP required information on the vulnerable groups (women, very poor, disabled, etc. and this will be obtained from the census survey.
Resettlement Planning Instruments.	Different planning instruments must be prepared to achieve the policy's objectives (resettlement plan, resettlement policy framework, or process framework) and must	Land acquisition plan ¹⁷ is prepared by the Land Acquisition Team based on a feasibility study; a subproject ¹⁸ should comply with ¹⁹ the spatial development plan.	The Land Acquisition Plan does not fully cover elements and details in the LARAP. Timing of the preparation of the Land Acquisition Plan with results of the inventory of affected land plots should be	The requirements to prepare a LARAP at the planning stage are by the JICA Guidelines and PP No. 19 of 2021 and Permen ATR-BPN No. 19 of 2021.

¹⁷ Not the same as World Bank LARAP/RP, here is more on implementation procedure than development plan.

¹⁸ The proposed project should follow the spatial development plan. If not, the project location has to move to other place or, the spatial development plan should be revised by the local government, the revised spatial development plan should be approved by the local parliament.

¹⁹ At present the spatial-planning zoning could accommodate the function that proposed by the project. If not, the project has to move to other place or revision of zoning should be issued by the local parliament proposed by the relevant government institution

Scope/Topic	JICA Guidelines	Government of Indonesia Regulation	Gaps Identified	Gap-Filling Measures
	cover all aspects of the proposed resettlement.		advanced to the planning stage.	
Eligibility for PAPs without legal rights of the land they occupy.	For those without formal legal rights to lands or claims to such land that could be recognized under the country's laws, provide resettlement assistance instead of compensation for land to help improve or at least restore their livelihoods. Will covers squatters and encroachers.	Does not cover squatters (unless in good faith on public land), encroachers, and renters on private land. This issue is addressed by the Presidential Regulation (Perpres) 62/2018 on Handling for Social Impacts in Land Acquisition for the Public Interests ⁴ . This regulation was issued on August 6, 2018. It provides a legal basis to compensate squatters (those who occupy land that belonged to other parties, in this case, the	Commonly, compensation is only for the affected structure, but with the Perpres 62/2018, they are entitled to some compensation. The value of the compensation calculated is based on the assessment of an independent party that recognizes: clearing costs of anything on the land; mobilization; house rent for a maximum of 12 (twelve) months; and/or	The Entitlement Matrix in the LARAP establishes eligibility criteria and entitlements for each category of project-affected persons (PAPs), including squatters.

⁴ The regulation states that the government will handle the social impacts on the people who control land without legal rights (in this ESMF the term “squatters” will be used for the people who control land without legal rights) on the national and local governments, and state or local owned enterprises’ lands that will be used for national strategic and non-strategic projects. The regulation sets the criteria of the people who control and use land without legal rights (has ID that endorsed by the district and don’t have the right on land; physically use the land for 10 years continuously, with good faith and openly, not inviolable and recognized by the land owner and/or head of village). The value of the compensation is calculated based on the independent party assessment that considers: costs of clearing of the land; mobilization; rent house for maximum 12 (twelve) months; and or compensation for loss of income from the use of land. The regulation mandates the land owner to prepare a Social Impact Handling Plan (SIHP) for the Governor endorsement, whom will establish an Integrated Team to make an inventory, verify, and validate the squatters; propose the type of social impact handling, appoint the independent party to assess the value of compensation; facilitate the issues; recommend the list of the squatters that entitled for the compensation, amount of the compensation based on the calculation of the independent party, mechanism and procedure for compensation distribution. Based on the recommendation from the Integrated Team, the Governor will establish the list of eligible squatters for compensation; amount of compensation and mechanism and procedures to give the compensation. The regulation also specifies that the land owners should provide the financing for the compensation and the compensated squatters should move out from the land maximum in seven days after the compensation is received. The financing for the implementation of the Social Impact Handling sourced from APBN, APBD, and SOEs’ budget.

Scope/Topic	JICA Guidelines	Government of Indonesia Regulation	Gaps Identified	Gap-Filling Measures
		<p>Government). This regulation has addressed the concern of settlers for not being eligible for any compensation.</p> <p>Currently, the Ministry of ATR/BPN is preparing a Technical Guidelines for Preparing a Land Acquisition Plan⁵, which covers various approaches to compensate informal settlers, sharecroppers, or those who do not have land. Landless and laborers are not expected to be compensated and provided rehabilitation measured; it is the landowner's responsibility to compensate them.</p>	<p>compensation for income loss of the land utilization. The regulation defines the criteria of squatters: those who have physically controlled and used the land continuously for at least ten years openly in good faith, not inviolable, recognized and justified by the landowners and/or the head of the village.</p>	
<p>Eligibility for Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>JICA Guidelines applies to PAPs as a result of the involuntary land taking and/or access restriction to legally designated parks and protected areas</p>	<p>IPs are covered once they have been legally recognized.⁶ Law 39/1999 article 6 on Human Rights requires that the differences and needs of <i>MHA</i> should be noticed and protected by law, community and government. Their identity, including customary land rights, should be covered in harmony with the current development.</p>	<p>No gap</p>	<p>If indigenous peoples are affected, then they are included in the Indigenous People Plan (IPP) study by the JICA Guidelines and Indonesian government regulations regarding indigenous peoples.</p>

⁵ This initiative is supported by ADB Technical Assistance

⁶ In BPN and Forestry Regulations IP institution should be recognized by local government, while institutions that in favor of IPs prefer that the recognition comes from independent IPs Committee.

Scope/Topic	JICA Guidelines	Government of Indonesia Regulation	Gaps Identified	Gap-Filling Measures
		<p>Law No.2/2012 recognizes the IPs as a party entitled to compensation, including the owners of the ex-customary lands. (article 40)</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 concerning th Land Acquisition for the Public development interest implementation has regulated MHA as the Entitled Party to receive compensation for all assets affected by land acquisition activities. The definition of MHA is: a) there is a group of people who are still bound by their customary law order as joint citizens of a certain customary law alliance, who recognize and apply the provisions of the alliance in their daily lives; b) there is a certain ulayat land which is the living environment of the customary members law alliance and the place where they take their daily necessities; and c) there is a customary law order regarding the management, control and use of customary land that is valid and adhered to by the members of the customary law alliance.</p>		

Scope/Topic	JICA Guidelines	Government of Indonesia Regulation	Gaps Identified	Gap-Filling Measures
Land for Land	Preference for land-to-land compensation for the displaced people whose livelihoods are land-based.	Law 2/2012 provides options for land to land compensation, but no detailed procedures to implement this resettlement scheme.		LARAP provides compensation options including land-to-land compensation.
Compensation options	Provide technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives and needed assistance, including (a) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets attributable to the project; (b) if there is relocation, assistance during relocation, and residential housing, or housing sites, or agricultural sites of equivalent productive potential, as required; (c) transitional support and development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities as required, in addition to compensation measures; (d) cash compensation for land when the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods is minor; and (e) provision of civic infrastructure and	<p>Law 2/2012 provides options for compensation. The MAPPI (Association of Appraisers)'s guideline determines compensation based on market price plus transaction and other costs, plus premium (to cover beyond valuation cost such as emotional loss).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property (Physical Assets) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Land ✓ Buildings & Facilities ✓ Plants ✓ Other things related to the land required to restore to the owner property of at least the same quality as that owned before the land acquisition. • Cost & Loss (Non-Physical Losses) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Transaction costs 		LARAP provides requirements for compensation options, eligibility criteria, and entitlement for various PAPs categories.

Scope/Topic	JICA Guidelines	Government of Indonesia Regulation	Gaps Identified	Gap-Filling Measures
	community services as required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Moving costs ✓ Loss of ongoing business (business interruption) ✓ Other losses of special nature are subjective and difficult to calculate • Premium 		
Full Replacement Cost.	Requirement for compensation for land and asset to be at full replacement cost	“Fair and reasonable”, based on value assessment made by the licensed, independent appraisers. See above on compensation options and MAPPI’s criteria for determining compensation.		The licensed, independent appraisers assess costs and loss of physical assets, non-physical assets, and premium.
Livelihood Restoration.	The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are: (i) Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living. Such support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support,	Once fair compensation is given, further consideration and impact mitigation are not elaborated.	The Law 2/2012 and its implementing regulations do not elaborate on the option and implementation of assistance and livelihood restoration.	LARAP included resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration.

Scope/Topic	JICA Guidelines	Government of Indonesia Regulation	Gaps Identified	Gap-Filling Measures
	salary maintenance, or similar arrangements; and (ii) Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 6 (a) (iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.			
Indigenous People	Indigenous Peoples' lands are discussed in the JICA Guidelines. If Indigenous Peoples' lands are affected by the project, it requires broad community support and free, prior, and informed consultation (FPIC).	Affected lands owned by Indigenous Peoples are personally treated the same way as ordinary people.	Law No. 2 of 2012 and its implementing regulations do not differentiate project-affected persons (PAPs) into groups, origins, races, etc.	The LARAP applies to sub-projects involving land acquisition and/or resettlement, regardless of who owns the land. Consultations as set out in the LARAP should be adapted to the local context and characteristics of the people affected (in the case of indigenous peoples, they should adopt FPIC leading to broad community support).
Resettlement Cost	The total costs of land acquisition and/or resettlement activities required to achieve project objectives are included in the total project costs.	The land acquisition plan includes an estimated cost.	Although Law no. 2 of 2012 requires land acquisition plans to include cost estimates for land acquisition and/or resettlement but usually does not include costs for assistance and livelihood restoration. Cost estimates and proposed budget allocations are carried out at the	LARAP requires that cost estimates for land acquisition and/or resettlement be budgeted based on socio-economic surveys/censuses, including affected assets.

Scope/Topic	JICA Guidelines	Government of Indonesia Regulation	Gaps Identified	Gap-Filling Measures
			planning stage, with detailed surveys for each land plot and land measurements carried out during the implementation stage of land acquisition.	
Procedure for Consultation and Submission of Complaints	<p>Displaced people should be appropriately consulted and should have the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement program.</p> <p>The complaint mechanism must consider the availability of judicial assistance and community dispute resolution mechanisms and dispute resolution with local wisdom.</p>	<p>Consultation with project-affected persons (PAP) is required to obtain a proposed project site permit to determine the form of compensation. The legislation stipulates that the consultation process is carried out with a dialogue approach. Negotiations were carried out to agree on the amount of compensation. The mechanism for complaints due to disagreements regarding compensation is outlined in Law No. 2 of 2012 and its implementing regulations, including how and where to file a complaint, time to respond, and judicial procedures.</p>		<p>The LARAP establishes the requirements for monitoring the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The project is required to monitor and report on the preparation and implementation of the LARAP.</p>
Monitoring Results	<p>Requirements to carry out adequate monitoring and evaluation of all activities specified in the resettlement plan. Assess whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved, following completion of the project, taking into</p>			<p>The LARAP establishes the requirements for monitoring the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities. Projects are required to monitor and report on the preparation and implementation of the LARAP.</p>

Scope/Topic	JICA Guidelines	Government of Indonesia Regulation	Gaps Identified	Gap-Filling Measures
	account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring			

Source: LARAP Team Analysis of Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

3.4. POLICY ANALYSIS OF LAND ACQUISITION IMPLEMENTATION FOR PUBLIC INTEREST DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1. Land Acquisition Principles for Public Interest Development

The principles of land acquisition for development in the public interest referred to Law No. 2 of 2012, Government Regulation no. 19 of 2021, are included:

1. The availability of land for public interests:
 - Every land right has a social function
 - Land for public use is public domain
 - Guaranteed funding for land acquisition for the public interest.
2. Guaranteed community rights to land and be treated fairly:
 - Fair and transparent compensation system, using independent appraisers
 - Community involvement in every stage of land acquisition.
 - The agency for objection to the location of land acquisition and the value of compensation.
3. Avoiding the community from land speculation:
 - Openness in every process and stage of land acquisition
 - Determination of time and process of land acquisition implementation
 - The compensation value refers to the value when determining the location.
4. Guaranteed community rights to land;
5. Avoiding the community from land speculation;
6. Guaranteed land acquisition for the public interest.

3.4.2. Land Acquisition Implementation Principles

Some of the principles of Land Acquisition Implementation Based on Law No. 2 of 2012 include:

1. Humanity; Land acquisition must provide protection and respect for human rights.
2. Justice; Land Acquisition must guarantee proper replacement to the entitled party.
3. Benefit; Land Acquisition can provide benefits for the interests of the community, nation, and state.
4. Certainty; Land Acquisition provides legal certainty of the availability of land in the Land Acquisition process for development in the public interest.
5. Openness; Land acquisition for development is carried out by providing access to the community to obtain information.
6. The Land Acquisition process is carried out by deliberation of the parties without coercion.

7. Participation; Support in the implementation of Land Acquisition through community participation.
8. Welfare; Land acquisition for development can provide additional value.
9. Sustainability; Development activities can continuously achieve the expected goals.
10. Alignment; Land acquisition for development can be balanced and in line with the interests of the community and the state.

3.4.3. Land Acquisition Fundamental

The fundamentals of Land Acquisition refer to Law No. 2 of 2012 include:

- The government carries out land acquisition for the public interest.
- The government/local government guarantees the availability of land and funding for land acquisition for the public interest.
- Land acquisition planning is carried out by involving all stakeholders.
- The rightful party must relinquish his land after granting compensation or based on a court decision that has permanent legal force.
- Provision of compensation properly and fairly by taking into account the balance between the interests of development and the community's interests.

3.4.4. Use of Land for Public Interest

The land for the public interest is used for development:

1. National defense and security.
2. Public roads, toll roads, tunnels, railway lines, railway stations, and railway operating facilities.
3. Reservoirs, dams, weirs, irrigation, drinking water canals, sewers and sanitation, and other irrigation structures.
4. Ports, airports, and stations.
5. Oil, gas, and geothermal infrastructure.
6. Generators, transmission, substation, network, and electric power distribution.
7. Government telecommunications and information networks.
8. Waste disposal and treatment sites.
9. Government/Local Government Hospital.
10. Public safety facilities.
11. Government/Local Government Public Cemetery.
12. Social facilities, public facilities, and public green open spaces.
13. Nature and cultural reserves.

14. Government/Regional/Village Government Offices.
15. Preparation of urban slum settlements and/or land consolidation and housing for low-income communities with rental status.
16. Government/Local Government Educational or school infrastructure.
17. Government/Local Government sports infrastructure.
18. Public market and public parking lot.

3.4.5. The stages of Land Acquisition for Public Interest

Referring to Presidential Regulation 19 of 2021 Article 3, Land acquisition for the public interest is carried out in the following stages:

- 1) Planning;
- 2) Preparation;
- 3) Implementation;
- 4) Delivery of results.

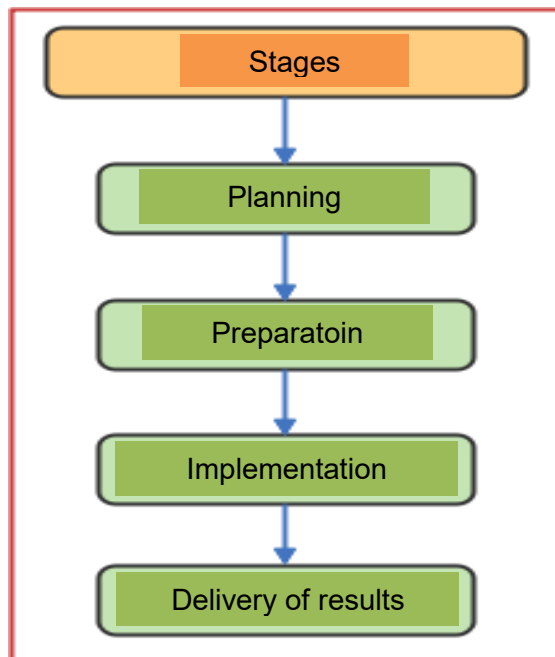


Figure 3-1. Land Acquisition Stages

3.4.5.1. Planning

Land acquisition planning is carried out based on:

1. Regional Spatial Plan;
2. Medium Term Development Plan;
3. Strategic Plan;
4. Government's Work Plan.

The Land Planning Document (*DPT/Dokumen Perencanaan Tanah*) contains:

1. Objectives and Purposes;
2. Compliance with Regional Spatial Plan;
3. Location;
4. Land area;
5. Overview of land status;
6. Estimated time for land acquisition;
7. Land and development period;
8. Estimated land value;
9. Budget plan.

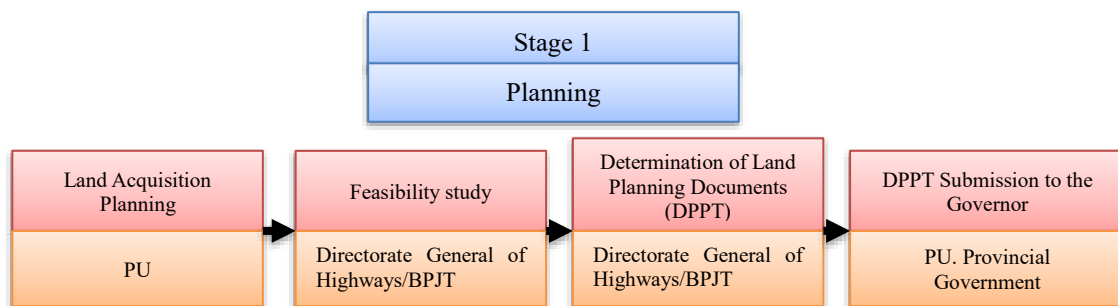


Figure 3-2. Land Acquisition Planning Stages

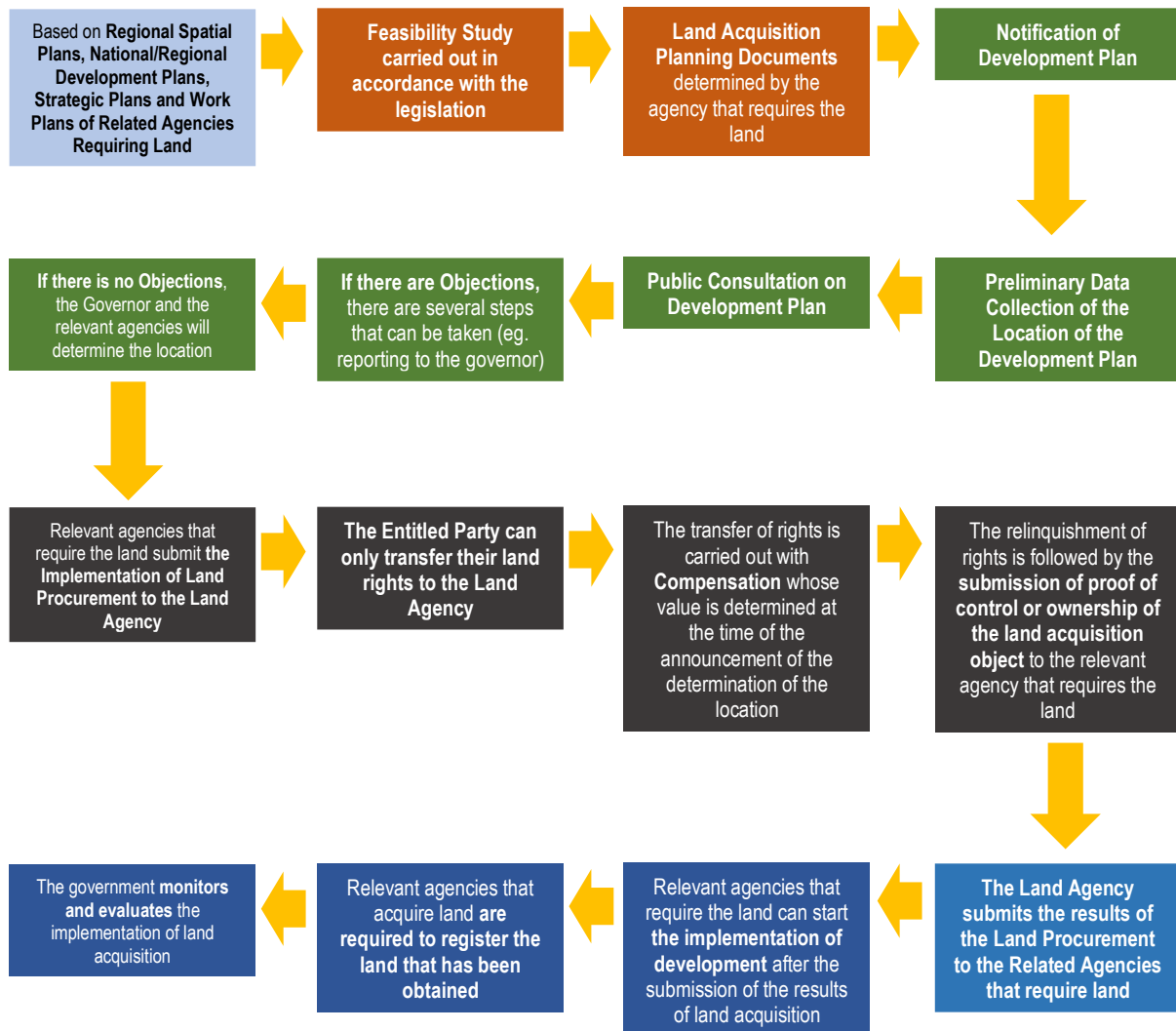


Figure 3-3. Flowchart of Land Acquisition for Infrastructure Development

3.4.5.2. Preparation

Preparation stages are consist of:

1. Public Consultation

- The first Public Consultation is held within 60 working days.
- If there are objections after 60 working days, a Public Consultation will be held again within 30 working days.
- The results of the Public Consultation are stated in the Minutes of Agreement.
- If there are still objections, the Governor forms a team to take an inventory of problems, hold meetings and clarify and make recommendations to accept or reject complaints.
 - The Study Team for the Provincial Secretary or an Officer appointed as Chairman concurrently a member.

- Head of the Regional Office of the National Land Agency as Secretary and together member.
- Agencies that handle affairs in the field of regional development planning as members.
- Head of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as a member.
- Regent/Mayor or Official appointed as a member.
- Academics as members.
- Objections consist of:
 - The Team's Study Results in the form of recommendations to the Governor are accepted or rejected.
 - Objections to the Development Location Plan no later than 14 working days from the receipt of the application by the Governor.

2. Lawsuit Submission (Objection)

- After issuing the Location Determination, the Entitled Party may file a lawsuit to the State Administrative Court (PTUN) within 30 working days.
- Administrative Court within 30 working days determines whether the lawsuit is accepted or rejected.
- Within 14 working days, the objecting party may file an appeal to the Supreme Court (MA).
- The Supreme Court is obliged to give a decision with permanent legal force within 30 days, and becomes the basis for the continuation of the development plan or not.

Overview in filing an objection process at the preparation stage can be seen in the following figure:

PREPARATION

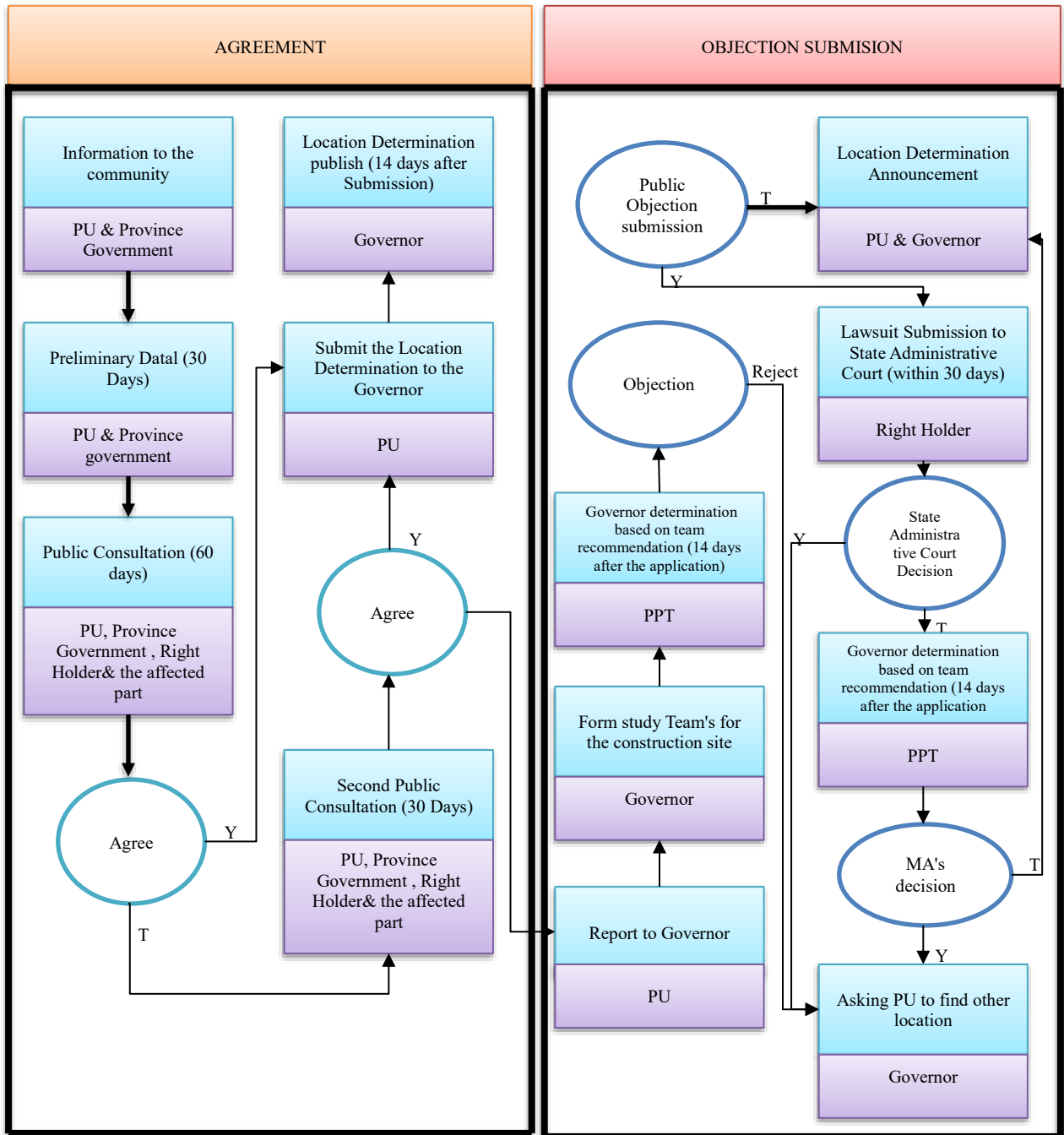


Figure 3-4. Objection Process in the Preparation Stage

3.4.5.3. Land Acquisition Implementation

The land acquisition implementation is carried out by the Land Agency after there is a submission from the Agency that requires land; the activities include:

1. Inventory and identification.

2. Compensation Assessment.
3. Consultation on compensation determination.
4. Provision of Compensation.
5. Agency Land Release.

Ownership/control of the Entitled Party becomes null after the payment of compensation/the rights release or the safekeeping compensation in the District Court.

The land acquisition implementation stage is completed after the land rights abolition and the land controlled under state custody.

A. Inventory and identification

Inventory and identification include:

- Measurement and mapping per plot of land
- Entitled parties Data collection and Land Acquisition Objects
- The inventory results can be announced in stages, partially or completely covered: subject of rights, wide, location and land parcels map
- In the case that those who are entitled do not receive the inventory results can submit an objection within a maximum of 14 working days, starting from the inventory date
- Verification and repairs are conducted no later than 14 working days, starting from the inventory objection receipt date results.
- The Land Agency determines the inventory results and become the basis for determining the Entitled Party in granting Compensation.
- If residual land cannot be used, the entitled party can request to get a full replacement.

B. Appraisal of Compensation

The appraiser is determined by the Land Agency and assesses Compensation per plot of land including:

1. Land.
2. Above ground and underground space.
3. Building.
4. Plant.

5. Objects related to land and or
6. Other losses that can be assessed.
7. The compensation amount value is submitted to the Land Agency with an official report.
8. The Compensation assessment results become the basis for deliberation to determine Compensation.

C. Deliberation

1. The Land Agency shall hold deliberations with the Entitled Party for a maximum of 30 working days to determine the form and or the Compensation amount.
2. If there is no agreement, the Entitled Party may submit an objection to the District Court within 14 working days.
3. The District Court decides the form and or the Compensation amount within 30 working days.
4. Parties who object to the District Court decision may submit an appeal to the Supreme Court within 14 working days.
5. The Supreme Court is obliged to give a decision with permanent legal force within 30 working days, which is the basis for granting Compensation to the Entitled Party.
6. If the entitled party refuses the form and the compensation amount but does not submit an objection within the specified time limit, by law the entitled party is deemed to have accepted the state and the compensation amount.

D. Compensation Provision

Compensation can be given in the form of:

- a. Money
- b. Substitute land
- c. Resettlement
- d. Share ownership, or
- e. Other forms agreed by both parties

When granting the compensation, the Entitled Party compulsory have to do:

1. Disclaimer of rights.
2. Submit the ownership proof to the agency that requires land through the Land Agency.
3. The Entitled Party is responsible for the ownership proof of correctness and validity.

4. If there is a claim by another party against the land acquisition object, it is the Entitled Party's responsibility.

E. Compensation Deposit

Compensation Deposit can be made if:

- a. The Entitled party rejects the deliberation results or rejects the decision of the District Court/Supreme Court.
- b. The Entitled Party's existence is unknown.
- c. Land Acquisition Objects become:
 1. The case object is in the Court.
 2. Ownership is still disputed.
 3. Confiscated by the competent authority.
 4. Become a bank guarantee.

In the case that the compensation custody in the District Court has been done, the ownership or the entitled party land right is null and the rights evidence is declared invalid, and the land becomes land that is directly controlled by the state custody.

F. Agency Land Acquisition

1. Land Acquisition Objects owned by the government by the state/regional property management laws and regulations.
2. Land Acquisition Objects controlled by the government or owned/controlled by State-Owned Enterprises / Regional Owned Enterprises are carried out by the authorized official by Law number 2 of 2012.
3. Land Acquisition Objects controlled by the government or owned/controlled by State-Owned Enterprises / Regional Owned Enterprises shall not be compensated unless:
 - a. There has been a building that is actively used for government administration. Compensation is given in the form of land and or buildings or relocation.
 - b. The Land Acquisition object owned/controlled by State-Owned Enterprises / Regional Owned Enterprises. Compensation is given in the form of money, relocation, divestment of shares, or other states according to the agreement of both parties.
 - c. Village Cash Land, Compensation is given in the form of land or relocation.

Land Acquisition implementation for Public Interest Due to the Urgent Circumstances:

1. For urgent situations, land acquisition is carried out due to natural disasters, wars, widespread social conflicts, and disease outbreaks.
2. Construction for urgent circumstances can be carried out immediately after the construction location determination for the public interest is decided.
3. If there are any objections or lawsuits regarding the land acquisition implementation, the agency that requires land can continue the construction activities.

3.4.5.4. Results Submission

The Land Agency, delivering Land Acquisition results to the agency that requires after these conditions:

- Compensation is given, and a disclaimer of rights has been done.
- Compensation custody has been given to the District Court.
- Agencies that require land can carry out development after receiving the land acquisition results from the Land Agency.
- The agency that acquires the land is required to register the land (submitting the land rights certificate process).

3.5. POLICY ANALYSIS ON SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT

Based on the results of the asset survey that the LARAP Team has carried out, it was identified that there was land owned by the government affected by the construction of Patimban Port Access Road, which had been used as a residence and place of business by the community. Government-Owned Land; among others, are:

- Land PJT (Perum Jasa Tirta), in land along the watershed (DAS).
- Land PT. KAI.
- Village Land: Village land, in this case is land designated for village public facilities.
- Crooked Land:, Village Land , which is arable land belonging to the village and is not intended for public use.

The regulation used for handling Government-Owned Land already inhabited by the community is Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2018 concerning Handling of Community Social Impacts in the Context of Providing Land for National Development. The regulation stipulates that the Government will handle social impacts on residents of land, local governments, state-owned

enterprises, or regional-owned enterprises. These will be used for national strategic projects and non-national strategic projects.

The regulation stipulates the criteria for residents living on Government-Owned Land as follows: have an ID card that is legalized by the sub-district and do not have land rights; have physically controlled and used the land for a minimum of 10 years continuously, and had controlled and used the land with good intentions openly, recognized and justified by the owner of the land rights and/or the local lurah/village head.

The amount of compensation is calculated based on an independent party's assessment by taking into account: the cost of cleaning everything that is above the ground; mobilization; rent a house for a maximum of 12 (twelve) months; and/or allowance for loss of income from land use.

The regulation requires landowners to prepare a Social Impact Handling Plan (SIHP) to be submitted to the Governor, who will then form an Integrated Team to carry out an inventory, verification, and validation of the occupants and the occupied land; propose a form of handling social impacts, appoint an independent party to calculate the amount of compensation; facilitate problems; recommend a list of residents who are entitled to compensation, the amount of the compensation value based on the calculation of an independent party, the mechanism, and procedure for providing compensation.

The Integrated Team is chaired by the Provincial Secretary and consists of officials in charge of Land Procurement affairs within the Regional Office of the Provincial National Land Agency; provincial and district/city-regional government organization (OPD) officials in charge of land affairs; officials at the local Land Office at the Land Procurement location; Head of Sub District, and Head of Village; and other parties as needed. Based on the recommendation from the Integrated Team, the Governor will determine a list of people who receive compensation; the amount of compensation value; and the mechanism and procedure for providing compensation. For land for which compensation has been given, the community will vacate it no later than 7 (seven) days after receiving the compensation. The funding needed for implementing the Handling of Social Impacts on the Community comes from the APBN, APBD, and company budgets.

3.6. ANALYSIS OF POLICY COMPENSATION OF WAQF LAND IN LAND PROCUREMENT FOR PUBLIC INTEREST

Land procurement for Patimban Access Toll Road project includes land/buildings/plants owned/controlled by the community, land owned by government agencies, public facilities such as roads, mosques, public cemeteries. Suppose the object of land acquisition is social facilities and public facilities which are waqf land. In that case, it will eliminate the eternal nature of the waqf property, which was previously used for worship and public benefit.

The existence of waqf has been recognized in the Basic Agrarian Law No. 5 of 1960, namely Article 49, Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 42 of 2006 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf.

Waqf is a legal act of wakif to separate and/or surrender part of his property to be used forever or for a certain period by his interests for worship and/or general welfare according to sharia. The definition of wakif is the party who waqf his property, while the party who receives the waqf property is called Nazhir. Article 6 of Law no. 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf stipulates that waqf implementation must fulfill the waqf elements consisting of Wakif, Nazhir, Waqf Assets, Waqf Pledge, allocation of waqf property, and the period of waqf.

To achieve the purpose and function of waqf, waqf property can only be allocated according to its designation by the provisions of Article 22 of Law no. 41 of 2004, which is intended for:

- a. worship facilities and activities;
- b. educational and health facilities and activities;
- c. assistance to the poor, abandoned children, orphans, scholarships;
- d. progress and improvement of the people's economy; and/or
- e. other public welfare advancements that do not conflict with sharia and statutory regulations.

Nazhir is obliged to manage and develop waqf property by its purpose, function, and designation.

3.6.1. Changes in the Status of Waqf Assets Affected by Land Acquisition for Public Interest

In practice in the community, a plot of land that has been waqf will have a special position, namely the isolation of the waqf land from transaction activities (sales and purchases, leases, grants, inheritance, guarantees, and other forms of transfer. This is confirmed in Law No. 41 In 2004, Article 40, which states that waqf assets that have been waqf are prohibited:

- a. pledged as collateral;
- b. confiscated;
- c. granted;
- d. for sale;
- e. inherited;
- f. exchanged; or
- g. transferred in the form of another transfer of rights.

There are exceptions to this prohibition in the case that waqf assets are used for the public interest; their status can be changed by exchanging them as stipulated in Article 41 of Law no. 41 of 2004:

- 1) The provisions as referred to in Article 40 letter f are excluded if the waqf property that has been waqf is used for the public interest by the general spatial planning (RUTR) based on the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations and does not conflict with sharia.
- 2) The implementation of the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) can only be carried out after obtaining written permission from the Minister with the approval of the Indonesian Waqf Board.
- 3) Waqf assets whose status has been changed due to the provisions of the exception as intended must be exchanged for assets whose benefits and exchange value are at least the same as the original waqf assets.

PP No. 42 of 2006 concerning the implementation of Law no. 41 of 2004 stipulates that the exchange of waqf assets must be with written permission from the Minister (dhi. State Minister of Religious Affairs) based on the consideration of the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI) that the waqf assets are used for the public interest.

Article 49:

- 1) Changes in the status of waqf property in the form of exchange are prohibited except with written permission from the Minister based on BWI considerations.
- 2) The written permission from the Minister as referred to in paragraph (1) may only be granted with consideration, among others, that the change in the waqf property is used for the public interest by the spatial plan (RUTR) based on the provisions of laws and regulations and does not conflict with Sharia principles;

Referring to the provisions stipulated in the Law on Waqf and its implementing regulations, waqf assets are prohibited from being changed in status and transferred in any form except in the form

of exchange intended for the public interest by the general spatial plan (RUTR) based on the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations and not against sharia. Thus, in essence, waqf property can be used as an object of land acquisition to implement development in the public interest, namely by exchanging substitute assets.

3.6.2. Compensation for Waqf Assets Affected by Land Acquisition for Public Interest

In the case of land acquisition for the public interest which includes waqf property, compensation is given to nadzir as the party receiving the waqf property. Article 18 paragraph (2) letter c Government Regulation no. 19 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Land Procurement for Development in the Public Interest, that compensation is submitted directly to Nadzir for waqf land.

In connection with the eternal and immutable nature of waqf, waqf assets are institutionalized forever and are used for worship or public interests that will bring benefit to the community. On this basis, if the waqf property is affected by a land acquisition project for the public interest, it will be given in exchange for a substitute property . It will continue the purpose of the waqf property to bring benefit public interest.

In line with this are the provisions stipulated in Law no. 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf that waqf assets are prohibited from being changed in status and transferred in any form except in the form of exchange intended for the public interest by the general spatial plan (RUTR) based on the provisions of applicable laws and regulations and does not conflict with sharia. The waqf property must be exchanged for property whose benefits and exchange value are the same as the original.

3.7. LARAP DOCUMENT PREPARATION

LARAP document preparation refers to the provisions for Land Acquisition Planning Document organization as stated in Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of Republic Indonesia Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning Provisions for the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning the Land Acquisition implementation for Development in Public Interest and provisions for the preparation of LARAP Document according to JICA Safeguard Policy.

Stages of LARAP Document Preparation Activities

LARAP team, on behalf of Patimban Access Toll Road development activities, organize a work plan for LARAP implementation in the project affected area and carries out the planned activities

as follows:

A. Socialization

The main purpose of socialization is to inform the community, especially the affected people and other relevant institutions/stakeholders about the project plan, know their perceptions, and get input from the affected people members. The methods used in the socialization/community consultation include public meetings, individual or group interviews.

The socialization activities were carried out intensively and continuously; delivered directly in general meetings in the affected villages or smaller meetings held in the hamlets. The socialization process was carried out 2 times . The first, stage socialization was carried out to convey to the landowners Patimban Access Toll Road Development plan and inform the asset survey activities and socio-economic surveys. The second phase of socialization was carried out to all affected people, are landowners, tenants, and worker by submitting the asset survey and socio-economic survey results. Women and vulnerable groups must attend all socialization activities. Socialization activities must be well documented by meeting notes and gender-separated attendance lists.

The affected people's participation is essential, starting from the planning stage, implementation to the action plan implementation so the perception and acceptance from the affected people can be accommodated in the project impact management plan. In a community, the impact of buildings or other assets will cause changes and result in complaints/objections. To minimize the impact and the effectiveness in submitting complaints/objections, it is essential to involve the affected people in the consultation process. The Directorate General of Sea Transportation and the Directorate General of Highways as the executor of land acquisition will give the information about the project to the community, especially the affected people and other stakeholders, before the project is executed.

Significant consultation by involving the community, especially the affected residents, will facilitate the achievement of an agreement in determining the handling/compensation of their affected assets, this matter automatically ensures the smooth implementation of Patimban Access Toll Road development plan.

B. Identification of Land, Building, Plants, and Other Assets

LARAP team will measure the boundaries that will later be acquired for the project. Everything related to land, buildings, plants, and other utilities affected by the project is identified based on the Basic Design of Patimban Access Toll Road. The acquisition's measurement and affected asset identification are carried out together with the affected communities/institutions witnessed by village and sub-district government officials. Measurement and identification will be carried out

again by the Land Acquisition Team in the implementation stage.

C. Deliberation

Deliberations or negotiations are carried out after obtaining the measurements and benchmarks results to the residents whose land will be affected by road extension. At this stage, the complete and clear development plan will also be informed including the implementation schedule. Likewise, suppose there are residents who are affected by activities as the stall building owners or other assets that will be moved or withdrawn. In that case, they will also be informed about the plan for the replacement/building retreat. At this time, deliberations are also being held to determine the form and value of compensation and the implementation mechanism in the form of an agreement which will be written down in the form of minutes of deliberation/negotiation. This activity is carried out for 1 (one) month (in 2019).

D. Complaint Submission

Every resident who is affected by land acquisition activities has the right to speak out in the event of dissatisfaction. Complaint Submission can be made either verbally or in writing. The residents' complaints are all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement, including its validity, the amount of compensation value, and the ease of obtaining/accepting the compensation value.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of Land Acquisition for the Public Interest refers to the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest Article 51 paragraph 1 and Presidential Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning the Land Acquisition Implementation for Development in the Public Interest Article 115. The regulation explains that monitoring and evaluation are carried out by the government, in this case, the National Land Agency. Monitoring and evaluation are carried out on the control, ownership, use, and utilization of land acquisition results for development in the public interest.

F. Socialization and Consultation Mechanism

LARAP Document Drafting Team carries out consultations at the village office at the location of the planned construction site or a place agreed upon by the Preparation Team with the Affected People. According to local conditions, community consultations can be carried out in stages and more than 1 (one) time.

The socialization and consultation mechanism is carried out through direct dialogue with individuals or in groups through focus group discussions (FGD). This system has the advantage that the information submitted can receive feedback from citizens. The community can also submit complaints, questions, or objections about the project plan at this event. Another way that can be done is through announcements placed at the village office, Subang Regency local

government office, at the construction site of Patimban Access Toll Road, and announced through printed and/or electronic media.

G. Scope of Socialization and Consultation

The meeting/socialization will inform Affected People/Entitled Parties about the details of:

- The objectives and purposes of the development plan in the public interest; stages and the Land Acquisition process implementation time;
- The role of the appraiser in determining the compensation value;
- Incentives to be given to rights holders;
- Objects appraised for compensation;
- Forms of compensation; and
- Rights and obligations of entitled parties.

In each meeting of consultation and socialization, the process will be documented.

3.8. LAND ACQUISITION SOURCES OF FUND

The Directorate General of Highways takes responsibility for securing financial sources as the project initiator throughout the stages of the land acquisition process: planning, preparation, implementation, delivery of results, including administration and management, and socialization activities.

For the compensation cost, it has been planned that Indonesia Toll Road Authority (Badan Pengatur Jalan Tol: BPJT) will prepare the fund through the contract with a Toll Road Business Entity (Badan Usaha Jalan Tol: BUJT) for investing in the Patimban Access Toll Road

CHAPTER 4. DESCRIPTION OF AFFECTED ASSETS CONDITION

4.1. SURVEY RESULTS OF THE AFFECTED ASSETS

The land acquisition plan for Cipali - Patimban Port Toll Road Access Development Subang Regency will be implemented by acquiring land, buildings, and other plants owned by the community. Asset data collection is carried out by using two approaches they are social approach and the spatial analysis approach integrated with the field validation. Direct social approach to the affected people through interviews using an asset questionnaire and spatial analysis approach was carried out by mapping the entire area using RTK – GNSS (Real-Time Kinematic Global Navigation Satellite System) method.

4.1.1. Area Affected

The land acquisition plan for Cipali - Patimban Port Toll Road Access Development will be implemented by acquiring the land owned by the community. Currently, the allocation is in paddy fields, gardens, ponds, and built/settled land. Based on the survey results, the required area has been identified across the administrative area of 10 (ten) Sub-district, and 20 (twenty) villages with a total area required are 340,038 Haa (See Table 4-1), which includes HGU (Right of Exploitation) land managed by PT. PG Rajawali II Subang covering an area 35,366 Ha (see table 4-2) located at Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-district, Rancamahi Village Purwadadi Sub-district, Pasirbungur Village Purwadadi Sub-district, Pasirmuncang Village Cikaum Sub-district and Mekarsari Village Cikaum Sub-district as well as company-owned land with an area of 31,810 Ha (See Table 4-3).

Table 4-1. Area Per Village

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
CIASEM	JATIBARU	151,904.904	15.190
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	212,685.876	21.269
	PASIRMUNCANG	56,220.548	5.622
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	188,541.991	18.854
	SAWANGAN	502,927.366	50.293
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	197,597.595	19.760
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	106,570.922	10.657
	RANCAHILIR	135,473.184	13.547

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
	RANCASARI	38,950.687	3.895
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO	41,198.041	4.120
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	128,312.097	12.831
	PASIRBUNGUR	373,546.293	37.355
	RANCAMAHI	104,159.375	10.416
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA	3,352.413	0.335
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	256,033.736	25.603
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	81,718.945	8.172
	KERTAJAYA	232,968.619	23.297
	MARIUK	174,530.647	17.453
	TANJUNGRASA	254,366.056	25.437
	WANAJAYA	159,322.191	15.932
	TOTAL	3,400,381.488	340.038

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-2. Area Per Village Plantation Land (PT. PG Rajawali II Subang)

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	83,772.782	8.377
	PASIRMUNCANG	5,499.101	0.550
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	10,413.298	1.041
PURWADADI	PASIRBUNGUR	200,224.952	20.022
	RANCAMAHI	53,754.332	5.375
	TOTAL	353,664.465	35.366

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-3. Area Per Village Private Own Land/PT

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	112,124.887	11.212
	SAWANGAN	184,955.984	18.496
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	8,753.116	0.875
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	12,270.783	1.227
	TOTAL	318,104.771	31.810

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

On the land that will be affected by Patimban Access Toll road, there are also state-own land, PU land, PJT land (Perum Jasa Tirta), village land, TPU, and land owned by PT. KAI with an affected area of 24,632 ha. Complete details can be seen in Tables 4-4.

Table 4-4. Area Per Village State Own Land

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
CIASEM	JATIBARU	9,675.431	0.968
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	10,695.765	1.070
	PASIRMUNCANG	700.146	0.070

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	8,547.692	0.855
	SAWANGAN	30,619.787	3.062
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	16,449.690	1.645
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	9,078.704	0.908
	RANCAHILIR	13,027.589	1.303
	RANCASARI	6,025.503	0.603
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO	4,134.167	0.413
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	10,658.354	1.066
	PASIRBUNGUR	33,437.365	3.344
	RANCAMAHI	3,352.948	0.335
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA	1,227.179	0.123
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	35,084.259	3.508
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	2,511.759	0.251
	KERTAJAYA	26,730.454	2.673
	MARIUK	7,670.088	0.767
	TANJUNGRASA	8,444.048	0.844
	WANAJAYA	8,244.624	0.824
TOTAL		246,315.552	24.632

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

In some villages, the land with waqf status is identified. It is managed by a foundation or religious Institution with 0.581 ha. Complete detail can be seen in Tables 4-5.

Table 4-5. Area per Village of Waqf Land Owned by foundation/religious Institution

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	152.218	0.015
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	84.031	0.008
	SAWANGAN	1,556.128	0.156
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	160.724	0.016
	RANCAHILIR	400.865	0.040
PURWADADI	RANCAMAHI	855.861	0.086
TAMBAKDAHAN	KERTAJAYA	644.503	0.064
	MARIUK	1,935.979	0.194
	WANAJAYA	22.098	0.002
TOTAL		5,812.408	0.581

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

While the affected area owned by individuals or the community covers 247,648 Ha spread over 20 villages, the largest affected area is Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-district it covers 28,580 Ha, Tanjunggrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-district with an affected area of 24.592 Ha. and Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-district covers an area of 22,095 Ha. A complete description of the individual or community land is in Table 4-6. The route map area of Cipali - Patimban Access Toll Road can be seen in Figure 4-1.

Table 4-6. Area Per Village Individuals/community Own Land

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
CIASEM	JATIBARU	142,229.473	14.223
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	118,065.111	11.807
	PASIRMUNCANG	50,021.301	5.002
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	67,785.380	6.779
	SAWANGAN	285,795.467	28.580
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	161,981.492	16.198
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	97,331.495	9.733
	RANCAHILIR	122,044.729	12.204
	RANCASARI	32,925.184	3.293
	RANCABANGO	37,063.874	3.706
PATOKBEUSI	PANYINGKIRAN	105,382.960	10.538
PURWADADI	PASIRBUNGUR	139,883.975	13.988
	RANCAMAHI	46,196.234	4.620
	PUSAKAJAYA	2,125.234	0.213
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	220,949.477	22.095
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	79,207.186	7.921
	KERTAJAYA	205,593.662	20.559
	MARIUK	164,924.580	16.492
	TANJUNGRASA	245,922.008	24.592
	WANAJAYA	151,055.469	15.106
	TOTAL	2,476,484.292	247.648

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Sumber: DPPT Patimban Access Toll Road, 2021

Figure 4-1. Patimban Toll Road Access Trace Map Cipali – Patimban

Land use per village is dominated by 1329 plots Paddy fields (56.0%), 540 plots of land (22.7%), 201 gardens (8.5%), plantations/PG 44 (1.9%), 10 ponds (0.4%). Complete details can be seen in Tables 4-7.

Table 4-7. Affected Land Use Majority

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL
CIASEM	JATIBARU			3		1						87	7		98
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI			17		9			127	5		77	5		240
	PASIRMUNCANG			1						2		35	2		40
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR			4		17			19			25	4		69
	SAWANGAN	1		19		74	1	2	234			66	12		409
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR		10	4		18				2	1	99	10		144
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS			3		1			26			90	7		127
	RANCAHILIR			4				1	9			114	6	1	135
	RANCASARI			1		2			8			14	2		27
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO										33	4		37	
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN			4		72						41	4		121
	PASIRBUNGUR			22		1			11	29		115	17		195
	RANCAMAHI			2		2			5	6		19	5		39
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA			1				1			2	1		5	
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI			8	1	1			19			155	8		192
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI											32	5		37
	KERTAJAYA			5					67			96	10		178
	MARIUK			2								93	13		108
	TANJUNGRASA			3					13			89	6		111
	WANAJAYA			3		3			1			47	9		63
TOTAL		1	10	106	1	201	1	3	540	44	1	1329	137	1	2375
PERSENTASE		0.04%	0.42%	4.46%	0.04%	8.46%	0.04%	0.13%	22.74%	1.85%	0.04%	55.96%	5.77%	0.04%	100.00%

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Description

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Lake | 6. Soccer Field | 11. Paddy Fields |
| 2. Pond | 7. Grave | 12. River |
| 3. Road | 8. Yard | 13. Embankment |
| 4. Pipeline | 9. Plantation | |
| 5. Garden | 10. Rail | |

Based on the applicable policies and regulations, in the affected area qualification, if the remaining area of the affected land is less than 100m², then the entire *percil* is included in the affected area. The following are the plots number less than 100m² of the remaining land.

Table 4-8. Land Type and Remaining Affected Land Less than 100m²

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
CIASEM	JATIBARU		1					15	3		19
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI		17	3		87	1	13	5		126
	PASIRMUNCANG							3			3
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR		2			8		8			18
	SAWANGAN		5	22	2	124		15	5		173
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	3		3				19	3		28
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS		3			12		20	7		42
	RANCAHILIR		4			6		25	6	1	42
	RANCASARI					4			1		5
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO							4	4		8
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN		4	6				3	4		17
	PASIRBUNGUR		1			3		40	13		57
	RANCAMAHI		2	1				4	5		12
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA		1			1		2	1		5
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI		6			11		31	8		56
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI							8	5		13
	KERTAJAYA		5			19		11	10		45
	MARIUK		2					9	13		24
	TANJUNGRASA		3			6		9	6		24
	WANAJAYA							1			1
	TOTAL	3	56	35	2	281	1	240	99	1	718
	PERSENTASE	0.4%	7.8%	4.9%	0.3%	39.1%	0.1%	33.4%	13.8%	0.1%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Description

1 Lake	6 Soccer Field	11 Paddy Fields
2 Pond	7 Grave	12 River
3 Road	8 Yard	13 Embankment
4 Pipeline	9 Plantation	
5 Garden	10 Rel	

4.1.2. Total plots and Land Owner

The plots number consists of 2,375 plots with the status of individual/community-owned 1903 plots (80.1%), state-owned 382 plots (16,1%), and the land owned by PT or private 77 plots (3.2%). A small number of owners have more than one plot spread in each different village; it is summarized in Table 4-10 the number of plots owners in each village when it added up as a whole (1,433 people), does not represent the actual number of plots owners. Complete plots number description and the owners' number can be seen in Table 4-9 and Table 4-10.

Table 4-9. Number and Status of Plots Ownership

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	STATE-OWNED (PLOT)	INDIVIDUAL-OWNED (PLOT)	COMPANY-OWNED (PLOT)	FOUNDATION-OWNED (PLOT)	WAQF (PLOT)	TOTAL (PLOT)
CIASSEM	JATIBARU	13	85				98
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	27	211			2	240
	PASIRMUNCANG	5	35				40
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	8	51	9		1	69
	SAWANGAN	32	324	51		2	409
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	22	118	4			144
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	13	113		1		127
	RANCAHILIR	11	123			1	135
	RANCASARI	14	13				27
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO	4	33				37
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	8	100	13			121
	PASIRBUNGUR	79	116				195
	RANCAMAHI	13	24		2		39
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA	2	3				5
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	25	167				192
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	7	30				37
	KERTAJAYA	61	115			2	178
	MARIUK	16	91			1	108
	TANJUNGRASA	9	102				111
	WANAJAYA	13	49			1	63
	TOTAL	382	1903	77	3	10	2375
	PERSENTASE	16.1%	80.1%	3.2%	0.1%	0.4%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-10. Community-Owned Land and Land Owners Number

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TOTAL AREA	TOTAL OWNER (HHs)
CIASSEM	JATIBARU	98	59
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	240	166
	PASIRMUNCANG	40	32
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	69	47
	SAWANGAN	409	234
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	144	96
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	127	82
	RANCAHILIR	135	86

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TOTAL AREA	TOTAL OWNER (HHs)
	RANCASARI	27	14
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO	37	24
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	121	80
	PASIRBUNGUR	195	76
	RANCAMAHI	39	15
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA	5	5
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	192	132
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	37	21
	KERTAJAYA	178	93
	MARIUK	108	54
	TANJUNGRASA	111	77
	WANAJAYA	63	40
	TOTAL	2375	1433

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

4.1.3. Land Ownership Status

Based on the land ownership status identification at Cipali - Patimban Toll Access Road development project area, the ownership status, in general, is divided into 3 groups, including proprietary land State Land. The explanation of the derivative level of land ownership is explained in the points below.

- 1. Proprietary Land;** in this case, the land with proof of Girik/Tax Payment Certificate, taxes payment, land share and purchase deed (AJB), Certificates (HM, HGU, HP, HPL). Individuals or companies own proprietary land.
- 2. State-Owned Land;** are include
 - PJT land (Perum Jasa Tirta), in the form of land along the watershed (DAS)
 - PT. KAI (Indonesian Railways) land
 - Village Land: land designated for village public facilities.
 - *Tanah Bengkok*: is the Village Land used as the arable land belonging to the village, which is not intended for public use.

Most of the landowners do not yet have legal ownership documents to the land except the notification of tax due or SPPT (64.1%), only a few of them already have AJB (10%) and SHM (8,3%), the resident's reason is due to the custom (local culture) or does not have a cost for processing legal documents. In such cases, they do not recordsments, do not know, or show records but have no relevance to the ownership status of land assets. In the indemnity process or compensation , ownership proof should also determine the compensation amount in relatively the same land condition because ownership proof is official evidence of land rights. The higher

the ownership status, the stronger the right to land.

Table 4-11. Land Ownership Status

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AJB	GRANT CERTIFICATE	SHM	SPOP	SPPT	HPL	WAQF	HGU	APHB	TOTAL (LANDOWNER)
CIASEM	JATIBARU	13		41		31	13				98
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	1		1		209	22	2	5		240
	PASIRMUNCANG	2	1	3		29	2		3		40
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	15				45	8	1			69
	SAWANGAN	54		1		319	32	2		1	409
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	17				105	19		3		144
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS			4		110	13				127
	RANCAHILIR	3		6		114	11	1			135
	RANCASARI			11		2	14				27
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO	5		2		26	4				37
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	14				99	8				121
	PASIRBUNGUR	17				99	31		48		195
	RANCAMAHI			2		24	5		8		39
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA			1		2	2				5
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	10		51		106	25				192
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	1		16		13	7				37
	KERTAJAYA	1				114	61	2			178
	MARIUK	28	3	23		37	16	1			108
	TANJUNGRASA	56		7	20	19	9				111
	WANAJAYA	1		29		19	13	1			63
	TOTAL	238	4	198	20	1522	315	10	67	1	2375
	PERSENTASE	10.0%	0.2%	8.3%	0.8%	64.1%	13.3%	0.4%	2.8%	0.0%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Note:

SHM: Sertifikat Hak Milik/ freehold certificate, SPOP: Surat Pemberitahuan Obyek Pajak/ tax object notification letter, SPPT: Surat Pemberitahuan Pajak Terhutang/ notification of tax due, HPL: Hak Pengelolaan/ right of management, WAQF: endowing for religious purposes, HGU: Hak Guna Usaha/right to cultivate, APHB: Akta Pembagian Hak Bersama/deed of shared rights

Based on the survey results, there is 1359 Ownership; 70.8% of landowners in the affected area do not own land at other locations the rest, 29.2%, of landowners own land at the different site.

Table 4-12. Another Place Land Ownership

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOTAL (LANDOWNER)
Ciasem	Jatibaru	26	30	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	33	128	161
	Pasirmuncang	11	18	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	8	34	42
	Sawangan	58	172	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	10	80	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	28	50	78
	Rancahilir	18	64	82
	Rancasari	1	10	11

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOTAL (LANDOWNER)
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	16	7	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	32	46	78
	Pasirbungur	30	42	72
	Rancamahi	7	5	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3		3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	19	108	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	6	13	19
	Kertajaya	22	64	86
	Mariuk	22	27	49
	Tanjungrasa	36	40	76
	Wanjaya	11	24	35
	TOTAL	397	962	1359
	PERSENTASE	29.2%	70.8%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Questionnaire Data Processing Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Locations of land ownership at the other place are located in the same village with the affected area (54.5%), located in different Sub-district at the same regency/city (22.2%), and located in other villages at the same Sub-district (21.2%).

Table 4-13. Location Of Land Ownership at the other Place

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL (LANDOWNER)
Ciasem	Jatibaru	20		6			26
Cikaum	Mekarsari	20	2	11			33
	Pasirmuncang	6	4	1			11
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	6		2			8
	Sawangan	42	5	10		1	58
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	4		6			10
Pamanukan	Bongas	16	4	7	1		28
	Rancahilir	12	2	4			18
	Rancasari	1					1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	5	4	7			16
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	15	11	4	1	1	32
	Pasirbungur	19	6	4	1		30
	Rancamahi	4	1	2			7
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya		3				3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	9	3	4	1	2	19
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti		4	2			6
	Kertajaya	9	9	3	1		22
	Mariuk	5	10	7			22
	Tanjungrasa	20	12	3	1		36
	Wanjaya	2	8	1			11
	TOTAL	216	88	84	6	4	397
	PERSENTASE	54.4%	22.2%	21.2%	1.5%	1.0%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Questionnaire Data Processing Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Description

1. In the same village

2. In different villages in the same district
3. In different Sub-district/cities in the same province
4. In different Sub-district at the same regency/city
5. In a different province

4.1.4. Land Use Condition

Land use refers to the land expanse that is used for specific purposes; based on the spatial analysis and field validation results, land use at Cipali - Patimban Toll Access Road Development project area is classified into 13 land use categories (see Table 1-5). Based on the Land-use spatial analysis quantification, the most extensive use is Paddy field area 216.51 ha, followed by the land use of sugarcane/PG plantations with an area of 40.63 ha. The rest are gardens, settlements, ponds, graves, and football fields. can be seen in Table 4-14

Table 4-14. Land Use Conditions Area

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL
CIASEM	JATIBARU			0.40		0.03						14.32	0.44		15.19
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI			0.77		1.36			3.15	8.38		7.32	0.30		21.27
	PASIRMUNCANG			0.01						0.55		5.00	0.06		5.62
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR			0.69		8.72			0.63			8.65	0.17		18.85
	SAWANGAN	0.08		2.49		17.92	0.26	0.10	17.75			11.20	0.49		50.29
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR		1.59	0.18		2.52				1.04	0.07	13.54	0.82		19.76
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS			0.58		0.06			0.65			9.19	0.18		10.66
	RANCAHILIR			0.65				0.04	0.17			12.04	0.47	0.17	13.55
	RANCASARI			0.06		0.16			0.11			3.43	0.13		3.90
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO										3.71	0.41		4.12	
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN			0.81		7.88						3.88	0.25		12.83
	PASIRBUNGUR			2.64		0.07			0.13	20.02		13.92	0.58		37.35
	RANCAMAHI			0.10		0.68			0.86	5.38		3.16	0.23		10.42
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA			0.04					0.16			0.05	0.08		0.34
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI			0.27	0.06	0.75			1.22			22.88	0.41		25.60
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI											8.06	0.11		8.17
	KERTAJAYA			1.01					1.01			20.33	0.95		23.30
	MARIUK			0.21								16.74	0.50		17.45
	TANJUNGRASA			0.64					0.17			24.42	0.21		25.44
	WANAJAYA			0.31		0.48			0.01			14.65	0.49		15.93
	TOTAL	0.08	1.59	11.87	0.06	40.63	0.26	0.14	26.00	35.37	0.07	216.51	7.29	0.17	340.04
	PERCENTAGE	0.0%	0.5%	3.5%	0.0%	11.9%	0.1%	0.0%	7.6%	10.4%	0.0%	63.7%	2.1%	0.1%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

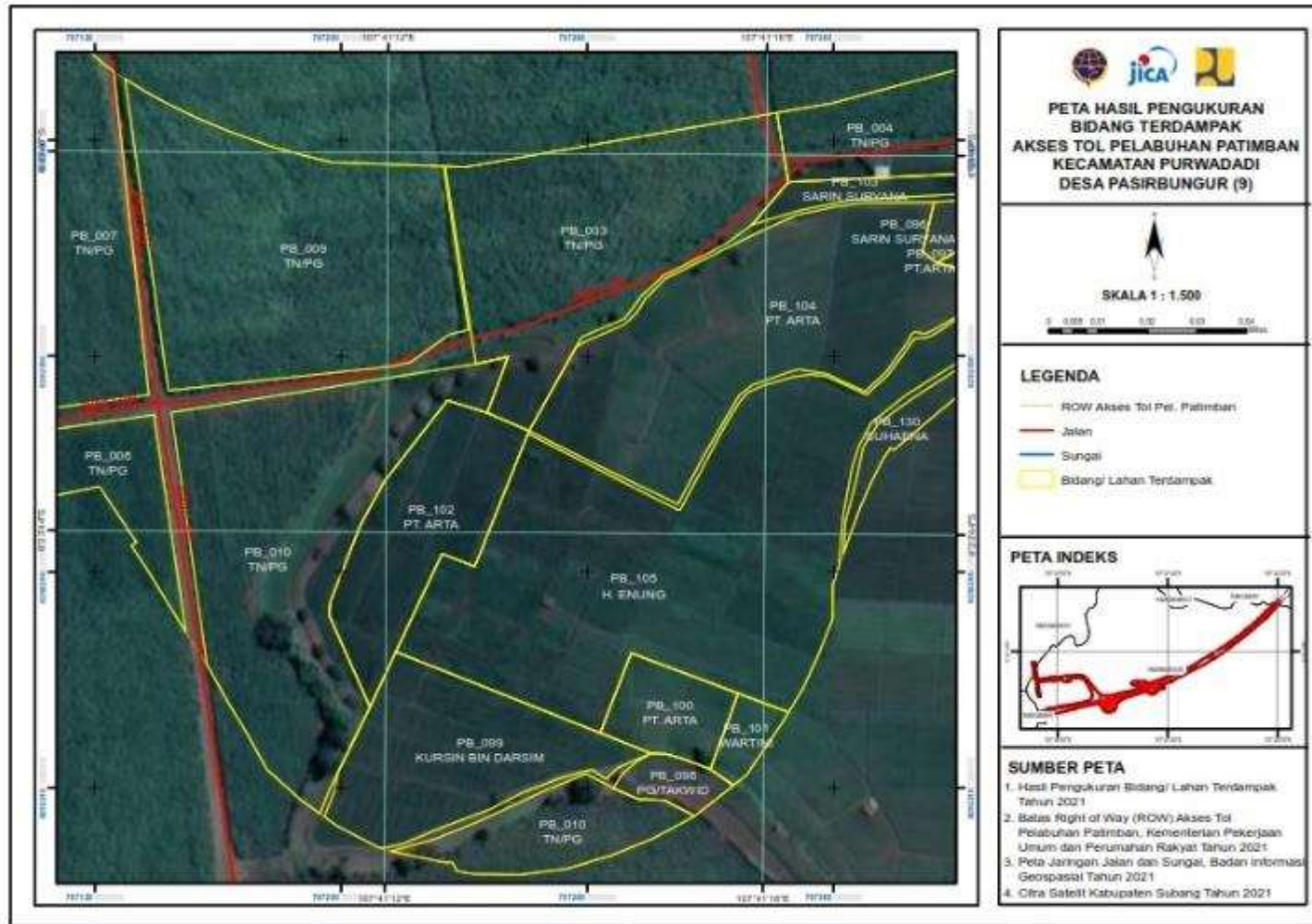
Description

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Lake | 6. Soccer Field | 11. Paddy Fields |
| 2. Pond | 7. Grave | 12. River |
| 3. ROAD | 8. Yard | 13. Embankment |
| 4. Pipeline | 9. Plantation | |
| 5. Garden | 10. Rel | |



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-2. Residential Areas at Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-district



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-3. Plantation and Paddy Fields Areas at Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-district



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-4. Paddy fields and ponds at Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-district

4.1.5. Affected Building

Based on the field survey results, the buildings affected by the project in all villages are 543 buildings. The highest number of buildings is located at Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-district with 258 building units (47.5%), Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-district with 70 building units (12.9%), and Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-district with 97 building units (17.9%). Complete details can be seen in Table 4-15.

Table 4-15. Total Building and Building Area

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)	TOTAL BUILDING	%
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	10,952.695	1.095	97	17.9%
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	2,065.066	0.207	20	3.7%
	SAWANGAN	32,042.600	3.204	258	47.5%
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	462.010	0.046	2	0.4%
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	1,582.229	0.158	20	3.7%
	RANCAHILIR	508.169	0.051	8	1.5%
	RANCASARI	372.112	0.037	7	1.3%
PURWADADI	PASIRBUNGUR	452.521	0.045	8	1.5%
	RANCAMAHI	323.296	0.032	6	1.1%
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA	22.699	0.002	1	0.2%
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	3,665.240	0.367	37	6.8%
TAMBAKDAHAN	KERTAJAYA	4,210.112	0.421	70	12.9%
	TANJUNGRASA	672.652	0.067	9	1.7%
	GRAND TOTAL	57,331.400	5.733	543	100.0%

Source: LARAP Questionnaire Data Processing Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

The most important part of the community assets affected by the project is the house building assets . The house is a place where the family gathers and takes shelter psychologically, physically, and socially. The field survey results describe the building types or the use of the affected, which are generally Residential Houses with 426 plots (78.5%), Residential Houses as well as places of business/shops 54 areas (9.9%) and shops/business nine plots (1.7%). Complete details can be seen in Table 4-16.

Table 4-16. Type/Building Use

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
CIASEM	JATIBARU													
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI							1			92	3	1	97
	PASIRMUNCANG													
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR							1			16	2	1	20
	SAWANGAN	35	3	2	1		1	1	1	1	205	5	3	258
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR							1				1		2
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS					1			1		15	2	1	20
	RANCAHILIR										8			8
	RANCASARI								1			6		7
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO													
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN													
	PASIRBUNGUR	1									1	4	2	8
	RANCAMAHI										6			6
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA											1		1
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI										35	2		37
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI													
	KERTAJAYA	1						1			41	26	1	70
	MARIUK													
	TANJUNGRASA										7	2		9
	WANAJAYA													
	TOTAL	37	3	2	1	1	1	5	3	1	426	54	9	543
	PERSENTASE	6.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	78.5%	9.9%	1.7%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Questionnaire Data Processing Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Description:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--|
| 1. Hall | 5. Village Office | 9. Security Pos |
| 2. Garage | 6. Islamic School | 10. Residential House |
| 3. Warehouse | 7. Mosque | 11. Residential House as well as business place/shop |
| 4. Cage | 8. Little Mosque | 12. Shope/Business place |

In general, the building specifications at the affected area are single permanent buildings with 469 buildings (86.4%) and single semi-permanent buildings with a total of 27 buildings (5.0%). The complete data about affected building specifications can be seen in Table 4-17.

Table 4-17. Building Specifications

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	SINGLE PERMANENT	SINGLE SEMI-PERMANENT	SINGLE NON PERMANENT	TOTAL
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	81	9	7	97
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	20			20
	SAWANGAN	216	5	37	258
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	2			2
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	20			20
	RANCAHILIR	8			8
	RANCASARI	7			7

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	SINGLE PERMANENT	SINGLE SEMI-PERMANENT	SINGLE NON PERMANENT	TOTAL
PURWADADI	PASIRBUNGUR	7		1	8
	RANCAMAHI	6			6
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA	1			1
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	31	6		37
TAMBAKDAHAN	KERTAJAYA	63	5	2	70
	TANJUNGRASA	7	2		9
	TOTAL	469	27	47	543
	PERSENTASE	86.4%	5.0%	8.7%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Questionnaire Data Processing Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Generally, the length of stay in using the building is 10-19 years with a total of 209 units (38.5%), between 20-30 years with 118 units (21.7%). Complete details can be seen in Table 4-18.

Table 4-18. Length Of Stay/Using the Building

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	< 4 TH	5 - 9 TH	10 - 19 TH	20 - 30 TH	> 31 TH	TOTAL
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI		5	24	31	37	97
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR		3	3	9	5	20
	SAWANGAN	22	28	95	42	71	258
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR		2				2
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS		4	5	8	3	20
	RANCAHILIR			3	3	2	8
	RANCASARI		2	3	2		7
PURWADADI	PASIRBUNGUR	1		6	1		8
	RANCAMAHI		1	1	2	2	6
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA			1			1
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	1	3	16	5	12	37
TAMBAKDAHAN	KERTAJAYA	2		47	14	7	70
	TANJUNGRASA		2	5	1	1	9
	TOTAL	26	50	209	118	140	543
	PERCENTAGE	4.8%	9.2%	38.5%	21.7%	25.8%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Questionnaire Data Processing Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Most of the buildings acquired are private/family properties with 527 units (97.1%), occupied with permission from the landowner, social facilities buildings (1,5%). Complete details can be seen in Table 4-19.

Table 4-19. Building Ownership Status

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	ASSET VILLAGE	SOCIAL FACILITY	PROPERTY PERSONAL/FAMILY	PROPERTY FOUNDATION	PROPERTY COMPANY	GRAND TOTAL
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI		1	96			97
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR		1	19			20

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	ASSET VILLAGE	SOCIAL FACILITY	PROPERTY PERSONAL/FAMILY	PROPERTY FOUNDATION	PROPERTY COMPANY	GRAND TOTAL
	SAWANGAN		3	248	1	6	258
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR		1	1			2
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	1	1	18			20
	RANCAHILIR			8			8
	RANCASARI		1	6			7
PURWADADI	PASIRBUNGUR			8			8
	RANCAMAHI			6			6
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA			1			1
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI			37			37
TAMBAKDAHAN	KERTAJAYA			70			70
	TANJUNGRASA			9			9
	GRAND TOTAL	1	8	527	1	6	543
	PERCENTAGE	0.2%	1.5%	97.1%	0.2%	1.1%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Questionnaire Data Processing Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Besides having the house/buildings in the affected area, 15 affected people own houses/buildings at the other place (2.8%), with eight houses in the same village, in different villages but at the same Sub-district 3 units. It can be seen in Table 4-20 and Table 4-21)

Table 4-20. Home Ownership at the Other Place

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	Yes	No	TOTAL
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	5	92	97
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	2	18	20
	SAWANGAN	5	253	258
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	1	1	2
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS		20	20
	RANCAHILIR		8	8
	RANCASARI		7	7
PURWADADI	PASIRBUNGUR		8	8
	RANCAMAHI		6	6
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA		1	1
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	2	35	37
TAMBAKDAHAN	KERTAJAYA		70	70
	TANJUNGRASA		9	9
	GRAND TOTAL	15	528	543
	PERCENTAGE	2.8%	97.2%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Questionnaire Data Processing Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-21. The location of the house in another place

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	2	1	1	1		5

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	2					2
	SAWANGAN	3	2				5
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	1					1
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI				1	1	2
	TOTAL	8	3	1	2	1	15
	PERSENTASE	53.3%	20.0%	6.7%	13.3%	6.7%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Questionnaire Data Processing Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Description

1. In the same Village
2. Different Village, same Sub-district
3. Different Sub-district, same Regency/City
4. Different Regency/city in the same Province
5. In the different Province

4.2. DESCRIPTION OF LAND ASSETS AND AFFECTED BUILDINGS CONDITION IN EVERY VILLAGE

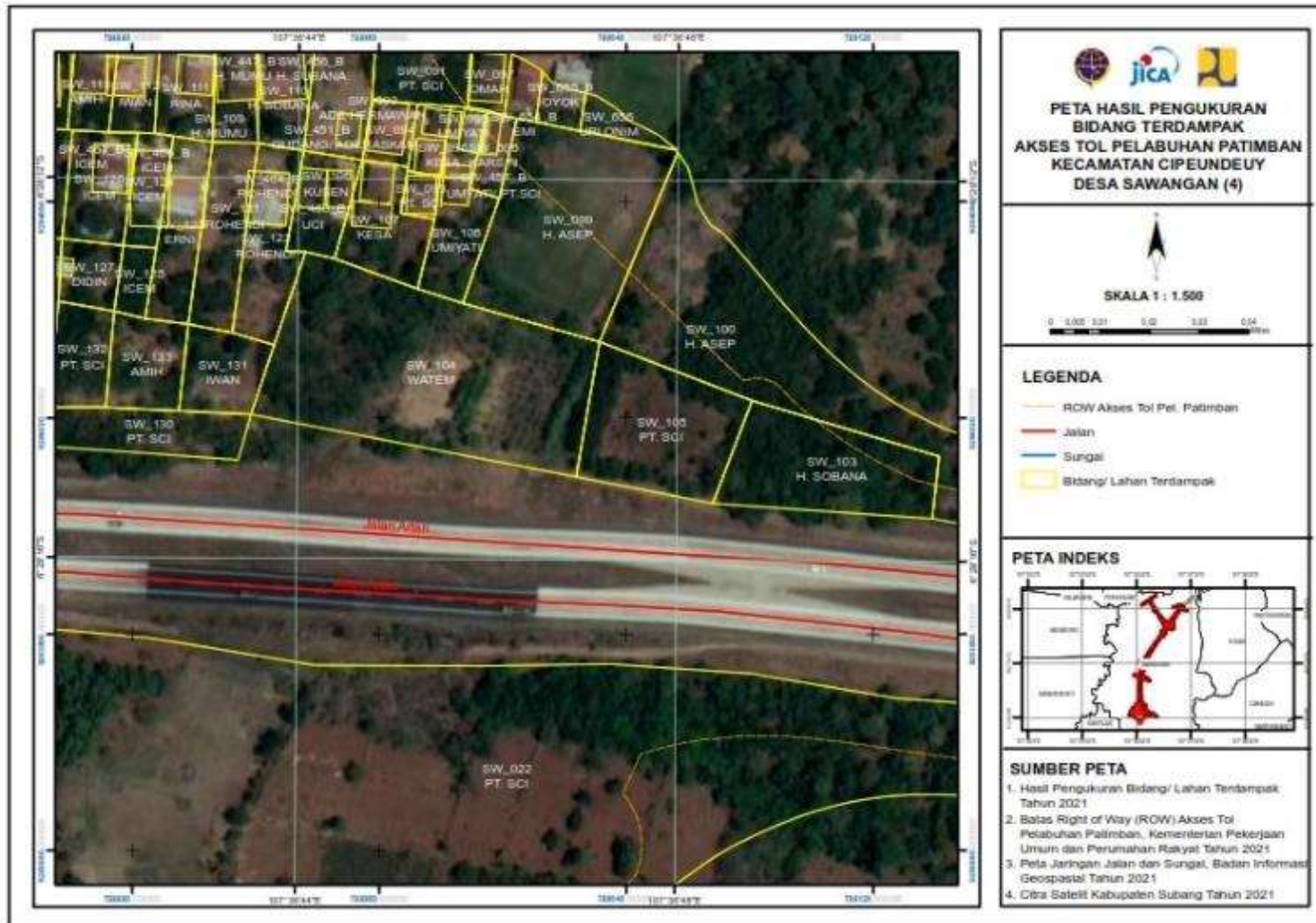
4.2.1. Sawangan Village Cipeundeuy Sub-District

Sawangan Village is one of the villages included in the administrative area of Cipeundeuy Sub-district and also included in Subang Regency industrial area development plan; in the south it is directly adjacent to Cipali Toll Road route km + 89, which is STA Km 0 + 000 in the access toll road Patimban development plan. Most of the land use at Sawangan Village is 17,925 ha for gardens, 17,748 ha for yards or settlements 11.198 ha for Paddy fields. Besides the use of the road needs, some of the affected areas are included in the interchange development plan that will connect Patimban access toll road with an industry that is going to be built at Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-district, Subang Regency. The table of the land-use area at Sawangan Village can be seen in Tables 4-22. An example of a Map area of Sawangan Village can be seen in Figure 4-5.

Table 4-22. Land Use Area at Sawangan village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
SAWANGAN	LAKE	1	781.827	0.078
	ROAD	19	24,893.211	2.489
	GARDEN	74	179,245.492	17.925
	SOCCER FIELD	1	2,602.000	0.260
	GRAVE	2	994.119	0.099
	YARD	234	177,482.886	17.748
	PADDY FIELDS	66	111,983.082	11.198
	RIVER	12	4,944.749	0.494
	TOTAL	409	502,927.366	50.293

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-5. Map area of Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-6. Land Assets at Sawangan Village, Sub-District Cipeundeuy

Based on a survey conducted on September – November 2021 period at Sawangan Village, it is identified that there are 409 areas at Patimban Access toll road development plan will be crossed. Individual owned land 324, privately owned land (PT. Surya Cipta Internasional) 51 and state-owned land 32 (see 4-23), with a total of 248 buildings belonging to individual 248 buildings, six buildings owned by companies, and Social Social Service buildings. with waqf status 4 buildings. (see table 4-24).

Table 4-23. Area and Land Ownership in Sawangan Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	LAKE	1	781.827	0.078
	ROAD	19	24,893.211	2.489
	RIVER	12	4,944.749	0.494
	TOTAL	32	30,619.787	3.062
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	GARDEN	47	75,544.522	7.554
	GRAVE	2	994.119	0.099
	YARD	220	127,093.118	12.709
	PADDY FIELDS	55	82,163.707	8.216
	TOTAL	324	285,795.467	28.580
COMPANY-OWNED	GARDEN	27	103,700.970	10.370
	SOCCER FIELD	1	2,602.000	0.260

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
	YARD	12	48,833.639	4.883
	PADDY FIELDS	11	29,819.375	2.982
	TOTAL	51	184,955.984	18.496
WAQF	YARD	2	1,556.128	0.156
	TOTAL	2	1,556.128	0.156
	GRAND TOTAL	409	502,927.366	50.293

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-24. Area and Ownership of at Sawangan Village

BUILDING STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	BUILDING	248	30,949.356	3.095
	TOTAL	248	30,949.356	3.095
COMPANY-OWNED	BUILDING	6	493.749	0.049
	TOTAL	6	493.749	0.049
WAQF	BUILDING	4	599.495	0.060
	TOTAL	4	599.495	0.060
	GRAND TOTAL	258	32,042.600	3.204

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021





Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-7. Building Assets in Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District

4.2.2. Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District

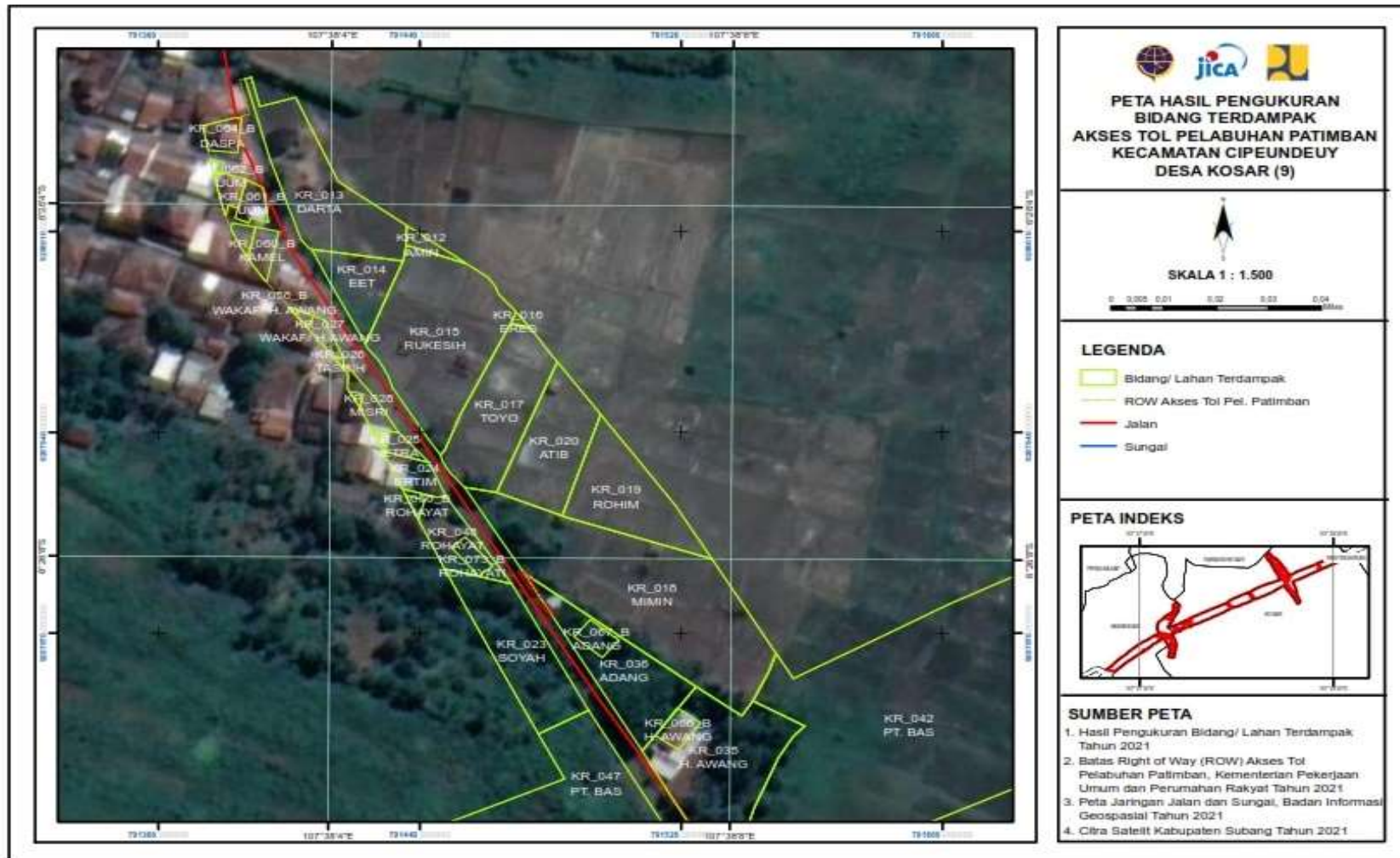
Kosar Village is part of the Cipeundeuy District area, which will be crossed by the project plan for Patimban access toll road development. The total area affected in Kosar Village is 18.06 Ha which is the Paddy Fields, Plantation, and Yard area.

Based on the affected land use identification results by Patimban access toll road development plan in Kosar Village, 8.718 ha is Garden land, 8.652 ha is Paddy Fields land, 0.630 ha yard area, while the area used for buildings is 0.630 ha. Complete details can be seen in Tables 4-25. An example of the Kosar Village Map is presented in Figures 4.4.

Table 4-25. Land Use area at Kosar Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
KOSAR	ROAD	4	6,879.721	0.688
	GARDEN	17	87,176.709	8.718
	YARD	19	6,298.439	0.630
	PADDY FIELDS	25	86,519.150	8.652
	RIVER	4	1,667.972	0.167
	TOTAL	69	188,541.991	18.854

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-8. Map area of Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-9. Land Assets in Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District

Based on the size and status of land ownership, 69 fields are identified (see table 4-26), there are 51 plots owned by individuals/communities, and nine are owned by a private company (PT. BAS). The number of buildings in Kosar Village is 19 buildings (owned individually) with an area of 2,045,861 m² (0.205 ha) and one social facility building with waqf status, all of them are categorized as permanent buildings.

Table 4-26. Area and Land Ownership at Kosar Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	4	6,879.721	0.688
	RIVER	4	1,667.972	0.167
	TOTAL	8	8,547.692	0.855
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	GARDEN	10	6,765.909	0.677
	YARD	18	6,214.408	0.621
	PADDY FIELDS	23	54,805.063	5.481
	TOTAL	51	67,785.380	6.779
COMPANY-OWNED	GARDEN	7	80,410.800	8.041
	PADDY FIELDS	2	31,714.087	3.171
	TOTAL	9	112,124.887	11.212
WAQF	YARD	1	84.031	0.008
	TOTAL	1	84.031	0.008
GRAND TOTAL		69	188,541.991	18.854

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-27. Area and Ownership at Kosar Village

BUILDING STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	BUILDING	19	2,045.861	0.205
	TOTAL	19	2,045.861	0.205
WAQF	BUILDING	1	19.205	0.002
	TOTAL	1	19.205	0.002
GRAND TOTAL		20	2,065.066	0.207

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-10. Building Assets in Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District

4.2.3. Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District

Karanghegar Village is the third village whose part of the area will be acquired by Patimban access toll road development plan with 19,760 hectares of land to be acquired. Based on the use, the land to be acquired is agricultural (Paddy Fields) 13,540 Ha, Garden land 2,520 Ha, Pond 1,587 Ha, Plantation area 1,041 Ha, Yard land 0.31 Ha and buildings 0.05 Ha. Detailed information can be seen in Table 4-28, and the affected Map area areas can be seen in Figure 4-7.

Table 4-28. Land Assets and Land Use at Karanghegar Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
KARANGHEGAR	POND	10	15,872.435	1.587
	ROAD	4	1,830.806	0.183
	GARDEN	18	25,199.085	2.520
	PLANTATION	2	10,413.298	1.041
	REL	1	707.908	0.071
	PADDY FIELDS	99	135,401.602	13.540
	RIVER	10	8,172.461	0.817
	TOTAL	144	197,597.595	19.760

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-11. Map area of Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-12. Land Assets at Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District

The land ownership status consists of 118 individual lands, and the rest belong to the state and private companies (see table 4-29). Meanwhile, the 2 affected buildings are mosque and toilet buildings with an area of 462,010 M2 (see table 4-30).

Table 4-29. Area and Land Ownership at Karanghegar Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	4	1,830.806	0.183
	GARDEN	3	2,525.838	0.253
	PLANTATION	2	10,413.298	1.041
	REL	1	707.908	0.071
	PADDY FIELDS	2	3,212.677	0.321
	RIVER	10	8,172.461	0.817
	TOTAL		22	26,862.987
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	POND	10	15,872.435	1.587
	GARDEN	13	18,791.549	1.879
	PADDY FIELDS	95	127,317.508	12.732
	TOTAL	118	161,981.492	16.198
COMPANY-OWNED	GARDEN	2	3,881.699	0.388
	PADDY FIELDS	2	4,871.417	0.487
	TOTAL	4	8,753.116	0.875
GRAND TOTAL		144	197,597.595	19.760

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-30. Area and Building Ownership at Karanghegar Village

BUILDING STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	BUILDING	1	176.348	0.018
	TOTAL	1	176.348	0.018
WAQF	BUILDING	1	285.662	0.029
	TOTAL	1	285.662	0.029
GRAND TOTAL		2	462.010	0.046

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-13. Building Assets at Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District

4.2.4. Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District

Administratively, Panyingkiran Village is located at Purwadadi Sub-District, and it is included in one of the affected villages Patimban access toll road development plan. The affected land area is 12,831 Ha, consisting of 7,881 Ha Garden land and 3,884 Ha agricultural land (Paddy Fields). Based on the land ownership, 8.3% of the total affected area is state-owned land. Complete data can be seen in Table 4-31 and Table 4-32.

Table 4-31. Land Assets and Land Use at Panyingkiran Village

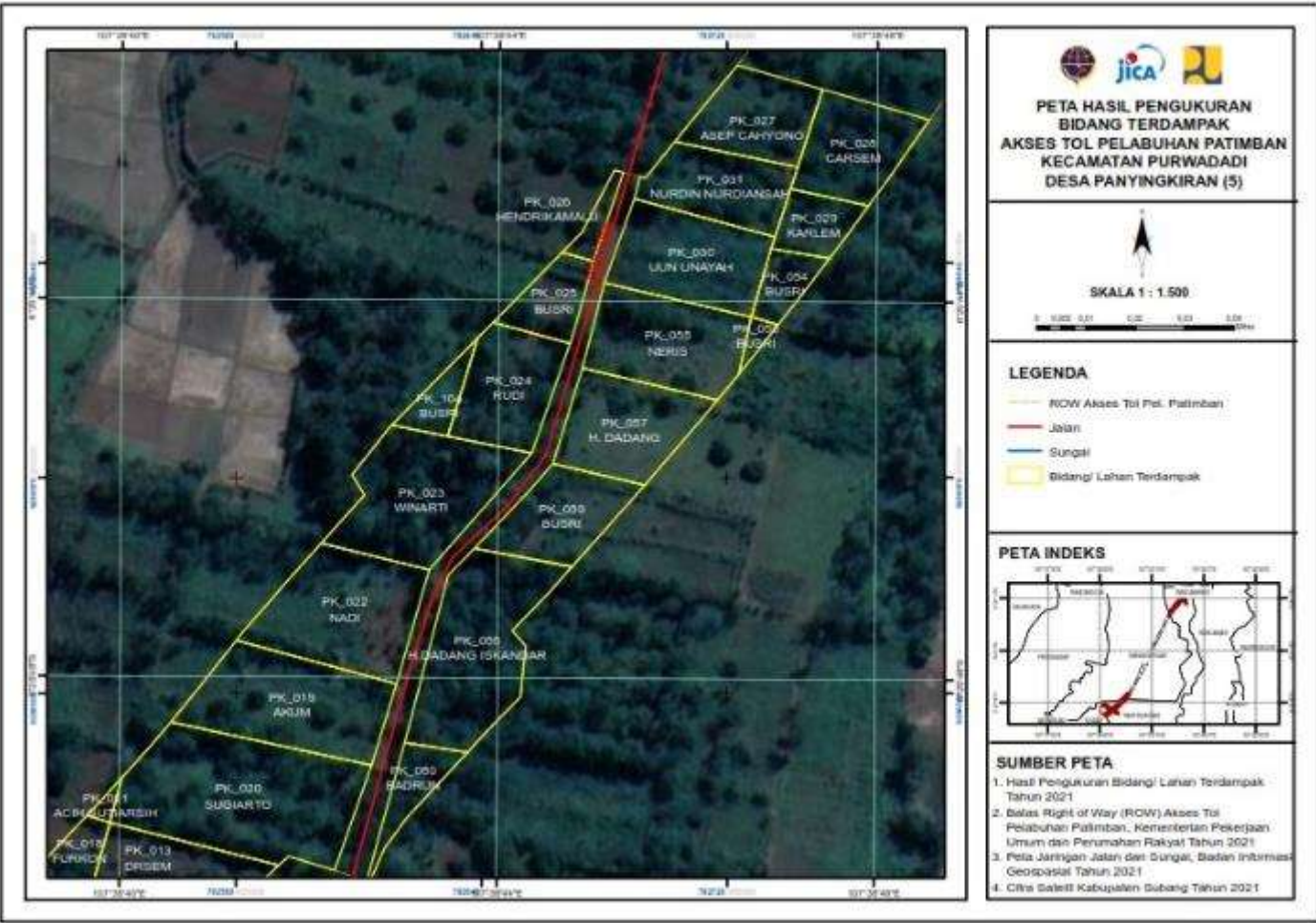
VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
PANYINGKIRAN	ROAD	4	8,144.220	0.814
	GARDEN	72	78,810.813	7.881
	PADDY FIELDS	41	38,842.931	3.884
	RIVER	4	2,514.134	0.251
	TOTAL	121	128,312.097	12.831

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-32. Area and Land Ownership at Panyingkiran Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	4	1,830.806	0.183
	RIVER	4	2,514.134	0.251
	TOTAL	8	10,658.354	1.066
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	GARDEN	60	71,786.502	7.179
	PADDY FIELDS	40	33,596.457	3.360
	TOTAL	100	105,382.960	10.538
COMPANY-OWNED	GARDEN	12	7,024.310	0.702
	PADDY FIELDS	1	5,246.473	0.525
	TOTAL	13	12,270.783	1.227
	GRAND TOTAL	121	128,312.097	12.831

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-14. Map area of Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-15. Land Assets at Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District

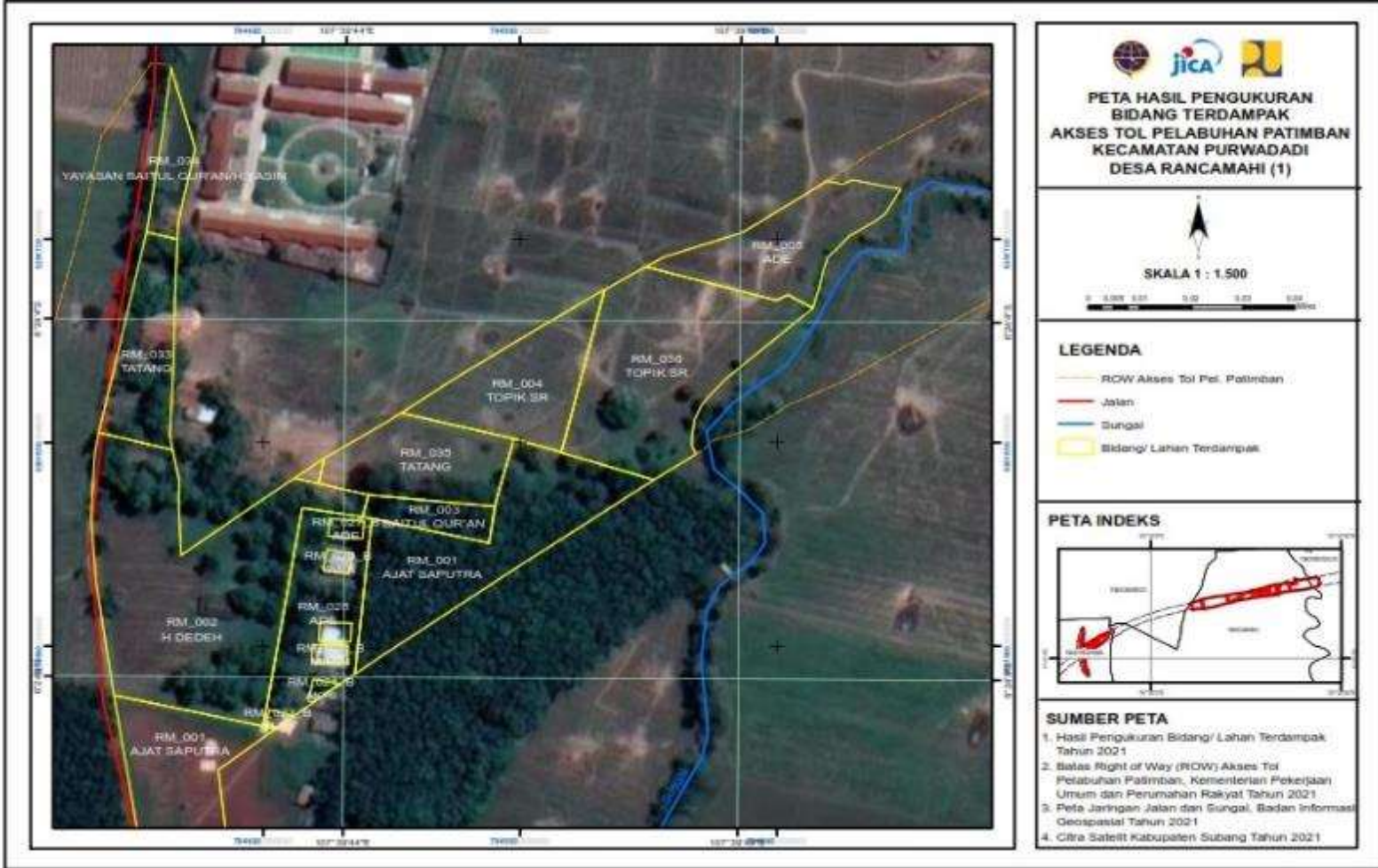
4.2.5. Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District

Rancamahi Village, located in Purwadadi District, is one of the villages affected by Patimban access toll road development with an area of 9.97 Ha. Based on the ownership, it is known that 5.37 hectares of state-owned land are used as Plantation land. Individually owned land covering an area of 4.60 Ha is used as agricultural land (Paddy Fields) 3.03 Ha, 0.68 Ha Garden land, 0.86 Ha Yard land, and 0.03 Ha is building land.

Table 4-33. Land Assets and Land Use at Rancamahi Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
RANCA MAHI	ROAD	2	1,039.465	0.104
	GARDEN	2	6,838.511	0.684
	YARD	5	8,584.976	0.858
	PLANTATION	6	53,754.332	5.375
	PADDY FIELDS	19	31,628.608	3.163
	RIVER	5	2,313.482	0.231
	TOTAL	39	104,159.375	10.416

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-16. Map area of Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-17. Land Assets in Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District

Generally, the areas affected by Patimban access toll road development plan are private property 24 fields (see table 4-34), including six buildings unit belonging to the local community with the affected area 323,296 m²

Table 4-34. Area and Land Ownership at Rancamahi Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	2	1,039.465	0.104
	PLANTATION	6	53,754.332	5.375
	RIVER	5	2,313.482	0.231
	TOTAL	13	57,107.280	5.711
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	GARDEN	1	6,435.423	0.644
	YARD	4	8,132.203	0.813
	PADDY FIELDS	19	31,628.608	3.163
	TOTAL	24	46,196.234	4.620
FOUNDATION-OWNED	GARDEN	1	403.087	0.040
	YARD	1	452.774	0.045
	TOTAL	2	855.861	0.086
	GRAND TOTAL	39	104,159.375	10.416

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-35. Area and Building Ownership at Rancamahi Village

BUILDING STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	BUILDING	6	323.296	0.032
	TOTAL	6	323.296	0.032
	GRAND TOTAL	6	323.296	0.032

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-18. Building Assets at Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District

4.2.6. Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District

Pasirbungur Village is administratively located at Purwadadi District, which part of the area will be affected by Patimban access toll road. The affected area at Pasirbungur Village is 37,355 Ha. Most of the sugarcane plantation areas are managed by PT. PG Rajawali Subang (Sugar Factory) through a partnership program with the community, with an affected area of 20,022 Ha. In addition to the sugarcane plantation area, other affected lands at Pasirbungur Village are the Paddy Fields area, Garden land, Yard land, and buildings. Based on the ownership status, Plantation land and buildings are state land. Meanwhile, private land includes Paddy Fields land and Garden land. In addition to road needs, some of the affected areas are included in the interchange development plan that will connect Patimban access toll road section with Sukamandi - Kalijati Provincial Road. Completely can be seen in Table 4-36 and Table 4-37.

Table 4-36. Land Assets and Land Use at Pasirbungur Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
PASIRBUNGUR	ROAD	22	26,429.431	2.643
	GARDEN	1	678.478	0.068
	YARD	11	1,253.129	0.125
	PLANTATION	29	200,224.952	20.022
	PADDY FIELDS	115	139,205.497	13.921
	RIVER	17	5,754.805	0.575
	TOTAL	195	373,546.293	37.355

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-37. Area and Land Ownership at Pasirbungur Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	22	26,429.431	2.643
	YARD	11	1,253.129	0.125
	PLANTATION	29	200,224.952	20.022
	RIVER	17	5,754.805	0.575
	TOTAL	79	233,662.318	23.366
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	GARDEN	1	678.478	0.068
	PADDY FIELDS	115	139,205.497	13.921
	TOTAL	116	139,883.975	13.988
	GRAND TOTAL	195	373,546.293	37.355

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-19. Map area of Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-20. Land Assets at Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District

Based on the field survey results, eight buildings owned by individuals/communities have been identified with a total area of 452, 521 M2 located on state-owned land.

Table 4-38. Area and Building Ownership at Pasirbungur Village

BUILDING STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	BUILDING	8	452.521	0.045
	TOTAL	8	452.521	0.045
	GRAND TOTAL	8	452.521	0.045

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-21. Building Assets at Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District

4.2.7. Rancabango Village Patokbeusi Sub-district

Rancabango Village is located at Patokbeusi Sub-District, Subang Regency. The area will be affected by Patimban access toll road development. The affected land area is 37 plots with 4,120 Ha (see table 4-39), an individual owned Paddy Field (see table 4-40).

Table 4-39. Land Assets and Land Uses at Rancabango Village

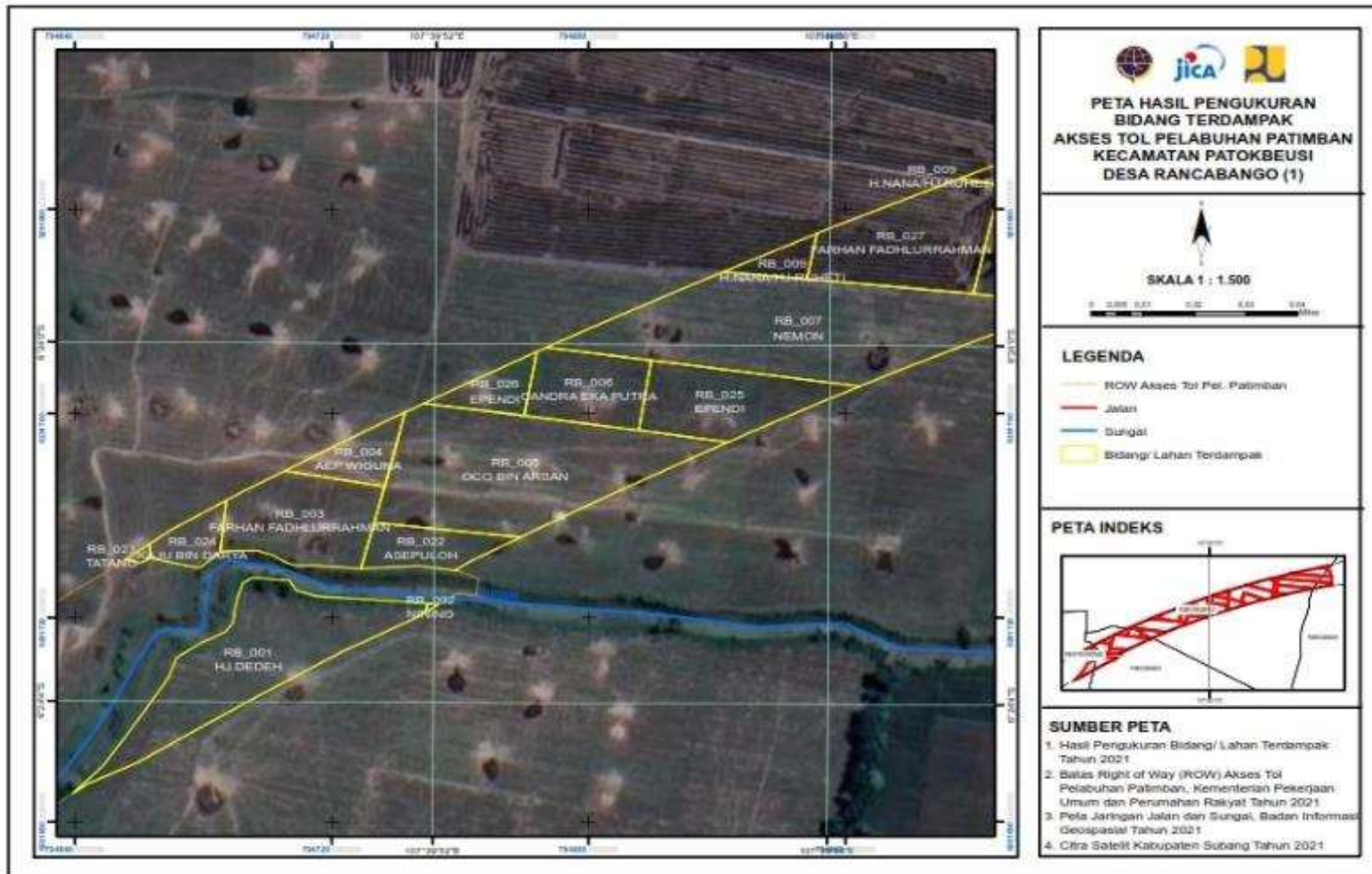
VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
RANCABANGO	PADDY FIELDS	33	37,063.874	3.706
	RIVER	4	4,134.167	0.413
	TOTAL	37	41,198.041	4.120

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-40. Area and Land Ownership at Rancabango Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	RIVER	4	4,134.167	0.413
	TOTAL	4	4,134.167	0.413
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	PADDY FIELDS	33	37,063.874	3.706
	TOTAL	33	37,063.874	3.706
	GRAND TOTAL	37	41,198.041	4.120

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-22. Map area of Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-23. Land Assets at Rancabango Village Patokbeusi Sub-District

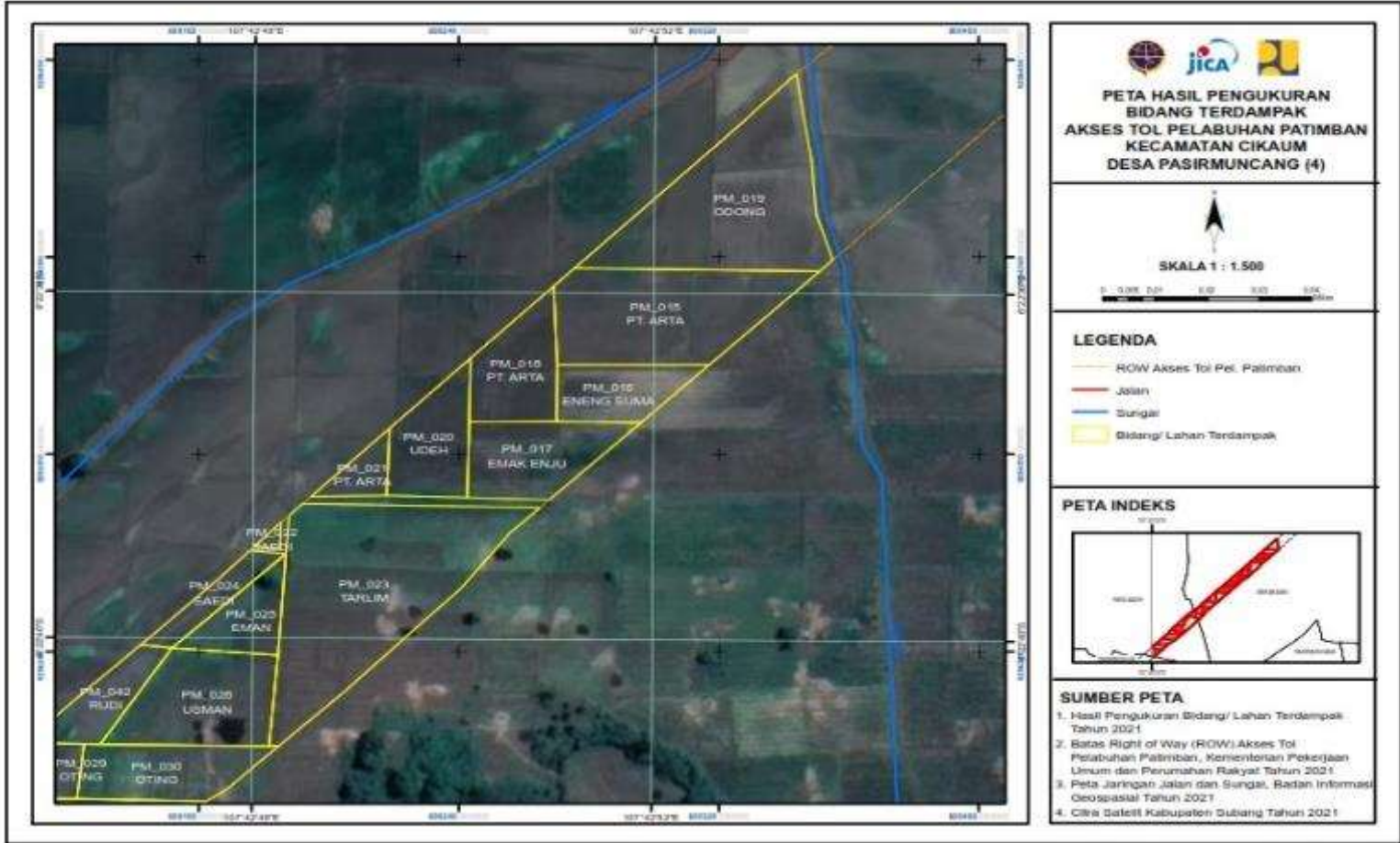
4.2.8. Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District

Pasirmuncang Village is located at the Cikaum Sub-district's western end. It is geographically bordered by Gandasari Village in the north, Parapatan Village in the south, West Cikaum Village in the east, and Pasirbungur Village in the west. Pasirmuncang Village area is 1,980,7664 Ha; some of the affected areas of 5,622 Ha are generally paddy fields. Owned by individuals with an area of 5,002 Ha and the rest is state-owned land (Sugar cane Plantation land) (see table 4-41).

Table 4-41. Land Assets and Land Use at Pasirmuncang Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
PASIRMUNCANG	ROAD	1	77.065	0.008
	PLANTATION	2	5,499.101	0.550
	PADDY FIELDS	35	50,021.301	5.002
	RIVER	2	623.081	0.062
	TOTAL	40	56,220.548	5.622

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-24. Map area of Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-25. Land Assets at Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District

Based on the affected area plots number, it is dominated by Paddy fields. There are 35 plots; its include several huts (non-permanent) which are usually used by the farm owner (paddy fields) to rest.

Table 4-42. Area and Land Ownership at Pasirmuncang Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	1	77.065	0.008
	PLANTATION	2	5,499.101	0.550
	RIVER	2	623.081	0.062
	TOTAL	5	6,199.247	0.620
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	PADDY FIELDS	35	50,021.301	5.002
	TOTAL	35	50,021.301	5.002
	GRAND TOTAL	40	56,220.548	5.622

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-26. Huts at Pasirmuncang Village Cikaum Sub-district

4.2.9. Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District

Mekarsari Village is administratively located at Cikaum Sub-District with 770,233 Ha. Its geographical location is bordered by Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-district in the north, Gandasari Village, Cikaum Sub-district in the south, Rancaasih Village, Patokbesi Sub-district in the west, and Tanjungsari Barat Village, Cikaum Sub-district in the east. Mekarsari Village is one of the villages directly affected by the land acquisition plan for Patimban Port access toll road project. The area affected by the project is 21,269 ha. From the total area affected, 8,377 hectares are sugarcane plantation areas managed by sugar companies in collaboration or partnership with the community. At the same time, the rest is used for Paddy Fields, Yard, Garden (see Table 4-43). Meanwhile, from the land ownership status, sugarcane plantation is state-owned land. For detailed information, see table 4-43 and Table 4-44.

Table 4-43. Land Assets and Land Use at Mekarsari Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
MEKARSARI	ROAD	17	7,673.420	0.767
	GARDEN	9	13,566.334	1.357
	YARD	127	31,456.082	3.146
	PLANTATION	5	83,772.782	8.377
	PADDY FIELDS	77	73,194.913	7.319
	RIVER	5	3,022.345	0.302

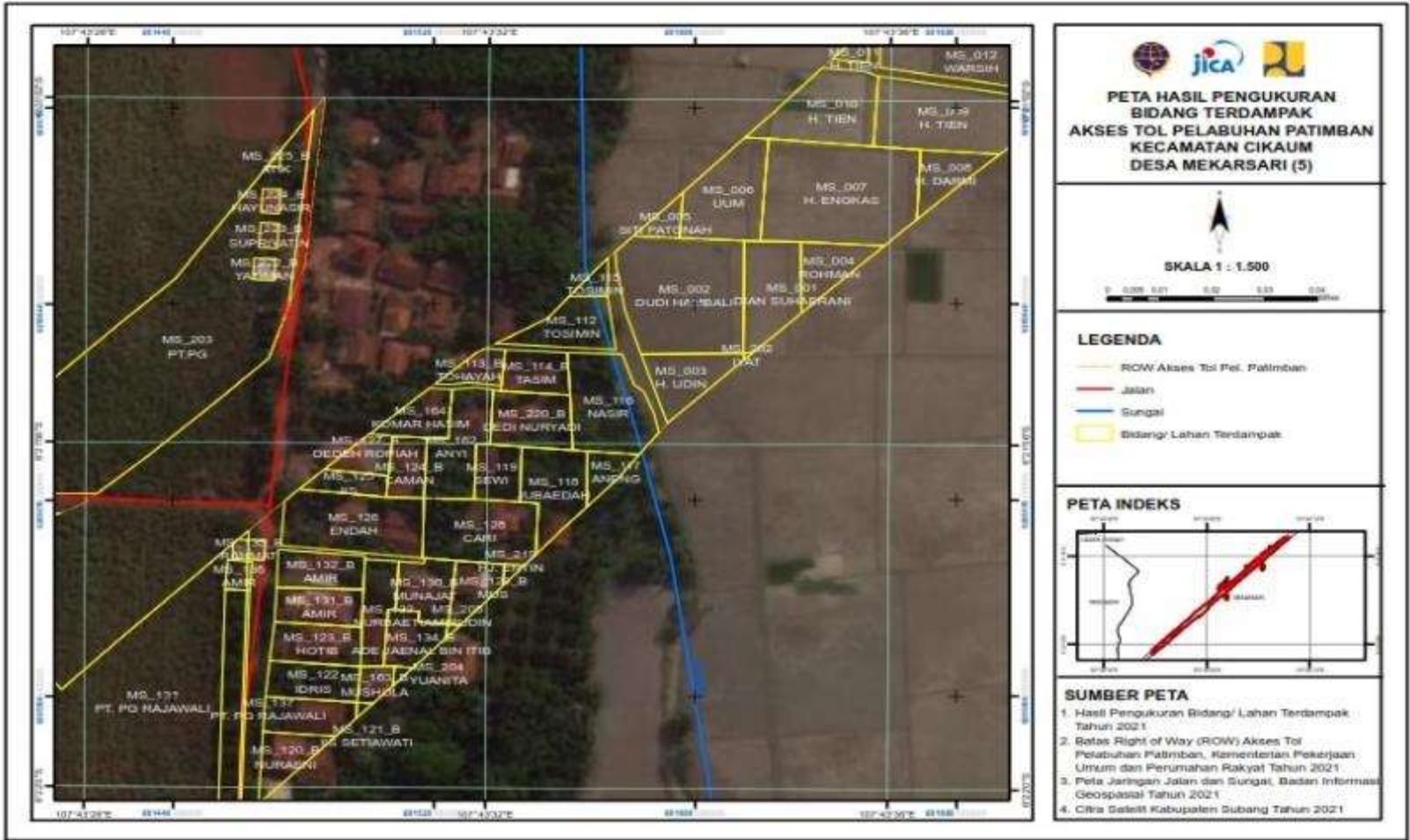
VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
	TOTAL	240	212,685.876	21.269

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-44. Area and Land Ownership at Mekarsari Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	17	7,673.420	0.767
	PLANTATION	5	83,772.782	8.377
	RIVER	5	3,022.345	0.302
	TOTAL	27	94,468.547	9.447
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	GARDEN	9	13,566.334	1.357
	YARD	125	31,303.864	3.130
	PADDY FIELDS	77	73,194.913	7.319
	TOTAL	211	118,065.111	11.807
WAQF	YARD	2	152.218	0.015
	TOTAL	2	152.218	0.015
	GRAND TOTAL	240	212,685.876	21.269

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-27. Map area of Mekar Sari Village, Cikaum Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-28. Land Assets at Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District

Based on the survey results, it is identified that there are 95 individual/community-owned buildings with a total area of 10,909,133 m² (1,091Ha) and 2 buildings unit with waqf status with a total area of 43,562 m² affected.

Table 4-45. Area and Land Ownership at Mekarsari Village

BUILDING STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	BUILDING	95	10,909.133	1.091
	TOTAL	95	10,909.133	1.091
WAQF	BUILDING	2	43.562	0.004
	TOTAL	2	43.562	0.004
	GRAND TOTAL	97	10,952.695	1.095

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-29. Building Assets at Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District

4.2.10. Jatibaru Village, Ciasem District

Jatibaru Village is located in the administrative area of the Ciasem Sub-district. The livelihoods majority of Jatibaru Village residents are farmers or agricultural laborers. In Patimban Access Toll Road Development plan, Jatibaru Village is one of the areas affected by the project. The area affected by the project at Jatibaru Village is 15,190 Ha with Paddy Fields area of 14,324 Ha; the rest are River, Garden, and public roads. According to the ownership status, the land affected by the project at Jatibaru Village covers an area of 14,223 Ha (85 plots) in particular

Paddy Fields area and the rest belongs to the state, does the community use an irrigation land for Paddy Fields. Complete details can be seen in Tables 4-46 and Tables 4-47.

Table 4-46. Land Assets and Land Use at Jatibaru Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
JATIBARU	ROAD	3	4,020.636	0.402
	GARDEN	1	265.980	0.027
	PADDY FIELDS	87	143,239.865	14.324
	RIVER	7	4,378.424	0.438
	TOTAL	98	151,904.904	15.190

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-47. Area and Land Ownership at Jatibaru Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	3	4,020.636	0.402
	GARDEN	1	265.980	0.027
	PADDY FIELDS	2	1,010.391	0.101
	RIVER	7	4,378.424	0.438
	TOTAL	13	9,675.431	0.968
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	PADDY FIELDS	85	142,229.473	14.223
	TOTAL	85	142,229.473	14.223
	GRAND TOTAL	98	151,904.904	15.190

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-30. Map area of Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-31. Land Assets at Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District

4.2.11. Tanjunggrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District

Tanjunggrasa village is the first village at Tambakdahan Sub-district that will be passed by Patimban Access Toll Road development plan, the precise position between STA Km 21 +100 to STA 23 +000. In the west, it is bordered by Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-district, and in the east by Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-district. The area acquired for Patimban Access Toll Road Development is 25,437 Ha, consisting of 24,420 Ha of Paddy Fields, and the rest are residential areas or Yards (see Tables 4-48 and Tables 4-49). Total buildings identified are 9 units with a total affected area of 672,652 M2 with individual ownership status (see Table 4-50).

From the total area of 25,347 hectares to be acquired, apart from being used for Patimban access toll road route, rest areas will be built in this village to the west and east of the toll road. Tanjunggrasa Village residents can use the rest area for entrepreneurship or working there.

Table 4-48. Land Assets and Land Use at Tanjunggrasa Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
TANJUNGRASA		3	6,366.717	0.637
	YARD	13	1,717.458	0.172
	PADDY FIELDS	89	244,204.551	24.420
	RIVER	6	2,077.331	0.208
	TOTAL	111	254,366.056	25.437

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-49. Area and Land Ownership at Tanjunggrasa Village

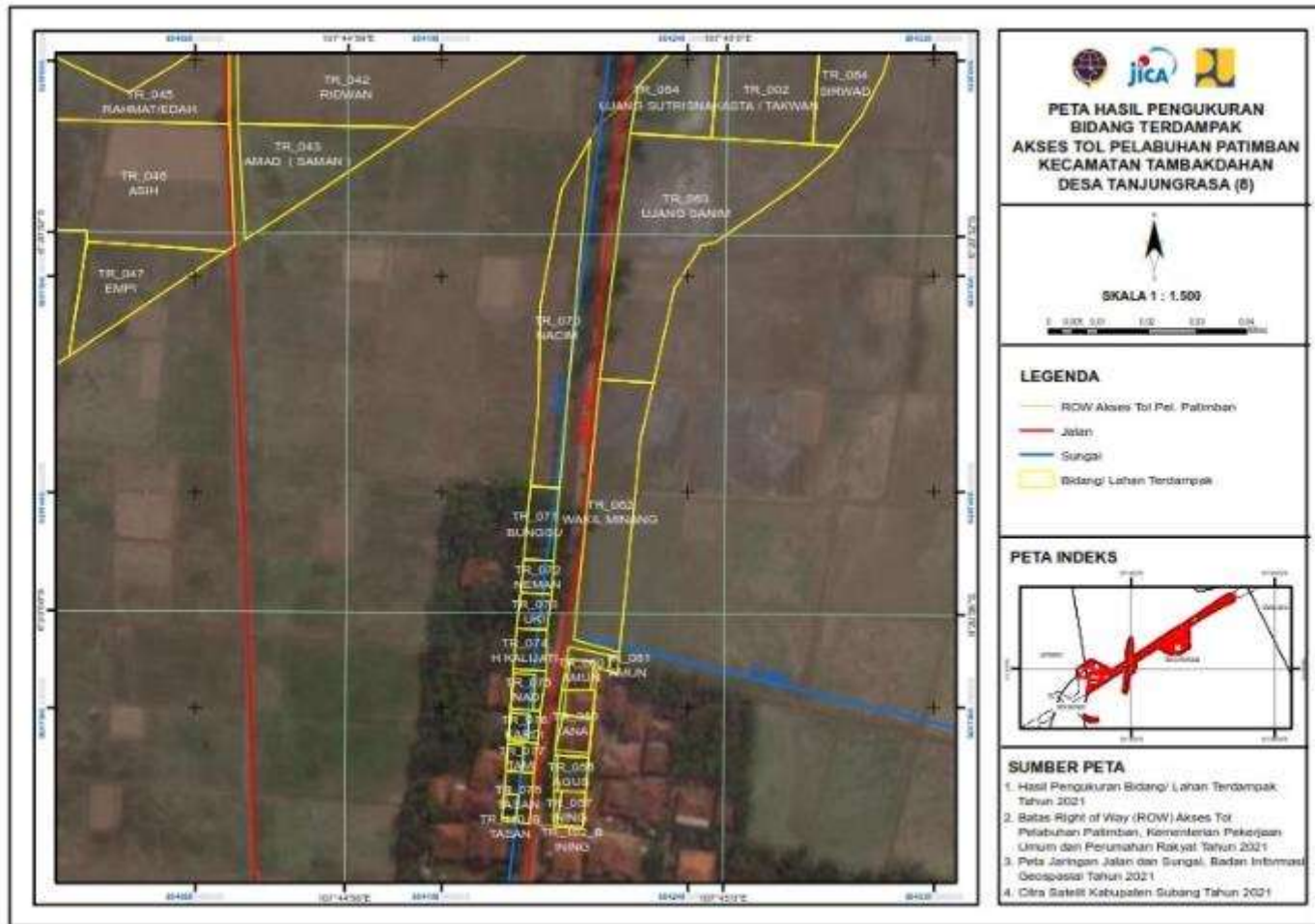
LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	3	6,366.717	0.637
	RIVER	6	2,077.331	0.208
	TOTAL	9	8,444.048	0.844
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	YARD	13	1,717.458	0.172
	PADDY FIELDS	89	244,204.551	24.420
	TOTAL	102	245,922.008	24.592
	GRAND TOTAL	111	254,366.056	25.437

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-50. Area and Building Ownership at Tanjunggrasa Village

BUILDING STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	BUILDING	9	672.652	0.067
	TOTAL	9	672.652	0.067
	GRAND TOTAL	9	672.652	0.067

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-32. Map area of Tanjunggrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-33. Land Assets at Tanjunggrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-34. Building Assets at Tanjunggrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District

4.2.12. Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District

The total area covered by Patimban access toll road at Wanajaya Village is 15,932 hectares, dominated by Paddy Fields area 14,649 hectares. The rest are the Garden and Yard areas belonging to local people. There is one garden area 287,516 M2 that will be acquired with state

property status. Complete details can be seen in Table 4-51 and Table 4-52.

Table 4-51. Land Assets and Land Use at Wanajaya Village

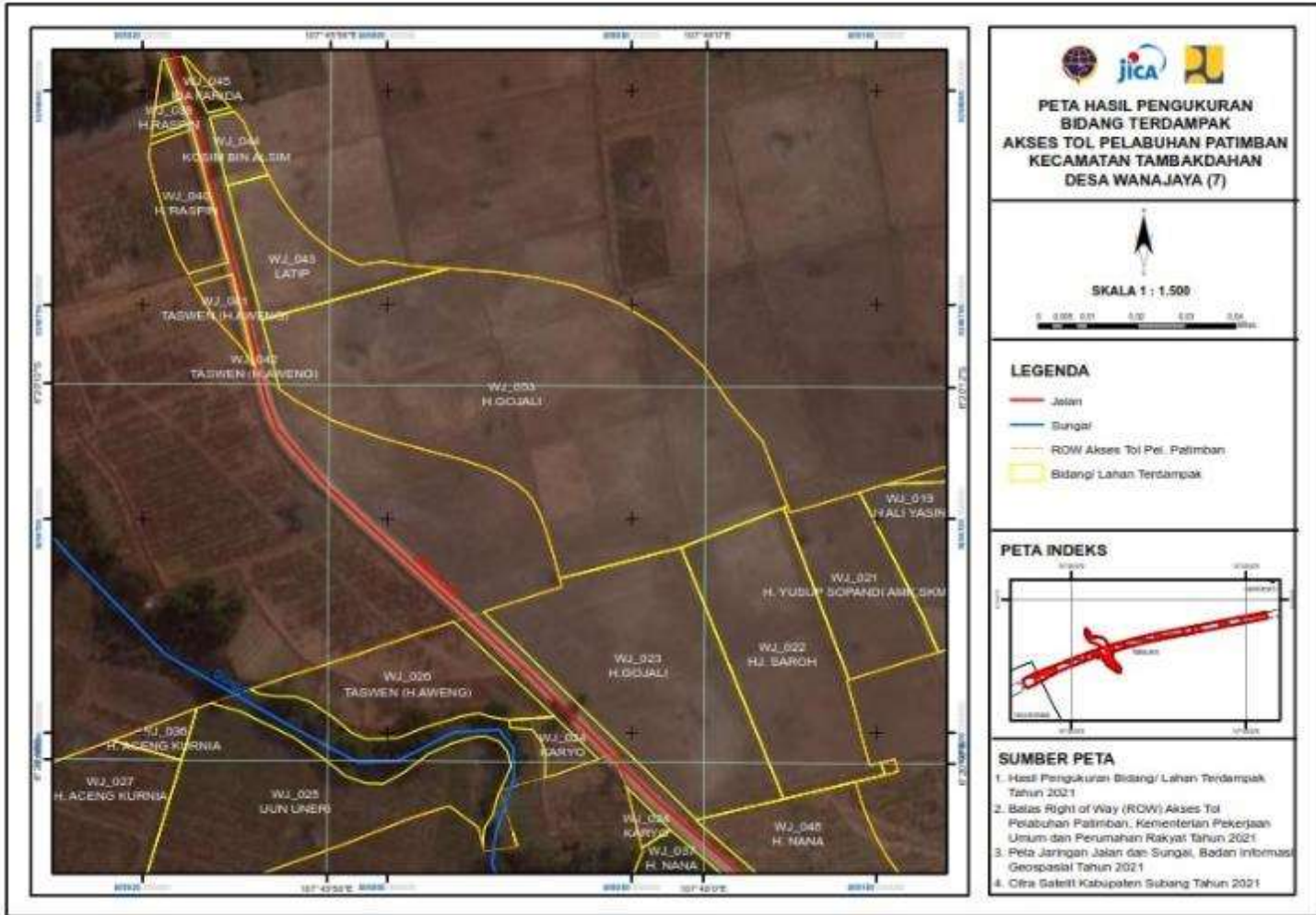
VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
WANAJAYA	ROAD	3	3,089.165	0.309
	GARDEN	3	4,808.251	0.481
	YARD	1	70.022	0.007
	PADDY FIELDS	47	146,486.810	14.649
	RIVER	9	4,867.943	0.487
	TOTAL	63	159,322.191	15.932

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-52. Area and Land Ownership at Wanajaya Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	3	3,089.165	0.309
	GARDEN	1	287.516	0.029
	RIVER	9	4,867.943	0.487
	TOTAL	13	8,244.624	0.824
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	GARDEN	2	4,520.735	0.452
	YARD	1	70.022	0.007
	PADDY FIELDS	46	146,464.712	14.646
	TOTAL	49	151,055.469	15.106
WAQF	PADDY FIELDS	1	22.098	0.002
	TOTAL	1	22.098	0.002
	GRAND TOTAL	63	159,322.191	15.932

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-35. Map area of Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-36. Land Assets at Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District

4.2.13. Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District

Gardumukti Village is the next village at Tambakdahan Sub-District that is going to be included in the land acquisition plan for Patimban access toll road development with a total affected area of 8.172 hectares. The acquired area is an individual-owned Paddy field area of 7,921 Ha and 2 state-owned areas with an area of 0.142. Residents use them as Paddy Fields land. Complete details can be seen in Table 4-53 and Table 4-54.

Table 4-53. Land Assets and Land Use at Gardumukti Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
GARDUMUKTI	PADDY FIELDS	32	80,631.682	8.063
	RIVER	5	1,087.263	0.109
	TOTAL	37	81,718.945	8.172

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-54. Area and Land Ownership at Gardumukti Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	PADDY FIELDS	2	1,424.496	0.142
	RIVER	5	1,087.263	0.109
	TOTAL	7	2,511.759	0.251
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	PADDY FIELDS	30	79,207.186	7.921
	TOTAL	30	79,207.186	7.921
	GRAND TOTAL	37	81,718.945	8.172

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-37. Map area of Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-38. Land Assets at Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District

4.2.14. Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District

Mariuk Village is included in the administrative area of Tambakdahan Sub-District, in the west, it is bordered by Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District, and in the east by Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District. Based on the survey results, the land use that will be affected is Paddy Fields area 16,742 Ha, with individual ownership status for 91 plots (16,492 Ha), one state-owned land, and one waqf land status (see Tables 4-55 and Tables 4-56).

Table 4-55. Land Assets and Land Use At Mariuk Village

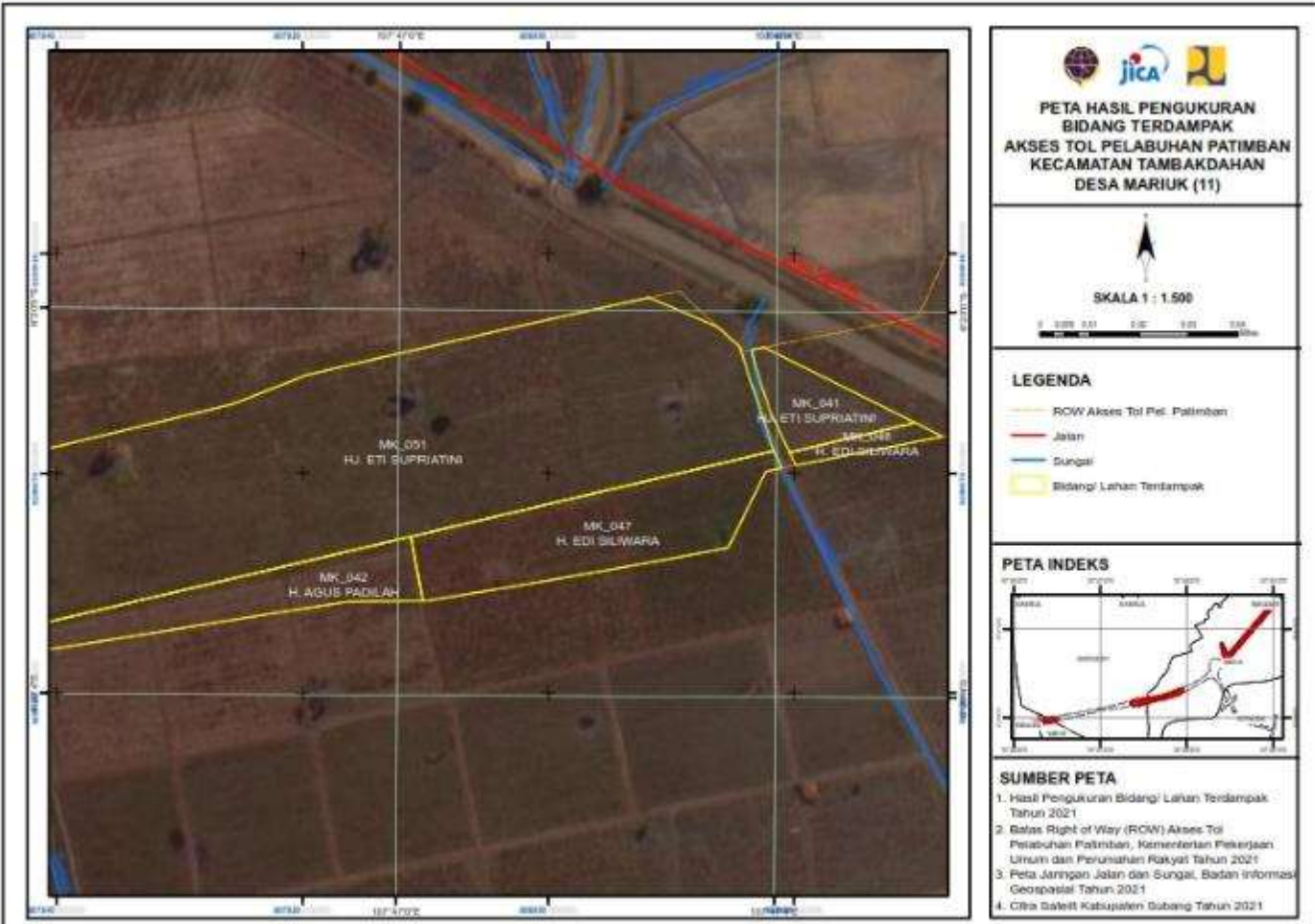
VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
MARIUK	ROAD	2	2,085.318	0.209
	PADDY FIELDS	93	167,416.152	16.742
	RIVER	13	5,029.177	0.503
	TOTAL	108	174,530.647	17.453

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-56. Area and Land Ownership At Mariuk Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	2	2,085.318	0.209
	PADDY FIELDS	1	555.592	0.056
	RIVER	13	5,029.177	0.503
	TOTAL	16	7,670.088	0.767
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	PADDY FIELDS	91	164,924.580	16.492
	TOTAL	91	164,924.580	16.492
WAQF	PADDY FIELDS	1	1,935.979	0.194
	TOTAL	1	1,935.979	0.194
	GRAND TOTAL	108	174,530.647	17.453

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-39. Map area of Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-40. Land Assets at Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District

4.2.15. Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District

The entire land-use inventory at Kertajaya Village is identified in 3 categories; there are: Paddy Fields area 20,328 Ha, Yard area 1,008 Ha, and the rest are public facilities. Some of the affected areas are included in the interchange development plan that will connect Subang - Pamanukan provincial road. Complete details of land use at Kertajaya Village can be seen in Table 4-57.

Table 4-57. Land Assets and Land Use at Kertajaya Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
KERTAJAYA	ROAD	5	10,099.014	1.010
	YARD	67	10,084.673	1.008
	PADDY FIELDS	96	203,278.445	20.328
	RIVER	10	9,506.486	0.951
	TOTAL	178	232,968.619	23.297

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-41. Map area of Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-42. Land Assets at Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District

In addition to affected areas owned by individuals/communities, at Kertajaya Village there is state-owned land used by the community as 1 Paddy Fields (0.037 Ha) and 45 plots of Yard land with a total area of 0.675 Ha (see table 4-58). Entire buildings affected by the project are identified as 69 individual/community-owned buildings with a total affected area of 0.418 Ha and 1 building (Small Mosque) with waqf status (see Table 4-59), 45 buildings are built on the state-owned land managed by PT. Perum Jasa Tirta II Subang.

Table 4-58. Area and Land Ownership at Kertajaya Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	5	10,099.014	1.010
	YARD	45	6,752.593	0.675
	PADDY FIELDS	1	372.361	0.037
	RIVER	10	9,506.486	0.951
	TOTAL	61	26,730.454	2.673
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	YARD	21	3,287.205	0.329
	PADDY FIELDS	94	202,306.457	20.231
	TOTAL	115	205,593.662	20.559
WAQF	YARD	1	44.876	0.004
	PADDY FIELDS	1	599.628	0.060
	TOTAL	2	644.503	0.064
	GRAND TOTAL	178	232,968.619	23.297

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-59. Area and Building Ownership at Kertajaya Village

BUILDING STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	BUILDING	69	4,182.247	0.418
	TOTAL	69	4,182.247	0.418
WAQF	BUILDING	1	27.865	0.003
	TOTAL	1	27.865	0.003
	GRAND TOTAL	70	4,210.112	0.421

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-43. Building Assets at Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District

4.2.16. Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District

Rancasari Village which is administratively located at Pamanukan Sub-district, is a semi-agricultural area, the community besides working in agriculture as their livelihood, some of them also work outside the agricultural sector such as factories employees, traders, and entrepreneurs. This is related to the Rancasari Village location, which is near Pamanukan Village as the economic center at Pamanukan Sub-district. Rancasari Village is one of the villages affected by Patimban access toll road development plan at the Pamanukan Sub-district. The affected area at Rancasari Village is 3,895 Ha, with the most extensive land use

as an agricultural area of 3,429 Ha. The rest is a garden area of 0.193 ha, and a yard covering an area of 0.114 ha, with state property status 14 fields (0.603 ha) and individual/community ownership of 13 lots (3.293 ha). Complete details can be seen in Tables 4-60 and Tables 4-61.

Table 4-60. Land Assets and Land Use at Rancasari Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
RANCASARI	ROAD	1	593.637	0.059
	GARDEN	2	1,630.102	0.163
	YARD	8	1,137.657	0.114
	PADDY FIELDS	14	34,287.408	3.429
	RIVER	2	1,301.883	0.130
	TOTAL	27	38,950.687	3.895

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-61. Area and Land Ownership at Rancasari Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	1	593.637	0.059
	GARDEN	2	1,630.102	0.163
	YARD	8	1,137.657	0.114
	PADDY FIELDS	1	1,362.224	0.136
	RIVER	2	1,301.883	0.130
	TOTAL	14	6,025.503	0.603
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	PADDY FIELDS	13	32,925.184	3.293
	TOTAL	13	32,925.184	3.293
	GRAND TOTAL	27	38,950.687	3.895

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

In Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Subdistrict, 6 houses and one prayer room were identified on land managed by PT. Perum Jasa Tirta II Subang.

Table 4-62. Area and Building Ownership at Rancasari Village

BUILDING STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	BUILDING	6	297.991	0.030
	TOTAL	6	297.991	0.030
WAQF	BUILDING	1	74.121	0.007
	TOTAL	1	74.121	0.007
	GRAND TOTAL	7	372.112	0.037

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



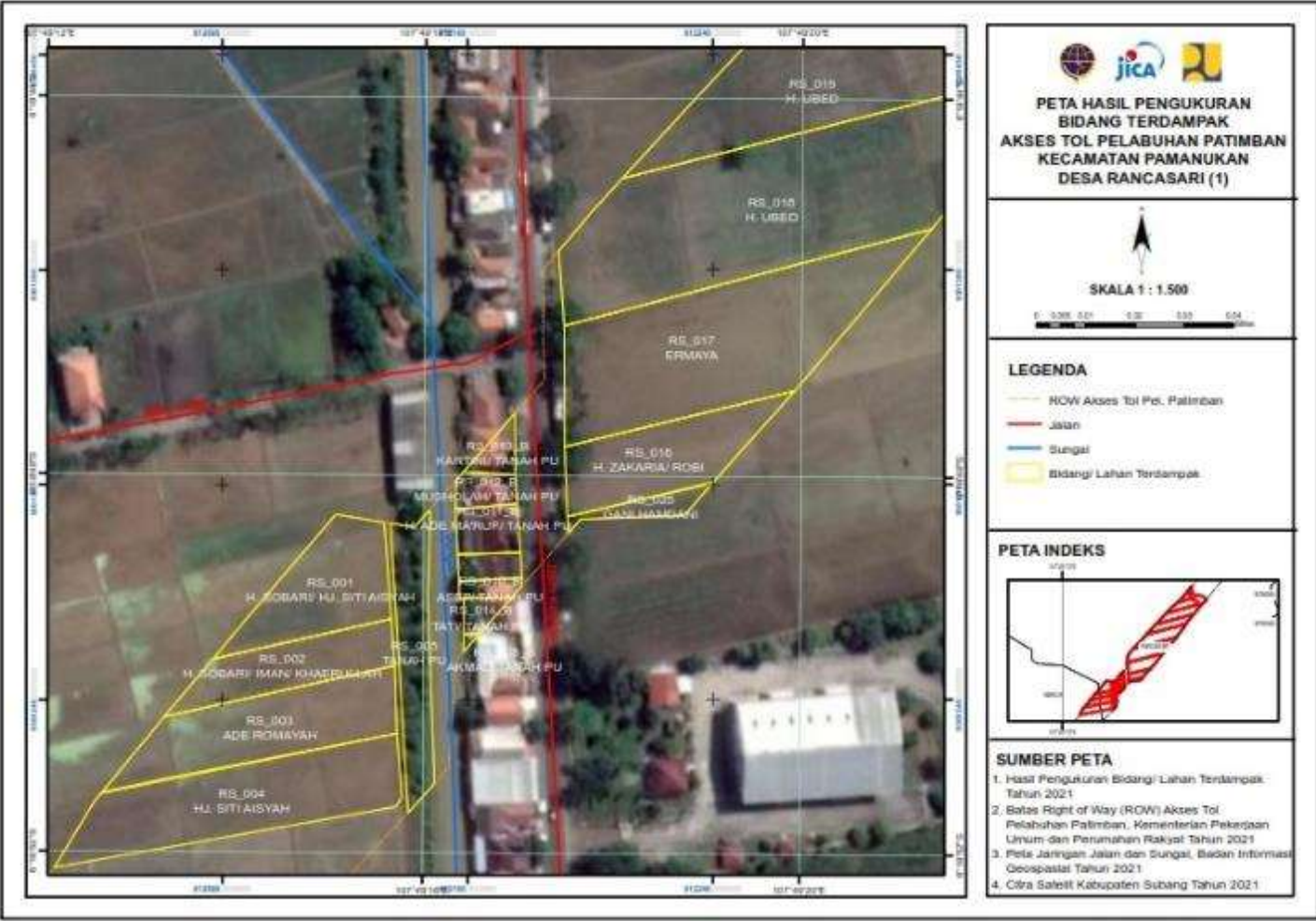
Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-44. Land Assets at Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-45. Building Assets at Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-46. Map area of Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District

4.2.17. Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District

The second village at Pamanukan Sub-district that will be passed by Patimban Access Toll Road Development plan is Rancahilir Village, which borders Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-district in the south, Mulyasari Village Pamanukan Sub-district in the north, Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-district in the west, and Pusakajaya Sub-district in the east. Based on the survey results, it is identified that the affected areas are dominated by Paddy fields owned by individual/communities for 114 plots with an area of 12,036 Ha, the Yard area (settlement) belongs to the community nine fields with an area of 0.168 Ha and Grave Yard area with waqf land status 0, 04 ha. Complete details can be seen in Tables 4-63 and Tables 4-64.

Table 4-63. Land Assets and Land Use at Rancahilir Village

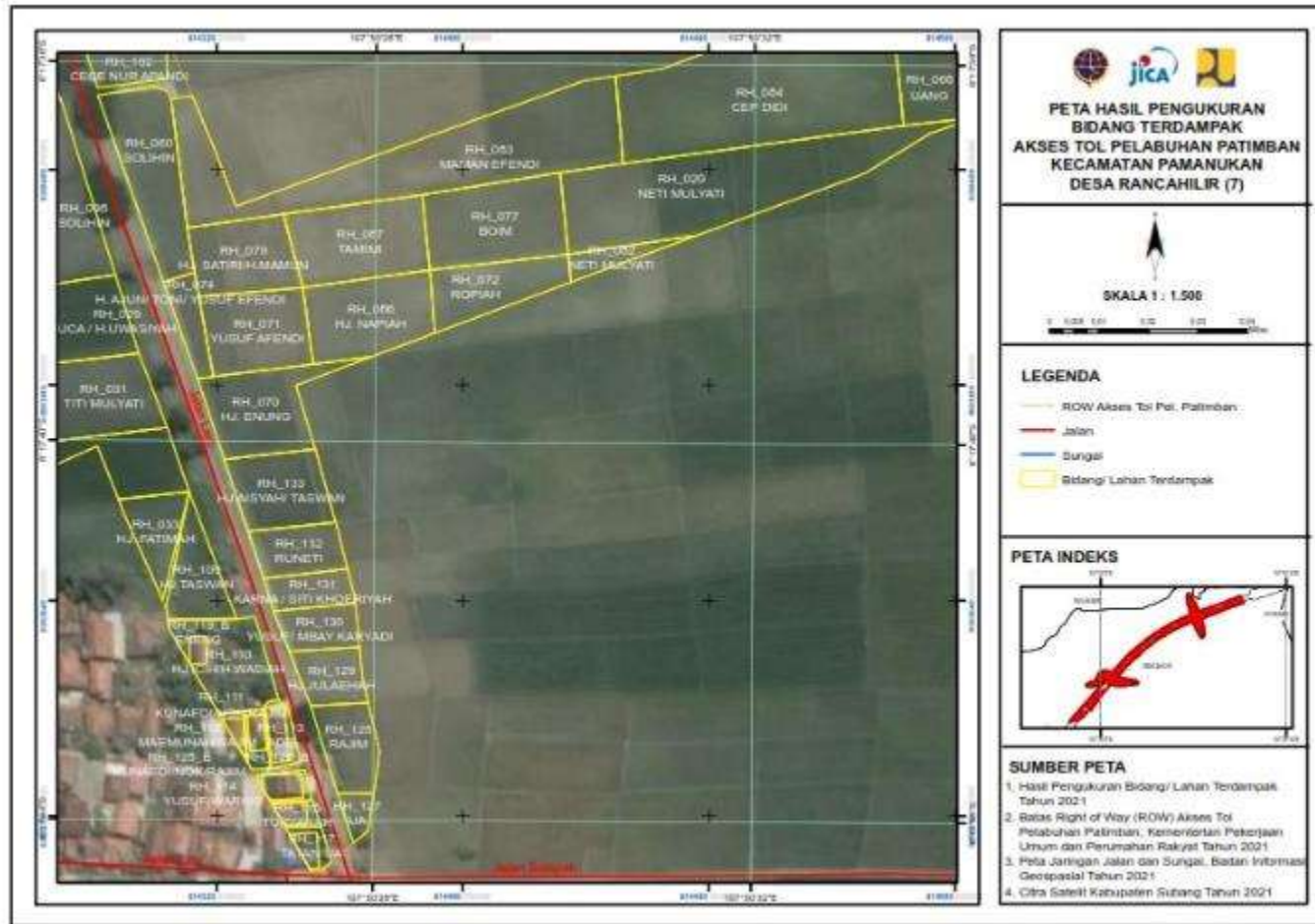
VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
RANCAHILIR	ROAD	4	6,548.918	0.655
	GRAVE	1	400.865	0.040
	YARD	9	1,681.382	0.168
	PADDY FIELDS	114	120,363.347	12.036
	RIVER	6	4,749.581	0.475
	EMBANKMENT	1	1,729.090	0.173
	TOTAL	135	135,473.184	13.547

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-64. Area and Land Ownership at Rancahilir Village Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	4	6,548.918	0.655
	RIVER	6	4,749.581	0.475
	EMBANKMENT	1	1,729.090	0.173
	TOTAL	11	13,027.589	1.303
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	YARD	9	1,681.382	0.168
	PADDY FIELDS	114	120,363.347	12.036
	TOTAL	123	122,044.729	12.204
WAQF	GRAVE	1	400.865	0.040
	TOTAL	1	400.865	0.040
	GRAND TOTAL	135	135,473.184	13.547

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-47. Map area of Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-48. Land Assets at Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District

4.2.18. Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District

Like Rancasari Village, Bongas Village is also in the administrative area of the Pamanukan Sub-district. In Patimban access toll road project development plan, in addition to the need for toll roads, some of Bongas Village area as planned will be used as land for the Flyovers or Underpasses development connecting Bongas Village with other villages. The affected area at Bongas Village covers 10,657 Ha, which is used as Paddy Fields land with individual ownership status for 88 plots (9,087 Ha), Yard area 0.647 Ha with individual ownership status 24 fields (0.586 Ha). Complete details can be seen in tables 4-65 and 4-66.

Table 4-65. Land Assets and Land Use at Bongas Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
BONGAS	ROAD	3	5,760.220	0.576
	GARDEN	1	598.579	0.060
	YARD	26	6,466.400	0.647
	PADDY FIELDS	90	91,934.097	9.193
	RIVER	7	1,811.626	0.181
	TOTAL	127	106,570.922	10.657

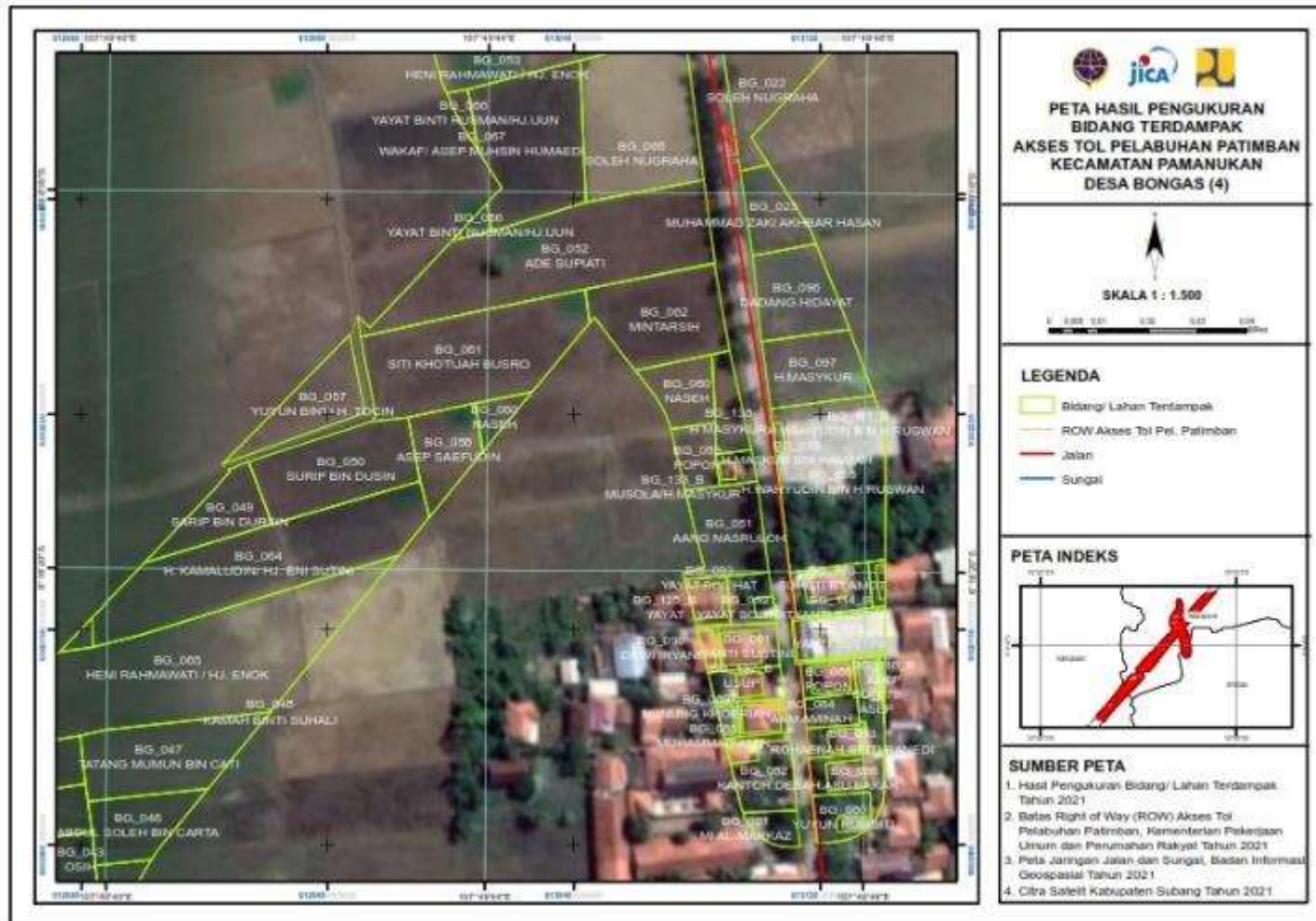
Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-66. Area and Land Ownership at Bongas Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	3	5,760.220	0.576
	YARD	1	441.917	0.044

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
	PADDY FIELDS	2	1,064.941	0.106
	RIVER	7	1,811.626	0.181
	TOTAL	13	9,078.704	0.908
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	GARDEN	1	598.579	0.060
	YARD	24	5,863.759	0.586
	PADDY FIELDS	88	90,869.156	9.087
	TOTAL	113	97,331.495	9.733
FOUNDATION-OWNED	YARD	1	160.724	0.016
	TOTAL	1	160.724	0.016
	GRAND TOTAL	127	106,570.922	10.657

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-49. Map area of Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-50. Land Assets at Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District

The number of affected buildings identified at Bongas Village is 20 units which are individually owned 19 buildings covers an area of 1,531,751 M2, with categories: residential houses, residential houses as well as business places and prayer rooms, the rest are state-owned buildings that are designated as Bongas village office buildings with an affected area 50.478 M2.

Table 4-67. Area and Building Ownership at Bongas Village

BUILDING STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	BUILDING	1	50.478	0.005
	TOTAL	1	50.478	0.005
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	BUILDING	19	1,531.751	0.153
	TOTAL	19	1,531.751	0.153
	GRAND TOTAL	20	1,582.229	0.158



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-51. Building Assets at Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District

4.2.19. Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District

Pusakajaya Village is administratively located at Pusakajaya Sub-district. Geographically, Pusakajaya Village in the north is bordered by Pusakaratu Village Pusakanagara Sub-district, in the south by Bojongjaya Village Pusakajaya Sub-district, in the east by Kebonandas Village Pusakajaya Sub-district, and in the west by Bojong Tengah Village, Pusakajaya Village. Pusakajaya Village is an area affected by Patimban access toll road development plan with the smallest area, the area affected by the project in Pusakajaya Village is 0.335 Ha, including the Yard area 0.159 Ha as one individual-owned area, Paddy Fields 0.054 Ha as 2 individual owned areas and the rest is public facilities area covers 0.123 Ha (see Tables 4-68 and Tables 4-69).

Table 4-68. Land Assets and Land Use at Pusakajaya Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
PUSAKAJAYA	ROAD	1	392.706	0.039
	YARD	1	1,585.558	0.159
	PADDY FIELDS	2	539.675	0.054
	RIVER	1	834.473	0.083
	TOTAL	5	3,352.413	0.335

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-69. Area and Land Ownership at Pusakajaya Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	1	392.706	0.039
	RIVER	1	834.473	0.083
	TOTAL	2	1,227.179	0.123
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	YARD	1	1,585.558	0.159
	PADDY FIELDS	2	539.675	0.054
	TOTAL	3	2,125.234	0.213
	GRAND TOTAL	5	3,352.413	0.335

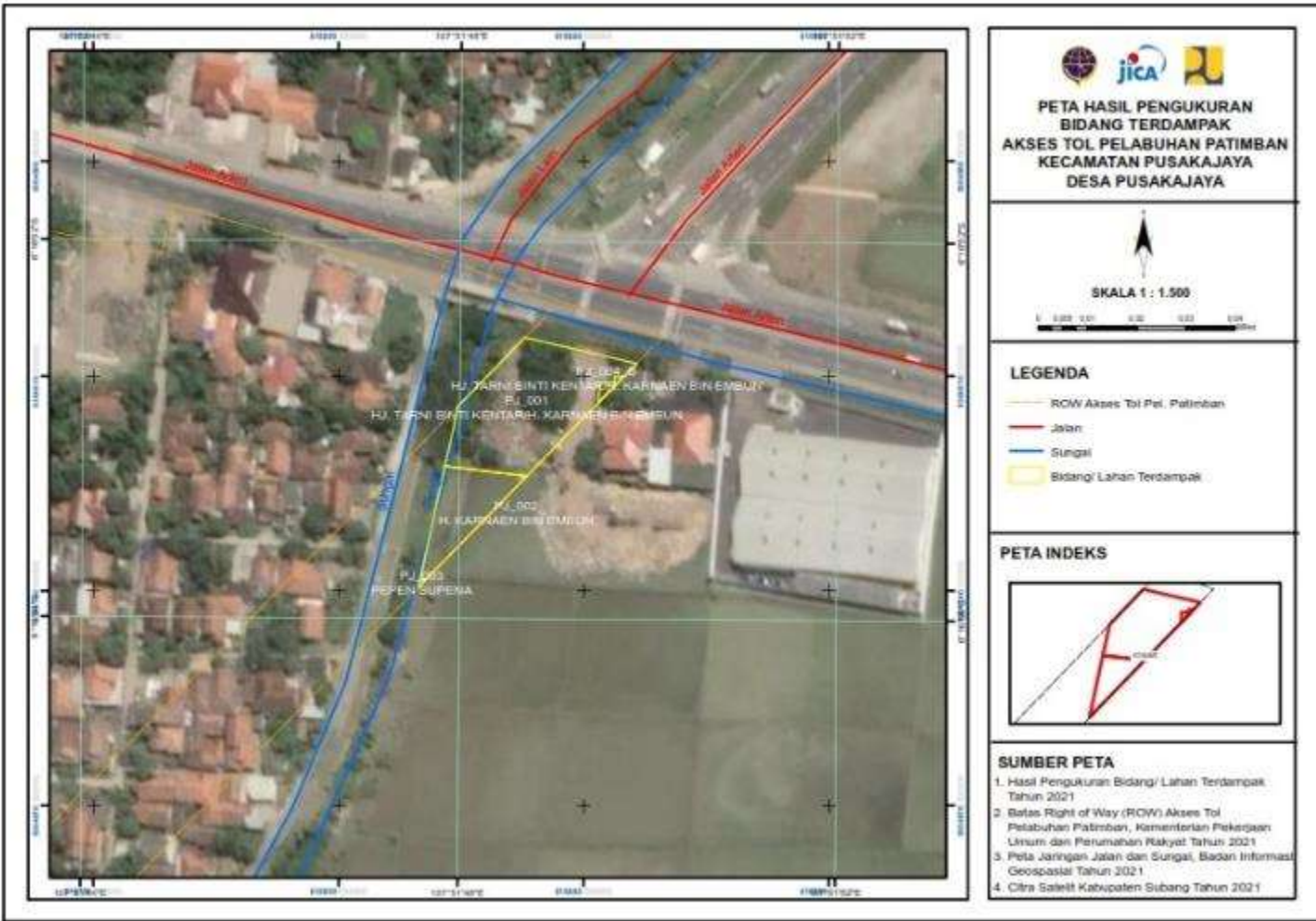
Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

It was identified there is one affected building at Pusakajaya Village with an affected area of 22,699 M2 as an individual property status.

Table 4-70. Area and Building Ownership at Pusakajaya Village

BUILDING STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	BUILDING	1	22.699	0.002
	TOTAL	1	22.699	0.002
	GRAND TOTAL	1	22.699	0.002

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-52. Map area of Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-53. Land Assets at Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District

4.2.20. Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District

Kotasari Village is the closest village to the Java Sea. Still, it is an agricultural area where the main source of the people's livelihood is farming or cultivating Paddy fields and gardens. Geographically, Kotasari Village is bordered on the north by Gempol Village Pusakanagara Sub-district, in the south by Pusakajaya Village Pusakanagara Sub-district, in the east by Pusakaratu Village Pusakanagara Sub-district and in the west by Pemanukan Sub-district. The area affected by Patimban access toll road development plan at Kotasari Village is 25.17 hectares. In addition to being designated for toll roads, Kotasari Village is planning to build an interchange that will connect the toll road with National Road or Pantura Road, where most of the required area is located in a residential area of 0.99 Ha. Meanwhile, other areas designated for Patimban Access Toll Road Development are 22.95 hectares is an agricultural land (Paddy fields), 0.88 hectares of gardens, and buildings 0.36 hectares.

Table 4-71. Land Assets and Land Use at Kotasari Village

VILLAGE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
KOTASARI	ROAD	8	2,749.606	0.275
	PIPELINE	1	597.634	0.060
	GARDEN	1	7,500.729	0.750
	YARD	19	12,228.651	1.223
	PADDY FIELDS	155	228,847.540	22.885
	RIVER	8	4,109.575	0.411
	TOTAL	192	256,033.736	25.603

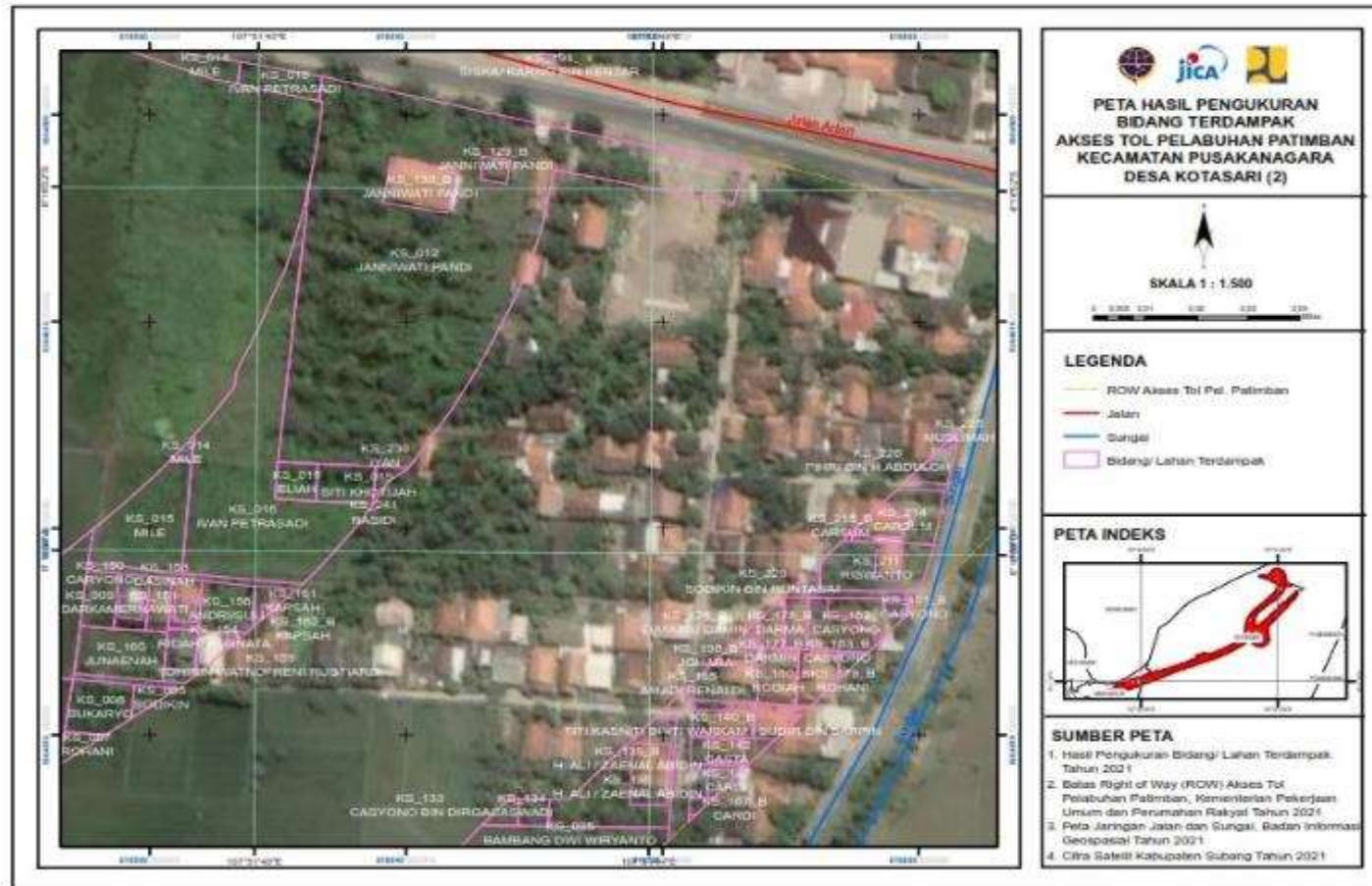
Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Land ownership status at Kotasari Village is commonly owned by individuals or the community there are 167 plots, consisting of 147 plots Paddy Fields, 19 plots of residential land (Yard), and one plot of Garden. It was also identified that residents use 8 state-owned fields as Paddy Fields land.

Table 4-72. Area and Land Ownership at Kotasari Village

LAND STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
STATE-OWNED	ROAD	8	2,749.606	0.275
	PIPELINE	1	597.634	0.060
	PADDY FIELDS	8	27,627.443	2.763
	RIVER	8	4,109.575	0.411
	TOTAL	25	35,084.259	3.508
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	GARDEN	1	7,500.729	0.750
	YARD	19	12,228.651	1.223
	PADDY FIELDS	147	201,220.097	20.122
	TOTAL	167	220,949.477	22.095
	GRAND TOTAL	192	256,033.736	25.603

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-54. Map area of Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-55. Land Assets at Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District

Meanwhile, the number of buildings that have been identified at Kotasari Village is 37 units with a total affected area of 0.367 hectares. The building is categorized as a 35-unit residential building and a residence as well as a place of business/store 2 units.

Table 4-73. Area and Building Ownership at Kotasari Village

BUILDING STATUS	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	BUILDING	37	3,665.240	0.367
	TOTAL	37	3,665.240	0.367
	GRAND TOTAL	37	3,665.240	0.367

Source: LARAP Measurement Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021



Source: LARAP Field Survey Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Figure 4-56. Building Assets at Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District

4.3. IDENTIFICATION OF PLANTS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

Growing plants Identification carried out on a census basis to every affected people (WTD) at Patimban Access Toll Road planned area which crosses 20 villages and 10 Sub-district. The following is the data collection results description of growing plants at all affected villages.

4.3.1. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Sawangan Village Cipeundeuy Sub-District

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/Wood Tree

Based on the asset survey results, it is known there are 62 types of Annual Plants at Sawangan Village that will be affected with a total of 8,726 trees. The most affected tree species which the affected people own are Bamboo (33.35%), Mahogany (20.11%), and Kormis (10,62%). Others are spread into 62 tree species.

Table 4-74. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree Tree affected at Sawangan Village

No	Tree Types	Total Trees	Percentage
1	Albasiah	67	0,77%
2	Ampel	220	2,52%
3	Angsana	32	0,37%
4	Bamboo	2910	33,35%
5	Banana	3	0,03%
6	Bidara	37	0,42%
7	Bintinu	7	0,08%
8	Bonsai	25	0,29%
9	Spruce	1	0,01%
10	Cempaka	1	0,01%
11	Cincau	30	0,34%
12	Dadap	1	0,01%
13	Dragon Tail Tree	1	0,01%
14	Gempol	30	0,34%
15	Hiris	5	0,06%
16	Huni	3	0,03%
17	Jabon	9	0,10%
18	Jahan	11	0,13%
19	Jalitri	60	0,69%
20	Jamblang	29	0,33%
21	Jarak	5	0,06%
22	Teak Tree	412	4,72%
23	White Teak	317	3,63%
24	Jeungjing	265	3,04%
25	Johar	41	0,47%
26	Rubber	178	2,04%
27	Katilayu	2	0,02%
28	Katuk	10	0,11%
29	Kayu bonsai	5	0,06%
30	Kecapi	8	0,09%
31	Kelor	6	0,07%
32	Candlenut	6	0,07%

No	Tree Types	Total Trees	Percentage
33	Kemuning	2	0,02%
34	Kenanga	6	0,07%
35	Ketapang	1	0,01%
36	Kihiang	1	0,01%
37	Kiserut	1	0,01%
38	Klewih	1	0,01%
39	Kormis	927	10,62%
40	Laban	33	0,38%
41	Lamtoro	2	0,02%
42	Mahogany	1755	20,11%
43	Mindi	86	0,99%
44	Palem Putri	4	0,05%
45	Pucuk Merah	3	0,03%
46	Putat	3	0,03%
47	Randu	34	0,39%
48	Reunghas	15	0,17%
49	Saga	35	0,40%
50	Sagai	2	0,02%
51	Sagu	2	0,02%
52	Bay leaf	200	2,29%
53	Samosa	102	1,17%
54	Secang	4	0,05%
55	Sengon	11	0,13%
56	Sentul	305	3,50%
57	Sukun	2	0,02%
58	Suliga	214	2,45%
59	Tisuk	179	2,05%
60	Turi	18	0,21%
61	Waru	40	0,46%
62	Wijaya Kusumah	1	0,01%
Grand Total		8726	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruit Plants

There are 67 fruit plants that will be affected in the Sawangan Village area with a total 10,889 trees. The most widely planted fruit trees were banana trees, there are 5014 trees or 46.05% of the total number of fruit trees. Complete details can be seen in the following table.

Table 4-75. Fruit Plants Affected in Sawangan Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Alkesah	23	0,21%
2	Avocado	10	0,09%
3	Apple	1	0,01%
4	Arben	1	0,01%
5	Aren	5	0,05%
6	Tamarind	62	0,57%
7	Star Fruits	9	0,08%
8	Berenuk	340	3,12%
9	Bisoro	20	0,18%
10	Dragon Fruit	45	0,41%

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
11	Cempedak	76	0,70%
12	Malay Gooseberry	2	0,02%
13	Danis	18	0,17%
14	Pomegranate	9	0,08%
15	Dukuh	7	0,06%
16	Durian	31	0,28%
17	Hiris	5	0,05%
18	Huni	6	0,06%
19	Jalitri	5	0,05%
20	Jambe	2	0,02%
21	Watery Rose Apple	56	0,51%
22	Guava	135	1,24%
23	Bol Guava	1	0,01%
24	Mede Guava	375	3,44%
25	Jengkol	115	1,06%
26	Orange	68	0,62%
27	Bali Orange	11	0,10%
28	Limau Orange	8	0,07%
29	Lime	1	0,01%
30	Squeezed Orange	7	0,06%
31	Katuk	16	0,15%
32	Kecapi	407	3,74%
33	Ambarella	148	1,36%
34	Coconut	87	0,80%
35	Kelor	6	0,06%
36	Candlenut	6	0,06%
37	Kenanga	2	0,02%
38	Klewih	3	0,03%
39	Coffee	190	1,74%
40	Kosambi	1	0,01%
41	Lamtoro	18	0,17%
42	Lemon	1	0,01%
43	Longan	14	0,13%
44	Mango	397	3,65%
45	Passion Fruit	5	0,05%
46	Melinjo	70	0,64%
47	Noni	22	0,20%
48	Pineapple	270	2,48%
49	Jack Fruit	446	4,10%
50	Pacing	10	0,09%
51	Pare	1	0,01%
52	Papaya	402	3,69%
53	Bitter Bean	92	0,84%
54	Bitter Bean Selong	10	0,09%
55	Banana	5014	46,05%
56	Rambutan	348	3,20%
57	Saga	1	0,01%
58	Salak	3	0,03%
59	Bay leaf	1198	11,00%
60	Sugar apple	32	0,29%
61	Sapodilla	41	0,38%
62	Sentul	8	0,07%
63	Soursop	62	0,57%
64	Sukun	25	0,23%
65	Takokak	9	0,08%
66	Taro	60	0,55%

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
67	Pineapple	10	0,09%
	Grand Total	10889	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Seasonal Plants affected at Sawangan Village area with the highest productivity is Paddy (77.46%), followed by lemongrass (10.69%). Complete details can be seen in Table 4-76 below.

Table 4-76. Annual Plants/Fruit Affected at Sawangan Village

No.	Types	Average Harvest in 1 year	Yield for 1 season (kg)	Percentage
1	Tamarind	2	50	0,05%
2	Balakacida	12	30	0,03%
3	Scallion	4	85	0,09%
4	Spinach	4	602	0,61%
5	Chilli	1	389	0,39%
6	Cayenne Pepper	2	809	0,82%
7	Cempaka	2	20	0,02%
8	Emes	2	30	0,03%
9	Hiris	2	30	0,03%
10	Corn	2	690	0,70%
11	Ginger	1	420	0,42%
12	Jahe Merah	1	50	0,05%
13	Kacang Kedelai	2	30	0,03%
14	Kacang Panjang	2	15	0,02%
15	Kacang Polong	2	30	0,03%
16	Peanut	4	858	0,87%
17	Water Spinach	12	207	0,21%
18	Kecipir	2	248	0,25%
19	Keciwis	2	5	0,01%
20	Kecombrang	2	70	0,07%
21	Basil	2	106	0,11%
22	Kemuning	4	2	0,00%
23	Kaempferia galanga	1	874	0,88%
24	Potatoes	1	28	0,03%
25	Cabbage	1	20	0,02%
26	Kumis Kucing	1	8	0,01%
27	Kunir	4	29	0,03%
28	Turmeric	4	696	0,70%
29	Squash	4	75	0,08%
30	Galangal	1	1008	1,02%
31	Leunca	2	33	0,03%
32	Mandahong	2	2	0,00%
33	Mangkokan	2	150	0,15%
34	Melinjo	2	3	0,00%
35	Mentimun	2	40	0,04%
36	Merica	2	13	0,01%
37	Paddy	2	76700	77,46%
38	Pandan	3	66	0,07%
39	Panglai	4	4	0,00%
40	Pare	3	12	0,01%
41	Porang	3	540	0,55%

No.	Types	Average Harvest in 1 year	Yield for 1 season (kg)	Percentage
42	Rambutan	1	100	0,10%
43	Sambung Nyawa	1	50	0,05%
44	Celery	1	5	0,01%
45	Sereh	2	10580	10,69%
46	Cassava	1	1846	1,86%
47	Soursop	1	100	0,10%
48	Strawberry	1	1	0,00%
49	Taro	2	361	0,36%
50	Tebu	1	5	0,01%
51	Eggplant	1	194	0,20%
52	Tomato	1	18	0,02%
53	Sweet Potatoes	4	497	0,50%
54	Ubi Suweg	1	187	0,19%
Total			99.017	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.2. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Kosar Village Cipeundeuy Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/Wood Tree

At Kosar Village, the most affected hardwood trees are Bamboo, with a total of about 900 trees (55.87%), then Teak (11.31%) and Sengon (7.65%).

Table 4-77. Hard Tree/Wood Tree Affected at Kosar Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Bamboo	900	68,81%
2	Jabon	10	0,76%
3	Teak Trees	148	11,31%
4	Kormis	96	7,34%
5	Mahogany	53	4,05%
6	Sengon	100	7,65%
7	Sentul	1	0,08%
Grand Total		1308	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruit Plants

Meanwhile, the affected fruit plants at the Kosar Village area are dominated by banana trees with a total of 3560 or 86.20 percent.

Table 4-78. Fruit Plants Affected at Kosar Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Tamarind	3	0,07%

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
2	Dragon Fruit	2	0,05%
3	Jambe	2	0,05%
4	Guava	7	0,17%
5	Watery Rose Apple	7	0,17%
6	Guava	1	0,02%
7	Mede Guava	120	2,91%
8	Orange	3	0,07%
9	Kacapi	15	0,36%
10	Ambarella	1	0,02%
11	Coconut	4	0,10%
12	Longan	1	0,02%
13	Mango	13	0,31%
14	Jack Fruit	2	0,05%
15	Papaya	7	0,17%
16	Pete	2	0,05%
17	Banana	3560	86,20%
18	Rambutan	36	0,87%
19	Bay leaf	303	7,34%
20	Sapodilla	20	0,48%
21	Sawo Walanda	7	0,17%
22	Soursop	10	0,24%
23	Sukun	1	0,02%
24	Randu	3	0,07%
Grand Total		4130	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Seasonal Plants affected at the Kosar Village area with the highest productivity were Paddy with 75,870 kg or 96.71 percent of the total affected annual plants, then galangal and chili as seen in the annual plant's recapitulation below.

Table 4-79. Seasonal Plants Affected at Kosar Village

No	Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Chilli	2	200,00	0,25%
2	Cayenne Pepper	1	20,00	0,03%
3	Peanut	2	200,00	0,25%
4	Kaempferia galanga	1	5,00	0,01%
5	Galangal	1	2100,00	2,68%
6	Paddy	2	75870,00	96,71%
7	Cassava	2	60,00	0,08%
Grand Total			78.455,00	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.3. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Karanghegar Village Pabuaran Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree

Hard trees affected at Karanghegar Village are dominated by Kormis. There are 508 trees, or 49.22 percent of the total 1032 hard trees affected, followed by bamboo (21.12%) and acacia (21.03%). The complete data can be seen in the table below.

Table 4-80. Annual Plants Affected at Karanghegar Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Akasia	217	21,03%
2	Albasiah	4	0,39%
3	Bamboo	218	21,12%
4	Teak Trees	1	0,10%
5	Kormis	508	49,22%
6	Mahogany	31	3,00%
7	Mindi	51	4,94%
8	Randu	1	0,10%
9	Tisuk	1	0,10%
Grand Total		1032	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruit Plants

There are only a few fruit trees affected by Patimban Access Toll Road Development at Karanghegar Village. 2 tree types are most affected, including Rambutan (69.84%) and Banana (23.10%).

Table 4-81. Fruit Plants Affected at Karanghegar Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Bidara	1	0,27%
2	Mede Guava	1	0,27%
3	Coconut	1	0,27%
4	Lamtoro	4	1,09%
5	Longan	1	0,27%
6	Mangga	6	1,63%
7	Jack Fruit	1	0,27%
8	Papaya	1	0,27%
9	Banana	85	23,10%
10	Rambutan	257	69,84%
11	Bay leaf	1	0,27%
12	Soursop	1	0,27%
13	Sukun	2	0,54%
14	Turi	6	1,63%
Grand Total		368	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Affected Seasonal Plants with the highest productivity at Karanghegar Village are Paddy (98.85%).

Table 4-82. Seasonal Plants/Fruit Affected at Karanghegar Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Peanut	2	400	0,30%
2	Paddy	2	132.710	98,85%
3	Cassava	1	600	0,45%
4	Temulawak	1	400	0,30%
5	Lime	2	150	0,11%
Grand Total		2	134.260	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.4. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Panyingkiran Village Purwadadi Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree

Types of wood plants affected at Panyingkiran Village area include Rubber (41.19%), Kormis (15.26%), and Jeungjing (15.26%).

Table 4-83. Perennials/Wood Affected at Panyingkiran Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Akasia	25	3,47%
2	Albasia	10	1,39%
3	Bamboo	100	13,87%
4	Guava	3	0,42%
5	Teak Trees	10	1,39%
6	Jeungjing	110	15,26%
7	Rubber	297	41,19%
8	Kormis	110	15,26%
9	Mahogany	35	4,85%
10	Randu	1	0,14%
11	Sentul	10	1,39%
12	Tisuk	10	1,39%
Grand Total		721	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruit Plants

Types of fruit plants affected at Panyingkiran Village generally varied, the most affected plants are Banana (37.10%) and Rambutan (31.20%).

Table 4-84. Annual Plants/Fruit Affected at Panyingkiran Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Durian	1	0,25%
2	Guava	10	2,46%
3	Mede Guava	5	1,23%
4	Jengkol	4	0,98%
5	Orange	5	1,23%
6	Kacapi	18	4,42%
7	Mango	24	5,90%
8	Melinjo	13	3,19%
9	Jack Fruit	38	9,34%
10	Bitter Bean	1	0,25%
11	Banana	151	37,10%
12	Rambutan	127	31,20%
13	Bay leaf	10	2,46%
Grand Total		407	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Affected Seasonal Plants with the highest productivity at Panyingkiran Village are Paddy (95.30%) and then cassava (2.64%).

Table 4-85. Seasonal Plants Affected at Panyingkiran Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Chilli	1	20	0,01%
2	Cayenne Pepper	1	560	0,32%
3	Corn	1	600	0,34%
4	Peanut	1	2.400	1,38%
5	Paddy	2	165.800	95,30%
6	Cassava	1	4.600	2,64%
Grand Total			173.980	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.5. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Rancamahi Village Purwadadi Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Plants

There are only two types of Annual plants/hard trees/wood trees that are affected at Rancamahi Village area they are Rubber (98.00%) and Acacia Mangium (2.00%).

Table 4-86. Perennials/Wood Affected at Rancamahi Village

No	Types	Jumlah	%
1.	Akasia mangium	30	2,00%
2.	Rubber	1500	98,00%
Grand Total		1530	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruit Plants

Fruit plants affected at Rancamahi Village are dominated by mango trees with a total of 96 trees or 69.06 percent from 139 trees affected. Other affected plants are banana trees with 42 trees or 30.22 percent and Bitter Bean with 1 tree or 0.72 percent.

Table 4-87. Seasonal Plants/fruit Affected at Rancamahi Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Mango	96	69,06%
2	Bitter Bean	1	0,72%
3	Banana	42	30,22%
Grand Total		139	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Seasonal Plants affected at Rancamahi Village are only Paddy plants; no other plants are affected.

Table 4-88. Seasonal Plants/fruit Affected at Rancamahi Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Paddy	2	22.475	100%
Grand Total			22.475	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.6. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Pasirbungur Village Purwadadi Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree

In general, there are not too many wood plants affected by Patimban Access Toll Road

Development at the Pasirbungur Village area. Affected wood plants include bamboo (34.29%), acacia (21.43%), and teak (14.29%).

Table 4-89. Perennials/wood Affected at Pasirbungur Village

No	Bamboo Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Akasia	15	21,43%
2	Bamboo	24	34,29%
3	Jabon	1	1,43%
4	Teak Trees	10	14,29%
5	Jawer	1	1,43%
6	Kormis	1	1,43%
7	Mahogany	5	7,14%
8	Mindi	12	17,14%
9	Tisuk	1	1,43%
Grand Total		70	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruit Plants

The most affected fruit plants in the Pasirbungur Village area are banana (86.39%) and mango (6.68%) plants.

Table 4-90. Seasonal Plants/fruit Affected at Pasirbungur Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Mango	27	6,68%
2	Jack Fruit	11	2,72%
3	Papaya	5	1,24%
4	Banana	349	86,39%
5	Rambutan	11	2,72%
6	Randu	1	0,25%
Grand Total		404	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Affected seasonal plants with the highest productivity are sugarcane (82.79%) and Paddy (16.36%).

Table 4-91. Seasonal Plants Affected at Pasirbungur Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Kembang Kol	1	10.000	0,84%
2	Paddy	2	194.880	16,36%
3	Cassava	2	100	0,01%
4	Tebu	1	986.091	82,79%
Total			1.191.071	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.7. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Rancabango Village Patokbeusi Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree Tree

Perennials/wood affected by Patimban Access Toll Road Development at Rancabango village are relatively few, there are only 5 tree types with a total of 37 trees affected, including mahogany trees (37.84%), kormis (27.03%), and Tisuk tree (27,03%).

Table 4-92. Perennials/wood Affected at Rancabango Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Gempol	1	2,70%
2	Jeungjing	2	5,41%
3	Kormis	10	27,03%
4	Mahogany	14	37,84%
5	Tisuk	10	27,03%
Grand Total		37	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruit Plants

There are only 3 tree types affected, with a total of 86 trees which are dominated by banana trees (90.70), the others are jackfruit trees (6.98%) and mango trees (2.33%).

Table 4-93. Annual Plants/fruit Affected at Rancabango Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Mango	2	2,33%
2	Jack Fruit	6	6,98%
3	Banana	78	90,70%
Grand Total		86	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Affected Seasonal Plants in the Rancabango Village area are cassava (54.95%) and Paddy (36.26%).

Table 4-94. Seasonal Plants Affected at Rancabango Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Chilli	1	6	0,01%
2	Paddy	2	92.700	99,88%
3	Cassava	2	100	0,11%
4	Eggplant	2	10	0,01%

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
	Total		92.816	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.8. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Pasirmuncang Village Cikaum Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree /Wood Tree

It is known that only a few perennials/woods were affected at Pasirmuncang Village area, it is recorded that there are 3 tree species with a total of 6 trees, are kormis, lamtoro, and mahogany trees, two trees for each species.

Table 4-95. Perennials / the wood Affected at Pasirmuncang Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Kormis	2	33,33%
2	Lamtoro	2	33,33%
3	Mahogany	2	33,33%
	Grand Total	6	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruits Plants

The affected annual plants/fruits at Pasirmuncang Village area include banana (61.54%), mango (16.92%), and other plants, as shown in the table below.

Table 4-96. Annual Plants/Fruit Affected at Pasirmuncang Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Guava	2	3,08%
2	Mede Guava	1	1,54%
3	Mango	11	16,92%
4	Jack Fruit	8	12,31%
5	Bitter Bean	2	3,08%
6	Banana	40	61,54%
7	Sukun	1	1,54%
	Grand Total	65	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Paddy is an affected crop in almost all villages, including at Pasirmuncang Village area. Apart from Paddy, there are also other plants such as cayenne pepper and Suri cucumber, as shown in the table below.

Table 4-97. Seasonal Plants Affected at Pasirmuncang Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Cayenne Pepper	1	100	0,04%
2	Emes	1	50	0,02%
3	Paddy	2	227.900	99,89%
4	Suri Cucumber	2	100	0,04%
	Total	2	228.150	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.9. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Mekarsari Village Cikaum Sub-district

A. Annual Tree/ Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree Tree

Affected hard tree /wood at Mekarsari Village area are dominated by bamboo trees with a total of about 2690 trees (96.80%); others are acacia, kapok, and teak trees. As shown in the table below.

Table 4-98. Seasonal Plants Affected at Mekarsari Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Akasia	55	1,98%
2	Albasia	1	0,04%
3	Bamboo	2690	96,80%
4	Teak Tree	2	0,07%
5	Cottonwood	3	0,11%
6	Kelor	1	0,04%
7	Kormis	27	0,97%
	Grand Total	2779	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruits Plants

Fruit plants affected at Mekarsari Village area is varied, there is 22 plants type with a total of about 929 trees with the dominant composition is banana plants (68.14%), then mango plants (16.04%) and other plants as shown in the table below.

Table 4-99. Annual Plants/Fruit Affected at Mekarsari Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Tamarind	2	0,22%
2	Pomegranate	2	0,22%
3	Watery Rose Apple	9	0,97%
4	Guava	18	1,94%
5	Orange	8	0,86%
6	Kawista	1	0,11%
7	Coconut	4	0,43%

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
8	Lemon	2	0,22%
9	Longan	4	0,43%
10	Mango	149	16,04%
11	Melinjo	1	0,11%
12	Noni	1	0,11%
13	Jack Fruit	22	2,37%
14	Papaya	8	0,86%
15	Bitter Bean	15	1,61%
16	Banana	633	68,14%
17	Rambutan	4	0,43%
18	Randu	25	2,69%
19	Bay leaf	1	0,11%
20	Sapodilla	5	0,54%
21	Sugar apple	13	1,40%
22	Sukun	2	0,22%
Grand Total		929	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

The majority of seasonal plants at the Mekarsari Village area are Paddy plants (98.46%). The rest are the plants that are planted around the houses affected by Patimban access toll road development plan. These plants are ginger, turmeric, galangal, cayenne pepper, and other plants as shown in the table below.

Table 4-100. Seasonal Plants Affected at Mekarsari Village

No	Plant Types	Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Scallion	4	75	0,09%
2	Chilli	4	50	0,06%
3	Cayenne Pepper	1	5	0,01%
4	Ginger	1	200	0,24%
5	Water Spinach	3	300	0,36%
6	Turmeric	1	200	0,24%
7	Galangal	1	200	0,24%
8	Paddy	2	82.046	98,46%
9	Celery	1	90	0,11%
10	Cassava	2	160	0,19%
Grand Total			83.326	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.10. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Jatibaru Village Ciasem Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree

There are 4 types of affected wood trees at the Jatibaru Village area with 667 trees and dominated by bamboo trees with a total of 640 trees (95.95%). As well as other trees in the

project area such as albasiah, jeungjing, and kormis trees.

Table 4-101. Perennials/wood Affected at Jatibaru Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Albasiah	1	0,15%
2	Bamboo	640	95,95%
3	Jeungjing	23	3,45%
4	Kormis	3	0,45%
Grand Total		667	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruits Plants

Banana plants are the most affected plants; it is recorded there are about 546 (97.85%) affected banana trees in the Jatibaru Village area.

Table 4-102. Annual Plants/Fruit Affected at Jatibaru Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Calabura	1	0,18%
2	Mango	3	0,54%
3	Jack Fruit	3	0,54%
4	Banana	546	97,85%
5	Rambutan	4	0,72%
6	Randu	1	0,18%
Grand Total		558	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

There are 5 types of seasonal plants affected by Patimban toll road access, with the highest number of plant productivity being Paddy plants (99.90%). Other plants such as chili, water spinach, Sosin, and eggplant.

Table 4-103. Seasonal Plants Affected at Jatibaru Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Chilli	2	200	0,07%
2	Water Spinach	1	25	0,01%
3	Paddy	2	300.100	99,90%
4	Sosin	1	35	0,01%
5	Eggplant	1	30	0,01%
Total Average			300.390	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.11. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Tanjunggrasa Village Tambakdahan Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree

There are five types of hard tree/wood affected by Patimban access toll road development plan with a total of 19 trees. There are mahogany trees (31.58%), acacia (26.32%), and sengon trees (15.79%).

Table 4-104. Perennials/Wood Affected at Tanjunggrasa Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Akasia	5	26,32%
2	Bintaro	2	10,53%
3	Kormis	3	15,79%
4	Mahogany	6	31,58%
5	Sengon	3	15,79%
Grand Total		19	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruits Plants

In fruit plants, bananas are the most affected plants. Of the 12 types of fruit plants affected in Tanjunggrasa Village, 75.93 percent are bananas; the rest are divided into other fruit plants class as shown in the table below.

Table 4-105. Annual Plants/fruit Affected at Tanjunggrasa Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Watery Rose Apple	4	1,66%
2	Guava	2	0,83%
3	Limau Orange	2	0,83%
4	Coconut	5	2,07%
5	Calabura	2	0,83%
6	Kluwih	2	0,83%
7	Mango	24	9,96%
8	Jack Fruit	3	1,24%
9	Papaya	7	2,90%
10	Bitter Bean	5	2,07%
11	Banana	183	75,93%
12	Bay leaf	1	0,41%
13	Soursop	1	0,41%
Grand Total		241	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Paddy is the crop with the highest productivity affected in Tanjunggrasa Village area 99.99 percent. Other seasonal crops affected are Chili and Suri Cucumber.

Table 4-106. Seasonal Plants Affected at Tanjunggrasa Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Chilli	1	5	0,00%
2	Paddy	2	5.005	99,99%
3	Suri Cucumber	2	20	0,01%
Total			4.836	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.12. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Wanajaya Village Tambakdahan Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree

At Wanajaya Village, the area traversed by Patimban access toll road is almost entirely a Paddy field area. There are several hardwood trees along with Patimban toll road access at Wanajaya Village areas such as mahogany trees (44.44%), korwis (27.78%), and singor trees (27.78%).

Table 4-107. Seasonal Plants Affected at Wanajaya Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Korwis	5	27,78%
2	Mahogany	8	44,44%
3	Singor	5	27,78%
Grand Total		18	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruits Plants

The majority of fruit plants affected are bananas, with 90 trees or 88.24% of the total 102 affected trees. Other plants are coconut, mango, and jackfruit.

Table 4-108. Annual Plants/fruit Affected at Wanajaya Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Coconut	4	3,92%
2	Mango	5	4,90%
3	Jack Fruit	3	2,94%
4	Banana	90	88,24%
Grand Total		102	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Paddy plants are the most affected Seasonal Plants; there are around 49.49 percent of Paddy affected, the rests are chili (30.30%) and emes (20.20%).

Table 4-109. Seasonal Plants Affected at Wanajaya Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Chilli	1	5	30,30%
2	Emes	2	5	20,20%
3	Paddy	2	435.500	49,49%
Grand Total		2	435.510	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.13. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Gardumukti Village Tambakdahan Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree

There is only one type of tree that is affected at Gardumukti Village area, it is the waru tree that exists at the Paddy field.

Table 4-110. Hard Tree/Wood Affected at Gardumukti Village

No	Types	Jumlah	Percentage
1.	Waru	1	100,00
Grand Total		1	100,00

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruits Plants

There are fewer fruit plants at the track of Patimban toll access point area; there is 3 fruit plants type with 12 trees in total. The majority are banana plants with 10 trees (83.33%) then guava plants (8.33%), and Ambarella (8.33%).

Table 4-111. Seasonal Plants Affected at Gardumukti Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Guava	1	8,33%
2	Ambarella	1	8,33%
3	Banana	10	83,33%
Grand Total		12	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Affected Seasonal Plants at the Gardumukti Village area are all Paddy plants because the affected land is land.

Table 4-112. Seasonal Plants Affected at Gardumukti Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Paddy	2	178.000	100,00%
	Grand Total		178.000	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.14. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Mariuk Village Tambakdahan Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree

Similar to Gardumukti Village, Patimban access toll road development plan at Mariuk Village area's affected area is the entirely paddy field. Therefore, there are not many trees or fruit trees in the Mariuk Village area. For complex tree species, there are only 2 tree types they are acacia/jeungjing trees (5 trees) and randu trees (1) trees.

Table 4-113. Hard Tree / the wood Affected at Mariuk Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	%
1	Akasia/Jeungjing	5	83,33%
2	Randu	1	16,67%
	Grand Total	6	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Seasonal Plants

Likewise, the affected Seasonal Plants are only Paddy at the Mariuk Village area.

Table 4-114. Seasonal Plants Affected at Mariuk Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Paddy	2	279.550	100,00%
	Grand Total		279.550	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.15. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Kertajaya Village Tambakdahan Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree

There are six types of hard tree/ wood in the area affected by Patimban access toll road development plan at Kertajaya Village area, including jeungjing trees (34,15%) dan rubber (34,15%).

Table 4-115. Wood Tree / Hard Tree Affected at Kertajaya Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Teak	10	4,88%
2	Jeungjing	70	34,15%
3	Rubber	70	34,15%
4	Kormis	40	19,51%
5	Mango	3	1,46%
6	Sentul	10	4,88%
7	Waru	2	0,98%
Grand Total		205	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruits Plants

There are 15 types of fruit plants in the area affected by Patimban access toll road development plan at the Kertajaya Village area. Bananas are the most affected (63.37%) and Bitter Bean trees (14.58%).

Table 4-116. Seasonal Plants /fruit Affected at Kertajaya Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Tamarind	8	1,39%
2	Durian	1	0,17%
3	Orange	4	0,69%
4	Ambarella	11	1,91%
5	Calabura	1	0,17%
6	Longan	4	0,69%
7	Mango	50	8,68%
8	Manggis	1	0,17%
9	Jack Fruit	9	1,56%
10	Pace	3	0,52%
11	Papaya	3	0,52%
12	Bitter Bean	84	14,58%
13	Banana	365	63,37%
14	Rambutan	27	4,69%
15	Bay leaf	5	0,87%
Grand Total		576	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

In seasonal plants, there is seven plants type affected; the seasonal plants with the highest productivity affected are paddy (99.86%). Complete details can be seen in the table below.

Table 4-117. Seasonal Plants Affected at Kertajaya Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Tamarind	2	100	0,02%
2	Chilli	1	30	0,01%
3	Cayenne Pepper	1	40	0,01%
4	Corn	2	60	0,01%
5	Peanut	2	300	0,06%
6	Paddy	2	478.700	99,86%
7	Cassava	2	120	0,03%
	Total	2	479.350	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.16. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Rancasari Village Pamanukan Sub-district

A. Seasonal Plants

At Rancasari Village, only seasonal plants are affected, in general, it is Paddy plants.

Table 4-118. Seasonal Plants Affected at Rancasari Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Chilli	1	5	0,003%
2	Emes	2	5	0,003%
3	Paddy	2	143.000	99,993%
	Total	2	143.010	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.17. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Rancahilir Village Pamanukan Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree

There are only two types of hardwood trees in the Rancahilir Village area, three trees in total, are Ketapang and ki areng trees. The land majority affected at Rancahilir Village is paddy fields.

Table 4-119. Seasonal Plants Affected at Rancahilir Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	%
1	Ketapang	1	33,33%
2	Ki areng	2	66,67%
	Grand Total	3	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruits Plants

Since the affected land majority at Rancahilir Village is paddy fields, only a few types of fruit plants are ; itcted . It is recorded that there are only 2 tree types with a total of 36 trees located at the Paddy field area affected by Patimban access toll road. There are 33 banana trees and three mango trees.

Table 4-120. Annual Plants/fruit Affected at Rancahilir Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Mango	3	8,33%
2	Banana	33	91,67%
Grand Total		36	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

The only seasonal plants at Rancahilir Village is Paddy plants, there is no other seasonal plants were found in the affected area at Rancahilir Village.

Table 4-121. Seasonal Plants Affected at Rancahilir Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Paddy	2	221.000	100,00%
Total		2	221.000	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.18. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Bongas Village Pamanukan Sub-district

A. Fruits Plants

In Bongas, islageperennialsnials/wood is affected; only fruit trees and Seasonal Plants are affected by Patimban access toll road development plan. The affected fruit plants include bananas (57.69%), mango (24.04%), and bitter bean (5.77%), as well as other fruit plants, which can be seen in the table below.

Table 4-122. Fruits Plants Affected at Bongas Village

No	Tree Types	Jumlah Tanaman	Percentage
1	Grape	1	0,96%
2	Durian	1	0,96%
3	Watery Rose Apple	3	2,88%
4	Coconut	1	0,96%

No	Tree Types	Jumlah Tanaman	Percentage
5	Longan	2	1,92%
6	Mango	25	24,04%
7	Jack Fruit	2	1,92%
8	Papaya	1	0,96%
9	Bitter Bean	6	5,77%
10	Banana	60	57,69%
11	Sapodilla	1	0,96%
12	Sugar apple	1	0,96%
Grand Total		104	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Seasonal Plants

Seasonal plants in the affected area at Bongas Village are only Paddy plants (81.13%) and cassava (18.87%).

Table 4-123. Seasonal Plants Affected at Bongas Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Paddy	2	231.726	99,99%
2	Cassava	2	20	0,01%
Total			231.746	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.19. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Pusakajaya Village Pusakajaya Sub-District

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree

Pusakajaya Village is the village with the smallest number of plots affected by Patimban access toll road development plan; it is recorded only 4 areas are affected with three ownership. Affected plants at Pusakajaya Village area are relatively few; for the perennials there are only Waru trees that are affected.

Table 4-124. Seasonal Plants Affected at Pusakajaya Village

No	Types	Jumlah	%
1.	Waru	1	100,00%
Grand Total		1	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruits Plants

There are three types of fruit plants affected at Pusakajaya Village area with a total of 72 trees,

including banana trees (76.39%), mangoes (22.22%), and randu trees (1.39%).

Table 4-125. Fruits Plants Affected at Pusakajaya Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	%
1	Mango	16	22,22%
2	Banana	55	76,39%
3	Randu	1	1,39%
Grand Total		72	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Meanwhile, for seasonal crops affected in Pusakajaya Village, it is recorded only paddy with a production of 5,500 kg in one harvest time.

Table 4-126. Seasonal Plants Affected at Pusakajaya Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Paddy	2	5.500	100,00%
Total			5.500	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.3.20. Identification of Affected Trees and Plants at Kotasari Village Puskanagara Sub-district

A. Annual Plants/Hard Tree/ Wood Tree

Perennials/ wood affected by Patimban access toll road development plan at Kotasari Village area is recorded in 4 types with a total of 21 trees consisting of gempol trees (28.57%), albasiah (23.81%), baujan (23.81%), and teak (23.81%).

Table 4-127. Perennials/wood Affected at Kotasari Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Albasiah	5	23,81%
2	Baujan	5	23,81%
3	Gempol	6	28,57%
4	Teak	5	23,81%
Grand Total		21	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruits Plants

Affected annual plants/fruits at Kotasari Village area varied; based on the survey results, it is

recorded there are 21 plants types with a total of 483 plants. The most abundant plants are bananas with 279 trees or 57.76%, then mango plants with 23 trees or 4.76%, guava with 19 trees or 3.93%, as well as other plants which can be seen in the table below.

Table 4-128. Fruits Plants Affected at Kotasari Village

No	Tree Types	Total Tree	Percentage
1	Cempedak	1	0,21%
2	Watery Rose Apple	3	0,62%
3	Guava	19	3,93%
4	Guava	1	0,21%
5	Orange	1	0,21%
6	Lime	1	0,21%
7	Ambarella	1	0,21%
8	Coconut	23	4,76%
9	Longan	1	0,21%
10	Mango	100	20,70%
11	Jack Fruit	4	0,83%
12	Pace	1	0,21%
13	Pandan	2	0,41%
14	Papaya	18	3,73%
15	Bitter Bean	6	1,24%
16	Banana	279	57,76%
17	Randu	3	0,62%
18	Bay leaf	7	1,45%
19	Sapodilla	4	0,83%
20	Soursop	1	0,21%
21	Sukun	7	1,45%
Grand Total		483	100,00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Plants

Meanwhile, affected Seasonal Plants at the Kotasari Village area are recorded as only Paddy plants.

Table 4-129. Seasonal Plants Affected at Kotasari Village

No	Plant Types	Average Harvest in 1 Year	Yield for 1 Season (kg)	Percentage
1	Paddy	2	403.600	100,00%
Total			403.600	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.4. PUBLIC SOCIAL FACILITIES AND OTHER AFFECTED ASSETS

Patimban Access Toll Road development plan, besides crossing the land assets controlled or owned by certain individuals or legal entities, there are also Social and Public Facilities (PUBLIC FACILITY) and other important objects that are indicated have to be acquired. The public facilities/utilities and other important objects are as follows: State Roads, Provincial Roads, Regency Roads, Village Roads, and Environmental Roads, Rivers, Irrigation Channels, Irrigation Dams, Railways, Mosques, Small Mosques, Rivers, Schools, Situ/Lake, Public Graveyard. The following lists are Public Facilities/Utilities and other important objects which are indicated to be directly affected by Patimban Access Toll Road development plan, which is presented in Table 4.130.

There are 10 indicative areas for Mosque and Public Graveyard as social facilities and Paddy Fields irrigation with Waqf land in the area affected by Patimban Access Toll Road development plan. These places should be a concern in the implementation process.

Table 4-130. List of Social/Public Facilities Waqf Status Affected by Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan

AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
SW_413_B	BUILDING	MADRASAH AL BAROKAH ISLAMIC KINDERGARTEN	ALBAROKAH MOSQUE MANAGEMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 36' 39.896" E	6° 28' 9.632" S	223,140	0,022
KH_125_B	BUILDING	MOSQUE	HJ. ONOK	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 39' 6.030" E	6° 25' 10.475" S	285,662	0,029
KR_056_B	BUILDING	MOSQUE	VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOSAR	CIPEUNDEUY	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 38' 3.521" E	6° 26' 5.358" S	19,205	0,002
KR_027	YARD	MOSQUE	VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOSAR	CIPEUNDEUY	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 38' 3.649" E	6° 26' 5.440" S	84,032	0,008
MS_307_B	BUILDING	AL-BAQORO MOSQUE	AL-BAQORO MOSQUE MANAGEMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 43' 49.917" E	6° 21' 36.357" S	17,604	0,002
KJ_161_B	BUILDING	AL-BAROKAH MOSQUE	AL-BAROKAH MOSQUE MANAGEMENT	KERTAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 49' 7,475" E	6° 20' 14,791" S	27,865	0,003
SW_422_B	BUILDING	AL-BAROKAH MOSQUE	AL-BAROKAH MOSQUE MANAGEMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 36' 39.421" E	6° 28' 10.198" S	202,329	0,020
KJ_087	YARD	AL-MUHAJIRIN MOSQUE	AL-MUHAJIRIN MOSQUE MANAGEMENT	KERTAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 48' 48,773" E	6° 19' 49,207" S	44,875	0,004
SW_619_B	BUILDING	NURUL FALLAH SMALL MOSQUE	NURUL FALLAH	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 36' 48.274" E	6° 27' 28.966" S	86,946	0,009
RH_054	GRAVE	PUBLIC GRAVE YARD	VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAHILIR	PAMANUKAN	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 50' 33,006" E	6° 17' 34,295" S	400,865	0,040

Source: LARAP Measurement results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Table 4-131. Indicative List of Social Public Facilities and other Important Object Affected by Patimban access Toll Road Development Plan at Subang Regency

AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
A. ROAD											
JB_088_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	JATIBARU VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	JATIBARU	CIASEM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 28.229" E	6° 21' 8.678" S	606,385	0,061
JB_089_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	JATIBARU VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	JATIBARU	CIASEM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 40.370" E	6° 21' 3.939" S	3.848,766	0,385
JB_097_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	JATIBARU VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	JATIBARU	CIASEM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 17.232" E	6° 21' 15.571" S	442,541	0,044
MS_277_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 29,509" E	6° 22' 3,144" S	750,275	0,075
MS_278_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 23,750" E	6° 22' 4,327" S	585,755	0,059
MS_279_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 42' 55,180" E	6° 22' 32,855" S	367,331	0,037

**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (LARAP)
PATIMBAN PORT ACCESS TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN, SUBANG REGENCY**

AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
MS_280_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 42' 58,329" E	6° 22' 29,172" S	921,467	0,092
MS_281_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 30,019" E	6° 21' 58,400" S	823,133	0,082
MS_282_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 31,655" E	6° 21' 55,339" S	37,766	0,004
MS_283_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 32,516" E	6° 21' 54,899" S	73,195	0,007
MS_284_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 27,003" E	6° 21' 56,718" S	365,533	0,037
MS_285_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 40,798" E	6° 21' 46,380" S	974,686	0,097
MS_286_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 47,318" E	6° 21' 45,920" S	131,668	0,013
MS_287_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 46,106" E	6° 21' 43,652" S	6,190	0,001
MS_288_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 47,737" E	6° 21' 41,131" S	52,414	0,005
MS_289_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 47,938" E	6° 21' 41,709" S	8,948	0,001
MS_290_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 49,733" E	6° 21' 37,348" S	1.830,406	0,183
MS_291_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 52,708" E	6° 21' 35,047" S	106,769	0,011
MS_292_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 30,061" E	6° 21' 53,176" S	207,434	0,021
MS_293_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 47,116" E	6° 21' 47,212" S	464,656	0,046
PM_039_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRMUNCANG	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 42' 37,093" E	6° 22' 53,472" S	77,065	0,008
KR_084_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KOSAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOSAR	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 38' 7,060" E	6° 26' 10,370" S	3.448,770	0,345
KR_085_J	ROAD	ALLEY	KOSAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOSAR	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 38' 2,900" E	6° 26' 3,482" S	40,692	0,004
KR_089_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KOSAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOSAR	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 38,928" E	6° 26' 25,540" S	3.332,193	0,333
KR_090_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KOSAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOSAR	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 38' 3,648" E	6° 26' 5,134" S	57,950	0,006
SW_650_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 42,444" E	6° 28' 10,120" S	2.496,046	0,250
SW_651_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 38,758" E	6° 28' 13,030" S	524,288	0,052
SW_652_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 44,276" E	6° 28' 7,553" S	696,145	0,070
SW_653_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 43,267" E	6° 27' 56,452" S	1.698,154	0,170
SW_654_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 41,875" E	6° 27' 57,773" S	154,897	0,015
SW_655_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 44,315" E	6° 27' 58,173" S	212,397	0,021

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AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
SW_656_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 43.107" E	6° 27' 45.357" S	1.080,131	0,108
SW_660_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 44.924" E	6° 27' 43.281" S	3.045,918	0,305
SW_661_J	ROAD	ALLEY	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 39.840" E	6° 27' 41.933" S	49,224	0,005
SW_662_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 46.644" E	6° 27' 31.047" S	386,712	0,039
SW_663_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 44.339" E	6° 27' 28.943" S	859,527	0,086
SW_664_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 50.108" E	6° 27' 22.698" S	328,593	0,033
SW_665_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 49.504" E	6° 27' 27.931" S	2.129,772	0,213
SW_666_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 21.589" E	6° 26' 40.203" S	2.578,764	0,258
SW_668_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 12.762" E	6° 26' 56.755" S	656,446	0,066
SW_670_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 3.088" E	6° 26' 50.775" S	568,356	0,057
SW_674_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 4.030" E	6° 27' 2.765" S	1.363,252	0,136
SW_680_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 58.262" E	6° 26' 43.640" S	1.497,641	0,150
SW_649_J	ROAD	TOLL ROAD	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 45.666" E	6° 28' 16.449" S	50.734,694	5,073
KH_135_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KARANGHEGAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 2.200" E	6° 25' 15.816" S	323,182	0,032
KH_137_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KARANGHEGAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 4.054" E	6° 25' 10.271" S	614,981	0,061
KH_143_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KARANGHEGAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 22.845" E	6° 24' 32.362" S	847,170	0,085
KH_141_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 3land ac9' 22.665" E	6° 24' 36.242" S	45,469	0,005
BG_140_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	BONGAS VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 35,347" E	6° 18' 26,993" S	1.974,675	0,197
BG_141_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	BONGAS VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 45,550" E	6° 18' 10,675" S	955,452	0,096
BG_142_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	BONGAS VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 46,516" E	6° 18' 17,803" S	2.680,269	0,268
RH_136_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	RANCAHILIR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAHILIR	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 50' 25,481" E	6° 17' 38,533" S	2.917,505	0,292
RH_137_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	RANCAHILIR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAHILIR	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 50' 8,806" E	6° 17' 49,113" S	350,442	0,035
RH_138_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	RANCAHILIR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAHILIR	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 58,298" E	6° 17' 56,926" S	1.018,158	0,102

**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (LARAP)
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AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
RH_139_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	RANCAHILIR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAHILIR	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 50' 5,576" E	6° 17' 56,573" S	2.279,321	0,228
RS_033_J	ROAD	REGENCY ROAD	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	RANCASARI	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 16,974" E	6° 18' 47,815" S	593,637	0,059
PK_115_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	PANYINGKIRAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PANYINGKIRAN	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 42,123" E	6° 24' 7,731" S	2.427,804	0,243
PK_116_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	PANYINGKIRAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PANYINGKIRAN	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 35,986" E	6° 24' 13,621" S	226,645	0,023
PK_117_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	PANYINGKIRAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PANYINGKIRAN	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 33,531" E	6° 24' 16,502" S	321,601	0,032
PK_118_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	PANYINGKIRAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PANYINGKIRAN	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 38' 30,746" E	6° 25' 56,534" S	5.165,161	0,517
PB_168_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 39,871" E	6° 23' 27,757" S	117,800	0,012
PB_200_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 30,321" E	6° 23' 35,280" S	6.247,570	0,625
PB_167_J	ROAD	REGENCY ROAD	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 40,124" E	6° 23' 32,747" S	4.676,928	0,468
PB_201_J	ROAD	REGENCY ROAD	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 44,323" E	6° 23' 47,928" S	626,589	0,063
PB_169_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 38,239" E	6° 23' 27,205" S	48,390	0,005
PB_171_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 44,713" E	6° 23' 32,966" S	1.888,420	0,189
PB_172_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 54,732" E	6° 23' 33,937" S	703,523	0,070
PB_173_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 1,408" E	6° 23' 33,739" S	321,371	0,032
PB_174_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 9,040" E	6° 23' 39,349" S	650,736	0,065
PB_175_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 58,186" E	6° 23' 44,381" S	6.923,206	0,692
PB_176_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 3,563" E	6° 23' 47,239" S	121,533	0,012
PB_177_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 2,444" E	6° 23' 40,538" S	187,181	0,019
PB_178_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 55,279" E	6° 23' 37,893" S	516,360	0,052
PB_180_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 56,898" E	6° 23' 47,929" S	553,419	0,055
PB_181_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 9,989" E	6° 23' 45,783" S	425,254	0,043
PB_194_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 45,344" E	6° 23' 30,758" S	474,931	0,047

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AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
PB_195_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 48.964" E	6° 23' 27.896" S	654,971	0,065
PB_196_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 53.095" E	6° 23' 24.650" S	466,008	0,047
PB_197_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 56.839" E	6° 23' 22.066" S	383,172	0,038
PB_198_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 42' 3.660" E	6° 23' 22.937" S	310,935	0,031
PB_199_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 59.665" E	6° 23' 26.083" S	142,458	0,014
PB_207_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 1.296" E	6° 23' 30.791" S	94,098	0,009
RM_040_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	RANCAMAHI	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 20,095" E	6° 23' 52,958" S	454,009	0,045
RM_041_J	ROAD	PLANTATION ROAD	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	RANCAMAHI	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 13,521" E	6° 23' 54,401" S	585,460	0,059
PJ_006_J	ROAD	NATIONAL ROAD	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 48,827" E	6° 16' 52,797" S	641,331	0,064
KS_220_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KOTASARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 46,517" E	6° 16' 55,249" S	39,562	0,004
KS_221_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KOTASARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 45,802" E	6° 16' 56,446" S	104,575	0,010
KS_222_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KOTASARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 44,440" E	6° 16' 58,216" S	358,054	0,036
KS_223_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KOTASARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 38,489" E	6° 16' 57,439" S	66,458	0,007
KS_224_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KOTASARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 39,126" E	6° 16' 56,291" S	143,592	0,014
KS_225_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KOTASARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 50' 50,132" E	6° 17' 29,710" S	146,114	0,015
KS_243_J	ROAD	PANTURA NATIONAL ROAD	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 40,503" E	6° 16' 50,387" S	7.910,390	0,791
KJ_237_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KERTAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KERTAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 48' 42,943" E	6° 19' 53,744" S	1.963,879	0,196
KJ_238_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KERTAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KERTAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 48' 46,066" E	6° 19' 30,143" S	755,542	0,076
KJ_239_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KERTAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KERTAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 48' 48,429" E	6° 19' 48,554" S	282,747	0,028
KJ_240_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	KERTAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KERTAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 48' 55,644" E	6° 20' 3,042" S	367,891	0,037
KJ_236_J	ROAD	REGENCY ROAD	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	KERTAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 9,994" E	6° 20' 7,013" S	6.716,748	0,672
TR_112_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	TANJUNGRASA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	TANJUNGRASA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 45,972" E	6° 21' 7,645" S	916,731	0,092
TR_113_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	TANJUNGRASA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	TANJUNGRASA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 58,339" E	6° 20' 54,177" S	2.178,646	0,218

**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (LARAP)
PATIMBAN PORT ACCESS TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN, SUBANG REGENCY**

AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
TR_114_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	TANJUNGRASA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	TANJUNGRASA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 59,331" E	6° 20' 44,576" S	3.271,344	0,327
WJ_053_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	WANAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	WANAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 45' 58,895" E	6° 20' 14,788" S	2.737,118	0,274
WJ_059_J	ROAD	FOOTH PATH	WANAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	WANAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 45' 54,014" E	6° 20' 10,993" S	54,878	0,005
WJ_063_J	ROAD	VILLAGE ROAD	WANAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	WANAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 45' 35,850" E	6° 20' 24,891" S	294,651	0,029
KH_134_RK	REL	RAILROADS	PT. KERETA API INDONESIA	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 2.992" E	6° 25' 15.118" S	707,906	0,071
B. LAKE & RIVER											
SW_176_S	LAKE	LAKE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 47.953" E	6° 27' 44.970" S	781,827	0,078
JB_092_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	JATIBARU	CIASEM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 14.008" E	6° 21' 16.094" S	3.391,500	0,339
JB_055_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	JATIBARU VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	JATIBARU	CIASEM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 27.811" E	6° 21' 8.677" S	206,477	0,021
JB_090_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	JATIBARU VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	JATIBARU	CIASEM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 10.275" E	6° 21' 20.136" S	90,627	0,009
JB_091_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	JATIBARU VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	JATIBARU	CIASEM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 0.571" E	6° 21' 28.085" S	197,441	0,020
JB_095_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	JATIBARU VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	JATIBARU	CIASEM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 19.461" E	6° 21' 13.651" S	301,630	0,030
JB_096_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	JATIBARU VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	JATIBARU	CIASEM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 18.255" E	6° 21' 15.200" S	143,416	0,014
JB_098_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	JATIBARU VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	JATIBARU	CIASEM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 34.838" E	6° 20' 58.437" S	47,326	0,005
MS_295_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 33,322" E	6° 21' 54,822" S	280,995	0,028
MS_298_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 38,147" E	6° 21' 50,005" S	776,833	0,078
MS_294_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 2,748" E	6° 22' 25,340" S	232,830	0,023
MS_296_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 36,345" E	6° 21' 51,596" S	293,961	0,029
MS_297_S	RIVER	DISPOSAL SEWER	MEKARSARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 43' 6,645" E	6° 22' 21,359" S	1.428,865	0,143
PM_038_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY SUBANG REGENCY	PASIRMUNCANG	CIKAUM	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 42' 30.295" E	6° 22' 57.336" S	361,949	0,036

**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (LARAP)
PATIMBAN PORT ACCESS TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN, SUBANG REGENCY**

AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
PM_040_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRMUNCANG VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRMUNCANG	CIKAUM	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 42' 48.606" E	6° 22' 38.436" S	261,132	0,026
KR_086_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	KOSAR	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 58.534" E	6° 26' 15.178" S	657,323	0,066
KR_083_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	KOSAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOSAR	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 38' 16.990" E	6° 26' 9.045" S	216,993	0,022
KR_087_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	KOSAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOSAR	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 37.136" E	6° 26' 22.003" S	129,839	0,013
KR_088_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	KOSAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOSAR	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 35.709" E	6° 26' 27.414" S	667,657	0,067
SW_658_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 49.090" E	6° 27' 45.542" S	31,080	0,003
SW_659_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 49.549" E	6° 27' 44.168" S	83,114	0,008
SW_667_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 14.325" E	6° 26' 50.281" S	1.107,348	0,111
SW_669_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 13.132" E	6° 26' 55.543" S	214,457	0,021
SW_671_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 2.237" E	6° 26' 49.756" S	77,380	0,008
SW_672_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 5.279" E	6° 26' 54.801" S	763,169	0,076
SW_673_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 6.736" E	6° 26' 54.010" S	617,602	0,062
SW_675_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 37' 3.538" E	6° 27' 5.834" S	131,081	0,013
SW_676_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 57.779" E	6° 27' 12.231" S	355,578	0,036
SW_677_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 57.084" E	6° 26' 27.812" S	521,848	0,052
SW_678_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 53.218" E	6° 26' 32.142" S	568,855	0,057
SW_679_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SAWANGAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 48.264" E	6° 26' 33.701" S	481,759	0,048
KH_144_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	KARANGHEGAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 27.232" E	6° 24' 25.764" S	162,978	0,016
KH_145_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	KARANGHEGAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 27.538" E	6° 24' 25.094" S	65,097	0,007
BG_143_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	BONGAS VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 29,487" E	6° 18' 33,738" S	122,780	0,012
BG_144_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	BONGAS VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 37,182" E	6° 18' 24,743" S	166,399	0,017
BG_146_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	BONGAS VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 38,065" E	6° 18' 23,983" S	234,518	0,023

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (LARAP)
PATIMBAN PORT ACCESS TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN, SUBANG REGENCY

AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
BG_147_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	BONGAS VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 41,966" E	6° 18' 18,229" S	236,025	0,024
BG_148_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	BONGAS VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 44,589" E	6° 18' 11,920" S	124,796	0,012
BG_149_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	BONGAS VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 48,135" E	6° 18' 12,393" S	184,832	0,018
RH_142_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	RANCAHILIR	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 58,080" E	6° 18' 1,489" S	1.669,466	0,167
RH_143_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	RANCAHILIR	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 58,402" E	6° 17' 57,266" S	194,525	0,019
RH_144_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	RANCAHILIR	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 58,124" E	6° 17' 56,559" S	220,230	0,022
RH_140_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	RANCAHILIR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAHILIR	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 50' 20,718" E	6° 17' 40,905" S	211,360	0,021
RH_141_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	RANCAHILIR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAHILIR	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 50' 10,648" E	6° 17' 47,488" S	256,416	0,026
RB_034_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	RANCABANGO	PATOKBEUSI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 49,669" E	6° 24' 3,729" S	2.648,294	0,265
RB_035_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	RANCABANGO	PATOKBEUSI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 0,001" E	6° 23' 57,965" S	754,035	0,075
RB_036_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	RANCABANGO	PATOKBEUSI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 5,702" E	6° 23' 56,154" S	468,915	0,047
RB_037_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	RANCABANGO	PATOKBEUSI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 10,570" E	6° 23' 55,030" S	262,923	0,026
PK_119_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PANYINGKIRAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PANYINGKIRAN	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 37,888" E	6° 24' 11,411" S	231,471	0,023
PK_120_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PANYINGKIRAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PANYINGKIRAN	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 38' 24,769" E	6° 26' 2,195" S	215,039	0,022
PK_121_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PANYINGKIRAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PANYINGKIRAN	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 38' 39,645" E	6° 25' 50,729" S	285,738	0,029
PK_122_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PANYINGKIRAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PANYINGKIRAN	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 38' 43,779" E	6° 25' 46,554" S	1.781,885	0,178

**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (LARAP)
PATIMBAN PORT ACCESS TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN, SUBANG REGENCY**

AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
PB_170_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 39.700" E	6° 23' 26.030" S	8,548	0,001
PB_183_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 16.070" E	6° 23' 42.608" S	237,432	0,024
PB_184_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 21.103" E	6° 23' 39.602" S	560,677	0,056
PB_185_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 27.581" E	6° 23' 37.396" S	579,846	0,058
PB_186_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 25.939" E	6° 23' 36.531" S	55,790	0,006
PB_187_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 33.725" E	6° 23' 37.434" S	167,686	0,017
PB_189_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 28.726" E	6° 23' 33.973" S	274,125	0,027
PB_193_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 34.030" E	6° 23' 34.292" S	382,471	0,038
PB_202_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 42' 24.333" E	6° 23' 2.354" S	196,094	0,020
PB_203_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 42' 26.063" E	6° 23' 2.197" S	407,379	0,041
PB_204_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 42' 22.827" E	6° 23' 4.417" S	255,685	0,026
PB_205_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PASIRBUNGUR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 37.545" E	6° 23' 33.551" S	472,215	0,047
PB_182_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 12.723" E	6° 23' 46.956" S	206,905	0,021
RM_042_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	RANCAMAHI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAMAHI	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 38.471" E	6° 23' 47.362" S	45,121	0,005
RM_043_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	RANCAMAHI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAMAHI	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 33.588" E	6° 23' 50.097" S	609,490	0,061
RM_044_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	RANCAMAHI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAMAHI	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 30.180" E	6° 23' 51.070" S	763,415	0,076
RM_045_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	RANCAMAHI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAMAHI	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 36.363" E	6° 23' 49.495" S	257,838	0,026
RM_046_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	RANCAMAHI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAMAHI	PURWADADI	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 40' 22.570" E	6° 23' 52.624" S	639,459	0,064
PJ_005_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA	STATE- OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 47.244" E	6° 16' 55.029" S	834,473	0,083

**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (LARAP)
PATIMBAN PORT ACCESS TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN, SUBANG REGENCY**

AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
KS_242_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 50' 40,039" E	6° 17' 33,380" S	1.968,210	0,197
KS_235_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	KOTASARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 33,479" E	6° 17' 1,001" S	100,859	0,010
KS_236_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	KOTASARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 36,202" E	6° 17' 6,895" S	301,283	0,030
KS_237_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	KOTASARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 27,481" E	6° 17' 13,606" S	345,770	0,035
KS_238_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	KOTASARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 14,769" E	6° 17' 20,514" S	262,524	0,026
KS_239_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	KOTASARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 7,899" E	6° 17' 22,219" S	198,820	0,020
KS_240_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	KOTASARI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 51' 5,278" E	6° 17' 24,060" S	237,389	0,024
GM_033_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	GARDUMUKTI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	GARDUMUKTI	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 47' 45,821" E	6° 19' 52,805" S	116,879	0,012
GM_034_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	GARDUMUKTI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	GARDUMUKTI	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 47' 29,376" E	6° 19' 55,634" S	198,757	0,020
GM_035_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	GARDUMUKTI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	GARDUMUKTI	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 47' 23,689" E	6° 19' 57,049" S	160,785	0,016
GM_036_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	GARDUMUKTI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	GARDUMUKTI	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 47' 15,865" E	6° 19' 58,646" S	333,903	0,033
GM_037_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	GARDUMUKTI VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	GARDUMUKTI	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 47' 47,515" E	6° 19' 52,345" S	182,736	0,018
MK_104_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MARIUK VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MARIUK	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 47' 3,735" E	6° 20' 1,028" S	136,060	0,014
MK_105_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MARIUK VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MARIUK	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 46' 55,304" E	6° 20' 2,675" S	542,184	0,054
MK_106_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MARIUK VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MARIUK	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 46' 52,521" E	6° 20' 3,219" S	246,174	0,025
MK_108_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MARIUK VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MARIUK	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 47' 55,636" E	6° 19' 51,329" S	1.150,882	0,115
MK_109_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MARIUK VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MARIUK	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 48' 5,586" E	6° 19' 48,687" S	261,844	0,026
MK_110_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MARIUK VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MARIUK	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 48' 9,896" E	6° 19' 48,495" S	287,231	0,029
MK_111_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MARIUK VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MARIUK	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 48' 16,069" E	6° 19' 45,414" S	310,939	0,031
MK_112_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MARIUK VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MARIUK	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 48' 48,555" E	6° 19' 20,513" S	354,296	0,035
MK_113_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MARIUK VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MARIUK	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 48' 52,065" E	6° 19' 16,579" S	322,992	0,032
MK_114_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MARIUK VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MARIUK	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 48' 56,091" E	6° 19' 11,959" S	344,635	0,034
MK_115_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	MARIUK VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	MARIUK	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 8,014" E	6° 18' 58,325" S	218,798	0,022

**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (LARAP)
PATIMBAN PORT ACCESS TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN, SUBANG REGENCY**

AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
TR_115_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	TANJUNGRASA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	TANJUNGRASA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 58,472" E	6° 20' 56,375" S	33,921	0,003
TR_116_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	TANJUNGRASA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	TANJUNGRASA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 45' 23,757" E	6° 20' 31,373" S	138,013	0,014
TR_117_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	TANJUNGRASA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	TANJUNGRASA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 45' 26,683" E	6° 20' 29,766" S	671,898	0,067
TR_118_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	TANJUNGRASA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	TANJUNGRASA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 45' 28,446" E	6° 20' 28,928" S	419,378	0,042
TR_119_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	TANJUNGRASA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	TANJUNGRASA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 45' 16,281" E	6° 20' 38,431" S	595,906	0,060
TR_120_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	TANJUNGRASA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	TANJUNGRASA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 44' 54,667" E	6° 20' 50,988" S	218,215	0,022
WJ_052_S	RIVER	MAIN RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	WANAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 45' 58,200" E	6° 20' 17,264" S	2.024,224	0,202
WJ_054_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	WANAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	WANAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 46' 5,177" E	6° 20' 13,004" S	303,423	0,030
WJ_055_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	WANAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	WANAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 46' 26,528" E	6° 20' 7,907" S	260,383	0,026
WJ_056_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	WANAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	WANAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 46' 32,527" E	6° 20' 6,302" S	233,688	0,023
WJ_057_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	WANAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	WANAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 46' 46,033" E	6° 20' 4,191" S	450,738	0,045
WJ_058_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	WANAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	WANAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 46' 15,395" E	6° 20' 10,448" S	225,621	0,023
WJ_060_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	WANAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	WANAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 45' 45,457" E	6° 20' 19,631" S	205,567	0,021
WJ_061_S	RIVER	SEWER/ DRAINAGE	WANAJAYA VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	WANAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 45' 39,814" E	6° 20' 22,424" S	285,474	0,029
C. IRRIGATION											
KH_132_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 10.341" E	6° 25' 0.462" S	1.566,247	0,157
KH_136_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 3.971" E	6° 25' 13.146" S	898,253	0,090
KH_138_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 6.550" E	6° 25' 9.195" S	580,788	0,058
KH_139_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 5.342" E	6° 25' 7.531" S	392,734	0,039
KH_140_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 15.333" E	6° 24' 50.208" S	1.765,214	0,177
KH_142_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 25.100" E	6° 24' 29.417" S	434,417	0,043

**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (LARAP)
PATIMBAN PORT ACCESS TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN, SUBANG REGENCY**

AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
KH_146_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 0.677" E	6° 25' 17.565" S	310,809	0,031
KH_133_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	PERUM JASA TIRTA II	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 39' 6.681" E	6° 25' 5.678" S	2.009,224	0,201
BG_145_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 37,488" E	6° 18' 24,586" S	742,276	0,074
RS_032_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	PERUM JASA TIRTA II	RANCASARI	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 49' 16,051" E	6° 18' 49,989" S	781,750	0,078
PB_188_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 31.971" E	6° 23' 35.874" S	627,835	0,063
PB_190_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 25.997" E	6° 23' 34.827" S	291,210	0,029
PB_191_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 25.692" E	6° 23' 34.256" S	483,836	0,048
PB_192_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	PASIRBUNGUR	PURWADADI	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 41' 31.912" E	6° 23' 35.205" S	612,546	0,061
KS_241_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	KOTASARI	PUSAKANAGARA	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 50' 50,458" E	6° 17' 29,535" S	694,721	0,069
MK_107_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE	MARIUK	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 47' 47,515" E	6° 19' 52,345" S	182,736	0,018
WJ_062_S	RIVER	IRRIGATION RIVER	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	WANAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	STATE-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 45' 36,270" E	6° 20' 24,669" S	879,864	0,088
D. WORSHIP FACILITIES											
KH_125_B	BUILDING	MOSQUE	HJ. ONOK	KARANGHEGAR	PABUARAN	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 39' 6.030" E	6° 25' 10.475" S	285,662	0,029
SW_040	GRAVE	GRAVE	ATAM	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 36' 42.119" E	6° 28' 5.680" S	274,160	0,027
SW_043	GRAVE	GRAVE	ISAM	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 36' 40.804" E	6° 28' 6.875" S	719,960	0,072
KJ_161_B	BUILDING	AL-BAROKAH MOSQUE	ALBAROKAH MOSQUE MANAGEMENT	KERTAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 49' 7,475" E	6° 20' 14,791" S	27,865	0,003
KJ_087	YARD	AL-MUHAJIRIN MOSQUE	AL-MUHAJIRIN MOSQUE MANAGEMENT	KERTAJAYA	TAMBAKDAHAN	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 48' 48,773" E	6° 19' 49,207" S	44,875	0,004
MS_307_B	BUILDING	ALL-BAQORO MOSQUE	AL-BAQORO MOSQUE MANAGEMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 43' 49,917" E	6° 21' 36,357" S	17,604	0,002
MS_198	YARD	AL-BAQORO MOSQUE	AL-BAQORO MOSQUE MANAGEMENT	MEKARSARI	CIKAUM	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 43' 49,718" E	6° 21' 36,292" S	31,534	0,003
SW_422_B	BUILDING	AL-BAROKAH MOSQUE	ALBAROKAH MOSQUE MANAGEMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 36' 39.421" E	6° 28' 10.198" S	202,329	0,020

**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (LARAP)
PATIMBAN PORT ACCESS TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN, SUBANG REGENCY**

AREA CODE	LAND USE	DESCRIPTION	OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT AREA	LAND STATUS	SOCIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	COORDINATE (X)	COORDINATE (Y)	AFFECTED AREA (M2)	AFFECTED AREA (HA)
KR_056_B	BUILDING	MOSQUE	VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOSAR	CIPEUNDEUY	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 38' 3.521" E	6° 26' 5.358" S	19,205	0,002
KR_027	YARD	MOSQUE	VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	KOSAR	CIPEUNDEUY	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 38' 3.649" E	6° 26' 5.440" S	84,032	0,008
RS_026_B	BUILDING	SMALL MOSQUE	H. ADE MA'RUF	RANCASARI	PAMANUKAN	INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 49' 16,419" E	6° 18' 48,155" S	74,121	0,007
BG_130_B	BUILDING	SMALL MOSQUE	H. MASKUR BIN HAMJAH	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 49' 46,342" E	6° 18' 18,937" S	27,314	0,003
SW_619_B	BUILDING	NURUL FALLAH SMALL MOSQUE	NURUL FALLAH	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 36' 48.274" E	6° 27' 28.966" S	86,946	0,009
SW_230	YARD	NURUL FALLAH SMALL MOSQUE	NURUL FALLAH	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 36' 48.327" E	6° 27' 28.994" S	201,689	0,020
E. PUBLIC GRAVEYARD / GRAVE											
SW_040	GRAVE	GRAVE	ATAM	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 36' 42.119" E	6° 28' 5.680" S	274,160	0,027
SW_043	GRAVE	GRAVE	ISAM	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	INDIVIDUAL-OWNED	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 36' 40.804" E	6° 28' 6.875" S	719,960	0,072
RH_054	GRAVE	PUBLIC GRAVE YARD	VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	RANCAHILIR	PAMANUKAN	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 50' 33,006" E	6° 17' 34,295" S	400,865	0,040
F. EDUCATION FACILITIES											
SW_413_B	BUILDING	MADRASAH AL BAROKAH ISLAMIC KINDERGARTEN	ALBAROKAH MOSQUE MANAGEMENT	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	WAQF	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 36' 39.896" E	6° 28' 9.632" S	223,140	0,022
BG_081	YARD	MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH AL MARKAZ	MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH AL MARKAZ FOUNDATION	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	MILIK BADAN KEAGAMAAN	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 49' 45,915" E	6° 18' 22,722" S	161,520	0,016
G. OTHER PUBLIC AND SOCIAL FACILITY											
SW_045	SOCCER FIELD	SOCCER FIELD	PT. SCI	SAWANGAN	CIPEUNDEUY	COMPANY-OWNED	PUBLIC FACILITY	107° 36' 40.637" E	6° 28' 7.683" S	2.602,000	0,260
BG_128_B	BUILDING	KANTOR VILLAGE	BONGAS VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	BONGAS	PAMANUKAN	STATE-OWNED	SOCIAL FACILITY	107° 49' 45,895" E	6° 18' 22,203" S	50,478	0,005

Source: LARAP Measurement results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

4.5. ASSET AFFECTED OWNED BY CULTIVATOR/TENANTS

The land acquisition plan for the construction of Patimban Access Toll Road does not escape the impact of land owned by individuals/communities, land owned by private companies, and land owned by the government/BUMN. The land is not only used or managed by the owner directly, but sometimes it is also used by other parties with a cooperation system for profit sharing from production results, term leases, and pawns. There are also residents of houses on state/SOE land who pay rent regularly and illegal residents on state land. In addition to landowners, these parties must be a concern for the Director-General of Highways of the Ministry of MPWH because they include the Affected Persons (APs) who will receive compensation for their assets, as well as the Livelihood Restoration Program.

4.5.1. CULTIVATOR/TENANT CATEGORY

The number of Tenant who will be affected by the land acquisition plan for Patimban Access Toll Road is divided into several categories, with the majority of Tenant (rice fields and gardens) belonging to individuals as many as 265 people (77.0%), residents of state land with good intentions 61 people (17, 7%) and 12 people (3.5%). More details can be seen in Table 4-132.

Table 4-132. The Categories of Tenants Affected

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL (HHs)
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	12				13
Cikaum	Mekarsari		16				16
	Pasirmuncang		19				19
Cipeundey	Sawangan		8	3			11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar		8				8
Pamanukan	Bongas		13				13
	Rancahilir		6				6
	Rancasari	1	1			6	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango		2				2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran		30				30
	Pasirbungur	1	38			8	47
	Rancamahi		18				18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari		20			9	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti		3				3
	Kertajaya		11		12	38	61
	Mariuk		10				10
	Tanjunggrasa		43				43
	Wanajaya		7				7
TOTAL		3	265	3	12	61	344
PERCENTAGE		0.9%	77.0%	0.9%	3.5%	17.7%	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021
Information:

1. Cultivator/Tenants of land owned by the government/BUMN
2. Cultivator/tenant of private land
3. Tenant/tenants of land owned by private companies
4. Illegal occupants
5. Occupying the state land in a good faith

4.5.2. Tenant's Affected Building

Based on the results of distributing questionnaires that have been carried out in December 2021 - January 2022, it was identified that there were 84 affected buildings belonging to the tenants, which were used as residences as well as places of business/shops as many as 32 buildings (38.1%), 31 residential buildings (36.9%)) and shops/business places 18 buildings (21.4%). And there is 1 building that is used as a social facility, namely a madrasa located in Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District.

Table 4-133. Affected Buildings Owned by Tenant

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL (HHs)
CIASEM	JATIBARU	0	0	0			0
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	2	1	0			3
	PASIRMUNCANG	0	0	0			0
CIPEUNDEY	SAWANGAN	0	0	0			0
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	0	0	0			0
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	0	0	0			0
	RANCAHILIR	0	0	0			0
	RANCASARI	3	0	2	1		6
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO	0	0	0			0
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	0	0	0			0
	PASIRBUNGUR	3	2	6			11
	RANCAMAHI	0	0	5			5
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	0	0	0			0
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	0	0	0			0
	KERTAJAYA	23	15	19		1	58
	MARIUK	0	0	0			0
	TANJUNGRASA	0	0	0			0
	WANAJAYA	0	0	0			0
TOTAL		31	18	32	1	1	83
PERCENTAGE		37.3%	21.7%	38.6%	1.2%	1.2%	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

Information:

1. Residential House
2. Shop/Business Place
3. Residential House and Business Place/Shop
4. Warehouse
5. Islamic School

The majority of the affected buildings belonging to the tenants are single buildings with permanent specifications of 63 buildings (75.9%), single buildings with semi-permanent specifications 14 buildings (16.9%) and 1 unit is a multi-story building with semi-permanent specifications (1.2%).

Table 4-134. Specifications of the Building Affected by the Tenant

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	SINGLE, PERMANENT	SINGLE, SEMI-PERMANENT	SINGLE, NO PERMANENT	LEVELS BUILDING, SEMI-PERMANENT	TOTAL (HHs)
CIASEM	JATIBARU	0	0	0	0	0
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	3	0	0	0	3
	PASIRMUNCANG	0	0	0	0	0
CIPEUNDEY	SAWANGAN	0	0	0	0	0
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	0	0	0	0	0
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	0	0	0	0	0
	RANCAHILIR	0	0	0	0	0
	RANCASARI	6	0	0	0	6
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO	0	0	0	0	0
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	0	0	0	0	0
	PASIRBUNGUR	10	0	0	1	11
	RANCAMAHI	5	0	0	0	5
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	0	0	0	0	0
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	0	0	0	0	0
	KERTAJAYA	39	14	5	0	58
	MARIUK	0	0	0	0	0
	TANJUNGRASA	0	0	0	0	0
	WANAJAYA	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		63	14	5	1	83
PERCENTAGE		75.9%	16.9%	6.0%	1.2%	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

Based on the results of the field survey, it was identified that 45 buildings owned by the tenants would be partially affected (54.2%) and the remaining 38 buildings (45.8%) would be entirely affected. With the majority of the stay over 30 years as many as 35 people (42.2%). More details can be seen in Table 4-135 and Table 4-136.

Table 4-135. Categories of Buildings Affected

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED IN PARTIALLY	AFFECTED ENTIRELY	TOTAL (HHs)
CIASEM	JATIBARU	0	0	0
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	0	3	3
	PASIRMUNCANG	0	0	0
CIPEUNDEY	SAWANGAN	0	0	0
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	0	0	0
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	0	0	0

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED IN PARTIALLY	AFFECTED ENTIRELY	TOTAL (HHs)
	RANCAHILIR	0	0	0
	RANCASARI	1	5	6
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO	0	0	0
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	0	0	0
	PASIRBUNGUR	10	1	11
	RANCAMAHI	5	0	5
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	0	0	0
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	0	0	0
	KERTAJAYA	29	29	58
	MARIUK	0	0	0
	TANJUNGRASA	0	0	0
	WANAJAYA	0	0	0
TOTAL		45	38	83
PERCENTAGE		54.2%	45.8%	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

Table 4-136. Length of Stay/Using Building

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	< 4 YEAR	4 - 9 YEAR	10 - 19 YEAR	20 - 30 YEAR	> 30 YEAR	TOTAL
CIASEM	JATIBARU	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	0	2	1	0	0	3
	PASIRMUNCANG	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIPEUNDEY	SAWANGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RANCAHILIR	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RANCASARI	1	0	1	2	2	6
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO	0	0	0	0	0	0
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PASIRBUNGUR	1	0	9	1	0	11
	RANCAMAHI	0	0	5	0	0	5
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	0	0	0	0	0	0
	KERTAJAYA	5	0	9	11	33	58
	MARIUK	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TANJUNGRASA	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WANAJAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		7	2	25	14	35	83
PERCENTAGE		8.4%	2.4%	30.1%	16.9%	42.2%	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

4.5.3. Identification of Cultivated Plants Affected by Project

Other assets belonging to the Tenant that have been identified are growing crops, which are one of the largest sources of livelihood for the Tenant. The following are the types and numbers of plants commonly planted by Tenant ranging from annual or woody plants, fruit trees, and seasonal crops:

A. Annual Plants/Hard Trees/Wood Trees

The highest number of annual trees/affected timber was found in Purwadadi District, namely in Panyingkiran Village, Rancamahi Village, and Pasirbungur Village with 13 tree species totaling 6,218 trees, followed by Cikaum District with 6 tree species and 2,576 trees. Details can be seen in the following table:

Table 4-137. Affected Perennials/Wood Plants Owned by Tenant

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TREE'S NAME	NUMBER OF TREES	PERCENTAGE
Ciasem	Jatibaru		0	0.0%
	TOTAL CIASEM	0	0	0.0%
Cikaum	Mekarsari	Jeungjing	60	2.3%
		Kormis	470	18.2%
		Bamboo	40	1.6%
		Kapok	3	0.1%
	Pasirmuncang	Ki Hujan	3	0.1%
		Bamboo	2000	77.6%
	TOTAL CIKAUM	6	2576	100.0%
Cipeundey	Sawangan	Kormis	1	100.0%
	TOTAL CIPEUNDEY	1	1	100.0%
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	Kormis	2	66.7%
		Mahogany	1	33.3%
	TOTAL PABUARAN	2	3	100.0%
Pamanukan	Bongas		0	0.0%
	Rancahilir		0	0.0%
	Rancasari	Palm	5	100.0%
	TOTAL PAMANUKAN	1	5	100.0%
Patokbeusi	Rancabango		0	0.0%
	TOTAL RANCABANGO	0	0	0.0%
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	Acacia	16	0.3%
		Jabon	10	0.2%
		Teak	2	0.0%
		Jeungjing	51	0.8%
		Rubber	20	0.3%
		Kormis	19	0.3%
		Mahogany	60	1.0%
		Mindi	20	0.3%
		Sentul	5	0.1%
	Pasirbungur	Teak	5	0.1%

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TREE'S NAME	NUMBER OF TREES	PERCENTAGE
		Kormis	4	0.1%
		Lamtaro	6	0.1%
	Rancamahi	Rubber	6000	96.5%
	TOTAL PURWADADI	13	6218	100.0%
Pusakanagara	Kotasari		0	0.0%
	TOTAL KOTASARI	0	0	0.0%
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti		0	0.0%
	Kertajaya	Banyan	1	1.5%
		Teak	1	1.5%
		Jeungjing	50	75.8%
		Mahogany	2	3.0%
		Salam	2	3.0%
		Hibiscus	10	15.2%
	Mariuk		0	0.0%
	Tanjunggrasa		0	0.0%
	Wanjaya		0	0.0%
	TOTAL TAMBAKDAHAN	6	66	100.0%
	GRAND TOTAL	30	8869	

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

B. Fruit Tree

Similar to woody plants, the most affected types of fruit trees were identified in Purwadadi District with 18 types of fruit trees, for the highest number of trees were found in Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum District, namely Banana trees with a total of 1080 trees. While the smallest number was found in Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran District with 2 types of fruit plants with 7 trees. More details can be seen in the following table:

Table 4-138. Fruit Plants Affected by Tenant

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TYPE OF FRUIT TREE	THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREE	PERCENTAGE
Ciasem	Jatibaru	-	-	
	CIASSEM TOTAL	-	-	
Cikaum	Mekarsari	Mango	6	0.4%
		Banana	610	35.7%
		Randu	5	0.3%
		Breadfruit	1	0.1%
	Pasirmuncang	Mango	5	0.3%
		Banana	1080	63.3%
	CIKAUM TOTAL	6	1707	100.0%
Cipeundey	Sawangan	Papaya	7	14.6%
		Rambutan	20	41.7%
		Jackfruit	20	41.7%
		Pete	1	2.1%

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TYPE OF FRUIT TREE	THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREE	PERCENTAGE
	CIPEUNDEY TOTAL	4	48	100.0%
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	Tangkil	6	85.7%
		Sawo	1	14.3%
	PABUARAN TOTAL	2	7	100.0%
Pamanukan	Bongas	-	-	
	Rancahilir	-	-	
	Rancasari	Mango	54	34.2%
		Pete	1	0.6%
		Banana	100	63.3%
		Sapodilla	1	0.6%
		Soursop	1	0.6%
		Rambutan	1	0.6%
	PAMANUKAN TOTAL	6	158	100.0%
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	Banana	30	100.0%
	PATOKBEUSI TOTAL	1	30	100.0%
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	Guava	3	0.3%
		Cashew	1	0.1%
		Lime	1	0.1%
		Kacapi	2	0.2%
		Longan	2	0.2%
		Mango	11	1.3%
		Jackfruit	11	1.3%
		Banana	320	36.5%
		Rambutan	85	9.7%
	Pasirbungur	Orange	1	0.1%
		Longan	1	0.1%
		Mango	5	0.6%
		Pete	2	0.2%
		Banana	185	21.1%
		Rambutan	5	0.6%
	Rancamahi	Mango	98	11.2%
		Banana	142	16.2%
		Pete	2	0.2%
	PURWADADI TOTAL	18	877	100.0%
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	Mango	50	31.3%
		Breadfruit	10	6.3%
		Banana	100	62.5%
	PUSAKANAGARA TOTAL	3	160	100.0%
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	-	-	
	Kertajaya	Tamarind	1	0.3%
		Cereme	2	0.6%
		Guava	3	1.0%
		Water Guava	2	0.6%
		Kadongdong	3	1.0%
		Coconut	4	1.3%
		Kelewih	1	0.3%

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TYPE OF FRUIT TREE	THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREE	PERCENTAGE
		Kersem	7	2.2%
		Longan	1	0.3%
		Mango	58	18.5%
		Mujarab	1	0.3%
		Jackfruit	3	1.0%
		Papaya	4	1.3%
		Pete	3	1.0%
		Banana	215	68.7%
		Salam	2	0.6%
		Sarikaya	2	0.6%
		Breadfruit	1	0.3%
	Mariuk	-	-	-
	Tanjungrasa	-	-	-
	Wanajaya	-	-	-
	TAMBAKDAHAN TOTAL	18	313	100.0%
	GRAND TOTAL	58	3300	

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

C. Seasonal Tree/Crops

The highest annual crop productivity per sub-district was found in Tambakdahan District with a total production of 356,757 kg/harvest, the second in Purwadadi District with a total production of 159,472 kg/harvest, and the third in Pusakanagara District with a total production of 105,300 kg/harvest. Detailed data can be seen in the following table:

Table 4-139. Annual Plants Affected by Tenant

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TREE'S NAME	AVERAGE HARVEST IN 1 YEAR	HARVEST IN 1 SEASON (KG)	PERCENTAGE
Ciasem	Jatibaru	Paddy	2	46,800	99.99%
		Chilli	2	5	0.01%
		CIASEM TOTAL		46,805	100.00%
Cikaum	Mekarsari	Paddy	2	28,740	28.52%
		Pasirmuncang	2	70,000	69.47%
		Cayenne pepper	2	20	0.02%
		Casava	1	2,000	1.98%
		CIKAUM TOTAL		100,760	100.00%
Cipeundey	Sawangan	Ginger	2	25,000	58.82%
		Peanut	3	200	0.47%
		Paddy	2	17,100	40.24%
		Laja	1	200	0.47%
		CIPEUNDEY TOTAL		42,500	100.00%
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	Paddy	2	31,000	100.00%
		PABUARAN TOTAL		31,000	100.00%
Pamanukan	Bongas	Paddy	2	55,693	62.72%

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SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TREE'S NAME	AVERAGE HARVEST IN 1 YEAR	HARVEST IN 1 SEASON (KG)	PERCENTAGE
	Rancahilir	Paddy	2	18,100	20.38%
	Rancasari	Chilli (4)	2	2	0.00%
		Paddi	2	10,000	11.26%
		Casava (100)	1	5,000	5.63%
		Tomato (4)	3	5	0.01%
	PAMANUKAN TOTAL			88,800	100.00%
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	Paddy	2	2,000	100.00%
	PATOKBEUSI TOTAL			2,000	100.00%
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	Cayenne pepper	2	2	0.00%
		Peanut	3	120	0.08%
		Peanut	3	300	0.19%
		Paddy	2	24,000	15.05%
		Casava	1	2,200	1.38%
	Pasirbungur	Chilly (30)	1	50	0.03%
		Paddy	2	87,100	54.62%
		Sugar Cane	1	18,000	11.29%
	Rancamahi	Paddy	2	27,700	17.37%
	PURWADADI TOTAL			159,472	100.00%
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	Paddy	2	105,300	100.00%
	PUSAKANAGARA TOTAL			105,300	100.00%
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	Paddy	2	21,000	5.89%
	Kertajaya	Bendara	4	5	0.00%
		Chilly	2	2	0.00%
		Cayenne pepper 20 Crops	2	5	0.00%
		Paddy	2	54,700	15.33%
		Basil	6	5	0.00%
	Mariuk	Paddy	2	52,000	14.58%
	Tanjunggrasa	Paddy	2	209,840	58.82%
	Wanajaya	Paddy	2	19,200	5.38%
	TAMBAKDAHAN TOTAL			356,757	100.00%
	GRAND TOTAL			933,394	

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, December 2021

CHAPTER 5. AFFECTED PEOPLE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CONDITION

5.1. STUDY APPROACH

In knowing the affected people's characteristics and their perceptions about the project plan, the census has been done to 1.359 affected people (landowners) in 20 villages from 10 sub-districts in Subang Regency that is going to be crossed by Patimban Port Access Toll Road development project plan along 37,05. Km, starting from Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy sub-district, Subang Regency to Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara sub-district, Subang Regency, with an area 349.63 Ha consisting of paddy fields, plantation land, ponds, and residential areas. The census process was carried out by conducting interviews and filling out direct questionnaires which were carried out through mass gatherings in the village where they lived and visiting the affected people's houses one by one.

5.2. DESCRIPTION OF POPULATION CONDITIONS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

Based on Subang Regency Statistics Data Center 2021, the population conditions in each sub-district crossed by the project are as follows:

1. Cipeundey Sub-district

Cipendeuy sub-district area is 94.21 KM², with a total population recorded 48,982 in 2021, spread over 7 villages with a population density of 538 people per Km². While the sex ratio is 97.8 for every 100 female population there are 98 male residents.

2. Pabuaran Sub-district

With an area of 60.95 Km² and a total population of 64,047 in 2021, the population density level at Pabuaran Sub-district is 1,019 per Km², spread over 8 villages. The sex ratio at Pabuaran Sub-district is 97.9 where for every 100 female residents there are 98 male residents.

3. Purwadadi Sub-district

Purwadadi Sub-district area is 86.3 Km² with a total population of 59,434, spread over 10 villages. The density level reaches 743 inhabitants per km², while the sex ratio is recorded at 89.4 where for every 100 female residents there are 89 male residents.

4. Cikaum Sub-district

Cikaum Sub-district with an area of 92.8 Km², spread over 9 villages, with a total population of 50,372 people in 2021. The density level reaches 530 inhabitants per

Km². Meanwhile, the sex ratio at Cikaum Sub-district is 98.2, for every 100 female residents, there are 98 male residents.

5. Ciasem Sub-district

Ciasem Sub-district area is 110.04 Km². The total population recorded in 2021 is 110,256 people with a population density per km² is 984 inhabitants, spread over 9 villages. The sex ratio at Ciasem sub-district is 101.0 for every 100 female residents, the male population is 101 residents.

6. Patokbesi Sub-district

Patok Besi Sub-district area is 80.62 Km², with a population density of 1,020/Km², spread over 10 villages. The sex ratio is 101, meaning that for every 100 female population, there are 101 male residents.

7. Tambakdahan Sub-district

Tambakdahan sub-district area is 58.62 Km², with a total population recorded in 2021 as 43,799 people, the population density is 706 inhabitants per Km², spread over 9 villages. The sex ratio in Tambakdahan sub-district is 106 for every 100 female residents, there are 106 male residents.

8. Pamanukan Sub-district

Pamanukan Sub-district area is 35.38 Km², with a total population is 58,703, spread over 8 villages. The population density level is 1,291 per KM², while the sex ratio is 109.4 from 100 female residents there are 109 male residents.

9. Pusakanagara Sub-district

Pusakanagara sub-district has an area of 54.71 km² with a total population of 43,598 people, spread over 7 villages. The population density level is 723/Km² with a sex ratio of 113, for every 100 female residents, there is 113 male population.

10. Pusakajaya Sub-district

Pusakajaya sub-district area is 60.94 km², with a total population of 48,263 people. Spread over 8 villages with a population density of 754/Km². The sex ratio is 111, for every 100 women, there are 111 men.

Based on these data, the largest total population located at Ciasem sub-district. There are 110,256 people, while the lowest total population is located at Pusakanagara sub-district with a total population of 43,598 people. The highest population density level is in Pamanukan Sub-district with a total of 1291 people/Km², while Cikaum Sub-district is an area with the rarest population density, which is 530 people/Km².

5.3. SURVEY TARGET TO THE PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

5.3.1. Total Target Population Affected by The Project Surveyed

Based on the field measurements results, it is known that the total areas inventoried for Patimban access toll road development needs are 2.375 plots with a total landowners are 1.433 owners. Then it is identified that there is land owned by individuals and land owned by non-individuals such as companies and states with a total as shown in the table below:

Table 5-1. Total of Affected Land Owner

NO	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	UNIT
1	THE NUMBER OF PLOTS			2375	PARCEL
2	THE NUMBER OF LANDOWNERS			1433	HH/ INSTITUTION
3	LANDOWNER NON INDIVIDUAL		74		INSTITUTION
	PSDA SUBANG REGENCY	2			INSTITUTION
	PSDA WEST JAVA PROVINCE	10			INSTITUTION
	PUBLIC WORK AGENCY	8			INSTITUTION
	DKM MOSQUE	3			INSTITUTION
	MADRASAH	1			INSTITUTION
	VILLAGE GOVERNMENT	17			INSTITUTION
	SUBANG REGENCY GOVERNMENT	7			INSTITUTION
	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	3			INSTITUTION
	PERUM JASA TIRTA II	4			INSTITUTION
	PT. BAS	1			INSTITUTION
	PT. KERETA API INDONESIA	1			INSTITUTION
	PT. PABRIK GULA RAJAWALI	5			INSTITUTION
	PT. PERTAMINA	1			INSTITUTION
	PT. SCI	2			INSTITUTION
	PT. SUBANG SEJAHTERA	1			INSTITUTION
	THE STATE LAND	1			INSTITUTION
	PUBLIC CEMETERY	1			INSTITUTION
	WAKF LAND	5			INSTITUTION
	FOUNDATION	1			INSTITUTION
4	INDIVIDUAL LANDOWNER		1.359		

Source: LARAP Team Identification Results, January 2022

5.3.2. Identification of Tenant and Worker

In addition to landowners, identification is also carried out for Tenant and worker in areas affected by Patimban Access Toll Road Development Information on Tenant and worker was obtained from information from landowners who had been previously surveyed. The following is the Tenant and worker number identification.

A. Tenant

The number of identified Tenant is 388 households, from the number it is known that 344 householdss have been successfully surveyed, while 44 tenant have not been successfully surveyed. 44 Tenant who have not been successfully surveyed are Tenant of PT. Rajawali, they are not willing to provide tenant data. Surveyors were only given information on the number of Tenant at PT. Rajawali that is estimated will be affected by Patimban Access Toll Road Development.

Table 5-2. Number of Tenant Affected

Location		Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Total (HH)	Total (Person)
Sub District	Village				
Ciasem	Jatibaru	13	0	13	65
Cikaum	Mekarsari	16	5	21	105
	Pasirmuncang	19	2	21	105
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	0	0	0
	Sawangan	11	0	11	55
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	2	10	50
Pamanukan	Bongas	13	0	13	65
	Rancahilir	6	0	6	30
	Rancasari	8	0	8	40
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	2	10
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	30	0	30	150
	Pasirbungur	47	29	76	380
	Rancamahi	18	6	24	120
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	29	0	29	145
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	3	15
	Kertajaya	61	0	61	305
	Mariuk	10	0	10	50
	Tanjungrasa	43	0	43	215
	Wanajaya	7	0	7	35
Total		344	44	388	1940
Persentase		88,7%	11,3%	100,0%	

Source: LARAP Team Identification Results, January 2022

The number of Tenant who will be affected by the land acquisition plan for Patimban Access Toll Road is divided into several categories, with the majority of Tenant (paddy fields and gardens) belonging to individuals 265 families (77.0%), residents of state land with good intentions 61 families (17.7%)) and illegal occupants on PU 12 KK land (3.5%). More details can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-3. Tenant Category

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL (HHs)
CIASEM	JATIBARU	1	12				13
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI		16				16

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL (HHs)
	PASIRMUNCANG		19				19
CIPEUNDEY	SAWANGAN		8	3			11
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR		8				8
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS		13				13
	RANCAHILIR		6				6
	RANCASARI	1	1			6	8
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO		2				2
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN		30				30
	PASIRBUNGUR	1	38			8	47
	RANCAMAHI		18				18
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI		20			9	29
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI		3				3
	KERTAJAYA		11		12	38	61
	MARIUK		10				10
	TANJUNGRASA		43				43
	WANAJAYA		7				7
TOTAL		3	265	3	12	61	344
PERCENTAGE		0.9%	77.0%	0.9%	3.5%	17.7%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Information:

1. Tenant of land owned by the government/BUMN
2. Cultivator/tenant of private land
3. Cultivator/tenants of land owned by private companies
4. Illegal occupants
5. Occupying the state land in a good faith

Based on the distribution of questionnaires that have been carried out in December 2021 – January 2022, it was identified that there were 84 affected buildings belonging to the tenants that were used as residences as well as places of business/shops, 32 buildings (38.1%), 31 residential buildings (36.9%) and shops/business places 18 buildings (21.4%). And there is 1 building that is used as a social facility, namely a madrasah located in Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District.

Table 5-4. Affected Buildings Owned by Tenant

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL (UNIT)
CIASEM	JATIBARU	0	0	0			0
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	2	1	0			3
	PASIRMUNCANG	0	0	0			0
CIPEUNDEY	SAWANGAN	0	0	0			0
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	0	0	0			0
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	0	0	0			0
	RANCAHILIR	0	0	0			0
	RANCASARI	3	0	2	1		6
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO	0	0	0			0

SUB DISTRICT	VILLAGE	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL (UNIT)
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	0	0	0			0
	PASIRBUNGUR	3	2	6			11
	RANCAMAHI	0	0	5			5
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	0	0	0			0
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	0	0	0			0
	KERTAJAYA	23	15	19		1	58
	MARIUK	0	0	0			0
	TANJUNGRASA	0	0	0			0
	WANAJAYA	0	0	0			0
TOTAL		31	18	32	1	1	83
PERCENTAGE		37.3%	21.7%	38.6%	1.2%	1.2%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Information:

1. Residential House
2. Shop/Business Place
3. Residential House and Business Place/Shop
4. Warehouse
5. Madrasah

B. Worker

For the number of worker identified 823 people. The surveyed workforce was 790 people, while those who had not been surveyed were 33 people. Worker who have not been successfully surveyed are worker who work for Tenant. The information regarding the unsurveyed workforce was obtained at the time of socialization and surveys to Tenant and worker, so there was no time to survey these worker.

Table 5-5. Number of Worker Affected

Location		Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Total (HHs)
Sub District	Village			
Ciasem	Jatibaru	33	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	54	0	54
	Pasirmuncang	20	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	0	9
	Sawangan	15	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	70	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	60	2	62
	Rancahilir	73	0	73
	Rancasari	5	5	10
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	19	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	52	0	52
	Pasirbungur	25	9	34
	Rancamahi	7	0	7
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	79	1	80
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	16	0	16
	Kertajaya	57	16	73
	Mariuk	83	0	83
	Tanjungrasa	53	0	53
	Wanajaya	60	0	60

Location		Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Total (HHs)
Sub District	Village			
Total		790	33	823
Persentase		96,0%	4,0%	100,0%

Source: LARAP Team Identification Results, January 2022

The majority of the workforce surveyed are worker in the agricultural and plantation areas, only a few work in shops/warungs.

Table 5-6. Categories of Worker Affected

Location		Worker in Agriculture/ Plantation	Worker in The Shop	Total (HHs)
Sub District	Village			
Ciasem	Jatibaru	33	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	53	1	54
	Pasirmuncang	20	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	0	9
	Sawangan	12	3	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	70	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	60	0	60
	Rancahilir	73	0	73
	Rancasari	5	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	19	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	52	0	52
	Pasirbungur	22	3	25
	Rancamahi	7	0	7
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	79	0	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	16	0	16
	Kertajaya	56	1	57
	Mariuk	83	0	83
	Tanjunggrasa	53	0	53
	Wanajaya	60	0	60
Total		782	8	790
Persentase		99,0%	1,0%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.3.3. Number of Affected People Surveyed

After further identification of landowners affected by Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan in December 2021, it is known that 1,359 landowners have been successfully surveyed. Landowners who were not previously surveyed were finally successfully surveyed and some of the landowners outside the city were successfully contacted by telephone/mobile phone and some came to the village office when the team was conducting outreach to Tenant and worker.

For Tenant, it is known that 344 people were successfully surveyed and for worker, 790 people were successfully surveyed. Also, the affected people and their family members who are expected to be affected have been successfully surveyed, as shown in the table below.

Table 5-7. Number of Affected People Surveyed

Location		Land Owner	Tenant	Worker	Total (HHs)
Sub District	Village				
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	13	33	102
Cikaum	Mekarsari	161	16	54	231
	Pasirmuncang	29	19	20	68
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	42	0	9	51
	Sawangan	230	11	15	256
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	90	8	70	168
Pamanukan	Bongas	78	13	60	151
	Rancahilir	82	6	73	161
	Rancasari	11	8	5	24
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	23	2	19	44
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	78	30	52	160
	Pasirbungur	72	47	25	144
	Rancamahi	12	18	7	37
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	0	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	127	29	79	235
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	19	3	16	38
	Kertajaya	86	61	57	204
	Mariuk	49	10	83	142
	Tanjungrasa	76	43	53	172
	Wanajaya	35	7	60	102
Total		1359	344	790	2493
Persentase		54,5%	13,8%	31,7%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-8. Number of Affected Households and Family Members

Location		Land Owner		Tenant		Worker		Total	
Sub District	Village	Number of Household Head (HH)	Number of Family Member (Person)	Number of Household Head (HH)	Number of Family Member (Person)	Number of Household Head (HH)	Number of Family Member (Person)	Number of Household Head (HH)	Number of Family Member (Person)
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	178	13	49	33	114	102	341
Cikaum	Mekarsari	161	559	16	65	54	230	231	854
	Pasirmuncang	29	112	19	90	20	73	68	275
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	42	137	0	0	9	32	51	169
	Sawangan	230	785	11	41	15	47	256	873
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	90	340	8	33	70	223	168	596
Pamanukan	Bongas	78	287	13	53	60	239	151	579
	Rancahilir	82	274	6	25	73	263	161	562
	Rancasari	11	25	8	34	5	19	24	78
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	23	95	2	10	19	67	44	172
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	78	286	30	122	52	192	160	600
	Pasirbungur	72	225	47	194	25	97	144	516
	Rancamahi	12	53	18	66	7	21	37	140
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	20	0	0	0	0	3	20
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	127	391	29	98	79	305	235	794
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	19	61	3	10	16	53	38	124
	Kertajaya	86	254	61	238	57	196	204	688
	Mariuk	49	158	10	31	83	290	142	479
	Tanjunggrasa	76	241	43	150	53	176	172	567
	Wanajaya	35	113	7	21	60	214	102	348
Total		1359	4594	344	1330	790	2851	2493	8775
		5953		1674		3641		11268	
Persentase		52,8%		14,9%		32,3%		100,0%	

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.4. SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS IN PATIMBAN ACCESS TOLL ROAD AREA

5.4.1. General Condition

A. Land Owner

Based on the conducted survey results to 1359 Household Head affected by the project, the average Household Head age is 41-60 years with a percentage of 47.5%. This shows that most of the Household Head in the project plan area can be classified as productive age households. While the affected people aged over 60 years can be categorized as the vulnerable Household Head 16.8%, some of them live alone, while others live with their children and grandchildren is having the status as the Household Head. (see Table 5-4). The vulnerable Household Head must be considered and targeted for livelihood restoration programs.

Table 5-9. Household Head Age Land Owner

Location		Age (Year)				Total
Sub-district	Village	< 20	21 - 40	41 - 60	> 60	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	19	26	11	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	2	52	87	20	161
	Pasirmuncang	0	8	12	9	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	11	28	3	42
	Sawangan	2	61	108	59	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	43	37	10	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	32	38	8	78
	Rancahilir	0	20	49	13	82
	Rancasari	0	3	6	2	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	3	15	5	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	24	38	16	78
	Pasirbungur	0	12	38	22	72
	Rancamahi	1	4	6	1	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	3	0	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	122	5	0	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	1	1	11	6	19
	Kertajaya	1	28	43	14	86
	Mariuk	0	11	30	8	49
	Tanjunggrasa	0	14	49	13	76
	Wanjaya	0	8	19	8	35
Total		7	479	645	228	1359
Percentage		0,5%	35,2%	47,5%	16,8%	100,0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, 2021

B. Tenant

As landowners, most tenants are also productive in the age range between 40 - 60 years. Tenants total number is 344 people, aged between 41-60 years 61.3%, while the rest are under

40 years old (26.2%) and over 60 years old 12.5%. Complete detailed information can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-10. Tenant Household Head Age

Location		Age				Total
Sub-district	Village	< 20 Year	20-40 Year	41-60 Year	> 60 Year	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	4	9	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	3	12	1	16
	Pasirmuncang	0	6	11	2	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	0	1	8	2	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	3	5	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	2	8	3	13
	Rancahilir	0	1	4	1	6
	Rancasari	0	2	5	1	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	2	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	6	19	5	30
	Pasirbungur	0	17	27	3	47
	Rancamahi	1	6	9	2	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	8	14	7	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	1	2	3
	Kertajaya	0	13	40	8	61
	Mariuk	0	3	6	1	10
	Tanjunggrasa	0	12	27	4	43
	Wanjaya	0	2	4	1	7
Total		1	89	211	43	344
Percentage		0,3%	25,9%	61,3%	12,5%	100,0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, 2021

C. Worker

Meanwhile, among the worker, 57.1% are in the 40-60 age range, while the youngest worker are under 20 years old, which is 1.4%. Complete information, can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-11. Worker Household Head Age

Location		Age				Total
Sub-district	Village	< 20 Year	20-40 Year	41-60 Year	> 60 Year	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	7	20	6	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	18	33	3	54
	Pasirmuncang	0	8	9	3	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	0	7	2	9
	Sawangan	0	9	5	1	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	2	16	45	7	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	18	37	4	60
	Rancahilir	1	26	42	4	73
	Rancasari	0	1	4	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	4	12	3	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	4	25	22	1	52
	Pasirbungur	0	9	14	2	25

Location		Age				Total
Sub-district	Village	< 20 Year	20-40 Year	41-60 Year	> 60 Year	
	Rancamahi	0	2	4	1	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	3	31	39	6	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	7	6	3	16
	Kertajaya	0	14	33	10	57
	Mariuk	0	21	57	5	83
	Tanjunggrasa	0	26	23	4	53
	Wanajaya	0	17	39	4	60
Total		11	259	451	69	790
Percentage		1,4%	32,8%	57,1%	8,7%	100,0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, 2021

5.4.2. Household Head Status and Members by Gender

A. Tenants

Based on gender category, the number of male Household Head affected by the project are 827 people (60.9%), while the female Household Head is 532 (39.1%). Female Household Heads are categorized as vulnerable is considered as a target group in livelihood Restoration programs. Complete details can be seen in Table 5-12.

Table 5-12. Household Head by Gender

Location		Gender		Total
Sub-district	Village	Male	Female	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	51	5	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	86	75	161
	Pasirmuncang	19	10	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	24	18	42
	Sawangan	138	92	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	58	32	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	42	36	78
	Ranchilir	50	32	82
	Rancasari	7	4	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	19	4	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	48	30	78
	Pasirbungur	46	26	72
	Rancamahi	7	5	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	83	44	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	6	13	19
	Kertajaya	47	39	86
	Mariuk	23	26	49
	Tanjunggrasa	52	24	76
	Wanajaya	18	17	35
Total		827	532	1359
Percentage		60.9%	39.1%	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, 2021

B. Tenants

Based on the survey results, the male tenant are (84.6%) and only 15.4% are female. The complete number of tenant by gender in each village can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-13. Tenants Household Head By Gender

Location		Gender		Total
Sub-district	Village	Male	Female	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	13	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	16	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	16	3	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	11	0	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	13	0	13
	Rancahilir	6	0	6
	Rancasari	5	3	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	27	3	30
	Pasirbungur	40	7	47
	Rancamahi	15	3	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	24	5	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	1	3
	Kertajaya	34	27	61
	Mariuk	10	0	10
	Tanjunggrasa	43	0	43
	Wanjaya	6	1	7
Total		291	53	344
Percentage		84,6%	15,4%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Based on the survey results, the worker affected by Patimban Port access toll road development plan area 93.8% of the workforce is male. Meanwhile, female worker is only 6.2%. Complete worker data by gender in each village can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-14. Worker Household Head By Gender

Location		Gender (HH)		Total
Sub-district	Village	Male	Female	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	31	2	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	54	0	54
	Pasirmuncang	17	3	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	7	2	9
	Sawangan	15	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	65	5	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	56	4	60
	Rancahilir	71	2	73
	Rancasari	5	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	16	3	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	47	5	52
	Pasirbungur	25	0	25
	Rancamahi	5	2	7

Location		Gender (HH)		Total
Sub-district	Village	Male	Female	
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	65	14	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	15	1	16
	Kertajaya	56	1	57
	Mariuk	82	1	83
	Tanjunggrasa	52	1	53
	Wanjaya	57	3	60
Total		741	49	790
Percentage		93,8%	6,2%	100,0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, 2021

5.4.3. Marital status

A. Land Owner

Based on the socio-economic survey results conducted to 1359 affected people respondents in 20 villages in 10 sub-districts crossed by the project, most of them are married and only a few people are widows or widowers. The affected people's marital status data can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-15. Land Owner Household Head Marital Status

Location		Marital Status				Total
Sub-district	Village	Widower	Widow	Married	Single	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	1	55	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	9	25	123	4	161
	Pasirmuncang	0	2	26	1	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	0	41	1	42
	Sawangan	4	10	213	3	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	1	3	86	0	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	3	11	62	2	78
	Ranchilir	0	2	78	2	82
	Rancasari	0	0	11	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	23	0	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	2	4	72	0	78
	Pasirbungur	4	4	63	1	72
	Rancamahi	0	1	11	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	3	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	2	2	121	2	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	2	16	0	19
	Kertajaya	0	2	82	2	86
	Mariuk	3	5	40	1	49
	Tanjunggrasa	1	5	69	1	76
	Wanjaya	0	4	31	0	35
Total		30	83	1226	20	1359
Percentage		2,2%	6,1%	90,2%	1,5%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenants

Based on marital status, land tenants affected by the project who are Married is 89.2%, Widower 3.2%, Widow 5.5%, and Single 2.0%. A complete description of tenant marital status can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-16. Tenants Household Head Marital Status

Location		Marital Status				Total
Sub-district	Village	Widower	Widow	Married	Single	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	0	13	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	0	15	1	16
	Pasirmuncang	0	2	17	0	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	0	0	11	0	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	7	1	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	0	11	0	13
	Rancahilir	0	0	6	0	6
	Rancasari	0	1	7	0	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	2	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	29	1	30
	Pasirbungur	1	1	43	2	47
	Rancamahi	1	0	17	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	2	26	1	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	1	2	0	3
	Kertajaya	3	11	47	0	61
	Mariuk	1	0	9	0	10
	Tanjunggrasa	3	0	40	0	43
	Wanajaya	0	1	5	1	7
Total		11	19	307	7	344
Percentage		3,2%	5,5%	89,2%	2,0%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

From the Social Economic survey results conducted to the worker on land affected by Patimban access toll road development plan, 88.5% are married, 3.7% are widowed, 0.8% are widows and 7.1% are single. . More detailed information regarding the marital status of land worker can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-17. Worker Household Head Marital Status

Location		Marital Status (HH)				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Widower	Widow	Married	Single	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	0	32	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	2	0	45	7	54
	Pasirmuncang	0	0	20	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	1	8	0	9
	Sawangan	2	0	12	1	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	2	0	59	9	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	3	1	50	6	60

Location		Marital Status (HH)				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Widower	Widow	Married	Single	
	Rancahilir	4	0	68	1	73
	Rancasari	0	0	5	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	1	0	18	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	41	11	52
	Pasirbungur	0	0	25	0	25
	Rancamahi	0	0	6	1	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	2	1	63	13	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	0	15	0	16
	Kertajaya	5	1	50	1	57
	Mariuk	5	1	77	0	83
	Tanjungrasa	0	0	50	3	53
	Wanajaya	1	1	55	3	60
Total		29	6	699	56	790
Percentage		3,7%	0,8%	88,5%	7,1%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.4.4. Household Head Length of Stay

A. Land Owner

Length of stay in a place is a factor that influences the affected people to accept or refuse to be relocated to a new place. Sociologically the influencing factor is the social ties that have been built in the area they now live in, the longer they stay in the area, the stronger they refuse to be relocated. In addition, social and economic access also affect their perception to stay or leave the area they currently occupy. In giving the Emotional loss (Solatium), length of stay in the residential area is the basic factor for the calculation, the longer they stay the cost of Solatium given to the affected household is higher. Data on the Household Head length of stay can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-18. Land Owner Household Head Length of Stay

Location		Length of Stay in the Project Site					Total
Sub-district	Village	< 4 Year	4-9 Year	10-19 Year	20-30 Year	> 30 Year	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	3	11	7	21	14	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	4	6	14	66	71	161
	Pasirmuncang	2	3	4	12	8	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	4	2	8	14	14	42
	Sawangan	2	14	30	30	154	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	1	1	7	36	45	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	5	3	6	19	45	78
	Rancahilir	2	2	4	16	58	82
	Rancasari	1	1	1	1	7	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	4	3	6	8	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	9	7	13	18	31	78
	Pasirbungur	6	5	14	8	39	72
	Rancamahi	2	1	3	4	2	12

Location		Length of Stay in the Project Site					Total
Sub-district	Village	< 4 Year	4-9 Year	10-19 Year	20-30 Year	> 30 Year	
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya		1			2	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	3	9	22	57	36	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	2	3	2	5	7	19
	Kertajaya	2	1	6	24	53	86
	Mariuk	2	6	4	11	26	49
	Tanjunggrasa	5	4	8	24	35	76
	Wanajaya	0	5	6	7	17	35
Total		57	89	162	379	672	1359
Percentage		4.2%	6.5%	11.9%	27.9%	49.4%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, January 2022

Based on the data in the table above, Affected People who live more than 30 years old is 49.4%, 20 – 30 years old is 27.9%, 10-19 years old 11.9%, 4-9 years old 6.5% and less than 4 years old 4.2%. Based on these data, those who live above 30 years are the most Affected People and can be categorized as the indigenous people who gave birth to the next generation and built the family community, so there are concerns that they will be difficult to adapt to a new place. The project plan's existence definitely must consider the social ties or relationships that exist between the Affected People. Even if it has to be removed, the location must be attempted with the same customary conditions so they won't feel strange about the social situation in the new location, to avoid the anxiety that could affect the socio-economic conditions of the Affected People. Therefore, both before and after settlement, it is necessary to assist so the Household Heads and their Family member feel comfortable living in the new location.

B. Tenants

For tenants, the criteria used for the length of stay in the area affected by Patimban access toll road development plan project is the tenant's length of time has worked to cultivate the land, until the time of the Socio-Economic and Asset survey to the tenants is conducted. Based on the survey results, those who worked in the land for less than 4 years is 7.6%, 4-9 years 19.5%, 10-19 years 25.0%, 20-30 years 17.4%, and more than 30 years 30.5 %.

Table 5-19. Land Cultivation Length of Time at the Project Site

Location		Land Cultivation Length of time at the Project Site					Total
Sub-district	Village	Less than 4 Year	Between 4-9 Year	Between 10-19 Year	Between 20-30 Year	More Than 30 Year	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	4	3	1	4	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	2	2	5	4	3	16
	Pasirmuncang	0	5	8	3	3	19

Location		Land Cultivation Length of time at the Project Site					Total
Sub-district	Village	Less than 4 Year	Between 4-9 Year	Between 10-19 Year	Between 20-30 Year	More Than 30 Year	
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	2	2	4	0	3	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	1	3	3	1	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	4	2	2	4	13
	Rancahilir	0	1	0	2	3	6
	Rancasari	2	0	3	2	1	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	1	1	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	5	4	4	7	10	30
	Pasirbungur	0	14	12	10	11	47
	Rancamahi	3	13	2	0	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	1	4	14	7	3	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	0	0	0	2	3
	Kertajaya	3	7	7	11	33	61
	Mariuk	0	1	4	0	5	10
	Tanjunggrasa	2	3	13	7	18	43
	Wanjaya	3	2	2	0	0	7
Total		26	67	86	60	105	344
Percentage		7,6%	19,5%	25,0%	17,4%	30,5%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Alike with the tenants, the same criteria are used to determine the length of time worker have worked on the land owners land. Based on the social and asset survey results conducted to the worker on land affected, there are 10.8% of worker have worked in the land for less than 4 years, between 4-9 years 32.3%, 10-19 years 31.8%, 20-30 years 19.4% and more than 30 years as much as 5.8%.

Table 5-20. Workers Length of Work in Affected Locations

Location		Length of Work at the Project Site					Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Less than 4 Year	Between 4-9 Year	Between 10-19 Year	Between 20-30 Year	More Than 30 Year	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	3	5	12	11	2	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	10	9	13	16	6	54
	Pasirmuncang	0	11	6	1	2	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	7	0	0	2	0	9
	Sawangan	7	5	3	0	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	5	30	13	15	7	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	6	9	29	14	2	60
	Rancahilir	4	19	27	16	7	73
	Rancasari	0	2	3	0	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	10	1	6		19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	3	40	2	5	2	52

Location		Length of Work at the Project Site					Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Less than 4 Year	Between 4-9 Year	Between 10-19 Year	Between 20-30 Year	More Than 30 Year	
	Pasirbungur	0	21	2	2	0	25
	Rancamahi	0	4	3	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	4	24	28	17	6	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	4	4	3	2	16
	Kertajaya	4	10	24	15	4	57
	Mariuk	7	36	28	10	2	83
	Tanjunggrasa	9	8	31	2	3	53
	Wanajaya	11	8	22	18	1	60
Total		85	255	251	153	46	790
Percentage		10,8%	32,3%	31,8%	19,4%	5,8%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, January 2022

5.4.5. Ethnicity/Tribe

A. Land Owner

Based on the Socio-economic survei results most of the land owners came from Sundanese ethnicity/tribe 88.49%, Javanese 10,91%, Chinese 0.13%, Batak 0.40% and Bugis 0.07%. The land owners entire ethnic/tribe can be seen in Table 5-21.

Table 5-21. Land Owner House Hold Ethnicity/Tribe

Location		Ethnicity					Total
Sub-district	Village	Batak	Bugis	Jawa	Sunda	Tionghoa	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	5	0	2	49	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	0	2	159	0	161
	Pasirmuncang	0	0	0	29	0	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	1	0	41	0	42
	Sawangan	0	0	3	227	0	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	6	84	0	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	0	0	78	0	78
	Rancahilir	0	0	0	82	0	82
	Rancasari	0	0	1	10	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	1	22	0	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	9	68	1	78
	Pasirbungur	3	0	15	54	0	72
	Rancamahi	0	0	1	11	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	2	1	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	0	107	20	0	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	0	0	0	19	0	19
	Kertajaya	0	0	0	86	0	86
	Mariuk	0	0	1	48	0	49
	Tanjunggrasa	0	0	13	63	0	76
	Wanajaya	0	0	11	24	0	35
Total		8	1	174	1172	1	1359
Percentage		0.59%	0.07%	12.80%	86.24%	0.07%	100.00%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenants

Like landowners, most of the tenants come from the Sundanese tribe as much as 86.0%, while the rest come from the Javanese. Complete information about the tenant's tribe or ethnicity affected Patimban access toll road development plan can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-22. Tenants Origin of the Tribe/ Ethnicity Household Head in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Tribe/Ethnic		Total
Sub-district	Village	Jawa	Sunda	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	13	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	16	16
	Pasirmuncang	1	18	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	0	11	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	8	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	13	13
	Rancahilir	0	6	6
	Rancasari	0	8	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	2	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	30	30
	Pasirbungur	2	45	47
	Rancamahi	4	14	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	12	17	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	3	3
	Kertajaya	4	57	61
	Mariuk	0	10	10
	Tanjungrasa	19	24	43
	Wanjaya	6	1	7
Total		48	296	344
Percentage		14,0%	86,0%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Based on the socio-economic survey results, the worker on the land affected by Patimban access toll road development plan comes from the Sundanese tribe 79.1%, Javanese 20.9%.

Table 5-23. Worker Origin of the Tribe/ Ethnicity Household Head in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Ethnic		Total
Sub-district	Village	Jawa	Sunda	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	4	29	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	54	54
	Pasirmuncang	0	20	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	9	9
	Sawangan	0	15	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	70	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	59	60
	Rancahilir	0	73	73
	Rancasari	0	5	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	7	12	19

Location		Ethnic		Total
Sub-district	Village	Jawa	Sunda	
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	52	52
	Pasirbungur	0	25	25
	Rancamahi	2	5	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	59	20	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	15	16
	Kertajaya	11	46	57
	Mariuk	21	62	83
	Tanjungrasa	11	42	53
	Wanajaya	48	12	60
Total		165	625	790
Percentage		20,9%	79,1%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.4.6. Household Head Educational Status

A. Land Owner

Most of the Affected People have low education, there are 45.18% Affected People have education only up to the elementary school level, while 20.8% Affected People have graduated from junior high school, 16.13% graduated from high school, and Affected People who completed their higher education graduated from the Academy (D1/D2/ D3) S1 (Bachelor) 4.62%, S2 (Magister degree) 1.00%. In addition, there are still 12.99% of residents who do not go to school. The complete Household Head educational status description can be seen in Table 5-24.

Table 5-24. Household Head Educational Status in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Last Education						Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	12	11	20	1	1	11	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	91	23	13	5	0	29	161
	Pasirmuncang	14	2	7	0	1	5	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	20	6	2	2	1	11	42
	Sawangan	119	28	37	7	0	39	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	42	23	13	2	1	9	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	35	10	8	7	1	17	78
	Rancahilir	57	8	4	3	2	8	82
	Rancasari	0	1	9	1	0	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	12	5	0	5	0	1	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	25	13	25	7	2	6	78
	Pasirbungur	26	3	28	3	0	12	72
	Rancamahi	5	1	5	0	1	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	88	11	10	9	0	9	127

Location		Last Education						Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	6	2	4	3	0	4	19
	Kertajaya	41	12	25	3	1	4	86
	Mariuk	12	12	14	4	1	6	49
	Tanjunggrasa	40	15	8	0	0	13	76
	Wanajaya	11	4	10	4	1	5	35
Total		658	190	242	66	14	189	1359
Percentage		48.4%	14.0%	17.8%	4.9%	1.0%	13.9%	100%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description :

1. Graduate from Elementary/MI/Equivalent.
2. Graduate from Junior High School/MTS/Equivalent.
3. Graduate from High School/MA/Equivalent.
4. Graduate from D4/Bachelor (S1).
5. Graduate from Magister/Doctoral Degree (S2/S3).
6. Do not go to School/Not Graduate from Elementary School.

B. Tenants

Like landowners, most of the tenants have a low education level, some tenants do not go to school or do not graduate from Elementary School/equal 25.3% and those who have an Elementary school education level are 44.8%. Tenants who have education up to secondary education (junior and high school) and higher education can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-25. Tenants Household Head Educational Status in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Last Education						Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	8	2	0	0	0	3	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	8	1	1	0	0	6	16
	Pasirmuncang	8	5	0	0	0	6	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	8	0	1	0	0	2	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	2	2	4	0	0	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	4	0	5	0	0	4	13
	Ranchilir	1	0	1	0	0	4	6
	Rancasari	1	3	3	0	1	0	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	11	2	7	1	1	8	30
	Pasirbungur	21	7	3	0	0	16	47
	Rancamahi	15	2	0	0	0	1	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	9	4	8	0	0	8	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
	Kertajaya	26	11	10	1	0	13	61
	Mariuk	5	1	1	0	0	3	10
	Tanjunggrasa	22	6	4	0	1	10	43
	Wanajaya	4	0	1	1	0	1	7
Total		154	46	51	3	3	87	344
Percentage		44,8%	13,4%	14,8%	0,9%	0,9%	25,3%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description :

1. Graduate from Elementary/MI/Equivalent.
2. Graduate from Junior High School/MTS/Equivalent.
3. Graduate from High School/MA/Equivalent.
4. Graduate from Academy (D1/D2/D3)
5. Graduate from D4/Bachelor (S1).
6. Do not go to School/Not Graduate from Elementary School.

C. Worker

Based on socio-economic survey results about the worker's education level in the land area affected by Patimban access toll road development, it is known that 57.6% of the workforce has low education (not Graduate from elementary/Equal or only Graduate from elementar/Equal), while the workforce with higher education (Graduate from academies/S1) is 1.4%. the complete education possessed by the workforce can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-26. Tenants Worker Household Head Educational Status in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Last Education						Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	16	3	6	0	0	8	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	22	11	3	1	0	17	54
	Pasirmuncang	7	4	2	0	0	7	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	6	1	0	0	0	2	9
	Sawangan	7	4	1	0	0	3	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	41	8	5	0	0	16	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	22	8	7	0	0	23	60
	Rancahilir	23	13	7	0	0	30	73
	Rancasari	2	1	0	0	0	2	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	7	5	2	0	0	5	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	26	9	12	1	0	4	52
	Pasirbungur	15	1	3	0	0	6	25
	Rancamahi	3	1	0	0	0	3	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	20	16	15	3	2	23	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	7	1	1	0	1	6	16
	Kertajaya	19	11	6	0	0	21	57
	Mariuk	36	5	14	1	1	26	83
	Tanjunggrasa	23	23	5	0	0	2	53
	Wanajaya	22	6	3	0	1	28	60
Total		324	131	92	6	5	232	790
Percentage		41,0%	16,6%	11,6%	0,8%	0,6%	29,4%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description :

1. Graduate from Elementary/MI/Equivalent.
2. Graduate from Junior High School/MTS/Equivalent.
3. Graduate from High School/MA/Equivalent.
4. Graduate from Academy (D1/D2/D3)
5. Graduate from D4/Bachelor (S1).
6. Do not go to School/Not Graduate from Elementary School.

5.4.7. Household Head Physical Condition

A. Land Owner

Most of the affected heads of household physical condition iare normal, there are only 6 (0,4%) Household Head with special needs. Detailed information can be seen in Table 5-27.

Table 5-27. Land Owner Household Head Physical Condition in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Physical Condition		Total
Sub-district	Village	Normal	Special needs	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	161	0	161
	Pasirmuncang	29	0	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	42	0	42
	Sawangan	230	0	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	88	2	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	78	0	78
	Rancahilir	82	0	82
	Rancasari	11	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	23	0	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	78	0	78
	Pasirbungur	71	1	72
	Rancamahi	12	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	127	0	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	19	0	19
	Kertajaya	85	1	86
	Mariuk	49	0	49
	Tanjunggrasa	74	2	76
	Wanajaya	35	0	35
Total		1487	6	1359
Percentage		99,6%	0,4%	100,00%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenants

Meanwhile, the land tenants, based on the survey results and interviews with them, it is known that 98.5% have normal physical conditions and 1.5% have physical special needs.

Table 5-28. Tenants Household Head Physical Condition in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Physical Condition		Total
Sub-district	Village	Special needs	Normal	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	13	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	16	16
	Pasirmuncang	2	17	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	1	10	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	8	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	13	13
	Rancahilir	0	6	6
	Rancasari	0	8	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	2	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	30	30
	Pasirbungur	0	47	47
	Rancamahi	0	18	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	29	29

Location		Physical Condition		Total
Sub-district	Village	Special needs	Normal	
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	3	3
	Kertajaya	2	59	61
	Mariuk	0	10	10
	Tanjungrasa	0	43	43
	Wanajaya	0	7	7
Total		5	339	344
Percentage		1,5%	98,5%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Likewise, worker on land affected by Patimban access toll road development plan, all of them (100%) also have a normal physical condition.

Table 5-29. Tenants Household Head Physical Condition in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Physical Condition	Total
Sub-district	Village	Normal	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	33	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	54	54
	Pasirmuncang	20	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	9
	Sawangan	15	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	70	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	60	60
	Ranchahilir	73	73
	Rancasari	5	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	19	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	52	52
	Pasirbungur	25	25
	Rancamahi	7	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	79	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	16	16
	Kertajaya	57	57
	Mariuk	83	83
	Tanjungrasa	53	53
	Wanajaya	60	60
Total		790	790
Percentage		100,0%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.4.8. Household Head Livelihood

A. Land Owner

Based on the socio-economic survey results to the Affected People, the Household Head main livelihoods affected by the project are in agriculture, plantations, civil servants, employees,

business owners, factory worker, and breeders. In addition, some heads of household and family members have side jobs as paddlers, stall or shop owners, agricultural worker, and drivers. For the main occupation, agriculture by cultivating paddy fields and plantations are the common livelihood of the Affected People, there is 64.2%, there are also the Affected People who are Not working/Looking for Work, they are 15 people 1.1%. The complete Household Head works description can be seen in Table 5-30.

Table 5-30. Landowner Household Head Occupation in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Main Occupation						Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	45	9	0	2	0	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	44	45	37	15	14	6	161
	Pasirmuncang	26	1	1	0	1	0	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	15	15	6	4	2	0	42
	Sawangan	108	39	16	27	34	6	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	66	11	5	6	2	0	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	51	14	4	3	6	0	78
	Rancahilir	55	8	8	4	7	0	82
	Rancasari	9	1	1	0	0	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	14	5	0	2	2	0	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	41	12	1	7	17	0	78
	Pasirbungur	49	10	4	5	4	0	72
	Rancamahi	3	1	2	2	4	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	123	0	0	1	3	0	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	14	0	0	0	4	1	19
	Kertajaya	77	2	0	2	3	2	86
	Mariuk	43	1	0	1	4	0	49
	Tanjungrasa	56	11	2	3	4	0	76
	Wanajaya	31	0	0	0	4	0	35
Total		872	185	87	84	116	15	1359
Percentage		64.2%	13.6%	6.4%	6.2%	8.5%	1.1%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Agricultural Land Owner/Plantation | 5. Other |
| 2. Business Owner/Merchant | 6. Not working/Looking for Work |
| 3. Worker | |
| 4. Employee | |

B. Tenant

Like landowners, apart from working on agricultural land, some tenants also have other business activities to support their economies, such as self-employment and others. Based on the survey results, tenants who only work on the land as their income source are 23.5%, while tenants who have other businesses such as business owners or trade are 41.6%. Some of the business activities or work carried out by tenants other than working on rice fields or plantations can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-31. Tenants Household Head Occupation in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Main Occupation						Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	7	0	2	0	3	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	4	11	0	1	0	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	3	12	1	1	1	1	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	4	5	0	0	1	1	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	2	3	0	0	1	2	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	6	6	1	0	0	0	13
	Rancahilir	3	2	0	0	1	0	6
	Rancasari	1	2	0	3	1	1	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	10	9	2	0	2	7	30
	Pasirbungur	17	20	1	3	3	3	47
	Rancamahi	3	3	0	2	0	10	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	7	11	0	2	0	9	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
	Kertajaya	4	13	0	36	5	3	61
	Mariuk	1	8	1	0	0	0	10
	Tanjunggrasa	13	24	0	2	4	0	43
	Wanajaya	1	4	1	0	1	0	7
Total		81	143	7	53	20	40	344
Percentage		23,5%	41,6%	2,0%	15,4%	5,8%	11,6%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Agricultural Landowner/plantation | 4. Employee |
| 2. Business Owner/Merchant | 5. Other |
| 3. Worker | 6. Not working/Looking for work |

C. Worker

Meanwhile, at the worker's level on the land affected by the project, it is known that 92.0% of their income only comes from their work as Workers or worker in the project-affected area. Meanwhile, worker who have a side business as traders are 2.2%, collectors or middlemen are 0.5% and agricultural landowners are 5.3%.

Table 5-32. Worker Household Head Occupation in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Main Occupation				Total
Sub-district	Village	Land Owner Agricultural/ plantation	Agricultural worker/ Plantation Worker	Business owner/ Merchant	Collector/ Middleman	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	31	1	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	4	50	0	0	54
	Pasirmuncang	1	19	0	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	1	8	0	0	9
	Sawangan	4	11	0	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	4	65	1	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	56	1	1	60
	Rancahilir	2	71	0	0	73
	Rancasari	0	5	0	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	19	0	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	2	48	0	2	52

Location		Main Occupation				Total
Sub-district	Village	Land Owner Agricultural/ plantation	Agricultural worker/ Plantation Worker	Business owner/ Merchant	Collector/ Middleman	
	Pasirbungur	1	24	0	0	25
	Rancamahi	1	6	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	71	8	0	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	14	0	0	16
	Kertajaya	6	50	1	0	57
	Mariuk	3	77	2	1	83
	Tanjunggrasa	4	48	1	0	53
	Wanajaya	4	54	2	0	60
Total		42	727	17	4	790
Percentage		5,3%	92,0%	2,2%	0,5%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.4.9. Family Members' Livelihoods

A. Land Owner

In addition to the Household Head, the affected household by the project is also greatly assisted by the other working family members' income. Based on the field survey results, the livelihood sources run by family members are agriculture, plantations, agricultural worker, factory worker, employees, civil servants, and entrepreneurs.

B. Tenants

Alike with the landowners affected by Patimban access toll road project plan, the income or their livelihood sources for the project affected people are also supported by their family members' income. The family income resources are entrepreneurs, factory worker, civil servants, and others.

C. Worker

The worker's conditions are almost the same, where the family role in helping the family economy is very helpful. Based on the survey results, the worker's family sources of income come from Worker, Trade, and others.

5.4.10. Number of People Living in the House

A. Land Owner

Family members who live with the Household Head house are varied. The range is from 1-10 people with an average of 4 people living in the Household Head house (38.2%). Complete information can be seen in table 5-33.

Table 5-33. Number of People Living with the Household Head House in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Number of People who live in the House (People)										Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	19	15	16	3	1	0	0	1	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	15	24	47	41	23	6	1	3	1	0	161
	Pasirmuncang	0	6	7	7	6	2	0	0	1	0	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	1	10	15	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	42
	Sawangan	21	42	55	67	28	12	5	0	0	0	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	2	8	12	59	4	5	0	0	0	0	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	17	15	26	11	5	0	1	1	0	78
	Rancahilir	7	18	10	38	5	4	0	0	0	0	82
	Rancasari	0	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	1	9	7	3	1	1	0	0	1	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	1	12	25	23	11	3	3	0	0	0	78
	Pasirbungur	2	30	13	17	6	2	2	0	0	0	72
	Rancamahi	0	0	0	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	7	46	35	21	11	3	2	2	0	0	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	3	4	5	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	19
	Kertajaya	4	23	32	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
	Mariuk	2	15	9	18	3	2	0	0	0	0	49
	Tanjungrasa	12	10	16	31	5	2	0	0	0	0	76
	Wanajaya	2	8	10	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	35
Total		82	302	331	433	130	53	15	8	4	1	1359
Percentage		6.0%	22.2%	24.4%	31.9%	9.6%	3.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

The average number of people living in the tenants' house of the Affected people ranges from 1-4 people, there are 74.4%, while the number of people living in 1 family between 5 -9 people there is 25.6%. Detailed information, can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-34. Tenants Number of People Living with the Household Head House in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Number of People who live in the house								Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	2	2	3	4	1	0	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	2	2	7	3	2	0	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	0	2	3	4	4	3	1	2	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	0	2	3	3	2	1	0	0	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	2	3	2	1	3	0	1	13
	Rancahilir	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	6
	Rancasari	0	1	2	1	3	0	1	0	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	2	8	11	6	1	2	0	30
	Pasirbungur	0	0	17	18	7	1	2	2	47

Location		Number of People who live in the house								Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rancamahi	0	1	6	10	0	1	0	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	4	3	5	12	5	0	0	0	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
	Kertajaya	4	8	10	22	9	4	1	3	61
	Mariuk	1	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	10
	Tanjungrasa	0	9	14	17	0	1	0	2	43
	Wanajaya	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	7
Total		12	41	82	121	50	20	8	10	344
Percentage		3,5%	11,9%	23,8%	35,2%	14,5%	5,8%	2,3%	2,9%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Likewise, with the worker, the number of family members living in one house, ranging from 1-4 people 80%, while the number of family members 1-9 people or more are 20%. Complete details information can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-35. Worker Number of People Living with the Household Head House in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Number of people who live in the house (People)									Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	2	5	9	13	3	0	0	1	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	3	18	13	8	7	4	1	0	54
	Pasirmuncang	0	2	8	7	2	0	1	0	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	9
	Sawangan	1	3	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	3	19	23	17	4	3	1	0	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	5	19	15	15	1	3	0	1	60
	Ranchahilir	1	14	20	22	11	4	1	0	0	73
	Rancasari	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	4	3	10	2	0	0	0	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	2	1	23	16	7	2	0	1	0	52
	Pasirbungur	0	2	7	11	3	1	1	0	0	25
	Rancamahi	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	3	11	17	24	14	9	0	0	1	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	3	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	16
	Kertajaya	1	10	19	19	7	0	1	0	0	57
	Mariuk	4	8	30	31	6	2	2	0	0	83
	Tanjungrasa	4	9	18	15	5	0	1	1	0	53
	Wanajaya	2	10	14	21	12	1	0	0	0	60
Total		24	116	248	243	104	34	15	4	2	790
Percentage		3,0%	14,7%	31,4%	30,8%	13,2%	4,3%	1,9%	0,5%	0,3%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, January 2021

5.4.11. Number of Family Living in the Household Head House

A. Land Owner

Some family members who live in the Household Head house already have their own family, sometimes Household Head house is occupied by several Families. The average family who lives in the Household Head house are 1-3 Families. Complete information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-36. Land Owner Number of Family Living in the Household Head

Location		Total Family who live in the House (Family)				Total (Family)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	35	15	3	3	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	80	32	24	25	161
	Pasirmuncang	22	5	2	0	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	19	17	4	2	42
	Sawangan	151	47	19	13	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	27	50	6	7	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	51	19	5	3	78
	Rancahilir	63	18	1	0	82
	Rancasari	11	0	0	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	17	3	2	1	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	42	29	2	5	78
	Pasirbungur	66	4	2	0	72
	Rancamahi	6	6	0	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	1	0	2	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	70	12	28	17	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	12	7	0	0	19
	Kertajaya	29	21	18	18	86
	Mariuk	39	9	0	1	49
	Tanjunggrasa	62	10	4	0	76
	Wanjaya	32	3	0	0	35
Total		834	308	120	97	1359
Percentage		61.4%	22.7%	8.8%	7.1%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

The number of Families living in the tenants' houses ranges from 1 – 2 Families. Complete detailed information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-37. Tenant Number of Family Living in the Household Head House

Location		Total Tenant Family who live in the House (Family)		Total (Family)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	12	1	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	16	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	13	6	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	10	1	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	8

Location		Total Tenant Family who live in the House (Family)		Total (Family)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	
Pamanukan	Bongas	11	2	13
	Rancahilir	6	0	6
	Rancasari	8	0	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	1	1	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	23	7	30
	Pasirbungur	41	6	47
	Rancamahi	18	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	26	3	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	3
	Kertajaya	49	12	61
	Mariuk	9	1	10
	Tanjunggrasa	40	3	43
	Wanjaya	7	0	7
Total		301	43	344
Percentage		87,5%	12,5%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

The number of Families living together with the worker's family, consist of one family is 88.5%, 2 Families are 8.7%, 3 Families are 2.8%. Complete information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-38. Worker Number of Family Living in the Household Head House

Location		Total Workers Family who live in the House (Family)			Total (Family)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	25	4	4	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	48	5	1	54
	Pasirmuncang	19	0	1	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	4	4	1	9
	Sawangan	14	1	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	50	12	8	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	48	11	1	60
	Rancahilir	69	3	1	73
	Rancasari	5	0	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	19	0	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	49	2	1	52
	Pasirbungur	21	4	0	25
	Rancamahi	7	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	69	9	1	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	16	0	0	16
	Kertajaya	52	4	1	57
	Mariuk	80	3	0	83
	Tanjunggrasa	45	6	2	53
	Wanjaya	59	1	0	60
Total		699	69	22	790
Percentage		88,5%	8,7%	2,8%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.5. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AFFECTED IN PATIMBAN ACCESS TOLL ROAD AREA

5.5.1. Number of Working Family Members

A. Land Owner

Some family members who live with the Household Head already have a job, based on the survey results the number of family members who work in one house ranges from 1-3 people, complete information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-39. Land Owner Number of Working Family Members

Location		Total Working Family Members (People)			Total (People)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	55	1	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	159	2	0	161
	Pasirmuncang	27	1	1	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	41	1	0	42
	Sawangan	224	4	2	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	86	3	1	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	77	1	0	78
	Rancahilir	81	0	1	82
	Rancasari	11	0	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	22	1	0	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	74	3	1	78
	Pasirbungur	70	1	1	72
	Rancamahi	12	0	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	0	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	124	2	1	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	18	1	0	19
	Kertajaya	84	1	1	86
	Mariuk	48	1	0	49
	Tanjunggrasa	74	1	1	76
	Wanajaya	34	1	0	35
Total		1319	27	13	1359
Percentage		97.1%	2.0%	1.0%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenants

Based on the survey results of land Tenant affected by Patimban access toll road development plan, some of their family members already have jobs. The average family members who work in one tenant's family are 1-2 people, there is 87.5%. Meanwhile, family members who work more than 3 people are 14.5%. Complete information regarding the number of worker who work in the family can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-40. Tenant Number of Working Family Members

Location		Total Working Family Members (People)					Total (People)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	10	2	1	0	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	9	5	1	1	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	8	7	1	3	0	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	7	3	1	0	0	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	3	4	1	0	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	5	6	2	0	0	13
	Rancahilir	5	1	0	0	0	6
	Rancasari	5	2	1	0	0	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	1	1	0	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	12	9	7	1	1	30
	Pasirbungur	11	21	11	4	0	47
	Rancamahi	13	5	0	0	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	25	3	0	1	0	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	1	0	0	0	3
	Kertajaya	47	11	3	0	0	61
	Mariuk	9	0	1	0	0	10
	Tanjunggrasa	37	5	1	0	0	43
	Wanajaya	5	1	1	0	0	7
Total		214	87	32	10	1	344
Percentage		62,2%	25,3%	9,3%	2,9%	0,3%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Likewise, with the family of worker, some of their family members are already working to help the family income. The average number of member who works in the worker's family in Patimban access toll road project plan is 1-3 people, there is 98.2%. Complete information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-41. Worker Number of Working Family Members

Location		Total Working Family Members (People)					Total (People)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	20	11	2	0	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	29	13	6	4	2	54
	Pasirmuncang	14	5	1	0	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	1	8	0	0	0	9
	Sawangan	9	6	0	0	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	53	15	2	0	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	34	16	7	3	0	60
	Rancahilir	62	9	1	1	0	73
	Rancasari	4	1	0	0	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	18	1	0	0	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	38	12	2	0	0	52
	Pasirbungur	20	4	1	0	0	25
	Rancamahi	3	3	1	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	58	17	2	1	1	79

Location		Total Working Family Members (People)					Total (People)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	13	2	1	0	0	16
	Kertajaya	50	4	3	0	0	57
	Mariuk	69	11	2	1	0	83
	Tanjunggrasa	46	4	3	0	0	53
	Wanajaya	39	17	3	1	0	60
Total		580	159	37	11	3	790
Percentage		73,4%	20,1%	4,7%	1,4%	0,4%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.5.2. Help from Other Parties to the Household Head

A. Land Owner

Assistance from other parties is the assistance that can help or become a source of livelihood for the land owners' households. The types of assistance consist of government assistance and assistance from family members living in other locations (not the same house) as well as other types of assistance. Based on the survey results, 96.1 percent of land owners stated that they did not receive assistance either in the form of government programs or from other parties/families and only 3.9 percent received assistance from the government or other parties/families. Complete information can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-42. Land Owner Assistance Received from Other Parties/Family

Location		Assistance Received from Other Parties/Family *		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	None	Obtain	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	54	2	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	136	25	161
	Pasirmuncang	27	2	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	42	0	42
	Sawangan	223	7	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	90	0	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	78	0	78
	Rancahilir	80	2	82
	Rancasari	11	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	23	0	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	75	3	78
	Pasirbungur	64	8	72
	Rancamahi	12	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	126	1	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	19	0	19
	Kertajaya	85	1	86
	Mariuk	49	0	49
	Tanjunggrasa	75	1	76
	Wanajaya	34	1	35
Total		1306	53	1359
Percentage		96.1%	3.9%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-43. Frequency of Assistance Received by Land Owners

Location		Assistance Frequency				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Once a Month	Once in two Months	Once in 3 Months	Once in 4 Months	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	0	1	0	2
Cikaum	Mekarsari	20	4	1	0	25
	Pasirmuncang	2	0	0	0	2
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawangan	6	1	0	0	7
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	0	0	0	0
	Rancahilir	2	0	0	0	2
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	3	0	0	0	3
	Pasirbungur	5	2	1	0	8
	Rancamahi	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	1	0	0	0	1
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	0	0	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	0	0	0	1	1
	Mariuk	0	0	0	0	0
	Tanjunggrasa	1	0	0	0	1
	Wanjaya	0	0	1	0	1
Total		41	7	4	1	53
Percentage		77.4%	13.2%	5.7%	1.9%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-44. Amount of Assistance Per Frequency Received by Land Owner

Location		Assistance per Frequency Amount		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	100.000 - 500.000	> 500.000	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	1	2
Cikaum	Mekarsari	20	5	25
	Pasirmuncang	2	0	2
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	0	0
	Sawangan	6	1	7
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	0	0
	Rancahilir	2	0	2
	Rancasari	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	3	0	3
	Pasirbungur	6	2	8
	Rancamahi	0	0	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	1	0	1
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	0	0	1
	Mariuk	0	0	0
	Tanjunggrasa	1	0	1
	Wanjaya	0	0	1

Location		Assistance per Frequency Amount		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	100.000 - 500.000	> 500.000	
Total		42	9	53
Percentage		83.0%	17.0%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-45. Assistance Received from the Government in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan

Location		Direct Cash Assistance		Total
Sub-district	Village	Receive	Not Received	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	2	54	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	8	153	161
	Pasirmuncang	2	27	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	7	35	42
	Sawangan	25	205	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	90	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	78	78
	Rancahilir	4	78	82
	Rancasari	0	11	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	23	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	78	78
	Pasirbungur	8	64	72
	Rancamahi	0	12	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	3	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	11	116	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	3	16	19
	Kertajaya	5	81	86
	Mariuk	2	47	49
	Tanjunggrasa	1	75	76
	Wanajaya	1	34	35
Total		79	1280	1359
Percentage		5.8%	94.2%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Assistance types received from the government are in the form of direct cash assistance (BLT) which is given every three months with the amount of Rp. 300,000.00 per Household Head and only a small part of the affected people received the assistance, they are 5.8%.

B. Tenant

The assistance received by the Tenant comes from other parties (not family members) and government assistance consists of direct cash assistance and assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs in the form of assistance for the Family Hope Program (PKH).

Not all Tenant is getting assistance from other parties or the government. Based on the survey results, the number of Tenant who received assistance is as follows:

- Assistance from other parties 5.2%
- Direct Cash Assistance 7.6%
- PKH assistance 2.9%

Complete information can be seen in the following table:

Table 5-46. Assistance Received by Tenant from Other Parties/Family

Location		Assistance from Other Parties		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Receive	Not received	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	13	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	5	11	16
	Pasirmuncang	3	16	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	2	9	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	8	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	11	13
	Rancahilir	0	6	6
	Rancasari	1	7	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	2	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	1	29	30
	Pasirbungur	0	47	47
	Rancamahi	0	18	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	1	28	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	3	3
	Kertajaya	1	60	61
	Mariuk	0	10	10
	Tanjungrasa	2	41	43
	Wanajaya	0	7	7
Total		18	326	344
Percentage		5,2%	94,8%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-47. Direct Cash Assistance received by Tenant

Location		Direct Cash Assistance		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Receive	Not Received	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	2	11	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	2	14	16
	Pasirmuncang	3	16	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	3	8	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	8	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	3	10	13
	Rancahilir	0	6	6
	Rancasari	1	7	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	2	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	2	28	30
	Pasirbungur	2	45	47
	Rancamahi	1	17	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	1	28	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	3	3
	Kertajaya	5	56	61
	Mariuk	0	10	10
	Tanjungrasa	0	43	43

Location		Direct Cash Assistance		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Receive	Not Received	
	Wanajaya	1	6	7
Total		26	318	344
Percentage		7,6%	92,4%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-48. Family Hope Program Assistance received by Tenant

Location		Family Hope Assistance		Total
Sub-district	Village	Receive	Not Received	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	12	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	1	15	16
	Pasirmuncang	1	18	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	2	9	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	8	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	13	13
	Rancahilir	1	5	6
	Rancasari	1	7	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	2	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	2	28	30
	Pasirbungur	0	47	47
	Rancamahi	0	18	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	29	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	3	3
	Kertajaya	1	60	61
	Mariuk	0	10	10
	Tanjungrasa	0	43	43
	Wanajaya	0	7	7
Total		10	334	344
Percentage		2,9%	97,1%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Assistance frequency received by the tenant from each type of assistance is quite diverse, starting from monthly to quarterly (every four months).

- Assistance from other parties, 22.2% of Tenant received monthly assistance, 16.7% of bi-monthly assistance (in two months), 11.1% per three months assistance, and 11.1% quarterly assistance. %.
- Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) is given every month.
- The frequency of PKH assistance is 60% every month, 10% every two months, and 30% of PKH assistance every three months.

Complete detailed information can be seen in the following table:

Table 5-49. Frequency of Assistance Received by Tenant

Location		Frequency of Assistance Received					
		Assistance from Other Parties				BLT	PKH
Sub-district	Village	Every month	Every 2 month	Every 3 month	Every 4 month	Every month	Every month
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	1	0	0	2	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	0	1	0	2	2
	Pasirmuncang	2	0	0	0	3	1
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	2	0	0	0	3	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	1	0	0	3	1
	Rancahilir	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	1	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	0	0	2	1
	Pasirbungur	0	0	1	0	2	0
	Rancamahi	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	1	0	0	1	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	0	0	0	2	5	1
	Mariuk	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Tanjunggrasa	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total		4	3	2	2	26	10
Percentage		22,2%	16,7%	11,1%	11,1%	100%	100%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

The value of the assistance received also varied, both assistance from other parties and the government. The average assistance received by Tenant from the three types of assistance is:

- Assistance with a value of Rp. 100,000, - up to Rp. 500,000, - as much as 72,2 %.
- Assistance above Rp. 500,000 to Rp. 1,000,000, - as much as 24,1 %.
- Assistance with a value above Rp. 1,000,000, - as much as 3,7 %.

Table 5-50. Average Monthly Assistance Value of All Assistance

Sub-district	Village	Average Monthly Assistance Value of All Assistance			Total (HH)
		< Rp. 500.000,-	500.000 - 1.000.000	> Rp. 1.000.000,-	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	3	0	0	3
Cikaum	Mekarsari	6	1	0	7
	Pasirmuncang	3	1	1	5
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	0	2	1	3
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	1	0	0	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	3	2	0	5
	Rancahilir	1	0	0	1
	Rancasari	0	1	0	1
Patokbesi	Rancabango	0	0	0	0

Sub-district	Village	Average Monthly Assistance Value of All Assistance			Total (HH)
		< Rp. 500.000,-	500.000 - 1.000.000	> Rp. 1.000.000,-	
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	6	1	0	7
	Pasirbungur	3	0	0	3
	Rancamahi	1	0	0	1
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	1	1	0	2
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	8	2	0	10
	Mariuk	1	0	0	1
	Tanjunggrasa	0	2	0	2
	Wanajaya	2	0	0	2
Total		39	13	2	54
Percentage		72.2%	24.1%	3.7%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Assistance from other parties for workers is assistance that can help or become a source of livelihood for the workers' households. The assistance types consist of government assistance and assistance from family members who live in other locations (not in the same house) as well as other assistance. Based on the survey results of assistance obtained by workers, both in the form of government assistance and other assistance, 95.1 percent of the workforce stated that they did not receive assistance and only 4.9 percent stated they had received assistance from the government or from other parties/families. Complete information related to assistance obtained by workers can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-51. Assistance Received by the worker from Other Parties/Family

Location		Assistance Received from other Parties/Family *		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Receive	Not Received	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	33	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	6	48	54
	Pasirmuncang	1	19	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	1	8	9
	Sawangan	1	14	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	1	69	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	58	60
	Rancahilir	10	63	73
	Rancasari	1	4	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	1	18	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	1	51	52
	Pasirbungur	0	25	25
	Rancamahi	2	5	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	6	73	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	13	16
	Kertajaya	0	57	57
	Mariuk	1	82	83
	Tanjunggrasa	0	53	53

Location		Assistance Received from other Parties/Family *		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Receive	Not Received	
	Wanajaya	2	58	60
Total		39	751	790
Percentage		4,9%	95,1%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-52. Frequency in Receiving Assistance from Other Parties/Family

Location		Frequency in Receiving Assistance				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	
Cikaum	Mekarsari	2	2	2	0	6
	Pasirmuncang	0	0	0	1	1
Cipendeuy	Kosar	1	0	0	0	1
	Sawangan	1	0	0	0	1
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0	1	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	1	0	0	2
	Rancahilir	4	5	1	0	10
	Rancasari	1	0	0	0	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	1	0	0	1
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	1	0	0	0	1
	Rancamahi	2	0	0	0	2
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	5	0	1	0	6
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	1	0	0	3
	Mariuk	1	0	0	0	1
	Wanajaya	2	0	0	0	2
Total		23	10	4	2	39
Percentage		59,0%	25,6%	10,3%	5,1%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-53. Assistance Amount Received from Other Parties/Family per Frequency

Location		Assistance Amount per Frequency (IDR)											Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	50.000	90.000	100.000	150.000	200.000	300.000	500.000	600.000	1.000.000	1.200.000	2.000.000	
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	6
	Pasirmuncang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sawangan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Rancahilir	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
	Rancasari	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rancamahi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	6
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Mariuk	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Wanajaya	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total		9	2	1	0	9	6	3	4	1	1	2	39
Percentage		23,1%	5,1%	2,6%	0,0%	23,1%	15,4%	7,7%	10,3%	2,6%	2,6%	5,1%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-54. Worker Direct Cash Assistance from the Government

Location		Direct Cash Assistance		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Receive	Not Received	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	8	25	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	6	48	54
	Pasirmuncang	1	19	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	9	9
	Sawangan	0	15	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	12	58	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	4	56	60
	Rancahilir	5	68	73
	Rancasari	1	4	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	3	16	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	3	49	52
	Pasirbungur	2	23	25
	Rancamahi	2	5	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	18	61	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	13	16
	Kertajaya	1	56	57
	Mariuk	23	60	83
	Tanjungrasa	0	53	53
	Wanjaya	20	40	60
Total		112	678	790
Percentage		14,2%	85,8%	100%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-55. Worker Family Hope Program Assistance

Location		Family Hope Program Assistance (PKH)		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Receive	Not Received	
Ciasem	Jatibaru		33	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	11	43	54
	Pasirmuncang	0	20	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	9	9
	Sawangan	2	13	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar		70	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	59	60
	Rancahilir	3	70	73
	Rancasari	0	5	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango		19	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	2	50	52
	Pasirbungur	0	25	25
	Rancamahi	1	6	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	3	76	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	16	16
	Kertajaya	1	56	57
	Mariuk	3	80	83
	Tanjungrasa	0	53	53
	Wanjaya	2	58	60
Total		29	761	790
Percentage		3,7%	96,3%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.5.3. Affected Household Income

A. Land Owner

The affected household income is the Household Head and family members total income. Based on the field survey results, the Household average income affected by the project is Rp. 2,000,000 to Rp. 4,000,000 (46.64%). The affected households income description can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-56. Land Owner Affected Household Income

Location		Income Per Month (Rp.)						Total (HH)
Sub-District	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	39	5	0	10	2	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	40	77	14	12	9	9	161
	Pasirmuncang	3	3	7	8	3	5	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	6	19	7	8	1	1	42
	Sawangan	36	82	59	14	18	21	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	11	34	13	10	11	11	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	9	32	12	7	7	11	78
	Ranchilir	9	51	8	3	3	8	82
	Rancasari	4	6	1	0	0	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	7	4	4	4	4	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	6	21	22	9	7	13	78
	Pasirbungur	7	32	17	6	3	7	72
	Rancamahi	0	7	2	1	0	2	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	11	50	33	15	5	13	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	5	9	2	0	0	3	19
	Kertajaya	5	22	22	8	10	19	86
	Mariuk	2	19	9	5	5	9	49
	Tanjunggrasa	8	33	12	9	5	9	76
	Wanjaya	1	12	7	1	2	12	35
Total		163	556	256	120	103	161	1359
Percentage		12.0%	40.9%	18.8%	8.8%	7.6%	11.8%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Note:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ≤ Rp. 2,000,000 | 4. >Rp. 6,000,000 – Rp. 8,000,000 |
| 2. >Rp. 2,000,000 – Rp. 4,000,000 | 5. >Rp. 8,000,000 – Rp. 10,000,000 |
| 3. >Rp. 4,000,000 – Rp. 6,000,000 | 6. >Rp. 10,000,000 |

B. Tenant

The average family income of cultivators is in the range of Rp. 2,000,000, - to Rp. 4,000,000 by 39.5%, family income < Rp. 2.000.000,- of 20.6% and income above Rp. 4,000,000, - up to Rp. 6,000,000, - by 16.0%. For clearer information regarding the amount of income of the family of cultivators each month, see the following table.

Table 5-57. Tenant Affected Household Income per Month

Location		Income Per Month (Rp.)						Total (HH)
Sub-District	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	6	5	1	1	0	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	4	4	4	1	0	3	16
	Pasirmuncang	2	7	4	2	0	4	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	2	6	0	1	1	1	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	2	1	3	1	1	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	3	5	1	3	0	1	13
	Rancahilir	0	3	3	0	0	0	6
	Rancasari	0	2	0	1	2	3	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	3	10	8	5	3	1	30
	Pasirbungur	2	17	12	12	2	2	47
	Rancamahi	3	10	4	1	0	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	10	14	5	0	0	0	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
	Kertajaya	14	21	4	3	8	11	61
	Mariuk	1	7	1	0	1	0	10
	Tanjunggrasa	15	19	4	2	2	1	43
	Wanjaya	3	2	1	1	0	0	7
Total		71	136	55	34	20	28	344
Percentage		20,6%	39,5%	16,0%	9,9%	5,8%	8,1%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Note:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ≤ Rp. 2,000,000 | 4. >Rp. 6,000,000 – Rp. 8,000,000 |
| 2. >Rp. 2,000,000 – Rp. 4,000,000 | 5. >Rp. 8,000,000 – Rp. 10,000,000 |
| 3. >Rp. 4,000,000 – Rp. 6,000,000 | 6. >Rp. 10,000,000 |

C. Worker

For the family income of workers, an average of Rp. 2,000,000, - to Rp. 4,000,000 by 52.3%, family income < Rp. 2,000,000,- of 27.5% and income above Rp. 4,000,000, - up to Rp. 6,000,000, - by 13.5%. For more information on the range of labor income, see the following table.

Table 5-58. Worker Affected Household Income Per Month

Location		Income Per Month (Rp.)						Total (HH)
Sub-District	Sub-District	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	7	15	7	3	1	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	12	21	12	8	0	1	54
	Pasirmuncang	6	9	4	1	0	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	2	4	1	1	1	0	9
	Sawangan	4	7	3	1	0	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	31	33	2	2	1	1	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	8	33	15	1	0	3	60
	Rancahilir	19	49	3	0	1	1	73
	Rancasari	0	4	0	1	0	0	5

Location		Income Per Month (Rp.)						Total (HH)
Sub-District	Sub-District	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	12	5	2	0	0	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	8	31	9	4	0	0	52
	Pasirbungur	9	13	1	2	0	0	25
	Rancamahi	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	25	34	16	2	1	1	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	9	6	1	0	0	0	16
	Kertajaya	9	38	4	3	2	1	57
	Mariuk	18	51	10	2	2	0	83
	Tanjungrasa	23	24	6	0	0	0	53
	Wanajaya	10	35	10	4	0	1	60
Total		217	413	107	35	9	9	790
Percentage		27,5%	52,3%	13,5%	4,4%	1,1%	1,1%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Note:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ≤ Rp. 2,000,000 | 4. >Rp. 6,000,000 – Rp. 8,000,000 |
| 2. >Rp. 2,000,000 – Rp. 4,000,000 | 5. >Rp. 8,000,000 – Rp. 10,000,000 |
| 3. >Rp. 4,000,000 – Rp. 6,000,000 | 6. >Rp. 10,000,000 |

5.5.4. Income Allocation for Savings

A. Land Owner

In managing family finances, most of the Affected People cannot allocate their expenses as savings or deposits because the family's financial condition does not enough, but some Affected People can allocate some of their income as saving. Based on the socio-economic survey results to the Affected People, the number of Affected People who have saved from their monthly income is 22.7%, while the Affected People who cannot save are 77.3%. The saving habits description can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-59. Land Owner Income Allocation for Savings

Location		Saving Habits		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Not saving	Saving Money	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	51	5	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	129	32	161
	Pasirmuncang	1	28	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	36	6	42
	Sawangan	188	42	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	78	12	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	68	10	78
	Rancahilir	72	10	82
	Rancasari	11	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	22	1	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	45	33	78
	Pasirbungur	56	16	72

Location		Saving Habits		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Not saving	Saving Money	
	Rancamahi	12	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	110	17	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	16	3	19
	Kertajaya	61	25	86
	Mariuk	27	22	49
	Tanjunggrasa	46	30	76
	Wanjaya	19	16	35
Total		1051	308	1359
Percentage		77.3%	22.7%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

Although not all land Tenant able to allocate their income for saving, some Tenant can allocate their income for saving. The number of Tenants who can allocate their income every month to save is 14.8%. Meanwhile, Tenants who cannot allocate their monthly income is 85.2%. Complete detailed information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-60. Tenant Income Allocation for Savings

Location		Saving Habits		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Not Saving	Saving	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	12	1	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	12	4	16
	Pasirmuncang	18	1	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	10	1	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	8	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	10	3	13
	Rancahilir	3	3	6
	Rancasari	7	1	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	-1	3	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	23	7	30
	Pasirbungur	44	3	47
	Rancamahi	18	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	26	3	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	3
	Kertajaya	57	4	61
	Mariuk	7	3	10
	Tanjunggrasa	41	2	43
	Wanjaya	2	5	7
Total		293	51	344
Percentage		85,2%	14,8%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Like Tenant, not all Worker can allocate their monthly income as savings. The number of worker who have not been able to allocate their income for saving is 72.2%, and Worker who can save is 27.8%.

Table 5-61. Worker Income Allocation for Savings

Location		Saving Habits		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Not Saving	Saving	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	29	4	29
Cikaum	Mekarsari	35	19	35
	Pasirmuncang	14	6	14
Cipendeuy	Kosar	6	3	6
	Sawangan	10	5	10
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	61	9	61
Pamanukan	Bongas	42	18	42
	Rancahilir	51	22	51
	Rancasari	3	2	3
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	17	2	17
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	34	18	34
	Pasirbungur	17	8	17
	Rancamahi	6	1	6
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	59	20	59
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	15	1	15
	Kertajaya	46	11	46
	Mariuk	59	24	59
	Tanjungrasa	28	25	28
	Wanjaya	38	22	38
Total		570	220	790
Percentage		72,2%	27,8%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.5.5. Affected Household Monthly Consumption

A. Land Owner

Based on the survey results conducted to the affected households by the project, there are 7 consumption types needed every month, they are food, clothing, health, home care, education, communication and transportation, and savings. From 7 consumption needs, most of the Affected People use their income for food consumption needs, which is 55.3%, while the smallest monthly expenditure is on savings needs. Complete description of the monthly consumption expenditure can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-62. Landowner Household Monthly Consumption

Location		Monthly Household Consumption (Percentage)						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ciasem	Jatibaru	52.47%	9.79%	6.61%	5.07%	8.47%	14.73%	2.86%
Cikaum	Mekarsari	56.23%	8.17%	9.55%	7.13%	4.59%	10.63%	3.70%
	Pasirmuncang	63.62%	3.97%	9.31%	5.07%	4.76%	8.97%	4.31%
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	47.14%	10.05%	9.64%	6.43%	8.21%	8.34%	5.66%
	Sawangan	55.43%	9.25%	8.25%	6.39%	7.13%	8.83%	5.13%
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	53.39%	9.50%	9.56%	9.44%	5.02%	9.22%	0.67%
Pamanukan	Bongas	52.69%	7.65%	9.97%	7.62%	7.88%	9.31%	4.87%
	Rancahilir	62.26%	6.46%	9.27%	7.10%	2.48%	7.80%	4.63%
	Rancasari	71.82%	3.64%	8.18%	8.18%	0.00%	6.36%	1.82%
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	58.26%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	1.74%	10.00%	0.00%
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	56.67%	8.40%	5.96%	5.19%	7.99%	11.92%	3.87%
	Pasirbungur	58.33%	6.07%	8.33%	7.92%	6.32%	10.21%	2.81%
	Rancamahi	57.08%	7.50%	10.42%	7.21%	6.00%	10.92%	0.83%
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	56.67%	10.00%	10.00%	5.00%	3.33%	8.33%	6.67%
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	53.31%	7.51%	11.28%	6.38%	6.50%	11.30%	3.72%
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	57.11%	12.63%	10.37%	5.53%	8.16%	7.63%	2.26%
	Kertajaya	47.67%	9.42%	12.15%	9.94%	7.67%	9.13%	6.57%
	Mariuk	47.45%	6.71%	10.67%	7.18%	10.92%	9.31%	7.76%
	Tanjungrasa	54.93%	4.41%	9.66%	5.39%	9.61%	9.74%	6.26%
	Wanjaya	42.86%	7.71%	10.57%	8.57%	11.43%	11.00%	7.86%
Percentage		55.3%	7.9%	9.5%	7.0%	6.4%	9.7%	4.1%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Food | 5. Education |
| 2. Clothes | 6. Communication and transportation |
| 3. Health | 7. Saving |
| 4. Homecare | |

B. Tenant

Of all the expenditures of the Tenant family, the highest expenditure that is spent by tenants is used to meet the consumption needs 69%. Meanwhile, the smallest expenditure is the need for clothing 4.0%.

Table 5-63. Tenant Households Monthly Consumption

Location		Monthly Household Consumption (Percentage)						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ciasem	Jatibaru	77%	2%	2%	4%	6%	7%	2%
Cikaum	Mekarsari	52%	7%	5%	6%	10%	8%	13%
	Pasirmuncang	54%	5%	8%	6%	10%	13%	5%
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	54%	4%	5%	6%	12%	11%	9%
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	69%	2%	3%	5%	3%	5%	13%
Pamanukan	Bongas	55%	6%	7%	6%	12%	8%	8%
	Rancahilir	70%	3%	4%	4%	7%	6%	6%
	Rancasari	46%	3%	4%	6%	8%	11%	22%
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	55%	4%	6%	4%	9%	8%	15%
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	50%	2%	2%	3%	9%	13%	21%
	Pasirbungur	57%	3%	3%	4%	8%	10%	15%
	Rancamahi	68%	6%	5%	4%	6%	8%	3%
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	66%	5%	5%	4%	7%	8%	5%
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	53%	10%	11%	11%	7%	7%	2%
	Kertajaya	68%	4%	4%	4%	6%	5%	9%
	Mariuk	74%	3%	3%	6%	5%	7%	5%
	Tanjungrasa	70%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	9%
	Wanjaya	60%	3%	7%	3%	6%	7%	14%
Average		61%	4%	5%	5%	8%	8%	10%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Food | 5. Education |
| 2. Clothes | 6. Communication and transportation |
| 3. Health | 7. Saving |
| 4. Homecare | |

C. Worker

likewise the worker, their largest expenditure is used to meet consumption needs 69%. the smallest expenditure is used for family savings of 2%. Complete detailed information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-64. Worker Households Monthly Consumption

Location		Monthly Household Consumption (Percentage)						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ciasem	Jatibaru	75%	8%	6%	4%	4%	2%	1%
Cikaum	Mekarsari	72%	8%	3%	3%	6%	7%	1%
	Pasirmuncang	70%	12%	2%	1%	9%	4%	2%
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	65%	9%	5%	5%	7%	7%	2%
	Sawangan	68%	10%	6%	6%	5%	3%	2%
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	58%	12%	14%	5%	5%	5%	1%
Pamanukan	Bongas	67%	8%	9%	6%	4%	4%	2%
	Rancahilir	74%	8%	7%	4%	3%	2%	2%
	Rancasari	70%	5%	6%	6%	6%	5%	2%

Location		Monthly Household Consumption (Percentage)						
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	73%	6%	6%	3%	5%	6%	1%
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	68%	8%	6%	4%	6%	7%	1%
	Pasirbungur	70%	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%	2%
	Rancamahi	69%	6%	6%	6%	7%	5%	1%
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	70%	6%	6%	7%	6%	4%	1%
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	70%	7%	5%	7%	5%	5%	1%
	Kertajaya	77%	3%	4%	2%	7%	5%	2%
	Mariuk	65%	8%	8%	9%	4%	5%	1%
	Tanjungrasa	65%	12%	3%	6%	6%	7%	1%
	Wanajaya	72%	2%	3%	9%	7%	6%	1%
Average		69%	7%	6%	5%	6%	5%	2%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Food | 5. Education |
| 2. Clothes | 6. Communication and transportation |
| 3. Health | 7. Saving |
| 4. Homecare | |

5.5.6. Fuel for Cooking

A. Land Owner

Most of the Affected Households use LPG (96.12%) as fuel for cooking, although there is a small portion that uses wood as fuel, this is only temporary if there is LPG fuel scarcity or for special needs such as cooking for celebration activities. Complete detailed information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-65. Land Owner Use of Fuel for Cooking

Location		Fuel for Cooking (HH)					Total
Sub-district	Village	Electricity	Electricity and LPG	LPG (Gas)	LPG and Firewood	Firewood	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	0	56	0	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	2	0	155	2	2	161
	Pasirmuncang	1	0	26	0	2	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	0	42	0	0	42
	Sawangan	0	4	209	10	7	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	1	0	86	0	3	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	0	75	0	3	78
	Ranchilir	0	0	82	0	0	82
	Rancasari	0	0	11	0	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	23	0	0	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	2	0	74	1	1	78
	Pasirbungur	0	0	65	3	4	72
	Rancamahi	0	0	12	0	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	3	0	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	0	127	0	0	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	0	0	19	0	0	19
	Kertajaya	0	0	86	0	0	86
	Mariuk	3	0	45	0	1	49

Location		Fuel for Cooking (HH)					Total
Sub-district	Village	Electricity	Electricity and LPG	LPG (Gas)	LPG and Firewood	Firewood	
	Tanjungrasa	0	0	71	5	0	76
	Wanajaya	1	0	34	0	0	35
Total		10	4	1301	21	23	1359
Presentase		0,7%	0,3%	95,7%	1,5%	1,7%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

The use of LPG as fuel for cooking has become a major need, so almost all households use LPG as fuel for cooking. The same goes for land Tenant. Most Tenant Families use LPG as fuel for cooking in their homes. However, there are a small number of Tenant families who use other fuels for cooking in their Families. The number of users of fuel other than LPG for cooking among Tenant is 95.1%, using firewood 4.7% and using firewood and LPG 0.3%. Complete detailed information regarding the use of fuel in the household of the Tenant can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-66. Tenant Use of Fuel for Cooking

Location		Fuel for Cooking			Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	LPG	Wood	LPG and Wood	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	12	1	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	15	1	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	17	2	0	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	11	0	0	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	13	0	0	13
	Rancahilir	5	1	0	6
	Rancasari	8	0	0	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	24	5	1	30
	Pasirbungur	46	1	0	47
	Rancamahi	15	3	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	28	1	0	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	0	3
	Kertajaya	60	1	0	61
	Mariuk	10	0	0	10
	Tanjungrasa	43	0	0	43
	Wanajaya	7	0	0	7
Total		327	16	1	344
Percentage		95,1%	4,7%	0,3%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, January 2022

C. Worker

Most of the worker's families use LPG as cooking fuel. Although there are Worker families that use other fuels as a medium for cooking, the percentage is very small and it is used as a substitute fuel such as using firewood as fuel for cooking. Based on the survey results, 92% of Worker families use LPG as cooking fuel. Meanwhile, those who use other fuels for cooking such as kerosene are 0.3% and use firewood 4.4%.

Table 5-67. Worker Use of Fuel for Cooking

Location		Fuel for Cooking			Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Kerosene	LPG	Wood	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	31	2	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	1	49	4	54
	Pasirmuncang	0	18	2	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	7	2	9
	Sawangan	0	14	1	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	63	7	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	59	1	60
	Rancahilir	0	72	1	73
	Rancasari	0	5	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	18	1	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	45	7	52
	Pasirbungur	1	22	2	25
	Rancamahi	0	6	1	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	78	1	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	16	0	16
	Kertajaya	0	57	0	57
	Mariuk	0	80	3	83
	Tanjunggrasa	0	53	0	53
	Wanajaya	0	60	0	60
Total		2	753	35	790
Percentage		0,3%	95,3%	4,4%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.5.7. Electronic Device Ownership

A. Land Owner

Based on the survey results to the Affected People, Television (TV) is the most electronic device owned by Affected People (97.4%), followed by Mobile Phones (HP) there are (87.1%). The smallest ownership of electronic stuff is the electric ovens (14.1%). This condition provides an illustration that in addition to daily needs such as food, Affected People also use their income to meet their entertainment needs and other basic needs such as communication and information. Complete description in electronic device ownership can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-68. Land Owner Electronic Device Ownership

Location		Electronic Device Use								
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ciasem	Jatibaru	55	47	3	53	9	17	7	45	10
Cikaum	Mekarsari	155	131	20	149	22	36	11	117	12
	Pasirmuncang	29	25	4	23	1	5	4	18	8
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	41	33	9	36	5	9	3	32	8
	Sawangan	221	199	55	204	27	51	31	160	21
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	87	66	22	67	43	41	24	61	5
Pamanukan	Bongas	78	60	20	67	4	15	14	31	7
	Rancahilir	82	82	0	82	1	20	5	34	2
	Rancasari	11	11	0	11	0	0	0	2	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	23	21	2	23	8	4	1	21	4
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	78	73	5	73	16	53	38	69	48
	Pasirbungur	64	52	5	53	4	3	8	40	6
	Rancamahi	12	12	1	12	2	5	8	10	2
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	3	0	3	0	1	2	1	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	123	112	7	123	14	31	10	81	37
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	19	18	2	16	1	3	5	15	0
	Kertajaya	84	60	32	56	9	5	26	53	7
	Mariuk	49	44	10	45	9	13	12	39	9
	Tanjunggrasa	76	58	15	58	7	5	9	49	10
	Wanajaya	34	30	13	30	10	9	16	28	8
Total		1324	1137	225	1184	192	326	234	906	204
Percentage		97.4%	83.7%	16.6%	87.1%	14.1%	24.0%	17.2%	66.7%	15.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

Based on the survey results, television is an electronic device that is mostly owned by Tenant with 95%, Then 83% for telephones or mobile phones, and 71% for refrigerators. Meanwhile, the ownership of radio cassettes, air conditioners, and computers are the least electronic goods owned by Tenant. Complete detailed information regarding the ownership of Tenant electronic goods can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-69. Tenant Electronic Device Ownership

Location		Electronic Device Ownership								
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ciasem	Jatibaru	12	8	1	10	5	1	1	3	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	15	12	2	14	1	1	0	8	0
	Pasirmuncang	18	13	0	14	2	1	0	11	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	11	8	4	9	3	3	2	8	2
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	7	6	0	6	1	1	0	6	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	12	12	7	11	3	2	1	8	1
	Rancahilir	6	2	1	5	2	1	0	2	0
	Rancasari	8	8	3	8	2	1	1	4	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	28	22	4	26	3	4	1	17	1

Location		Electronic Device Ownership								
	Pasirbungur	46	34	8	41	8	2	0	29	0
	Rancamahi	16	11	2	13	1	0	0	5	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	28	18	2	24	1	1	1	6	2
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
	Kertajaya	57	46	15	53	20	16	6	34	5
	Mariuk	10	8	3	8	2	0	1	8	1
	Tanjungrasa	43	27	3	33	6	4	3	17	2
	Wanajaya	5	5	2	6	1	2	1	4	3
Total		327	243	57	286	62	40	18	171	18
Percentage		95,1%	70,6%	16,6%	83,1%	18,0%	11,6%	5,2%	49,7%	5,2%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, January 2022

C. Worker

Based on the survey results to the worker related to the electronic device ownership, television/TV is the most owned electronic device by the worker 95.1%. Then telephone/mobile phone 87.3%, refrigerator 44.1%. Complete information regarding electronic device ownership by workers can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-70. Worker Electronics device ownership

Location		Electronic Device Ownership								
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ciasem	Jatibaru	32	19	5	20	6	3	2	7	1
Cikaum	Mekarsari	51	31	4	41	9	1	0	23	0
	Pasirmuncang	20	8	0	17	0	0	0	8	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	8	5	6	8	2	1	0	5	0
	Sawangan	12	11	5	12	2	3	0	11	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	64	21	5	58	7	1	0	16	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	58	38	9	56	3	2	0	41	0
	Rancahilir	68	26	3	63	6	2	0	32	1
	Rancasari	5	5	2	5	0	0	0	1	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	19	7	0	17	0	0	0	2	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	52	7	3	50	3	0	0	7	1
	Pasirbungur	23	3	3	21	0	0	0	0	0
	Rancamahi	7	4	1	4	0	0	0	4	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	75	51	4	67	5	5	0	46	7
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	14	9	3	15	2	1	1	9	1
	Kertajaya	56	37	10	57	5	1	2	19	2
	Mariuk	77	29	9	76	7	2	0	17	0
	Tanjungrasa	53	9	0	52	4	3	1	6	2
	Wanajaya	57	28	10	51	0	5	0	16	5
Total		751	348	82	690	61	30	6	270	21
Percentage		95,1%	44,1%	10,4%	87,3%	7,7%	3,8%	0,8%	34,2%	2,7%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.5.8. Transportation Mean Ownership

A. Land Owner

Motorcycles are the main Transportation means owned by Affected People. Almost all Affected People have motorcycles as their Transportation means (82.5%) Although bicycles are not the main Transportation means for project Affected People, the ownership rate is quite high at 19.1%, this is related to the ownership of bicycles for their children or grandchildren and not as the main Transportation means. While cars ownership as a Transportation means is 16.7%, cars as business support, 6.9% Pick-ups and 6.3% Trucks. Complete details can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-71. Land Owner Transportation Means Ownership

Location		Transportation Means Ownership (HH)				
Sub-district	Village	Car	Pick up	Truck	Motorbike	Bicycle
Ciasem	Jatibaru	3	2	3	55	47
Cikaum	Mekarsari	18	5	0	145	24
	Pasirmuncang	8	2	0	26	2
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	8	8	2	34	13
	Sawangan	54	15	14	206	58
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	12	3	22	69	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	11	1	3	57	26
	Ranchilir	6	5	0	41	0
	Rancasari	0	0	0	8	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	6	1	0	22	6
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	32	8	3	75	6
	Pasirbungur	8	3	0	59	6
	Rancamahi	3	2	0	10	3
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	0	0	3	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	15	15	1	122	12
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	1	0	1	15	6
	Kertajaya	6	3	23	61	12
	Mariuk	17	10	0	41	11
	Tanjunggrasa	5	4	5	46	16
	Wanjaya	11	7	8	26	11
Total		227	94	85	1121	259
Percentage		16.7%	6.9%	6.3%	82.5%	19.1%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

Based on the survey results, it is known that 96% of tenant own a motorbike as a means of transportation and 67% have a bicycle. Meanwhile, other vehicles as a means of transportation and business can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-72. Tenant Transportation Means Ownership

Location		Transportation Means Ownership (HH)				
Sub-district	Village	Car	Pick up	Truck	Motorbike	Bicycle
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	0	0	13	8
Cikaum	Mekarsari	1	0	0	14	4
	Pasirmuncang	1	0	0	19	4
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	2	2	0	11	4
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0	8	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	3	0	13	9
	Rancahilir	0	0	0	6	1
	Rancasari	4	2	0	8	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	2	1
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	4	0	0	30	10
	Pasirbungur	5	1	2	47	14
	Rancamahi	1	0	0	16	5
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	1	0	0	26	3
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	0	2	0
	Kertajaya	7	3	1	55	22
	Mariuk	0	0	0	10	3
	Tanjunggrasa	5	2	0	43	16
	Wanajaya	0	0	0	7	4
Total		33	13	3	330	114
Percentage		9,6%	3,8%	0,9%	95,9%	33,1%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Worker, who owns a motorbike as their transportation mean is 94.7%, while Worker who has a car is 0.6%, pick-ups 0.9%, and 80,3% bicycles. Complete detailed information regarding vehicle ownership from worker can be seen from the following table.

Table 5-73. Worker Transportation Means Ownership in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan Area

Location		Car	Pick up	Truck	Motorbike	Bicycle
Sub-district	Village					
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	0	0	32	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	1	0	0	49	13
	Pasirmuncang	0	1	0	19	3
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	1	0	6	0
	Sawangan	0	0	0	15	4
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0	61	13
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	0	0	57	15
	Rancahilir	0	0	0	68	8
	Rancasari	0	0	0	5	3
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	19	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	0	52	5
	Pasirbungur	0	1	0	25	0
	Rancamahi	0	0	0	7	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	1	0	74	19
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	2	0	16	5
	Kertajaya	0	0	0	55	17
	Mariuk	0	0	0	79	12
	Tanjunggrasa	1	1	0	53	8

Location		Car	Pick up	Truck	Motorbike	Bicycle
Sub-district	Village					
	Wanajaya	1	0	0	56	16
Total		5	7	0	748	156
Percentage		0,6%	0,9%	0,0%	94,7%	19,7%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.5.9. Light Source

A. Land Owner

Overall, the lighting sources for Affected People are using their PLN (State Electricity Company) electric lighting sources with an average of 94.8% and only very few use lightings sources Electricity from neighbors or other energy sources as shown in the table below.

Table 5-74. Land Owner Materials for Lighting

Location		Lighting Material				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	156	5	0	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	29	0	0	0	161
	Pasirmuncang	39	3	0	0	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	221	9	0	0	42
	Sawangan	90	0	0	0	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	76	1	0	1	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	81	0	1	0	78
	Rancahilir	11	0	0	0	82
	Rancasari	23	0	0	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	74	4	0	0	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	68	4	0	0	78
	Pasirbungur	12	0	0	0	72
	Rancamahi	3	0	0	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	108	18	1	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	19	0	0	0	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	86	0	0	0	19
	Kertajaya	33	8	0	8	86
	Mariuk	69	7	0	0	49
	Tanjunggrasa	34	0	1	0	76
	Wanajaya	156	5	0	0	35
Total		1288	59	3	9	1359
Percentage		94.8%	4.3%	0.2%	0.7%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Electricity from PLN/Private
2. Electricity from neighbors
3. Kerosene
4. Rechargeable Battery

B. Tenant

Regarding the lighting used by tenants, it is known that 99.1% use PLN electricity connection for lighting and other needs in their homes, and only 0.9% use other sources of lighting.

Table 5-75. Tenant Materials for Lighting

Location		Lighting Material		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	PLN/ Private	Electricity from Neighbors	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	13	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	16	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	19	0	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	11	0	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	13	0	13
	Rancahilir	6	0	6
	Rancasari	8	0	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	1	1	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	30	0	30
	Pasirbungur	47	0	47
	Rancamahi	18	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	29	0	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	3
	Kertajaya	61	0	61
	Mariuk	10	0	10
	Tanjunggrasa	41	2	43
	Wanajaya	7	0	7
Total		341	3	344
Percentage		99,1%	0,9%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Worker, which uses electricity as their lighting device, is 99.7% which is divided into two types of electricity sources 97.7% use electricity by connecting directly from PLN, and 2% use electricity by connecting from neighbors. In addition, there are 0.3% of worker are still using kerosene for lighting their homes. Detailed information can be seen from the following table.

Table 5-76. Worker Materials for Lighting

Location		Lighting Material			Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Electricity from PLN	Electricity from Neighbors	Kerosene	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	33	0	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	53	1	0	54
	Pasirmuncang	20	0	0	20

Location		Lighting Material			Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Electricity from PLN	Electricity from Neighbors	Kerosene	
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	0	0	9
	Sawangan	15	0	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	67	3	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	59	1	0	60
	Rancahilir	71	2	0	73
	Rancasari	5	0	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	18	1	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	52	0	0	52
	Pasirbungur	24	1	0	25
	Rancamahi	7	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	77	0	2	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	15	1	0	16
	Kertajaya	55	2	0	57
	Mariuk	79	4	0	83
	Tanjunggrasa	53	0	0	53
	Wanjaya	60	0	0	60
Total		772	16	2	790
Percentage		97,7%	2,0%	0,3%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.5.10. Lighting Cost

A. Land Owner

The average cost spent by Affected People for lighting per month is under IDR. 100,000 (39.2%) and the highest expenditure is above IDR. 410,000 (12.6%).

Table 5-77. Land Owner Cost for Lighting

Location		Lighting Cost (Rp.)					Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	< 100.000	> 100.000 - 200.000	> 200.000 - 300.000	> 300.000 - 400.000	> 400.000	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	21	25	5	2	3	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	102	41	11	4	3	161
	Pasirmuncang	11	6	10	1	1	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	26	13	1	0	2	42
	Sawangan	76	94	27	12	21	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	37	45	5	0	3	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	11	33	5	3	26	78
	Rancahilir	8	10	6	1	57	82
	Rancasari	3	0	0	0	8	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	5	13	2	2	1	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	33	40	1	0	4	78
	Pasirbungur	36	24	5	5	2	72
	Rancamahi	1	3	2	1	5	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0	3	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	82	26	5	6	8	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	5	10	4	0	0	19
	Kertajaya	19	53	9	1	4	86

Location		Lighting Cost (Rp.)					Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	< 100.000	> 100.000 - 200.000	> 200.000 - 300.000	> 300.000 - 400.000	> 400.000	
	Mariuk	12	16	10	2	9	49
	Tanjungrasa	36	35	5	0	0	76
	Wanajaya	9	11	3	1	11	35
Total		533	498	116	41	171	1359
Percentage		39.2%	36.6%	8.5%	3.0%	12.6%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

The lighting costs used by the tenant ranged from Rp. 50,000, - Rp. 100,000, - 57.6%, while the use of electricity above Rp. 100,000, - to Rp. 200,000, - 33.4% and the electricity cost higher than Rp. 300,000 is 0.9%. Complete detailed information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-78. Tenant Cost for Lighting

Location		Lighting Cost (Rp.)					Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	< 100.000	100.000-200.000	210.000-300.000	310.000-400.000	> 400.000	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	8	5	0	0	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	12	3	1	0	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	11	7	0	0	1	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	7	1	2	0	1	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	4	4	0	0	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	7	6	0	0	0	13
	Rancahilir	1	5	0	0	0	6
	Rancasari	3	2	1	1	1	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	2	0	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	24	5	1	0	0	30
	Pasirbungur	31	11	4	1	0	47
	Rancamahi	13	4	0	0	1	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	16	12	0	0	1	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	2	1	0	3
	Kertajaya	25	27	9	0	0	61
	Mariuk	5	5	0	0	0	10
	Tanjungrasa	26	15	2	0	0	43
	Wanajaya	5	1	0	0	1	7
Total		198	115	22	3	6	344
Percentage		57,6%	33,4%	6,4%	0,9%	1,7%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

It is known that 69,0 % of worker pay electricity bills under IDR. 100.000, - every month, 27.6% Worker pays electricity above IDR. 100,000 to IDR. 200,000, -. Meanwhile, Worker whose electricity bill is above IDR. 200,000, - is 3.4%. Complete detailed information can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-79. Worker Cost for Lighting

Location		Lighting Cost (Rp.)					Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	< 100.000	> 100.000 - 200.000	> 200 000 - 300.000	> 300.000 - 400.000	> 400.000	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	27	6	0	0	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	41	11	1	0	1	54
	Pasirmuncang	17	3	0	0	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	5	3	1	0	0	9
	Sawangan	10	4	1	0	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	65	5	0	0	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	18	39	3	0	0	60
	Ranchilir	26	45	0	1	1	73
	Rancasari	5	0	0	0	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	15	3	1	0	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	40	9	1	2	0	52
	Pasirbungur	18	5	2	0	0	25
	Rancamahi	5	2	0	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	27	48	2	0	2	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	13	2	0	0	1	16
	Kertajaya	48	9	0	0	0	57
	Mariuk	63	17	1	1	1	83
	Tanjungrasa	49	2	1	1	0	53
	Wanajaya	53	5	2	0	0	60
Total		545	218	16	5	6	790
Percentage		69,0%	27,6%	2,0%	0,6%	0,8%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, January 2022

5.6. SANITATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

5.6.1. Water Source for Cooking and Drinking

A. Land Owner

Land Owner clean water consumption for drinking and cooking mostly uses self-owned ground well water 44.7%, and the least consumption uses water sources by buy it from retailers as much as 0.1%. Complete information can be seen in the following table

Table 5-80. Land Owner Cooking and Drinking Water Sources

Location		Cooking and Drinking Water Source							Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	23	4				27	2	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	106	39	2	1	1	12		161
	Pasirmuncang	13	11	0	0	0	5		29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	13	4	9	0	1	15		42
	Sawangan	118	99	3	5	2	3		230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	74	10	1			5		90
Pamanukan	Bongas	16	20	20			22		78
	Rancahilir	48	20	10			4		82
	Rancasari	11	0	0			0		11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	10	9				4		23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	39	38	0	0		1		78
	Pasirbungur	26	36	1	1		8		72
	Rancamahi	4	5	0	0		3		12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1		2					3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	51	12	13		5	46		127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	7	1	11		0	0		19
	Kertajaya	8	5	16		1	56		86
	Mariuk	6	3	34		0	6		49
	Tanjunggrasa	25	39	1		0	11		76
	Wanajaya	9	20	5		0	1		35
Total		608	375	128	7	10	229	2	1359
Percentage		44.7%	27.6%	9.4%	0.5%	0.7%	16.9%	0.1%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Affected People ground well. | 5. Neighbor's pump well |
| 2. Affected People Pomp well. | 6. River/spring |
| 3. Regional Water Company. | 7. Buy from a retailer |
| 4. Neighbor ground well. | |

B. Tenant

Ground wells and pump wells belonging to the affected people are water sources that are widely used for drinking and cooking, besides that some Tenants buy them at retail for their

drinking and cooking needs. The users' number who are using their ground well for drinking and cooking use is 34.3%, own pump wells 30.8%, while Tenants who buy retail water for drinking and cooking is 15.4%.

Table 5-81. Tenant Drinking and Cooking Water Sources

Location		Drinking and Cooking Water Sources							Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	8	3	0	0	0	0	2	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	8	8	0	0	0	0	3	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	1	4	0	1	0	5	13
	Rancahilir	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
	Rancasari	2	1	2	0	0	0	3	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	17	9	0	2	1	0	1	30
	Pasirbungur	16	22	2	1	0	0	6	47
	Rancamahi	7	3	0	2	0	0	6	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	3	19	3	1	1	0	2	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Kertajaya	12	8	28	1	0	1	11	61
	Mariuk	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	10
	Tanjungrasa	19	10	3	2	0	0	9	43
	Wanajaya	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	7
Total		118	106	54	9	3	1	53	344
Percentage		34,3%	30,8%	15,7%	2,6%	0,9%	0,3%	15,4%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Affected People ground well. | 5. Neighbor's pump well |
| 2. Affected People Pomp well. | 6. River/spring |
| 3. Regional Water Company. | 7. Buy from a retailer |
| 4. Neighbor ground well. | |

C. Worker

Like Tenant, drinking and cooking water sources that are mostly used by Worker are ground wells owned by themselves 36.6%, using pump wells owned by themselves 31.3%, using ground wells belong to their neighbors 2.2%. While those who use PDAM water are 13.5% and those who buy retail water are 11.9%. Complete information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-82. Worker Drinking and Cooking Water Sources

Location		Drinking and Cooking Water Sources							Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	19	7	1	1	1	1	3	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	27	23	0	3	1	0	0	54
	Pasirmuncang	9	8	0	0	0	0	3	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Sawangan	8	4	0	1	1	1	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	37	16	16	1	0	0	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	38	6	0	1	0	14	60
	Ranchahilir	3	43	10	1	6	0	10	73
	Rancasari	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	35	13	0	2	1	0	1	52
	Pasirbungur	16	7	0	0	0	0	2	25
	Rancamahi	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	9	36	6	5	9	1	13	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	1	10	0	1	0	1	16
	Kertajaya	17	2	25	0	0	0	13	57
	Mariuk	33	12	11	2	12	0	13	83
	Tanjunggrasa	16	13	20	0	0	0	4	53
	Wanajaya	30	11	2	1	0	0	16	60
Total		289	247	107	17	33	3	94	790
Percentage		36,6%	31,3%	13,5%	2,2%	4,2%	0,4%	11,9%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Affected People ground well. | 5. Neighbor's pump well |
| 2. Affected People Pomp well. | 6. River/spring |
| 3. Regional Water Company. | 7. Buy from a retailer |
| 4. Neighbor ground well. | |

5.6.2. Water Source for Bathing/Washing

A. Land Owner

Most of the land owner use clean water sources for bathing/washing using ground well water belong to the affected household 53.0% and the lowest use of water for bathing/washing using water sources from pump wells owned by neighbors with 0.5 %.

Table 5-83. Land Owner Water Sources for Bathing/Washing

Location		Bathing Washing Water Source							Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	107	45	4	2	1	1	1	161
Cikaum	Mekarsari	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	29
	Pasirmuncang	21	4	6	1	0		10	42
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	149	74	2	2	3		0	230

Location		Bathing Washing Water Source							Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Sawangan	69	18	1			1	1	90
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	28	24	19	2	2	1	2	78
Pamanukan	Bongas	53	21	7	1	0	0	0	82
	Rancahilir	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Rancasari	9	14						23
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	37	40	0			0	1	78
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	27	39	2			2	2	72
	Pasirbungur	4	8	0			0	0	12
	Rancamahi		1	2					3
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	47	39	20	11		9	1	127
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	9	2	8	0	0		0	19
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	16	9	9	1	0		51	86
	Kertajaya	18	4	22	0	0		5	49
	Mariuk	50	21	0	2	2		1	76
	Tanjunggrasa	24	8	3	0	0		0	35
	Wanjaya	107	45	4	2	1	1	1	161
Total		720	397	105	22	8	29	78	1359
Percentage		53.0%	29.2%	7.7%	1.6%	0.6%	2.1%	5.7%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Affected People ground well.
2. Affected People Pomp well.
3. Regional Water Company.
4. Neighbor ground well.
5. Neighbor's pump well
6. River/spring
7. Buy from a retailer

B. Tenant

Most of the tenant used clean water for bathing and washing using ground well water belong to them 44.8% and the lowest use of water for bathing/washing was using water from pump wells owned by neighbors at 1.3%.

Table 5-84. Tenant Water Sources for Bathing/Washing

Location		Bathing Washing Water Source							Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	11	6	0	0	2	0	0	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	5	0	6	0	1	0	1	13
	Rancahilir	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
	Rancasari	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	18	10	0	1	1	0	0	30
	Pasirbungur	21	23	1	2	0	0	0	47

Location		Bathing Washing Water Source							Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Rancamahi	8	9	0	1	0	0	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	4	19	3	1	2	0	0	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Kertajaya	12	14	30	3	0	2	0	61
	Mariuk	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	10
	Tanjungrasa	29	12	1	1	0	0	0	43
	Wanajaya	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total		148	119	59	9	6	2	1	344
Percentage		43,0%	34,6%	17,2%	2,6%	1,7%	0,6%	0,3%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

For bathing and washing, 37.6% of Worker use their ground well as their water source. 34.6% use their pump wells. Then 15.8% use PDAM water for washing and bathing in their Family. Detailed information can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-85. Worker Water Sources for Bathing/Washing

Location		Bathing Washing Water Source							Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	19	8	1	1	1	0	3	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	27	23	0	3	1	0	0	54
	Pasirmuncang	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Sawangan	8	4	0	1	1	1	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	38	22	9	1	0	0	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	41	9	0	1	0	7	60
	Ranchahilir	2	45	12	1	4	0	9	73
	Rancasari	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	36	14	0	1	1	0	0	52
	Pasirbungur	18	7	0	0	0	0	0	25
	Rancamahi	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	9	37	6	10	10	0	7	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	2	10	1	1	0	0	16
	Kertajaya	16	1	38	0	0	0	2	57
	Mariuk	33	14	20	2	11	0	3	83
	Tanjungrasa	19	20	12	1	0	0	1	53
	Wanajaya	31	13	8	1	0	0	7	60
Total		297	273	125	24	31	1	39	790
Percentage		37,6%	34,6%	15,8%	3,0%	3,9%	0,1%	4,9%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Affected People ground well. | 5. Neighbor's pump well |
| 2. Affected People Pomp well. | 6. River/spring |

3. Regional Water Company.
4. Neighbor ground well.
7. Buy from a retailer

5.6.3. Toilet Condition

A. Land Owner

Most of the people affected by the project use a toilet with a septic tank inside the house (93.5%) for defecation, while the rest use toilet with a septic tank outside the house and the toilet inside the house are streamed to the rivers/irrigation canals for defecate. This condition illustrates that public awareness of environmental hygiene and health is quite high. Complete details can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-86. Toilet used by Land Owner

Location		Toilet used by the Entitled Party						Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	0	0	0	0	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	150	7	3	1	0	0	161
	Pasirmuncang	27	1	0	1	0	0	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	41	0	0	0	0	1	42
	Sawangan	219	10	0	1	0	0	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	90	0	0	0	0	0	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	76	2	0	0	0	0	78
	Rancahilir	79	1	1	0	0	1	82
	Rancasari	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	74	4	0	0	0	0	78
	Pasirbungur	64	6	0	2	0	0	72
	Rancamahi	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	106	7	7	3	4	0	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	19	0	0	0	0	0	19
	Kertajaya	85	1	0	0	0	0	86
	Mariuk	36	4	9	0	0	0	49
	Tanjungrasa	65	11	0	0	0	0	76
	Wanajaya	35	0	0	0	0	0	35
Total		1271	54	20	8	4	2	1359
Percentage		93.5%	4.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Toilet with a septic tank inside the house.
2. Toilet in the house, streamed to the river.
3. Public toilet with the septic tank.
4. Public toilet without septic tank.
5. Emergency over the river/water channel.
6. Others

B. Tenant

Almost all Tenants use toilets with septic tanks in their homes for their family's defecation needs. Only a small proportion do not use a toilet with a septic tank in the house. Tenant who uses toilets with septic tanks is 76.7%, using public toilets with septic tanks are 14.5%. Complete information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-87. Toilet used by Tenant

Location		Toilet used by the Entitled Party						Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	11	0	2	0	0	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	15	0	1	3	0	0	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	10	0	1	0	0	0	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	7	0	0	0	1	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	11	0	0	2	0	0	13
	Rancahilir	5	0	1	0	0	0	6
	Rancasari	5	0	3	0	0	0	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	28	1	1	0	0	0	30
	Pasirbungur	34	0	8	1	0	4	47
	Rancamahi	17	0	1	0	0	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	26	0	1	1	0	1	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Kertajaya	31	0	22	4	0	4	61
	Mariuk	6	0	1	3	0	0	10
	Tanjunggrasa	33	0	5	0	1	4	43
	Wanajaya	4	0	3	0	0	0	7
Total		264	1	50	14	2	13	344
Percentage		76,7%	0,3%	14,5%	4,1%	0,6%	3,8%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Toilet with a septic tank inside the house.
2. Toilet in the house streamed to the river.
3. Public toilet with the septic tank.
4. Public toilet without septic tank.
5. Emergency over the river/water channel.
6. Others

C. Worker

Workers used septic tanks inside the house 87.5%, but some workers also used toilet facilities outside the house such as emergency toilets over the river 4.1%, public toilet with septic tank 0.5% of, public toilet without septic tanks 4.1% and others. Complete information can be seen from the following table:

Table 5-88. Toilet used by worker

Location		Toilet used by the Entitled Party					Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	21	7	3	0	2	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	45	3	1	0	5	54
	Pasirmuncang	18	1	1	0	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	6	0	1	2	0	9
	Sawangan	14	0	0	1	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	59	6	1	0	4	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	53	1	3	1	2	60
	Rancahilir	69	1	1	0	2	73
	Rancasari	5	0	0	0	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	17	1	1	0	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	49	3	0	0	0	52
	Pasirbungur	20	3	0	0	2	25
	Rancamahi	6	0	0	0	1	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	71	4	4	0	0	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	14	2	0	0	0	16
	Kertajaya	55	0	1	0	1	57
	Mariuk	73	2	0	0	8	83
	Tanjungrasa	46	4	2	0	1	53
	Wanajaya	50	5	1	0	4	60
Total		691	43	20	4	32	790
Percentage		87,5%	5,4%	2,5%	0,5%	4,1%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Toilet with a septic tank inside the house.
2. Toilet in the house streamed to the river.
3. Public toilet with the septic tank.
4. Public toilet without septic tank.
5. Emergency over the river/water channel.
6. Others

5.6.4. Bath Facilities

A. Land Owner

Most of the Affected People use the bathroom inside the house for bathing (85.3%), only 5% use bathroom facilities outside and irrigation canals or rivers for their bathing needs. Complete details can be seen in Table 5-89.

Table 5-89. Land Owner Facilities for Bathing

Location		Bath Facilities				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	52	4	0	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	151	8	1	1	161
	Pasirmuncang	28	1	0	0	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	30	12	0	0	42
	Sawangan	168	61	0	1	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	81	9	0	0	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	70	8	0	0	78

Location		Bath Facilities				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	
	Rancahilir	80	1	1	0	82
	Rancasari	11	0	0	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	23	0	0	0	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	77	1	0	0	78
	Pasirbungur	69	0	2	1	72
	Rancamahi	12	0	0	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	0	0	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	126	1	0	0	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	18	1	0	0	19
	Kertajaya	78	8	0	0	86
	Mariuk	38	6	0	5	49
	Tanjunggrasa	29	43	2	2	76
	Wanjaya	15	17	1	2	35
Total		1159	181	7	12	1359
Percentage		85.3%	13.3%	0.5%	0.9%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Closed bathroom inside the house.
2. Public bathroom.
3. Open bathroom at the courtyard.
4. River/water canals.

B. Tenant

Based on the survey results, it is known that 94.5% of Tenant use the bathroom in the house as a bathing facility, while those who use public bathrooms are 3.5%, open bathrooms in the courtyard are 2% and none of them use the river or drains for a bath.

Table 5-90. Tenant Facilities for Bathing

Location		Bath Facilities			Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	13	0	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	16	0	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	18	1	0	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	9	2	0	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	13	0	0	13
	Rancahilir	6	0	0	6
	Rancasari	8	0	0	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	29	0	1	30
	Pasirbungur	42	3	2	47
	Rancamahi	17	1	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	29	0	0	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	0	3
	Kertajaya	57	1	3	61
	Mariuk	8	2	0	10

Location		Bath Facilities			Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	
	Tanjungrasa	40	2	1	43
	Wanajaya	7	0	0	7
Total		325	12	7	344
Percentage		94,5%	3,5%	2,0%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Closed bathroom inside the house.
2. Public bathroom.
3. Open bathroom in the courtyard.
4. River/water canals.

C. Worker

Likewise with worker, most of them 95.1% use the bathroom inside the house for bathing and washing, 3.7% use public bathrooms and only a few people use other facilities for bathing such as open bathrooms in the yard and using the river/irrigation for bathing. Complete detailed information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-91. Worker Facilities for Bathing

Location		Bath Facilities				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	33	0	0	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	49	5	0	0	54
	Pasirmuncang	19	1	0	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	0	0	0	9
	Sawangan	12	3	0	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	67	1	2	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	56	4	0	0	60
	Rancahilir	69	4	0	0	73
	Rancasari	5	0	0	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	18	1	0	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	51	0	1	0	52
	Pasirbungur	22	3	0	0	25
	Rancamahi	5	2	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	76	2	1	0	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	15	0	1	0	16
	Kertajaya	56	1	0	0	57
	Mariuk	78	2	3	0	83
	Tanjungrasa	53	0	0	0	53
	Wanajaya	58	0	2	0	60
Total		751	29	10	0	790
Percentage		95,1%	3,7%	1,3%	0,0%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Closed bathroom inside the house.
2. Public bathroom.

3. Open bathroom in the courtyard.
4. River/water canals.

5.6.5. Garbage Handling

A. Land Owner

Regarding waste management, most of the land owners do this by burning waste (69.8%). Others are taken periodically (3.8%) and there are still those who throw garbage into the river or bury waste (26.0%) and (0.4%) just throw it away. Complete description can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-92. Land Owner Garbage Disposal

Location		Garbage Disposal				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Buried in the ground	Burn	Just thrown away	Taken periodically by the government	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	4	52	0	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	23	137	0	1	161
	Pasirmuncang	5	21	1	2	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	15	26	0	1	42
	Sawangan	90	139	0	1	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	9	81	0	0	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	12	64	1	1	78
	Rancahilir	11	70	1	0	82
	Rancasari	0	11	0	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	20	0	3	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	29	47	1	1	78
	Pasirbungur	11	50	1	10	72
	Rancamahi	2	5	1	4	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	2	0	1	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	23	99	0	5	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	2	13	0	4	19
	Kertajaya	9	70	0	7	86
	Mariuk	30	12	0	7	49
	Tanjunggrasa	55	21	0	0	76
	Wanajaya	23	9	0	3	35
Total		353	949	6	51	1359
Percentage		26.0%	69.8%	0.4%	3.8%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

In the process of disposal or garbage handling, most of the Tenants burn their household waste (76.7%) while the rest are buried (9.6%) and managed by the government (11.6%). Meanwhile, there are still tenants who are lack of environmental awareness 2.0% by simply throwing their garbage away.

Table 5-93. Tenant Garbage Disposal

Location		Garbage Disposal				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Buried in the ground	Burn	Just thrown away	Taken periodically by the government	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	4	9	0	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	1	15	0	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	3	15	0	1	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	1	9	0	1	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	8	0	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	11	1	0	13
	Rancahilir	3	3	0	0	6
	Rancasari	1	6	0	1	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	2	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	30	0	0	30
	Pasirbungur	0	45	1	1	47
	Rancamahi	0	17	1	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	13	13	2	1	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	0	3	3
	Kertajaya	2	29	0	30	61
	Mariuk	0	8	0	2	10
	Tanjungrasa	4	38	1	0	43
	Wanajaya	0	6	1	0	7
Total		33	264	7	40	344
Percentage		9,6%	76,7%	2,0%	11,6%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Based on the socio economic survey results to the Worker, the household waste handling is carried out by burning 75.4%. Buried 17.6% and handled by the government by taking the garbage periodically 5.7%. Overall, none of the worker dumped their family's waste into rivers or irrigation.

Table 5-94. Worker Garbage Disposal

Location		Garbage Disposal				Total
Sub-district	Village	Buried in the ground	Burn	Just thrown away	Taken periodically by the government	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	7	26	0	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	6	48	0	0	54
	Pasirmuncang	2	17	0	1	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	1	8	0	0	9
	Sawangan	3	12	0	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	3	66	1	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	24	34	0	2	60
	Rancahilir	45	25	2	1	73

Location		Garbage Disposal				Total
Sub-district	Village	Buried in the ground	Burn	Just thrown away	Taken periodically by the government	
	Rancasari	2	3	0	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	1	18	0	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	2	50	0	0	52
	Pasirbungur	0	24	0	1	25
	Rancamahi	1	6	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	36	36	1	6	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	11	1	3	16
	Kertajaya	3	37	0	17	57
	Mariuk	1	68	4	10	83
	Tanjungrasa	0	53	0	0	53
	Wanajaya	1	54	1	4	60
Total		139	596	10	45	790
Percentage		17,6%	75,4%	1,3%	5,7%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.7. FAMILY HEALTH DATA

5.7.1. Types of Diseases Commonly Suffered in the Family

A. Land Owner

Based on the survey results, in the last 1 year, most of the Affected Household did not experience health problems (63.1%) and the most common types of diseases/complaints were gastric disorders (13.7%), itchy rash (8,7%), respiratory disorders (2.3%) and other disease disorders (9,0%)

Table 5-95. Land Owners Family Diseases Frequently Suffered in the Last One Year

Location		Disease Frequently Suffered in the Last One Year							Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	42	6	5	0	2	0	1	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	110	26	10	4	3	2	6	161
	Pasirmuncang	16	6	1	2	2	0	2	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	17	7	2	2	2	1	11	42
	Sawangan	170	32	4	2	2	1	19	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	70	6	6	1	1	2	4	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	49	14	9	1	1	0	4	78
	Ranchahilir	60	10	7	2	1	1	1	82
	Rancasari	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	9	3	1	2	0	1	7	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	54	13	2	4	0	1	4	78
	Pasirbungur	45	9	5	2	1	3	7	72
	Rancamahi	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	61	10	26	3	2	2	23	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	3	10	0	0	0	0	6	19

Location		Disease Frequently Suffered in the Last One Year							Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Kertajaya	53	8	8	2	5	3	7	86
	Mariuk	15	14	10	1	1	0	8	49
	Tanjungrasa	48	15	8	2	1	0	2	76
	Wanajaya	19	5	2	0	3	0	6	35
			195	106	30	27	17	122	1359
Percentage		63.4%	14.3%	7.8%	2.2%	2.0%	1.3%	9.0%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. None | 5. Cough and Cold |
| 2. Gastric disorder | 6. Gout |
| 3. Itchy Rash | 7. Other |
| 4. Respiratory disorder (ISPA) | |

B. Tenant

Like landowners, diseases that often attack families at the Tenant level are gastric disorder 28.8%, itching 10.8%, respiratory disorders 3.5%, and others 11.6%. Meanwhile, land Tenant who feels they have no disease complaints are 45.3%. Complete detailed information can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-96. Tenant Diseases Frequently Suffered in the Last One Year

Location		Disease Frequently Suffered					Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	5	3	4	1	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	6	2	4	0	4	16
	Pasirmuncang	8	5	1	0	5	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	2	5	0	1	3	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	2	2	4	0	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	7	3	1	0	2	13
	Rancahilir	4	1	1	0	0	6
	Rancasari	2	1	2	0	3	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	1	1	0	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	11	8	3	4	4	30
	Pasirbungur	16	16	7	3	5	47
	Rancamahi	11	5	1	0	1	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	23	2	2	2	0	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	1	0	0	0	3
	Kertajaya	20	30	3	1	7	61
	Mariuk	8	1	0	0	1	10
	Tanjungrasa	27	10	2	0	4	43
	Wanajaya	1	3	2	0	1	7
Total		156	99	37	12	40	344
Percentage		45,3%	28,8%	10,8%	3,5%	11,6%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Based on the socio-economic survey results, it is known that the diseases they often suffered

in the past year are gastric disease 17.6%, itching 4.8%, and other diseases as illustrated in the table below.

Table 5-97. Worker Diseases Frequently Suffered

Location		Disease Frequently Suffered						Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	18	6	6	0	1	2	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	23	18	3	4	3	3	54
	Pasirmuncang	14	2	1	0	1	2	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	2	3	3	1	0	9
	Sawangan	5	1	2	5	0	2	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	48	12	6	0	3	1	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	34	18	4	3	1	0	60
	Rancahilir	62	6	1	2	2	0	73
	Rancasari	2	1	1	0	1	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	14	2	1	0	2	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	43	4	1	0	3	1	52
	Pasirbungur	18	4	0	0	2	1	25
	Rancamahi	2	1	2	1	0	1	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	61	8	2	1	5	2	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	9	6	1	0	0	0	16
	Kertajaya	16	30	2	8	0	1	57
	Mariuk	74	4	2	1	0	2	83
	Tanjungrasa	48	4	0	1	0	0	53
	Wanjaya	36	10	0	2	0	12	60
Total		527	139	38	31	25	30	790
Percentage		66,7%	17,6%	4,8%	3,9%	3,2%	3,8%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.7.2. Health Infrastructure/Facilities

A. Land Owner

The survey results that have been carried out regarding the health facilities used by the land owners family are mostly checked or treated at puskesmas (community Health Centre) or clinic (84%) and only a small people let or do not check their illness at puskesmas, clinic or hospital because they think it will heal on its own or have no cost. Complete information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-98. Health Facilities Used by Land Owner Families

Location		Do you check yourself to the health facility		Total (KK)
Sub-district	Village	No	Yes	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	6	8	14
Cikaum	Mekarsari	2	50	52
	Pasirmuncang	1	12	13
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	1	24	25
	Sawangan	1	61	62
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	4	16	20
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	28	29
	Rancahilir	1	21	22
	Rancasari	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	12	14
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	2	11	13
	Pasirbungur	1	26	27
	Rancamahi	1	4	5
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	3	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	35	36	71
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	1	15	16
	Kertajaya	0	33	33
	Mariuk	2	32	34
	Tanjungrasa	2	26	28
	Wanjaya	2	14	16
Total		65	432	497
Percentage		13.1%	86.9%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-99. Reasons for Not Check up to the Health Facilities

Location		Reason for not Check up to the Health Facilities				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Self-Treatment	Common	Have no money	No, Local Midwife is enough	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	2	3	0	6
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	30	2	0	32
	Pasirmuncang	0	0	1	0	1
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	0	1	0	1
	Sawangan	1	60	0	0	61
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	1	2	1	4
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	0	1	0	1
	Rancahilir	0	0	1	0	1
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	1	1	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	2	0	2
	Pasirbungur	0	0	1	0	1
	Rancamahi	0	3	1	0	4
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	4	13	23	0	40
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	0	1	0	0	1
	Kertajaya	0	0	0	0	0
	Mariuk	0	0	2	0	2
	Tanjungrasa	0	0	0	2	2

Location		Reason for not Check up to the Health Facilities				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Self-Treatment	Common	Have no money	No,Local Midwife is enough	
	Wanajaya	0	0	2	0	2
Total		6	111	43	3	163
Percentage		3,68%	68,10%	26,38%	1,84%	100,00%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

Almost all Tenants have their illnesses checked at the health facilities such as health centers or medical clinics 91.5% while those who did not have their disease checked by a health facility for various reasons are 8.5%. Complete detailed information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-100. Health Facilities Used by Land Owner Families

Location		Do you check yourself to the health facility		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	No	Yes	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	2	6	8
Cikaum	Mekarsari	1	9	10
	Pasirmuncang	3	8	11
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	0	9	9
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	1	5	6
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	5	6
	Rancahilir	0	2	2
	Rancasari	2	4	6
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	1	1
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	19	19
	Pasirbungur	2	29	31
	Rancamahi	2	5	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	6	6
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	1	1
	Kertajaya	1	40	41
	Mariuk	0	2	2
	Tanjunggrasa	1	15	16
	Wanajaya	0	6	6
Total		16	172	188
Percentage		8,5%	91,5%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-101. Tenant Reasons for Not Check up to the Health Facilities

Location		Reason for not Check up to the Health Facilities			Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Buy Drug Store	enough with rest	Have no money	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	2	0	0	2
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	0	1	1

Location		Reason for not Check up to the Health Facilities			Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Buy Drug Store	enough with rest	Have no money	
	Pasirmuncang	1	0	2	3
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	0	0	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	1	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	0	0	1
	Rancahilir	0	0	0	0
	Rancasari	0	1	1	2
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	0	0
	Pasirbungur	2	0	0	2
	Rancamahi	0	0	2	2
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	0	0	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	1	0	0	1
	Mariuk	0	0	0	0
	Tanjungrasa	0	0	1	1
	Wanajaya	0	0	0	0
Total		7	1	8	16
Percentage		43,8%	6,3%	50,0%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Almost all Worker allocate part of their income to reserve treatment at health facilities (87.1%), but not all Worker check or seek treatment at the nearest health facility. Some of them reasoned that they did not go to a health facility because they did not have the cost of 73.5% and bought the medicine from the shop 20.6%.

Table 5-102. Health Facilities Used by Workers

Location		Do you check yourself to the health facility		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	No	Yes	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	4	11	15
Cikaum	Mekarsari	6	25	31
	Pasirmuncang	1	5	6
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	9	9
	Sawangan	2	8	10
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	3	19	22
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	25	26
	Rancahilir	1	10	11
	Rancasari	1	2	3
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	5	5
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	1	8	9
	Pasirbungur	2	5	7
	Rancamahi	0	5	5
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	4	14	18

Location		Do you check yourself to the health facility		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	No	Yes	
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	7	7
	Kertajaya	2	39	41
	Mariuk	0	9	9
	Tanjungrasa	0	5	5
	Wanajaya	6	18	24
Total		34	229	263
Percentage		12,9%	87,1%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-103. Reasons for Not Check Up in Health Facilities

Location		Reason for not Checking to the Health Facilities				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Buy Drug Store	Just a food allergy	Fear of Surgery	Have no money	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	3	0	0	1	4
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	1	0	5	6
	Pasirmuncang	0	0	0	1	1
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawangan	0	0	0	2	2
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0	3	3
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	0	0	0	1
	Rancahilir	0	0	0	1	1
	Rancasari	0	0	0	1	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	0	1	1
	Pasirbungur	1	0	0	1	2
	Rancamahi	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	0	0	4	4
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	2	0	0	0	2
	Mariuk	0	0	0	0	0
	Tanjungrasa	0	0	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	0	0	1	5	6
Total		7	1	1	25	34
Percentage		20,6%	2,9%	2,9%	73,5%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.8. ACCESS TO THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND NEARBY SOCIAL FACILITIES

5.8.1. Educational Facilities in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Area

A. Land Owner

Based on the survey results conducted to the affected Household regarding education facilities, all villages in the project affected area have basic education facilities in the local village, but for Junior High School/MTs/Equivalent, High School/Ma/Equivalent and Academy/University level the conditions are very diverse In the same village, other Villages in the Same Sub-district, other Villages, and Sub-districts and in the Regency Capital City, as shown in table 5-104.

Table 5-104. Land Owner Educational Facilities

Location		Educational Facilities			
Sub-district	Village	Elementary/MI/Equivalent	Junior High School/MTs/Equivalent	High School/Ma/Equivalent	Academy/University
Ciasem	Jatibaru	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district	Other Village dan Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
Cikaum	Mekarsari	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
	Pasirmuncang	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
	Sawangan	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
Pamanukan	Bongas	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Rancahilir	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Rancasari	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
	Pasirbungur	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
	Rancamahi	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City

Location		Educational Facilities			
Sub-district	Village	Elementary/MI/ Equivalent	Junior High School/MTs/ Equivalent	High School/ Ma/ Equivalent	Academy/ University
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Kertajaya	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Mariuk	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Tanjungrasa	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Wanjaya	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

Based on the survey results conducted to Tenant, regarding the closest educational facilities to the location where they live, it was found that in every village the Tenant lives in there are basic education facilities (Elementary/equivalent). For education facilities in junior high school/equivalent, senior high school/equivalent and higher education, not all villages have them because they are in another village in one sub-district, other villages in different sub-districts, and the Regency capital. Complete detailed information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-105. Tenant Educational Facilities

Location		Educational Facilities			
Sub-district	Village	Elementary/MI/ Equivalent	Junior High School/MTs/ Equivalent	High School/Ma/ Equivalent	Academy/ University
Ciasem	Jatibaru	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district	Other Village dan Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
Cikaum	Mekarsari	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
	Pasirmuncang	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City

Location		Educational Facilities			
Sub-district	Village	Elementary/MI/ Equivalent	Junior High School/MTs/ Equivalent	High School/Ma/ Equivalent	Academy/ University
	Sawangan	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
Pamanukan	Bongas	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Ranchalir	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Rancasari	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
	Pasirbungur	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
	Rancamahi	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Kertajaya	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Mariuk	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Tanjungrasa	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Wanjaya	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

As the same with the landowners and Tenant who are affected by Patimban access toll road development plan, in every village where the Tenant lives there are elementary school facilities,

while for advanced facilities such as junior high school or equivalent not all villages have them. Likewise, with higher education, the closest facilities are in other villages within one sub-district, other villages in different sub-districts or the district capital. As shown in the following table:

Table 5-106. Worker Educational Facilities

Location		Educational Facilities			
Sub-district	Village	Elementary/MI/ Equivalent	Junior High School/MTs/ Equivalent	High School/Ma/ Equivalent	Academy/ University
Ciasem	Jatibaru	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district	Other Village dan Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
Cikaum	Mekarsari	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
	Pasirmuncang	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
	Sawangan	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
Pamanukan	Bongas	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Ranchahilir	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Rancasari	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the Regency Capital City
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	In the same Village	In the same Village	Village Lain Sub-district yang Sama	In the Regency Capital City
	Pasirbungur	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
	Rancamahi	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	In the Regency Capital City
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	In the same Village	In the same Village	Di Village yang Sama	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Kertajaya	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Mariuk	In the same Village	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district

Location		Educational Facilities			
	Tanjungrasa	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Wanjaya	In the same Village	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district	Other Village in the same Sub-district

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.8.2. Health Facilities and Markets in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Area

A. Land Owner

Based on the survey results conducted to 1359 land owners, it is known that all villages are having health centers (puskesmas) and clinics as the health facilities for the Affected People. However, for market facilities, not all villages have it. They must go to another village or another sub-district. Complete details can be seen in the table below:

Table 5-107. Land Owner Health Facilities and Markets

Location		Health Facilities and Markets	
Sub-district	Village	Health Facilities	Market
Ciasem	Jatibaru	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
Cikaum	Mekarsari	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
	Pasirmuncang	In the same Village	In the same Village
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Sawangan	In the same Village	In the same Village
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	In the same Village	In the same Village
Pamanukan	Bongas	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Rancahilir	In the same Village	In the same Village
	Rancasari	In the same Village	In the same Village
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	In the same Village	In the same Village
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Pasirbungur	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Rancamahi	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	In the same Village	In the same Village
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
	Kertajaya	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district

Location		Health Facilities and Markets	
	Mariuk	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
	Tanjungrasa	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
	Wanjaya	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

For Tenants, their domicile is mostly in the affected area, the conditions are the same as landowners where health facilities such as Puskesmas are available in every village where they live, and it makes it easier for them to check their health. Likewise for the existence of a market, not all villages have it so to access the market, they have to go to the nearest village in one sub-district, another village in a different sub-district, or to the Regency capital. Complete information regarding the location of health facilities and markets data can be seen in the following table:

Table 5-108. Tenant Health Facilities and Markets

Location		Health Facilities and Markets	
Sub-district	Village	Health Facilities	Health Facilities
Ciasem	Jatibaru	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
Cikaum	Mekarsari	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
	Pasirmuncang	In the same Village	In the same Village
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Sawangan	In the same Village	Di Village yang Sama
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	In the same Village	Di Village yang Sama
Pamanukan	Bongas	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Ranchilir	In the same Village	In the same Village
	Rancasari	In the same Village	In the same Village
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	In the same Village	In the same Village
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Pasirbungur	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Rancamahi	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
	Kertajaya	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
	Mariuk	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district

Location		Health Facilities and Markets	
	Tanjungrasa	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
	Wanjaya	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Likewise with the worker, because their domicile is mostly in the affected area, the conditions are the same as for landowners and Tenant where health facilities such as Puskesmas are available in every village where they live, and make it easier for them to check their health. Likewise, for the existence of a market, not all villages have it so to access the market, Worker must go to the nearest village in one sub-district, another village in a different sub-district, or the regency capital. Complete data regarding the health facilities and markets location can be seen in the following table:

Table 5-109. Worker Health Facilities and Markets

Location		Health Facilities and Markets	
Sub-district	Village	Health Facilities	Health Facilities
Ciasem	Jatibaru	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
Cikaum	Mekarsari	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
	Pasirmuncang	In the same Village	In the same Village
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Sawangan	In the same Village	In the same Village
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	In the same Village	In the same Village
Pamanukan	Bongas	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Rancahilir	In the same Village	In the same Village
	Rancasari	In the same Village	In the same Village
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	In the same Village	In the same Village
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Pasirbungur	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
	Rancamahi	In the same Village	Other Village in the same Sub-district
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
	Kertajaya	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district

Location		Health Facilities and Markets	
	Mariuk	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
	Tanjunggrasa	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district
	Wanjaya	In the same Village	Other Village dan Sub-district

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.9. IMPACT AND PROJECT HANDLING PROGRAM

5.9.1. Project Impact on the Affected Household Welfare

A. Land Owner

Based on the survey results conducted to the land owner, Some of the land owners stated that the project development did not affect or have a direct impact on their lives and welfare, as many as 58.2%, while 17.1% of respondents chose the existence of the project will provide extra income for them. In addition, there are Affected People who stated that the existence of the project caused their income to decrease by 26.3%.

Table 5-110. Perceptions of Project Impact on the Economic Life

Location		Residents Economic Description (HH)		
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	29	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	100	46	41
	Pasirmuncang	22	3	2
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	11	1	30
	Sawangan	141	19	80
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	39	17	9
Pamanukan	Bongas	42	14	35
	Rancahilir	26	13	11
	Rancasari	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	14	3	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	63	9	6
	Pasirbungur	48	9	21
	Rancamahi	9	1	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	2	1
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	71	41	23
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	16	1	1
	Kertajaya	26	9	54
	Mariuk	33	7	9
	Tanjunggrasa	45	3	28
	Wanajaya	29	6	4
Total		791	233	357
Percentage		58.2%	17.1%	26.3%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. The project had no direct impact on my life. My family welfare will be the same.
2. The projects provide extra income.
3. This project will cause my income to decline. My family's economic life is getting worse.

B. Tenant

Regarding the tenant's responds to the project's development impact on their economy, 45.6% answered that the existence of the project did not have a direct impact on their life and well-

being, 11.0% answered that it had a direct impact on their lives well-being. While those who answered that the existence of the project caused their income and economic condition to decline are 39.5% and other answers 3.8%. Complete information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-111. Tenant Perceptions to the Project Impact on Economic Life

Location		Residents Economic Description (HH)			
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4
Ciasem	Jatibaru	2	1	9	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	12	0	4	0
	Pasirmuncang	12	1	5	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	5	1	5	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	5	1	2	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	6	3	4	0
	Rancahilir	3	1	0	1
	Rancasari	3	2	2	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	14	3	13	0
	Pasirbungur	16	4	28	0
	Rancamahi	15	2	1	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	12	1	17	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	0	1	0
	Kertajaya	30	4	20	7
	Mariuk	0	0	10	0
	Tanjunggrasa	13	13	13	5
	Wanajaya	5	1	2	0
Total		157	38	136	13
Percentage		45,6%	11,0%	39,5%	3,8%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. The project had no direct impact on my life. My family welfare will be the same.
2. The projects provide extra income.
3. This project will cause my income to decline. My family's economic life is getting worse.

C. Worker

Meanwhile, among Workers, the response to the project's existence impact on their lives and welfare is almost the same with the landowners and Tenants. Most answered that it had no impact on their lives and welfare (48.0%) providing more income or extra income 10.9% causing income and the economy to decrease 40% and others 1.1%. Complete detailed information can be seen in the following table:

Table 5-112. Worker Perceptions to the Project Impact on Economic Life

Location		Residents Economic Description (HH)			Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	11	3	19	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	29	7	18	54
	Pasirmuncang	5	2	13	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	6	1	2	9
	Sawangan	7	3	5	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	37	2	31	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	31	4	25	60
	Rancahilir	34	11	28	73
	Rancasari	3	2	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	3	0	16	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	17	4	31	52
	Pasirbungur	6	1	18	25
	Rancamahi	6	0	1	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	32	9	38	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	5	5	6	16
	Kertajaya	47	0	10	57
	Mariuk	39	7	37	83
	Tanjunggrasa	5	42	6	53
	Wanajaya	55	2	3	60
Total		378	105	307	790
Percentage		47,8%	13,3%	38,9%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. The project had no direct impact on my life. My family welfare will be the same.
2. The projects provide extra income.
3. This project will cause my income to decline. My family's economic life is getting worse.

5.9.2. Benefits of the Project existence for the Affected People

A. Land Owner

Regarding the benefits that can be received from the project development, most of the Affected People answered that transportation would be smoother 55.6%, the Affected People stated that the existence of the project would open up job opportunities or new business opportunities 35.8%, the Affected People stated that the existence of the project could make agricultural product marketing better 32.7 %, and some other answers can be seen in table below.

Table 5-113. Benefits of the Project Plans for Land Owners

Location		Project Plan Benefits											
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	86	67	58	5	11	6	6	2	6	4	3	4

Location		Project Plan Benefits											
	Pasirmuncang	8	19	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	18	34	22	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawangan	76	146	39	19	11	3	8	6	1	6	2	23
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	19	42	13	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	44	46	39	4	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
	Rancahilir	12	22	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	13	9	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	13	64	48	43	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	2
	Pasirbungur	25	29	34	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Rancamahi	3	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	5	85	59	39	7	3	3	8	5	0	3	2
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	4	9	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	62	74	61	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	2	1
	Mariuk	16	34	6	4	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Tanjunggrasa	23	46	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	16	16	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		444	755	487	134	55	23	22	22	15	12	13	34
Percentage		32.7	55.6	35.8	9.9	4.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.5
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- 1 Better marketing of agricultural products
- 2 Smoother transportation
- 3 Open new job opportunities or business opportunities
- 4 Increased business income
- 5 Better access to health, education, and economic facilities
- 6 Soil fertility is getting better, planting and harvesting frequency is increasing
- 7 It's easier to get clean water
- 8 Gaining access to electricity/lighting
- 9 Improve learning activities
- 10 Improving people's health
- 11 Improve learning activities
- 12 Improving people's health
- 13 Unpredictable

B. Tenant

From the survey results to the Tenant regarding their responses to the benefits of the project existence, the following information is Received:

- Three tenants most options are 49.1% better transportation, 32.6% better marketing of agricultural products and open new job and business opportunities 31.1%,

- While the smallest option from the Tenant's statement is that the soil fertility is getting better, the frequency of planting and harvesting is increased by 0.3% and improves the people's health by 0.6%.

Complete detailed information can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-114. Benefits of the Project Plans for Tenant

Location		Project Plan Benefits								
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	12
Ciasem	Jatibaru	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cikaum	Mekarsari	10	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	11	1	6	6	0	1	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	1	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	8	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Rancahilir	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Rancasari	1	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	12	15	8	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Pasirbungur	23	28	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Rancamahi	8	9	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	6	15	11	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	12	20	30	7	5	0	0	0	0
	Mariuk	0	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Tanjunggrasa	3	29	16	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Wanjaya	3	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		112	169	107	28	8	1	2	1	2
Percentage		32,6%	49,1%	31,1%	8,1%	2,3%	0,3%	0,6%	0,3%	0,6%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- 1 Better marketing of agricultural products
- 2 Smoother transportation
- 3 Open a new job opportunities or business opportunities
- 4 Increased business income
- 5 Better access to health, education, and economic facilities
- 6 Soil fertility is getting better, planting and harvesting frequency is increasing
- 7 It's easier to get clean water
- 8 Gaining access to electricity/lighting
- 9 Improve learning activities
- 10 Improving people's health
- 11 Improve learning activities
- 12 Improving people's health

C. Worker

While the results of the survey to Worker-related to the benefits that can be Received from the project, the answer to marketing agricultural products is getting better is their first option 44.4%,

the answer to transportation is getting better becoming their second option 43.8% and open job opportunities is the third choice 36.5%. Detailed information regarding the Worker option on the project development impact explain in the table below:

Table 5-115. Benefits of the Project Plans for Worker

Location		Project Plan Benefits												
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ciasem	Jatibaru	11	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	29	22	21	5	2	3	1	2	1	0	1	2	0
	Pasirmuncang	5	11	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	7	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
	Sawangan	8	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	54	17	9	14	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	19	27	31	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rancahilir	27	27	35	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Rancasari	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	5	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	21	29	15	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Pasirbungur	10	14	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rancamahi	6	4	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	24	25	39	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	8	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	38	29	33	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Mariuk	37	50	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tanjunggrasa	5	7	45	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	36	34	9	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		351	346	288	69	19	11	7	6	6	7	6	7	6
Percentage		44,4 %	43,8 %	36,5 %	8,7 %	2,4 %	1,4 %	0,9 %	0,8 %	0,8 %	0,9 %	0,8 %	0,9 %	0,8 %

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Better marketing of agricultural products
2. Smoother transportation
3. Open new job opportunities or business opportunities
4. Increased business income
5. Better access to health, education, and economic facilities
6. Soil fertility is getting better, planting and harvesting frequency is increasing
7. It's easier to get clean water
8. Gaining access to electricity/lighting
9. Improve learning activities
10. Improving people's health
11. Improve learning activities
12. Improving people's health
13. Unpredictable

5.9.3. Negative Impact of Project Development Plan

A. Land Owner

Perceptions of land owners regarding the negative impacts related to the project plan, most of them stated that dust and noise during construction activities were the most elected option (78.1%), reduced water for irrigating paddy fields 30.7% and disturbance of community customs due to migrants/workers 4,3 %. Complete data regarding the negative impacts of the project plan can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-116. Negative Impact of Project Development Plan According to Land Owner

Location		Project losses or negative impacts (HH)												
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	139	42	10	6	0	6	0	11	2	3	2	1	2
	Pasirmuncang	21	8	3	0	0	2	0	8	0	0	1	0	0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	31	9	0	3	0	7	0	5	0	4	0	6	6
	Sawangan	187	78	58	41	30	11	7	32	4	9	4	21	12
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	64	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	73	39	6	1	1	6	3	5	2	2	1	3	0
	Rancahilir	27	16	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	1
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	17	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	68	7	6	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Pasirbungur	62	23	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Rancamahi	8	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	98	34	5	6	0	5	0	18	4	4	3	4	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	14	11	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Kertajaya	67	17	1	0	1	48	0	4	1	2	0	5	36
	Mariuk	40	14	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Tanjungrasa	57	21	3	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	32	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1062	417	96	59	38	100	12	93	20	26	13	47	57
Presentase		78.1	30.7	7.1	4.3	2.8	7.4	0.9	6.8	1.5	1.9	1.0	3.5	4.2
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Dust and noise during construction activities
2. Reduced water for irrigating rice fields
3. Disruption of local community customs due to migrants/worker
4. Worried about the sacred/sacred objects will be affected by the project
5. Increased cases of sexually transmitted diseases (HIV and others)
6. Increasing number of accidents
7. Child or human trafficking
8. Pollution of groundwater or other clean water sources
9. Disruption of wildlife life that affects the resident's safety
10. Disruption of religious ritual activities
11. Disruption of cultural heritage
12. Decreased land value (land value)

B. Tenant

According to the Tenant, the negative impacts of project development that Probably be felt by the community around the project are:

- Dust and noise during construction work, 84.3%.
- Reduced water for irrigating rice fields by 35.8%.
- Disruption of local community customs due to immigrants or Worker from outside the area 7.0%.

While other choices from Tenant about the land acquisition negative impacts can be seen from the following table.

Table 5-117. Negative Impact of Project Development Plans According to Tenant

Location		Project losses or negative impacts (HH)											
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ciasem	Jatibaru	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	14	11	4	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	2
	Pasirmuncang	17	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	10	6	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	2
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	9	8	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rancahilir	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rancasari	7	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	26	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pasirbungur	37	16	5	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	1
	Rancamahi	14	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	23	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Kertajaya	58	21	3	6	0	6	0	1	1	2	1	2
	Mariuk	5	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Tanjungrasa	39	14	0	0	1	6	1	0	1	0	1	1
	Wanjaya	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total		290	123	24	10	3	26	2	6	5	4	8	13
Percentage		84,3%	35,8%	7,0%	2,9%	0,9%	7,6%	0,6%	1,7%	1,5%	1,2%	2,3%	3,8%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Dust and noise during construction activities
2. Reduced water for irrigating rice fields
3. Disruption of local community customs due to migrants/worker
4. Worried about the sacred / sacred objects will be affected by the project
5. Increased cases of sexually transmitted diseases (HIV and others)
6. The increasing number of accidents
7. Child or human trafficking
8. Pollution of groundwater or other clean water sources
9. Disruption of wildlife life that affects the resident's safety
10. Disruption of religious ritual activities
11. Disruption of cultural heritage
12. Decreased land value (land value)

C. Worker

The survey results from Worker also show results that are not much different from the landowners and Tenant affected by the project plan, where according to their perception, the biggest impacts that will be felt by the community around the project are: Dust and noise during the construction work 84.9%, Reduced water for rice fields irrigation 39.7% and the disturbance of community customs around the project development 7.7%. Complete information regarding the negative impacts of the project development plan can be seen in the following table;

Table 5-118. Negative Impact of the Project Development Plan According to Worker

Location		Project losses or negative impacts (HH)											
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ciasem	Jatibaru	20	16	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Cikaum	Mekarsari	52	28	11	6	0	10	0	0	2	0	2	6
	Pasirmuncang	17	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	8	9	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Sawangan	14	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	68	9	2	0	0	5	0	8	0	0	0	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	51	30	6	7	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	5
	Ranchahilir	62	23	7	3	0	12	0	3	1	0	1	1
	Rancasari	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	18	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	46	14	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pasirbungur	20	8	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
	Rancamahi	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	66	27	3	4	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	2
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	9	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Kertajaya	56	31	8	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	6
	Mariuk	58	35	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Tanjunggrasa	51	23	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Wanajaya	45	40	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total		671	314	61	29	6	46	2	20	6	3	6	30
Percentage		84,9%	39,7%	7,7%	3,7%	0,8%	5,8%	0,3%	2,5%	0,8%	0,4%	0,8%	3,8%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Dust and noise during construction activities
2. Reduced water for irrigating rice fields
3. Disruption of local community customs due to migrants/worker
4. Worried about the sacred/sacred objects will be affected by the project
5. Increased cases of sexually transmitted diseases (HIV and others)
6. An increasing number of accidents
7. Child or human trafficking
8. Pollution of groundwater or other clean water sources
9. Disruption of wildlife life that affects the resident's safety
10. Disruption of religious ritual activities
11. Disruption of cultural heritage
12. Decreased land value (land value)

5.10. IMPACT OF LAND ACQUISITION

5.10.1. Positive Impact of Land Acquisition for Affected People

A. Land Owner

In general, the project procurement has positive and negative impacts to the project affected people, according to the survey results conducted to the land owner regarding the positive impacts of land acquisition for the project implementation, most of the Affected People (72.0%) stated: get land compensation as an acceptable positive impact, while the smallest option from the positive impact of land acquisition: get a relocation place of residence with better public facilities as much as 4.0 %. Complete information on the positive impacts of land acquisition can be seen in the following table:

Table 5-119. Positive Impacts/Benefits of Land Acquisition for Land Owner

Location		Positive Impacts/Benefits of Land Acquisition (HH)					
Sub-District	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	0	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	107	100	50	43	42	29
	Pasirmuncang	24	13	0	1	0	7
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	31	33	3	11	0	11
	Sawangan	163	139	13	12	2	32
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	64	34	21	0	21	29
Pamanukan	Bongas	76	29	7	1	2	16
	Rancahilir	19	4	3	0	2	8
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	19	0	0	0	0	4
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	64	15	0	0	0	6
	Pasirbungur	51	16	1	1	0	17
	Rancamahi	6	8	0	0	0	2
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1	1	1	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	92	43	7	1	0	51
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	18	7	0	0	0	2
	Kertajaya	80	58	2	35	2	45
	Mariuk	36	8	4	0	2	4
	Tanjungrasa	63	1	0	0	2	9
	Wanajaya	22	12	4	0	1	0
Total		992	521	116	105	76	272
Percentage		73.0%	38.3%	8.5%	7.7%	5.6%	20.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- 1 Getting the land compensation
- 2 Receive compensation for buildings and/or plants and other assets
- 3 Get a replacement for land with better/fertile conditions
- 4 Get a business relocation place with better conditions
- 5 Get a relocation place to live with better public facilities
- 6 Land prices will increase after the project is completed

B. Tenant

According to the tenants perception, the positive impacts that are felt about the land acquisition are as followed:

- Getting land compensation 53.5%
- Land prices increased by 8.1%
- Get a substitute for arable land that is more fertile 41.6%

5.10.2. Negative Impact of Land Acquisition for Affected People

A. Land Owner

Meanwhile, the negative impact of land acquisition for project development based on the survey results to the project-Affected People, who chose to reduce agricultural/plantation land 74.2%, chose a place to live that became uncomfortable because the area is decrease by 18.5%, chose the income in the new area is decreased 2.5%, the substitute land is less fertile 2.0% and those who choose the relocation place away from the work location, health facilities and education facilities are 2.6%.

Table 5-120. Negative Impact of Land Acquisition for Land Owner

Location		Negative Impact of Land Acquisition (HH)				
Sub-District	Village	1	2	3	4	5
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	115	39	15	4	2
	Pasirmuncang	27	3	7	1	3
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	39	11	14	0	5
	Sawangan	161	95	49	22	5
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	40	11	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	73	13	29	3	8
	Rancahilir	26	2	0	0	2
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	10	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	71	3	5	0	0
	Pasirbungur	58	3	1	0	7

Location		Negative Impact of Land Acquisition (HH)				
Sub-District	Village	1	2	3	4	5
	Rancamahi	10	0	0	0	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1	1	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	90	17	28	0	1
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	18	1	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	74	43	43	3	1
	Mariuk	40	8	3	1	2
	Tanjunggrasa	69	0	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	30	1	1	0	0
Total		1008	251	195	34	36
Percentage		74.2%	18.5%	14.3%	2.5%	2.6%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- 1 Reduced agricultural land/plantation
- 2 The place to live becomes less comfortable
- 3 Reduced Business income
- 4 The relocation place is far from the work location, educational and health facilities
- 5 Substitute land is less fertile

C. Tenant

Based on the Tenant's perception of the land, the negative impacts they will feel with the planned land acquisition for Patimban access toll road project are:

- Reduced agricultural land or plantations that they can cultivate 70.9%.
- Get 4.4% less fertile substitute land.
- Reduced income in the new place by 19.9%.

Complete information can be seen from the following table:

Table 5-121. Negative Impact of Land Acquisition for Tenant

Location		Negative Impact of Land Acquisition (HH)				
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5
Ciasem	Jatibaru	10	3	1	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	13	6	4	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	13	2	6	0	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	7	3	1	0	1
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	11	5	0	0	0
	Ranchilir	5	2	0	0	0
	Rancasari	6	3	3	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	29	1	1	1	1
	Pasirbungur	34	4	12	10	2
	Rancamahi	12	4	2	0	1

Location		Negative Impact of Land Acquisition (HH)				
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	25	4	6	0	2
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	1	1	1
	Kertajaya	31	22	20	7	4
	Mariuk	7	1	0	1	2
	Tanjunggrasa	25	10	7	3	1
	Wanajaya	5	3	1	0	0
Total		244	73	65	23	15
Percentage		70,9%	21,2%	18,9%	6,7%	4,4%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- 1 Reduced agricultural land/plantation
- 2 The place to live becomes less comfortable
- 3 Reduced Business income
- 4 The relocation place is far from work location, educational and health facilities
- 5 Substitute land is less fertile

C. Worker

According to Worker, the negative impacts they will feel related to the land acquisition plan for Patimban access toll road development are:

- Reduced agricultural land where they work 78.2%.
- The place to live becomes less comfortable 20.8%.
- Decreased Business income 16.3%.

In addition to the above options, there are several other options that Worker has chosen regarding the negative impact of land acquisition. Complete detailed information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-122. Negative Impact of Land Acquisition for Worker

Location		Negative Impact of Land Acquisition				
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5
Ciasem	Jatibaru	17	4	10	1	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	39	24	18	4	3
	Pasirmuncang	18	3	1	0	2
Cipendeuy	Kosar	7	7	3	1	1
	Sawangan	13	5	2	1	2
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	68	4	4	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	38	15	18	4	10
	Rancahilir	57	19	10	1	5
	Rancasari	2	2	1	0	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	14	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	51	5	3	0	2
	Pasirbungur	20	0	5	0	2
	Rancamahi	5	0	2	1	2

Location		Negative Impact of Land Acquisition				
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	56	17	21	2	8
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	7	0	1	0	3
	Kertajaya	53	13	16	6	3
	Mariuk	63	25	8	1	6
	Tanjungrasa	48	4	3	0	1
	Wanajaya	42	17	3	0	1
Total		618	164	129	22	52
Percentage		78,2%	20,8%	16,3%	2,8%	6,6%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- 1 Reduced agricultural land/plantation
- 2 The place to live becomes less comfortable
- 3 Reduced Business income
- 4 The relocation place is far from the work location, educational and health facilities
- 5 Substitute land is less fertile

5.11. LAND ACQUISITION IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Survey activities that have been done to find out the affected people interest in the project implementation, interest or involvement in the project, the assistance expected to be provided by the project implementer and data on other skills possessed by the household head. Therefore, based on these data, the project impact management program can be arranged for the affected people.

5.11.1. Interest and involvement in Project implementation

A. Land Owner

Related to the project construction implementation, based on the survey results, it is known that land owners are interested in being involved in the project implementation (construction) because to get an additional income 36.0%, to compensate for a decrease in income 57.7%, while owners who refuse to be involved in the development process (construction) is 6.83% for various reasons. For more detailed information, it can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-123. Land Owner Interest in Project Implementation Involvement

Location		Interest in Project Implementation Involvement		
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	56	0

Location		Interest in Project Implementation Involvement		
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3
Cikaum	Mekarsari	49	107	5
	Pasirmuncang	9	20	0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	20	11	11
	Sawangan	52	160	18
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	25	43	22
Pamanukan	Bongas	50	27	1
	Rancahilir	60	16	6
	Rancasari	11	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	6	17	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	19	59	0
	Pasirbungur	23	41	8
	Rancamahi	9	3	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	2	1	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	28	98	1
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	5	13	1
	Kertajaya	31	45	10
	Mariuk	30	19	0
	Tanjungrasa	46	28	2
	Wanajaya	14	20	1
Total		489	784	86
Percentage		36.0%	57.7%	6.3%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Yes, interested to get additional income
2. Yes interested to compensate for the decrease in income
3. Not interested by the reason

Table 5-124. The Reason Not Interested to get involved in Project Implementation

Location		Reason if not interested (HH)		
Sub-district	Village	Already have a job	Already old	Domiciled outside the city
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	2	2	1
	Pasirmuncang			0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	5	5	1
	Sawangan	4	12	2
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	11	11	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	1	
	Rancahilir	1	5	0
	Rancasari	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	0
	Pasirbungur	1	7	0
	Rancamahi	0	0	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	1	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	1	0	0
	Kertajaya	2	7	1
	Mariuk	0	0	0
	Tanjungrasa	1	1	0

Location		Reason if not interested (HH)		
Sub-district	Village	Already have a job	Already old	Domiciled outside the city
	Wanajaya	1	0	0
Total		29	52	5
Percentage		2.1%	3.8%	0.4%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Not Interested already have a job
2. Not interested because I'm old
3. Not interested because domiciled outside the city.

B. Tenant

According to the Tenant's perception, the positive impacts related to land acquisition for Patimban access toll road project development plan are:

- Received land compensation 53.5%.
- Land prices increased 8.1%.
- Get a replacement for arable land that is more fertile 41.6%.

While the other choices from the Tenant can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-125. Tenant Interest in Project Implementation Involvement

Location		Interested in the Project Implementation Involvement?			Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Yes Interested, to get more income	Yes interested, to compensate the decrease in income	Not interested	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	9	3	1	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	13	3	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	10	5	4	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	8	1	2	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	9	0	4	13
	Rancahilir	6	0	0	6
	Rancasari	6	1	1	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	28	2	0	30
	Pasirbungur	30	11	6	47
	Rancamahi	16	2	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	25	3	1	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	0	3
	Kertajaya	37	11	13	61
	Mariuk	5	1	4	10
	Tanjunggrasa	31	12	0	43
	Wanajaya	4	2	1	7
Total		250	57	37	344
Percentage		72,7%	16,6%	10,8%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-126. Tenant Reasons Not Interested In Project Implementation Involvement

Location		Reason if not interested (HH)		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Busy Working	Already Old	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	0	1
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	1	3	4
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	1	1	2
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	3	4
	Rancahilir	0	0	0
	Rancasari	1	0	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	0
	Pasirbungur	2	4	6
	Rancamahi	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	1	1
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	3	10	13
	Mariuk	0	4	4
	Tanjunggrasa	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	0	1	1
Total		10	27	37
Percentage		27%	73%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Likewise, with the Worker, their perception is not much different from landowners and Tenant, the existence of a project can help them to:

- Can get an additional income 78.1%.
- To compensate for the decrease in income by 13.4%.

However, some Worker are not interested to get involved in the project implementation for the following reasons:

- Already old 52.2%.
- Have a regular job 28.4%.
- Don't have a skill 19.4%.

Complete detailed information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-127. Worker Interest In Project Implementation Involvement

Location		Interested in the Project Implementation Involvement?			Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Yes Interested, to get more income	Yes interested, to compensate for the decrease in income	Not interested	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	25	7	1	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	44	10	0	54
	Pasirmuncang	18	2	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	8	0	1	9
	Sawangan	10	2	3	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	59	3	8	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	53	3	4	60
	Rancahilir	56	12	5	73
	Rancasari	3	1	1	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	14	1	4	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	40	8	4	52
	Pasirbungur	18	6	1	25
	Rancamahi	7	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	64	13	2	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	10	5	1	16
	Kertajaya	43	10	4	57
	Mariuk	63	10	10	83
	Tanjungrasa	34	9	10	53
	Wanjaya	48	4	8	60
Total		617	106	67	790
Percentage		78,1%	13,4%	8,5%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-128. Worker Reasons Not Interested In Project Implementation Involvement

Location		Reason if not interested (HH)			Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Have a job	Already Old	Don't have a skill	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	1	0	1
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	0	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	0	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	1	0	1
	Sawangan	2	1	0	3
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	8	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	3	1	0	4
	Rancahilir	1	4	0	5
	Rancasari	1	0	0	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	4	0	0	4
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	1	3	4
	Pasirbungur	0	0	1	1
	Rancamahi	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	1	1	0	2
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	0	0	1
	Kertajaya	0	4	0	4
	Mariuk	2	6	2	10
	Tanjungrasa	1	2	7	10
	Wanjaya	3	5	0	8
Total		19	35	13	67
Percentage		28,4%	52,2%	19,4%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.11.2. Forms of Affected People Involvement in Project Implementation.

A. Land Owner

Interest of land owners in the project development process, related to the jobs and business opportunities that can be obtained such as construction manual labor 16.0%, construction skilled worker 26.3%, administrative workforce 12.1%, renting vehicles 6.8% , providing food and drink for workers 19.1%. For more detailed information can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-129. Land Owner Forms of Involvement in the Project

Location		Forms of Your Involvement in the Project				
Sub-District	Village	1	2	3	4	5
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	48	43	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	29	48	7	6	37
	Pasirmuncang	5	12	2	2	1
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	8	7	9	0	7
	Sawangan	69	63	27	35	56
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	11	2	10	0	28
Pamanukan	Bongas	6	4	5	2	19
	Rancahilir	8	5	2	1	7
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	13	0	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	1	11	2	0	46
	Pasirbungur	15	15	19	0	14
	Rancamahi	0	0	2	1	1
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	23	62	20	14	9
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	0	2	1	8	11
	Kertajaya	6	49	6	4	11
	Mariuk	7	9	5	4	2
	Tanjunggrasa	15	16	3	3	3
	Wanajaya	0	4	2	13	5
Total		217	357	165	93	259
Percentage		16.0%	26.3%	12.1%	6.8%	19.1%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Construction manual Worker
2. Skilled construction worker (specialist, foreman, driver, tool operator,) projector in office (BUMN)
3. Administrative/staff and security worker (mail couriers, photocopies, admin staff, and others) for projects or in the office
4. Rent a vehicle for project purposes
5. Open a stall or food and drink provider for worker

B. Tenant

Interest in being involved in project implementation, not only for the tenant benefit but also for their Family benefits such as children, in-laws and others. Their interest in being involved in project implementation as:

- Construction manual Worker 35,8%
- Construction skilled Worker (specialist, foreman, driver, tool operator,) project 20.1%.
- Rent a vehicle for project purposes 1.5%.
- Open a stall or food and drink provider for worker 32.6%.

Table 5-130. Forms of Affected People Involvement in Projects for Tenant

Location		Involvement Form you can do				
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5
Ciasem	Jatibaru	4	1	0	0	6
Cikaum	Mekarsari	9	4	0	0	5
	Pasirmuncang	3	1	0	0	3
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	6	2	1	0	2
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	7	1	0	0	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	3	2	1	0	7
	Rancahilir	2	1	1	0	3
	Rancasari	1	1	1	2	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	2	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	8	10	2	0	10
	Pasirbungur	13	12	4	1	16
	Rancamahi	12	3	1	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	11	13	7	2	6
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	0	0	0	2
	Kertajaya	18	11	14	0	29
	Mariuk	2	3	1	0	4
	Tanjunggrasa	21	0	15	0	13
	Wanajaya	2	2	0	0	1
Total		123	69	48	5	112
Percentage		35,8%	20,1%	14,0%	1,5%	32,6%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Construction manual Worker
2. Skilled construction workforce (specialist, foreman, driver, tool operator,) project or in office (BUMN)
3. Administrative/staff and security worker (mail couriers, photocopies, admin staff, and others) for projects or in the office
4. Rent a vehicle for project purposes
5. Open a stall or food and drink provider for worker

C. Worker

Likewise with Worker, the existence of the project provides opportunities to earn other income for them and their Family by using it as:

- Construction manual Worker 46.8%.
- Construction skilled Worker (specialist, foreman, driver, tool operator,) project 26.1%.
- Open a stall or food and drink provider for worker 28.1%.

Detailed information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-131. Forms of Affected People Involvement in the Project for Worker

Location		Involvement Form you can do				
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5
Ciasem	Jatibaru	11	1	3	3	16
Cikaum	Mekarsari	23	24	5	5	16
	Pasirmuncang	5	6	2	0	8
Cipendeuy	Kosar	6	0	0	0	3
	Sawangan	7	5	0	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	59	2	2	0	10
Pamanukan	Bongas	29	9	3	0	21
	Rancahilir	29	17	18	0	15
	Rancasari	2	0	0	0	2
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	3	8	4	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	14	21	9	0	13
	Pasirbungur	12	5	1	1	8
	Rancamahi	7	1	0	0	2
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	30	14	16	4	22
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	7	1	1	0	3
	Kertajaya	35	32	3	2	23
	Mariuk	25	29	7	1	27
	Tanjungrasa	35	2	4	0	11
	Wanajaya	31	29	3	0	20
Total		370	206	81	16	222
Percentage		46,8%	26,1%	10,3%	2,0%	28,1%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Construction manual Worker
2. Skilled construction workforce (specialist, foreman, driver, tool operator,) project or in office (BUMN)
3. Administrative/staff and security worker (mail couriers, photocopies, admin staff, and others) for projects or in the office
4. Rent a vehicle for project purposes
5. Open a stall or food and drink provider for worker

5.11.3. Assistance expected by affected people related to land acquisition

A. Land Owner

To reduce the negative impact of land acquisition for the project, there are several programs offered to be chosen by the Affected People. Based on the survey results, the Affected People' choices to reduce the impact of land acquisition on the project are:

- Training to increase agricultural cultivation capacity by providing production facilities agriculture, equipment and assistance are selected by 51.1% Affected People.
- Livestock cultivation training by providing livestock seeds and mentoring selected by 18.0% Affected People
- Agricultural product processing training by providing equipment and marketing assistance selected by 23.3% Affected People
- Livestock processing training, with equipment and marketing assistance, selected by 8.8% Affected People
- Entrepreneurship training with additional cash capital or in the form of good assistance selected by 17.4% Affected People
- Skills training, such as workshop, welding, sewing, salon/make up 12.0%
- Granting of soft credit 9.3% Affected People
- Educational scholarships until vocational school graduation 13.8%
- Health insurance selected 12.8% Affected People

Table 5-132. Land Owner Affected People expected assistance

Location		Expected assistance to reduce negative impact of land acquisition								
Sub-District	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	83	41	58	6	30	22	9	9	20
	Pasirmuncang	15	1	4	1	0	4	2	1	6
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	20	3	11	5	5	0	7	7	12
	Sawangan	122	44	48	27	64	59	19	44	34
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	28	1	7	11	9	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	62	10	16	2	15	4	5	4	19
	Rancahilir	16	8	11	5	9	6	3	2	3
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	10	9	5	0	2	3	2	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	18	8	4	4	48	7	3	4	0
	Pasirbungur	45	22	3	4	3	1	2	1	3

Location		Expected assistance to reduce negative impact of land acquisition								
Sub-District	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rancamahi	3	1	2	1	5	4	1	0	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	27	16	47	23	14	36	10	50	14
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	13	0	9	0	3	2	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	66	8	60	9	10	8	51	51	53
	Mariuk	33	6	16	7	9	5	6	8	5
	Tanjunggrasa	53	8	12	12	8	2	5	6	5
	Wanajaya	24	2	3	3	3	0	2	1	0
Total		694	244	316	120	237	163	127	188	174
Percentage		51.1%	18.0%	23.3%	8.8%	17.4%	12.0%	9.3%	13.8%	12.8%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description :

1. Training to increase agricultural cultivation capacity, by providing production facilities, equipment and assistance
2. Livestock cultivation training, by providing livestock seeds and assistance
3. Agricultural product processing training, with equipment and marketing assistance
4. Training on processing livestock products, with the provision of equipment and marketing assistance
5. Entrepreneurship training with additional cash or in the form of goods assistance
6. Skills training, such as workshop, welding, sewing, salon/makeup etc
7. Soft credit Provision
8. Educational scholarships until vocational school graduation
9. Health Insurance

B. Tenant

Related with the assistance to reduce negative impact of land acquisition, the Tenant's first choice in training is to increase agricultural cultivation capacity by providing agricultural production facilities, equipment, and selected assistance 52.3%, then entrepreneurship training with additional cash or in the form of goods assistance 26.2% and the third option is livestock cultivation training by providing agricultural production facilities, equipment and marketing as many as 22.7% are selected. While some other options can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-133. Tenant Affected People Expected Assistance

Location		Expected assistance to reduce the negative impact of land acquisition								
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ciasem	Jatibaru	7	1	1	0	3	0	2	1	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	9	7	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
	Pasirmuncang	11	4	0	0	5	7	0	1	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	9	4	2	1	2	1	1	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	9	5	5	0	2	0	1	2	3
	Rancahilir	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1

Location		Expected assistance to reduce the negative impact of land acquisition								
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rancasari	4	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	15	10	3	3	7	3	0	2	2
	Pasirbungur	25	7	3	6	10	6	1	6	1
	Rancamahi	10	0	9	1	13	1	0	0	1
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	20	11	5	1	6	6	1	1	3
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Kertajaya	23	14	10	3	19	6	0	4	13
	Mariuk	3	2	3	0	2	3	1	1	1
	Tanjunggrasa	17	8	3	1	12	1	1	2	13
	Wanajaya	5	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total		180	78	51	18	90	37	10	23	40
Percentage		52,3%	22,7%	14,8%	5,2%	26,2%	10,8%	2,9%	6,7%	11,6%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description :

1. Training to increase agricultural cultivation capacity, by providing production facilities, equipment and assistance
2. Livestock cultivation training, by providing livestock seeds and assistance
3. Agricultural product processing training, with equipment and marketing assistance
4. Training on processing livestock products, with the provision of equipment and marketing assistance
5. Entrepreneurship training with additional cash or in the form of goods assistance
6. Skills training, such as workshop, welding, sewing, salon/makeup etc
7. Soft credit Provision
8. Educational scholarships until vocational school graduation
9. Health Insurance

C. Worker

Worker's program options to help them mitigate the land acquisition plans project development negative impacts are:

- Training to increase the capacity of agricultural cultivation by providing agricultural production facilities, equipment and assistance is 54.9%.
- Training on livestock cultivation by providing livestock seeds and assistance is selected by 28.5%.
- Training on processing agricultural products by providing equipment and marketing assistance is selected by 21.6%.
- Training on processing livestock products by providing equipment and marketing assistance is selected by 7.6%.

Complete other options can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-134. Tenant Affected People expected Assistance

Location		Expected assistance to reduce the negative impact of land acquisition								
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ciasem	Jatibaru	16	7	2	2	7	2	1	4	1
Cikaum	Mekarsari	33	20	9	2	9	6	7	2	3
	Pasirmuncang	9	8	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	7	7	4	1	0	1	1	1	0
	Sawangan	5	5	7	2	7	3	0	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	58	7	9	10	1	7	0	2	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	26	17	17	4	16	8	2	4	5
	Rancahilir	35	20	9	4	18	3	0	3	14
	Rancasari	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	9	6	1	1	0	4	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	24	24	7	8	11	10	2	4	1
	Pasirbungur	16	7	5	2	3	5	1	0	0
	Rancamahi	7	1	3	2	2	1	0	1	1
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	35	7	12	3	21	11	1	4	9
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	5	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	2
	Kertajaya	46	14	30	4	39	4	2	3	4
	Mariuk	49	42	17	6	20	23	1	4	2
	Tanjunggrasa	37	4	8	4	3	5	1	3	1
	Wanajaya	49	25	27	4	26	3	1	2	0
Total		469	225	171	60	187	104	21	38	44
Percentage		59,4%	28,5%	21,6%	7,6%	23,7%	13,2%	2,7%	4,8%	5,6%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description :

1. Training to increase agricultural cultivation capacity, by providing production facilities, equipment and assistance
2. Livestock cultivation training, by providing livestock seeds and assistance
3. Agricultural product processing training, with equipment and marketing assistance
4. Training on processing livestock products, with the provision of equipment and marketing assistance
5. Entrepreneurship training with additional cash or in the form of goods assistance
6. Skills training, such as workshop, welding, sewing, salon/makeup etc
7. Soft credit Provision
8. Educational scholarships until vocational school graduation
9. Health Insurance

5.12. OTHER SKILLS THAT AFFECTED PEOPLE HAVE

A. Land Owner

Based on the survey results, it is known that there are several skills that the land owners have, they are Workshop skills 8.5%. Carpenter skills 6.4%, mason skills 2.2%, and craft skills 1.3%.

Complete details can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-135. Land Owner Other skill possess

Location		Other Skill Possess			
Sub-District	Village	workshop	Carpenter	Mason	craft
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	47	8	3	3
	Pasirmuncang	8	3	0	0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	0	0	0
	Sawangan	22	29	16	4
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	1	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	3	1	0	0
	Rancahilir	1	0	0	1
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	2	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	8	41	0	0
	Pasirbungur	3	0	0	4
	Rancamahi	0	0	0	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	19	0	6	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	0	0	3	0
	Kertajaya	0	1	1	0
	Mariuk	3	0	1	3
	Tanjunggrasa	1	1	0	3
	Wanajaya	0	0	0	0
Total		115	87	30	18
Percentage		8.5%	6.4%	2.2%	1.3%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description :

1. Workshop Skills
2. Carpenter Skills
3. Mason skills
4. Craft skills

B. Tenant

Some other skills that Tenant has based on the survey results are as follows:

- Expertise as a mason 14.0%.

- Expertise as a carpenter 14.2%.
- Expertise as a vehicle service or workshop 24.4%.
- Have another Expertice 25.9%.

Table 5-136. Tenant other skill possesses

Location		Other Skill Possess			
Sub-district	Village	Workshop	Carpenter	Mason	Other
Ciasem	Jatibaru	5	1	1	4
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	4	4	3
	Pasirmuncang	7	1	0	4
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	1	4	3	2
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	4	1	1	2
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	1	0	2
	Ranchahilir	1	1	1	1
	Rancasari	1	0	0	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	3	6	3	11
	Pasirbungur	5	5	7	21
	Rancamahi	3	0	1	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	11	5	5	5
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	0	0	1
	Kertajaya	20	16	12	18
	Mariuk	0	1	1	2
	Tanjunggrasa	22	3	9	6
	Wanajaya	0	0	0	3
Total		84	49	48	89
Percentage		24,4%	14,2%	14,0%	25,9%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Likewise with Worker. Based on the answers given, other skills they have consist of:

- Expertise as a mason 10.8%.
- Expertise as a carpenter 13.8%.
- Expertise as a vehicle service or workshop 18.4%.
- Other skills 14.4%.

Detailed information about their other skills can be seen in the following table;

Table 5-137. Worker other skill possesses

Location		Other Skill Possess				
Sub-district	Village	Workshop	Carpenter	Mason	Craft	Other skills
Ciasem	Jatibaru	13	4	4	0	2
Cikaum	Mekarsari	8	8	10	3	12
	Pasirmuncang	3	0	2	0	1
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	0	0	0	9
	Sawangan	2	4	3	0	2
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	28	10	5	4	23
Pamanukan	Bongas	12	11	7	1	2
	Rancahilir	11	21	17	2	5
	Rancasari	1	1	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	7	1	3	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	8	5	11	4	14
	Pasirbungur	3	5	1	1	1
	Rancamahi	0	2	1	0	1
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	16	12	4	3	11
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	1	2	1	1
	Kertajaya	2	7	1	1	7
	Mariuk	7	10	10	1	11
	Tanjunggrasa	21	6	4	3	10
	Wanajaya	2	1	0	1	2
Total		145	109	85	25	114
Percentage		18,4%	13,8%	10,8%	3,2%	14,4%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.13. PERCEPTIONS ABOUT PROJECTS AND CONSULTATION

5.13.1. Project Information

A. Land Owner

Almost all Affected People have heard about the of plans for the toll road project development plan that crosses their area. From the survey results, land owners who know about the project plan are 86.%, while those who do not know are 14.%.

Table 5-138. Project Information For Land Owners

Location		Do you know the Project Plan ?		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	No	Yes	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	56	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	11	150	161
	Pasirmuncang	3	26	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	42	42
	Sawangan	21	209	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	15	75	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	15	63	78
	Rancahilir	57	25	82

Location		Do you know the Project Plan ?		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	No	Yes	
	Rancasari	11	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	21	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	3	75	78
	Pasirbungur	12	60	72
	Rancamahi	2	10	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	3	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	12	115	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	18	19
	Kertajaya	0	86	86
	Mariuk	4	45	49
	Tanjunggrasa	14	62	76
	Wanjaya	7	28	35
Total		190	1169	1359
Percentage		14.0%	86.0%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

Most of the tenant know about Patimban Access Toll Road development plan project (91.9%), although some of them don't know it 8.1%.

Table 5-139. Tenant Projects Information

Location		Do you know about the Project Plan		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	No	Yes	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	12	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	2	14	16
	Pasirmuncang	1	18	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	3	8	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	8	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	11	13
	Rancahilir	0	6	6
	Rancasari	2	6	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	2	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	3	27	30
	Pasirbungur	6	41	47
	Rancamahi	4	14	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	29	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	3	3
	Kertajaya	1	60	61
	Mariuk	0	10	10
	Tanjunggrasa	2	41	43
	Wanjaya	1	6	7
Total		28	316	344
Percentage		8,1%	91,9%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Not all Workerers are also aware to the information about Patimban access toll road development plan project, which is 5.4%, while those who know about the project plan are 94.6%.

Table 5-140. Worker Project Information

Location		Do you know about the Project Plan?		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Yes	No	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	33	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	48	6	54
	Pasirmuncang	19	1	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	0	9
	Sawangan	11	4	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	66	4	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	54	6	60
	Rancahilir	73	0	73
	Rancasari	3	2	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	19	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	49	3	52
	Pasirbungur	24	1	25
	Rancamahi	6	1	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	75	4	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	15	1	16
	Kertajaya	56	1	57
	Mariuk	82	1	83
	Tanjungrasa	48	5	53
	Wanajaya	57	3	60
Total		747	43	790
Percentage		94,6%	5,4%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.13.2. Information Sources About the Project

A. Land Owner

Information about the project plan comes from: Project Employees 22.6%, Officially from Village or Sub-district officials 55.0%, From Village meetings 33.5%, Community/religious leaders 8.9%. Others complete detail can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-141. Land Owner Information Sources About the Project

Location		Where or How do you get information about the Project				
Sub-district	Village	Project Employees (survey team)	Officially from Village/ Sub-district official	Village Meeting	Community/ Religious leader	Head Of Adat/Tribe
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	0	56	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	39	106	22	3	0
	Pasirmuncang	15	7	3	1	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	22	34	18	6	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	38	153	101	44	35
Pamanukan	Bongas	38	30	6	9	0
	Rancahilir	10	45	34	6	1
	Rancasari	3	22	5	1	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	5	16	7	0	0
	Pasirbungur	5	51	17	0	0
	Rancamahi	14	36	25	3	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	5	2	2	0	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	0	2	0	0
	Kertajaya	42	45	68	3	0
	Mariuk	1	15	1	2	0
	Tanjungrasa	56	78	60	5	0
	Wanajaya	5	27	19	2	0
Total		307	748	455	86	36
Percentage		22.6%	55.0%	33.5%	6.3%	2.6%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

Likewise, with land Tenant, information about the project plans can be Received from:

- Project Employees 26.2%.
- Officially from Village or Sub-district officials 50.6%.
- From the Village meeting 30.5%.
- Community/religious leaders 5.2%.

Table 5-142. Tenant Information Sources About the Project

Location		Where or How do you get information about the Project			
Sub-district	Village	Project Employees (survey team)	Officially from Village/ Sub-district official	Village Meeting	Community/ Religious leader
Ciasem	Jatibaru	7	4	4	1
Cikaum	Mekarsari	3	10	6	0
	Pasirmuncang	10	5	10	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	5	1	3	1

Location		Where or How do you get information about the Project			
Sub-district	Village	Project Employees (survey team)	Officially from Village/ Sub-district official	Village Meeting	Community/ Religious leader
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	5	2	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	3	9	5	1
	Rancahilir	2	4	1	0
	Rancasari	1	2	3	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	2	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	7	12	9	0
	Pasirbungur	12	30	9	3
	Rancamahi	7	5	6	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	9	16	8	2
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	2	1	0
	Kertajaya	8	35	18	7
	Mariuk	1	3	4	3
	Tanjunggrasa	14	27	11	0
	Wanajaya	0	4	3	0
Total		90	174	105	18
Percentage		26,2%	50,6%	30,5%	5,2%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

For worker, the information regarding the project plan for Patimban access toll road development received from:

- Project Employees 21.0%.
- Officially from Village or Sub-district officials 46.3%.
- From the Village meeting 27.6%.

Community/religious leaders 5.1%.

Table 5-143. Worker Information Sources About the Project

Location		Where or How do you get information about the Project			
Sub-district	Village	Project Employees (survey team)	Officially from Village/ Sub-district official	Village Meeting	Community/ Religious leader
Ciasem	Jatibaru	13	10	9	1
Cikaum	Mekarsari	11	19	24	0
	Pasirmuncang	4	3	7	6
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	6	3	0
	Sawangan	4	5	6	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	14	41	13	2
Pamanukan	Bongas	10	26	16	8
	Rancahilir	10	51	12	0
	Rancasari	0	3	2	0

Location		Where or How do you get information about the Project			
Sub-district	Village	Project Employees (survey team)	Officially from Village/ Sub-district official	Village Meeting	Community/ Religious leader
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	3	3	9	4
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	10	20	16	6
	Pasirbungur	6	11	8	0
	Rancamahi	1	2	4	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	15	38	22	4
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	10	4	0
	Kertajaya	16	20	20	1
	Mariuk	14	47	15	7
	Tanjunggrasa	18	25	9	1
	Wanjaya	15	26	19	0
Total		166	366	218	40
Percentage		21,0%	46,3%	27,6%	5,1%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.13.3. Support for the Project

A. Land Owner

From the interviews results during the survey regarding the affected people support for the project development, 96.4% said they supported the project plan, while 3.6% refused for various reasons. Complete information can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-144. Land Owner Support for the Project

Location		Support for the Project		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Support	Not Support	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	154	7	161
	Pasirmuncang	29	0	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	38	4	42
	Sawangan	210	20	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	88	2	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	76	2	78
	Rancahilir	79	3	82
	Rancasari	11	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	21	2	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	78	0	78
	Pasirbungur	64	8	72
	Rancamahi	12	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	126	1	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	19	0	19
	Kertajaya	86	0	86
	Mariuk	49	0	49
	Tanjunggrasa	76	0	76

Location		Support for the Project		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Support	Not Support	
	Wanajaya	35	0	35
Total		1310	49	1359
Presentase		96.4%	3.6%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

Land Tenant support the plan for Patimban access toll road development is 97.4%, while those who disagree is 2.6%. Their reasons for not agreeing the plan can be seen in the following table.

Table 5-145. Tenant Support for the Project

Location		Support for the Project		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Support	Not Support	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	13	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	16	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	18	1	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	10	1	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	13	0	13
	Ranchahilir	6	0	6
	Rancasari	8	0	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	28	2	30
	Pasirbungur	46	1	47
	Rancamahi	18	0	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	27	2	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	3
	Kertajaya	60	1	61
	Mariuk	10	0	10
	Tanjungrasa	42	1	43
	Wanajaya	7	0	7
Total		335	9	344
Percentage		97,4%	2,6%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

The project's Worker support for Patimban access toll road development is almost the same as the land owners and Tenant. Those who agree are 99.2%, while those who disagree are 0.8%. Meanwhile, their reason for not agreeing the project plan is due to the reduction in agricultural land. Complete detailed information can be seen from the following table.

Table 5-146. Worker Support for the Projects

Location		Support for the Project		Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	Support	Not Support	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	33	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	54	0	54
	Pasirmuncang	20	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	0	9
	Sawangan	15	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	69	1	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	59	1	60
	Rancahilir	73	0	73
	Rancasari	5	0	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	19	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	50	2	52
	Pasirbungur	25	0	25
	Rancamahi	7	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	78	1	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	16	0	16
	Kertajaya	57	0	57
	Mariuk	82	1	83
	Tanjunggrasa	53	0	53
	Wanajaya	60	0	60
Total		784	6	790
Percentage		99,2%	0,8%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.13.4. Project Information Sources Expected by Residents

A. Land Owner

Regarding official information about the project plan, Affected People chose the source of information that is come from:

- From Project Employees 32.1%
- Officially from Village or District officials 62.4%
- From village meetings 36.1%
- Community/religious leaders 5%
- Family Members 0.7%
- Media (radio/TV/newspaper) 1.7%
- NGOs 0.4%
- Social Media 0.4%

Table 5-147. Project Information Sources Expected by Land Owner

Location		Selected Sources As Information Providers								
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	56	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	45	106	45	3	1	2	0	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	15	11	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	17	36	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawangan	79	164	135	32	21	4	17	4	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	37	29	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	12	64	17	2	1	0	2	1	2
	Ranchilir	4	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	8	15	9	2	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	7	57	14	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Pasirbungur	14	41	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rancamahi	8	9	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	100	44	34	2	1	0	0	0	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	4	13	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	58	79	60	1	0	1	0	0	1
	Mariuk	7	33	19	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Tanjungrasa	15	42	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wanjaya	5	28	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		436	848	490	43	24	10	23	5	5
Percentage		32.1%	62.4%	36.1%	3.2%	1.8%	0.7%	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

Tenant hope they can receive information about Patimban access toll road development plan from:

- Project Employees 27.9%.
- Officially from Village or Sub-district officials 56.4%.
- From village meetings 32.8%.
- Community/religious leaders 2.6%.
- Family Members 1.7%.
- Media (radio/TV/newspaper) 1.7%.
- Social Media 2.0%.
- Rumors/Gossip 1.2%.

Table 5-148. Project Information Sources Expected by Tenant

Location		Selected Sources As Information Providers						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ciasem	Jatibaru	6	2	6	2	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	4	12	7	0	0	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	11	10	2	0	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	3	4	5	0	0	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	5	7	3	0	0	0	0
	Ranchilir	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
	Rancasari	1	4	3	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	3	17	16	1	0	0	0
	Pasirbungur	9	27	15	3	2	1	0
	Rancamahi	15	7	4	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	8	13	11	0	1	2	3
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	7	43	18	1	3	4	1
	Mariuk	2	7	2	0	0	0	0
	Tanjunggrasa	14	28	12	1	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	1	3	4	0	0	0	0
Total		96	194	113	9	6	7	4
Percentage		27,9%	56,4%	32,8%	2,6%	1,7%	2,0%	1,2%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

The information sources that is expected by the Worker is:

- Project Employees 29.2%,
- Officially from Village or Sub-district officials 46.2%,
- From Village meetings 38,2 5,
- Community/religious leaders 2.2%,
- Tribal Chief/tribe 0.8%,
- Family Members 2.0%,
- Media (radio/TV/newspaper) 1.3%.

Table 5-149. Project Information Sources Expected by Worker

Location		Selected Sources As Information Providers						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ciasem	Jatibaru	11	11	11	6	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	13	24	26	0	0	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	6	4	11	0	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	6	3	1	0	0	0
	Sawangan	6	8	1	0	0	0	0

Location		Selected Sources As Information Providers						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	34	29	23	4	0	1	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	17	33	18	2	3	3	1
	Ranchilir	11	59	10	0	0	2	1
	Rancasari	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	8	4	7	0	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	9	21	32	1	0	0	4
	Pasirbungur	5	12	11	2	1	1	0
	Rancamahi	7	2	1	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	18	44	29	0	0	6	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	7	2	0	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	23	19	30	0	0	3	0
	Mariuk	11	44	32	0	1	0	2
	Tanjungrasa	19	18	17	1	0	0	0
	Wanjaya	29	18	37	0	1	0	0
Total		231	365	302	17	6	16	10
Percentage		29.2%	46.2%	38.2%	2.2%	0.8%	2.0%	1.3%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.13.5. Forms of Consultation and Socialization Wanted by Affected People

A. Land Owner

The consultation and socialization form expected by Affected People related to the project plan are:

- Face-to-face socialization invited all entitled parties and residents around the project site 59.7%.
- Face-to-face socialization invites representatives of entitled parties and community leaders 42.8%.
- Dissemination of information through brochures to all residents around the project site and entitled parties 4,9%.
- Distribution of brochures being posted at village offices and public facilities 1.4%.

Table 5-150. Land Owner Expected Consultation and Socialization Form

Location		Expected Consultation and Socialization Form			
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	56	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	118	68	3	5
	Pasirmuncang	19	16	0	0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	23	13	1	0
	Sawangan	186	94	28	2
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	40	17	2	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	53	53	1	3
	Rancahilir	22	7	2	1
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	7	19	2	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	17	62	0	0
	Pasirbungur	42	30	6	1
	Rancamahi	9	5	0	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1	0	1	1
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	60	72	10	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	14	4	1	0
	Kertajaya	29	16	3	4
	Mariuk	34	15	4	1
	Tanjunggrasa	59	20	1	0
	Wanajaya	22	14	1	1
Total		811	581	66	19
Percentage		59.7%	42.8%	4.9%	1.4%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- 1 Face-to-face socialization invites all entitled parties and residents around the project location
- 2 Face-to-face socialization invites representatives of entitled parties and community leaders
- 3 Through brochures distributed to all residents around the project location and entitled parties
- 4 Through brochures posted at Village offices and public facilities

B. Tenant

The forms of consultation and socialization expected by affected people related to the project plan, are:

- Face-to-face socialization invited all entitled parties and residents around the project site 67.9%.
- Face-to-face socialization invited representatives of entitled parties and community leaders 53.3%.
- Dissemination of information through brochures to all residents around the project site and entitled parties 4.5%.
- Distribution of brochures by being posted at village offices and public facilities was 1.1%.

Table 5-151. Tenant Expected Consultation and Socialization Form

Location		Expected Consultation and Socialization Form			
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4
Ciasem	Jatibaru	10	1	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	14	7	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	17	1	0	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	11	3	1	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	7	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	12	1	0	0
	Rancahilir	5	2	0	0
	Rancasari	6	2	1	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	22	9	0	0
	Pasirbungur	30	19	5	0
	Rancamahi	16	4	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	16	15	1	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	2	0	0
	Kertajaya	47	12	4	3
	Mariuk	8	3	0	0
	Tanjunggrasa	41	6	2	2
	Wanajaya	7	4	1	0
Total		273	91	15	5
Percentage		79,4%	26,5%	4,4%	1,5%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- 1 Face-to-face socialization invites all entitled parties and residents around the project location
- 2 Face-to-face socialization invites representatives of entitled parties and community leaders
- 3 Through brochures distributed to all residents around the project location and entitled parties

C. Worker

Likewise with Worker, they also want socialization regarding the project development plan can be obtained through:

- Face-to-face socialization invites all eligible parties and residents around the project site by 80.0%.
- Face-to-face socialization invited representatives of entitled parties and community leaders by 23.8%.
- Dissemination of information through brochures to all residents around the project site and the entitled parties 5,3%
- Distribution of brochures posted at village offices and public facilities 3,8%

Table 5-152. Tenant Expected Consultation and Socialization Form

Location		Expected Consultation and Socialization Form			
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4
Ciasem	Jatibaru	20	2	2	5
Cikaum	Mekarsari	49	18	1	2
	Pasirmuncang	11	3	6	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	5	5	3	2
	Sawangan	12	7	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	67	8	1	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	47	17	4	5
	Rancahilir	59	16	1	3
	Rancasari	4	2	2	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	11	6	2	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	31	20	2	0
	Pasirbungur	23	5	2	0
	Rancamahi	7	1	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	60	29	4	7
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	9	4	1	0
	Kertajaya	52	9	3	3
	Mariuk	63	21	1	1
	Tanjunggrasa	44	5	3	2
	Wanjaya	58	10	4	0
Total		632	188	42	30
Percentage		80,0%	23,8%	5,3%	3,8%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- 1 Face-to-face socialization invites all entitled parties and residents around the project location
- 2 Face-to-face socialization invites representatives of entitled parties and community leaders
- 3 Through brochures distributed to all residents around the project location and entitled parties
- 4 Through brochures posted at Village offices and public facilities

5.13.6. Affected People Expected Location for Socialization and Consultation

A. Land Owner

The location of project planning socialization and consultation, the land owner chose to be implemented at:

- Village offices 85.4%
- At the house of the closest community leader with the entitled party 7.1%
- In the Mosque/Prayer Room 0,2 %

Table 5-153. Land Owner Location for Socialization and Consultation

Location		Expected Location of Socialization and Consultation			
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	142	11	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	28	0	0	0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	41	1	0	0
	Sawangan	205	54	6	3
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	56	2	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	78	1	4	0
	Rancahilir	27	1	3	0
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	22	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	72	6	0	0
	Pasirbungur	65	4	2	0
	Rancamahi	10	0	0	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	1	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	102	8	0	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	18	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	84	5	3	0
	Mariuk	45	2	0	0
	Tanjunggrasa	73	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	34	1	0	0
Total		1161	97	18	3
Presentase		85.4%	7.1%	1.3%	0.2%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Village office
2. At the house of the closest community leader to the entitled party
3. At the Mosque/Prayer room
4. Sub-district office

B. Tenant

The Tenant also hopes that the project development plan socialization can be implemented

at:

- Village office as much as 96.2%.
- At the house of the closest community leader to the entitled party 1.7%.
- At the Mosque/Prayer room 0.9%.
- Sub-district office 0.9%.

Table 5-154. Tenant Location for Socialization and Consultation

Location		Expected Location of Socialization and Consultation			
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4
Ciasem	Jatibaru	13	0	0	0

Location		Expected Location of Socialization and Consultation			
Cikaum	Mekarsari	16	0	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	18	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	11	1	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	12	0	1	0
	Rancahilir	6	0	0	0
	Rancasari	7	0	1	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	29	1	0	0
	Pasirbungur	43	3	0	0
	Rancamahi	18	0	1	1
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	29	0	0	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	57	0	0	1
	Mariuk	9	1	0	1
	Tanjunggrasa	43	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	7	0	0	0
Total		331	6	3	3
Percentage		96,2%	1,7%	0,9%	0,9%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Village office
2. At the house of the closest community leader to the entitled party
3. At the Mosque/Prayer room
4. Sub-district office

C. Worker

Worker chose the project development plan socialization can be implemented at:

- Village offices 95.6%.
- At the house of the closest community leader with the entitled parties 3,5%
- At the Mosque/Prayer room 0.6%.
- Sub-district office 0.3%.

Table 5-155. Worker Location for Socialization and Consultation

Location		Expected Location of Socialization and Consultation			
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4
Ciasem	Jatibaru	32	1	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	51	3	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	20	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	7	1	1	0
	Sawangan	10	4	1	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	68	2	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	56	2	1	1
	Rancahilir	71	1	0	0
	Rancasari	4	0	1	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	19	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	49	3	0	0
	Pasirbungur	23	2	0	0

Location		Expected Location of Socialization and Consultation			
Pusakanagara	Rancamahi	7	0	0	0
	Kotasari	79	0	0	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	15	1	0	0
	Kertajaya	57	0	0	0
	Mariuk	78	5	0	0
	Tanjungrasa	50	2	1	0
	Wanajaya	59	1	0	0
Total		755	28	5	2
Percentage		95,6%	3,5%	0,6%	0,3%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.13.7. Socialization time Expected by Affected People

A. Land Owner

Based on the interviews results with the Affected People regarding the most convenient time for socialization and consultation, 78.1% wanted it to be done in the morning (9:00 am to 12:00 pm), 9.6% wanted it to be held in the afternoon (13.00 pm - 15.00 pm), 2.3% wanted it to be held in the afternoon (15.30 pm - 17.30 pm) and 1.3% wanted it to be held at night (19.30 pm - 21.30 pm).

Table 5-156. Socialization time Expected by the Tenant

Location		Socialization Time			
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	130	14	0	5
	Pasirmuncang	27	1	0	0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	41	1	0	0
	Sawangan	210	20	7	4
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	56	1	2	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	72	2	3	1
	Rancahilir	23	2	1	2
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	14	8	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	70	2	6	0
	Pasirbungur	65	5	3	1
	Rancamahi	10	0	0	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	57	52	3	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	18	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	84	2	0	1
	Mariuk	35	1	6	4
	Tanjungrasa	58	18	0	0

Location		Socialization Time			
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4
	Wanajaya	34	1	0	0
Total		1061	130	31	18
Presentase		78.1%	9.6%	2.3%	1.3%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Morning (9:00/10.00 to 12.00 WIB)
2. Afternoon (13.00 to 15.00 WIB)
3. Afternoon (15.30 to 17.30 WIB)
4. Evening (9.30 to 21.30 WIB)

B. Tenant

The tenant who choose the socialization time carried out the morning, at 09.00 am - 12.00 am 95.6%, in the afternoon at 13.00 pm - 15.00 pm 3.2%, at 19.30 pm - 21.30 pm 0.3%.

Table 5-157. Socialization time Expected by the Tenant

Location		Socialization Time				Total
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	13	0	0	0	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	16	0	0	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	18	0	0	0	18
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	11	0	0	0	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	0	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	13	0	0	0	13
	Rancahilir	6	0	0	0	6
	Rancasari	7	0	0	1	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	28	2	0	0	30
	Pasirbungur	43	3	1	0	47
	Rancamahi	17	2	0	0	19
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	29	0	0	0	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	0	0	3
	Kertajaya	59	2	1	0	62
	Mariuk	9	0	0	0	9
	Tanjunggrasa	41	1	1	0	43
	Wanajaya	6	1	0	0	7
Total		329	11	3	1	344
Percentage		95,6%	3,2%	0,9%	0,3%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Worker who chose the time of socialization were carried out in the morning, at 09.00 am - 12.00 is 92.4%, who chose Afternoon at 13.00 pm - 15.00 pm is 3.2%, Afternoon at 15.00 am - 17.00 am 2, 0% and those who vote are done at night, 19.30 pm – 21.30 pm 1.9%.

Table 5-158. Socialization time Expected by the worker

Location		Socialization Time				Total (HH)
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	31	1	1	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	53	1	0	0	54
	Pasirmuncang	20	0	0	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	0	0	0	9
	Sawangan	9	1	4	1	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	63	2	5	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	55	1	2	2	60
	Rancahilir	69	1	0	3	73
	Rancasari	2	2	0	0	4
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	19	0	0	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	46	5	1	0	52
	Pasirbungur	23	1	1	0	25
	Rancamahi	7	0	0	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	72	3	0	4	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	16	0	0	0	16
	Kertajaya	55	1	0	2	58
	Mariuk	77	3	0	3	83
	Tanjunggrasa	49	2	2	0	53
	Wanjaya	59	1	0	0	60
Total		734	25	16	15	790
Percentage		92,9%	3,2%	2,0%	1,9%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.13.8. Information expected by Affected People at socialization time.

A. Land Owner

In accordance to the affected people's choice, based on the interview results and the land owner option at the time of the survey, the information that is expected by land owner at socialization and consultation time is:

- The purpose and objectives of the project development plan selected by 55.3%.
- Planned project location and required land area selected by 32.8%.
- Stages and schedule of land acquisition and resettlement selected by 19.7%.
- The object to be compensated and the form of compensation selected by 32.3%.
- Determination of compensation value selected by 44.9%.
- Estimated construction time is selected by 12.3%.
- Job opportunities in construction activities selected by 10.9%.
- Mechanism for Grievance handlings and objections selected by 14.3%.

Table 5-159. Information expected by Land Owners at the time of socialization

Location		Expected Information							
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	34	0	46	24	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	88	69	29	54	69	19	15	10
	Pasirmuncang	19	7	2	5	10	4	3	2
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	21	23	15	18	38	1	1	14
	Sawangan	140	78	60	101	118	67	60	53
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	32	23	12	27	29	1	1	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	58	33	29	32	37	4	3	3
	Rancahilir	16	8	4	7	11	2	2	1
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	4	13	0	3	13	2	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	21	6	6	12	54	2	1	2
	Pasirbungur	43	8	13	8	21	5	0	2
	Rancamahi	10	9	8	9	9	5	3	4
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	39	20	2	22	60	38	41	31
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	13	2	0	2	7	0	2	0
	Kertajaya	70	65	60	60	73	7	7	55
	Mariuk	30	16	12	14	20	2	2	10
	Tanjunggrasa	58	19	2	6	6	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	32	12	13	12	10	7	7	7
Total		751	446	268	439	610	167	148	195
Presentase		55.3%	32.8%	19.7%	32.3%	44.9%	12.3%	10.9%	14.3%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Purpose and objectives of the development plan/project
2. Project location plan and estimated land area required,
3. Stages and schedule of land acquisition and resettlement
4. The object to be compensated and the form of compensation
5. Determination of compensation value
6. Estimated construction execution time
7. Job opportunities in construction activities
8. Complaints and Complaints Handling Mechanism

B. Tenant

Based on the tenant socio-economic survey results, the information most needed by the Tenant is the objectives and purpose from the project development plan 62.8%, the project location plan 26.5%, the object to be compensated for 8.4%. Complete information regarding the information that is needed by the Tenant in the socialization of land acquisition plans can

be seen in the following table.

Table 5-160. Information Expected by Tenant expect at the time of Socialization

Location		Expected Information							
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ciasem	Jatibaru	6	0	0	1	3	1	3	1
Cikaum	Mekarsari	11	9	2	5	8	4	2	2
	Pasirmuncang	16	3	0	2	0	0	2	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	7	3	0	2	4	1	4	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	9	8	2	5	4	3	2	1
	Ranchilir	6	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Rancasari	5	3	2	2	4	4	1	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	18	6	1	4	2	0	3	0
	Pasirbungur	27	12	2	10	8	3	1	1
	Rancamahi	14	9	3	7	6	11	1	2
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	17	4	2	11	4	2	3	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	39	13	7	22	18	3	2	2
	Mariuk	6	4	0	0	2	1	2	0
	Tanjunggrasa	20	9	6	10	24	1	1	1
	Wanajaya	5	6	0	0	1	2	1	0
Total		216	91	29	83	91	36	28	12
Percentage		62,8%	26,5%	8,4%	24,1%	26,5%	10,5%	8,1%	3,5%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Purpose and objectives of the development plan/project
2. Project location plan and estimated land area required,
3. Stages and schedule of land acquisition and resettlement
4. The object to be compensated and the form of compensation
5. Determination of compensation value
6. Estimated construction execution time
7. Job opportunities in construction activities
8. Complaints and Complaints Handling Mechanism

C. Worker

The important information needed by Worker from the socialization are:

- The purpose and objectives of the project development plan were selected by 67.3%
- The project location plan and the required land area are selected by 30.1%
- Stages and schedule of land acquisition and resettlement selected by 25.4%
- The object to be compensated and the form of compensation selected by 19.1 %
- Determination of the value of compensation selected by 12.3%
- Estimated construction time is selected by 12.3%
- Job opportunities in construction activities selected by 11.1%

- Mechanism for Grievance handlings and objections selected by 3.7%

Table 5-161. Information expected by Worker at the time of Socialization

Location		Expected Information							
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ciasem	Jatibaru	14	2	3	3	10	1	6	4
Cikaum	Mekarsari	41	34	10	18	18	12	9	4
	Pasirmuncang	9	6	0	9	0	1	4	1
Cipendeuy	Kosar	8	6	5	1	1	0	2	0
	Sawangan	10	5	1	6	2	1	1	1
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	55	1	0	2	2	8	7	4
Pamanukan	Bongas	41	17	5	18	13	6	5	2
	Rancahilir	51	18	7	12	16	3	4	3
	Rancasari	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	9	0	0	6	0	0	3	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	21	11	1	15	3	2	11	0
	Pasirbungur	17	10	1	2	2	1	2	1
	Rancamahi	6	3	1	5	1	2	2	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	58	14	7	16	20	3	10	3
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	7	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
	Kertajaya	53	38	35	12	11	17	3	1
	Mariuk	50	34	19	16	24	12	8	0
	Tanjunggrasa	29	4	0	2	8	4	3	2
	Wanajaya	50	30	23	5	8	21	7	2
Total		532	238	122	151	141	97	88	29
Percentage		67,3%	30,1%	15,4%	19,1%	17,8%	12,3%	11,1%	3,7%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Purpose and objectives of the development plan/project
2. Project location plan and estimated land area required,
3. Stages and schedule of land acquisition and resettlement
4. The object to be compensated and the form of compensation
5. Determination of compensation value
6. Estimated construction execution time
7. Job opportunities in construction activities
8. Complaints and Complaints Handling Mechanism

5.14. COMPLAINTS HANDLING

To find out the complaints handling process of the project-Affected People regarding every aspect related to the project, a survey was conducted by asking questions that had to be filled in directly or selecting answers that had been prepared in the questionnaire. These questions relate to the process of submitting complaints and information, including the media and language used.

Question 1.

- To whom the complaint is submitted if there is a concern or feel uncomfortable about something related with the project plan and implementation?

A. Land Owner

Concerning this question, Affected People answered that if there are complaints, concerns or inconveniences they would submit to Village Apparatus 85.3%, Project Parties 0.5%, and several parties they chose to submit complaints as can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-162. Options for Submitting Land Owner Complaints

Location		Complain and Concern Submission								
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56								
Cikaum	Mekarsari	102		7					50	2
	Pasirmuncang	16		0					13	0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	38	3	1	0	0			0	
	Sawangan	196	0	2	5	6			21	
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	84					6			
Pamanukan	Bongas	66						2	10	0
	Rancahilir	70						1	10	1
	Rancasari	11						0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	21							2	
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	57		1				1	19	0
	Pasirbungur	66		1				0	4	1
	Rancamahi	9		0				0	3	0
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	2				1				
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	119							4	4
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	14						0	5	
	Kertajaya	82						0	4	
	Mariuk	48						0	1	
	Tanjunggrasa	71						2	3	
	Wanajaya	31						0	4	
Total		1159	3	12	5	7	6	6	153	8
Percentage		85.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	11.3%	0.6%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

Regarding the first question, in the process of submitting complaints, the Tenant chose to submit them to village officials 71.8%, submit directly to the project implementers 4.9%, convey

through community leaders 2.3% and several other options that can be seen from the following table.

Table 5-163. Options for Submitting Cultivators Complaints

Location		Complain and Concern Submission						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ciasem	Jatibaru	2	11	0	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	11	1	0	1	3	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	17	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	8	1	0	0	2	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	11	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Rancahilir	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Rancasari	6	0	0	1	0	1	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	13	13	3	0	1	0	0
	Pasirbungur	26	16	4	0	0	0	1
	Rancamahi	13	0	0	0	5	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	21	6	2	0	0	0	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
	Kertajaya	57	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Mariuk	9	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Tanjunggrasa	37	1	2	0	0	0	3
	Wanajaya	5	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total		247	50	14	7	17	1	8
Percentage		71,8%	14,5%	4,1%	2,0%	4,9%	0,3%	2,3%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Worker also has almost the same choice as Tenant, where their first option is to submit complaints to the village apparatus 82.3%, to the project party 2.2%, to the village head 2.9%.

Some other options can be seen in the following table;

Table 5-164. Options for Submitting Labor Complaints

Location		Complain and Concern Submission							
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ciasem	Jatibaru	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	44	1	2	0	5	2	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	18	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawangan	10	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	45	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	51	0	4	0	2	2	1	0
	Rancahilir	66	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
	Rancasari	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Location		Complain and Concern Submission							
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	4	2	0	4	0	9	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	38	4	0	9	1	0	0	0
	Pasirbungur	22	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Rancamahi	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	72	1	0	0	2	2	0	2
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Kertajaya	54	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Mariuk	73	3	0	4	3	0	0	0
	Tanjungrasa	36	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	53	2	0	0	2	3	0	0
Total		650	23	7	66	17	19	1	7
Percentage		82,3%	2,9%	0,9%	8,4%	2,2%	2,4%	0,1%	0,9%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Village Apparatus | 6. Authorities |
| 2. Head of Village | 7. Land Owner |
| 3. Consultant | 8. Public Figure |
| 4. Head of Hamlet | |
| 5. Project Party | |

Question 2

- In what ways do you feel comfortable raising a complaint?

A. Land Owner

This question provides the answers choices orally or in writing. 90.3% of the answers chosen were given orally, while 8.0% of the answers were given in writing.

Table 5-165. How to Submit a Complaint for Land Owner

Location		Complaint Submission		Total
Sub-district	Village	Verbally	Written	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	-	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	152	98	161
	Pasirmuncang	25	4	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	31	11	42
	Sawangan	195	35	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	90	-	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	67	11	78
	Rancahilir	74	8	82
	Rancasari	11	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	21	2	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	68	10	78
	Pasirbungur	64	8	72

Location		Complaint Submission		Total
Sub-district	Village	Verbally	Written	
	Rancamahi	12	0	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	-	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	117	10	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	17	2	19
	Kertajaya	74	12	86
	Mariuk	42	7	49
	Tanjungrasa	74	2	76
	Wanjaya	34	1	35
Total		1227	221	1359
Percentage		90.3%	9.7%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

In the process of submitting complaints, Tenant feel comfortable submitting their complaints verbally rather than conveying them through letters. The number of Tenant who wanted to convey their complaints verbally was 86.9%. Meanwhile, 13.1% feel comfortable submitting their complaints in writing.

Table 5-166. How to Submit Tenant Complaint

Location		Complaint Submission		Total
Sub-district	Village	Verbally	Written	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	11	2	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	14	2	16
	Pasirmuncang	18	1	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	9	2	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	13	0	13
	Ranchilir	5	1	6
	Rancasari	7	1	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	1	1	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	30	0	30
	Pasirbungur	37	10	47
	Rancamahi	17	1	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	28	1	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	1	3
	Kertajaya	53	8	61
	Mariuk	9	1	10
	Tanjungrasa	30	13	43
	Wanjaya	7	0	7
Total		299	45	344
Percentage		86,9%	13,1%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Likewise, with Worker, most of them feel more comfortable submitting their complaints to related parties verbally 90.0%, while 10.0% want to submit their complaints in writing.

Table 5-167. How to Submit a Worker Complaint

Location		Complaint Submission		Total
Sub-district	Village	Verbally	Written	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	33	0	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	49	5	54
	Pasirmuncang	17	3	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	0	9
	Sawangan	12	3	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	70	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	54	6	60
	Rancahilir	56	17	73
	Rancasari	4	1	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	15	4	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	49	3	52
	Pasirbungur	20	5	25
	Rancamahi	4	3	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	64	15	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	15	1	16
	Kertajaya	52	5	57
	Mariuk	78	5	83
	Tanjunggrasa	52	1	53
	Wanajaya	58	2	60
Total		711	79	790
Percentage		90,0%	10,0%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Question 3.

A. Land Owner

What means of communication are used in submitting complaints if problems occur during the implementation of project development. This question relates to the media used by the affected people in conveying their complaints regarding project implementation. Based on the survey results, the media option used to submit complaints are, telephone 52.0%, letter 13.5% and delivered directly to the project party 43.0%.

Table 5-168. Communication Means for Submitting Land Owner Complaints

Location		Communication Means Option for Submitting Complaints			Total
Sub-district	Village	Telephone	Mail	Directly to the Project Party	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	-	-	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	71	14	76	161
	Pasirmuncang	9	6	14	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	28	1	13	42
	Sawangan	22	38	170	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	3	41	46	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	25	24	29	78
	Rancahilir	15	6	61	82
	Rancasari	0	0	11	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	10	11	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	53	8	17	78
	Pasirbungur	34	18	20	72
	Rancamahi	5	0	7	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	-	-	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	100	-	27	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	129	1	6	19
	Kertajaya	69	3	14	86
	Mariuk	27	3	19	49
	Tanjunggrasa	45	7	24	76
	Wanjaya	11	4	20	35
Total		707	184	585	1359
Percentage		52.0%	13.5%	43.0%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

Based on the Tenant's option, the most effective means for communicating the complaints related to project implementation are direct submission (50.3%), by telephone 49.1%, and by mail to the project implementers 4.7%.

Table 5-169. Communication Means for Submitting Tenant Complaints

Location		Communication Means Option for Submitting Complaints			Total
Sub-district	Village	Telephone	Mail	Directly to the Project Party	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	4	3	6	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	3	0	13	16
	Pasirmuncang	7	0	12	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	4	2	5	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	1	0	7	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	4	7	13

Location		Communication Means Option for Submitting Complaints			Total
Sub-district	Village	Telephone	Mail	Directly to the Project Party	
	Rancahilir	3	0	3	6
	Rancasari	3	0	5	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	2	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	10	1	19	30
	Pasirbungur	24	4	19	47
	Rancamahi	4	0	14	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	17	0	12	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	0	2	3
	Kertajaya	34	0	27	61
	Mariuk	2	0	8	10
	Tanjungrasa	36	1	6	43
	Wanajaya	0	1	6	7
Total		155	16	173	344
Percentage		45,1%	4,7%	50,3%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

In submitting their complaints to the related parties, 32.0% of worker chose to use telephone as a medium for submitting complaints, 7.1% by mail, and 60.9% chose to submit them directly to the project party.

Table 5-170. Communication Means for Delivering Worker Complaints

Location		Choice of Communication Means for Submitting Complaints			Total
Sub-district	Village	Telephone	Mail	Directly to the Project Party	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	8	4	21	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	25	0	29	54
	Pasirmuncang	4	2	14	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	0	9	9
	Sawangan	1	3	11	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	26	0	44	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	25	3	32	60
	Rancahilir	33	5	35	73
	Rancasari	3	1	1	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	4	15	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	11	9	32	52
	Pasirbungur	6	2	17	25
	Rancamahi	5	0	2	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	46	3	30	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	7	8	16
	Kertajaya	12	1	44	57
	Mariuk	19	8	56	83
	Tanjungrasa	24	3	26	53
	Wanajaya	4	1	55	60
Total		253	56	481	790
Percentage		32,0%	7,1%	60,9%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Question 4.

What means of communication is used if the project party wants to convey information related to project activities to the affected people.

A. Land Owner

Like the previous question, this question relates to the communication media used in conveying information. Based on the survey results, the affected people wanted the information they received from the project party to be conveyed by telephone 34.4%, letters 19.9% and delivered directly to the project party 45.8%.

Table 5-171. Project Party Communication Means in Delivering Information according to the Land Owners

Location		Communication Means for Submitting Complaints Option			Total
Sub-district	Village	Telephone	Mail	Directly to the Project Party	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	-	-	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	69	12	80	161
	Pasirmuncang	8	8	13	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	10	19	13	42
	Sawangan	24	50	156	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	2	41	47	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	30	18	30	78
	Rancahilir	15	3	64	82
	Rancasari	0	0	11	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	10	11	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	11	9	58	78
	Pasirbungur	31	24	17	72
	Rancamahi	5	0	7	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	-	-	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	88	6	33	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	9	4	6	19
	Kertajaya	19	52	15	86
	Mariuk	28	5	16	49
	Tanjungrasa	46	4	26	76
	Wanajaya	11	5	19	35
Total		467	270	622	1359
Presentase		34.4%	19.9%	45.8%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

As well as in submitting complaints, the process of receiving information from the project party, the Tenant want to directly convey to them directly 83.7%, by telephone 11.6%, and 4.7% by mail.

Table 5-172. Project Party Communication Means in delivering Information according to Tenant

Location		Communication Means for Submitting Complaints Option			Total
Sub-district	Village	Telephone	Mail	Directly to the Project Party	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	3	9	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	3	0	13	16
	Pasirmuncang	7	0	12	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	4	2	5	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	1	0	7	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	4	7	13
	Rancahilir	3	0	3	6
	Rancasari	3	0	5	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	2	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	1	1	28	30
	Pasirbungur	1	4	42	47
	Rancamahi	4	0	14	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	2	0	27	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	0	2	3
	Kertajaya	3	0	58	61
	Mariuk	2	0	8	10
	Tanjunggrasa	2	1	40	43
	Wanajaya	0	1	6	7
Total		40	16	288	344
Percentage		11,6%	4,7%	83,7%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

Worker want the information they received from the project implementers by telephone 36.5%, by mail 5.9%, and 58.5% wanted it delivered directly to them by the project party.

Table 5-173. Project Party Communication Means in delivering Information according to Tenant

Location		Communication Means from the Project Party Option			Total
Sub-district	Village	Telephone	Mail	Directly to the Project Party	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	8	6	19	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	20	3	31	54
	Pasirmuncang	4	2	14	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	0	9	9
	Sawangan	1	3	11	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	26	0	44	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	27	7	26	60
	Rancahilir	33	2	38	73
	Rancasari	4	0	1	5

Location		Communication Means from the Project Party Option			Total
Sub-district	Village	Telephone	Mail	Directly to the Project Party	
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	4	0	15	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	18	7	27	52
	Pasirbungur	6	1	18	25
	Rancamahi	6	0	1	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	48	7	24	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	5	2	9	16
	Kertajaya	15	1	41	57
	Mariuk	23	6	54	83
	Tanjunggrasa	28	0	25	53
	Wanjaya	5	0	55	60
Total		281	47	462	790
Percentage		35,6%	5,9%	58,5%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Question 5

A. Land Owner

The language needed when there are activities in the village?

There are 3 language choices that are asked to the Affected People in the process of delivering information during village activities, they are local language, Indonesian and mixed languages.

Based on the answers given by the Affected People to the survey team, the language choices are; local language (Lokal) 7.3%, Indonesian 60.0%, and mixed languages 23.7%.

Table 5-174. Land Owner Language Requirement at Socialization Time

Location		Language Spoken			Total
Sub-district	Village	Local Language	Indonesian	Mixed Languages	
Ciasem	Jatibaru		56		56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	17	96	48	161
	Pasirmuncang	6	6	17	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	10	32	42
	Sawangan	46	27	157	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	1	89	-	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	-	58	20	78
	Rancahilir	-	75	7	82
	Rancasari	-	11	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	15	6	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	4	62	12	78
	Pasirbungur	9	52	11	72
	Rancamahi	0	6	6	12

Location		Language Spoken			Total
Sub-district	Village	Local Language	Indonesian	Mixed Languages	
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	-	3	-	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	-	100	27	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	14	4	19
	Kertajaya	4	16	66	86
	Mariuk	8	24	17	49
	Tanjungrasa	0	73	3	76
	Wanjaya	1	23	11	35
Total		99	816	444	1359
Percentage		7.3%	60.0%	32.7%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

For the language option in submitting complaints, the Tenant wants it to be delivered in Local Language 12.3%, Indonesian 43.6, and Mixed Language 44.2%.

Table 5-175. Tenant Language Requirement at Socialization Time

Location		Language Spoken			Total
Sub-district	Village	Local Language	Indonesian	Mixed Languages	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	8	4	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	2	6	8	16
	Pasirmuncang	1	5	13	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	4	3	4	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	1	2	5	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	4	6	3	13
	Rancahilir	0	4	2	6
	Rancasari	1	3	4	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	2	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	3	11	16	30
	Pasirbungur	12	11	24	47
	Rancamahi	1	4	13	18
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	4	12	13	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	0	2	3
	Kertajaya	2	37	22	61
	Mariuk	2	3	5	10
	Tanjungrasa	3	34	6	43
	Wanjaya	0	1	6	7
Total		42	150	152	344
Percentage		12,2%	43,6%	44,2%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

In conveying the information, the workers wanted the project party to convey it in local languages by 11.8%, by using Indonesian by 38.1%, while those who wanted to use mixed languages by 50.1%.

Table 5-176. Worker Language Requirement at Socialization time

Location		Language Spoken			Total
Sub-district	Village	Local Language	Indonesian	Mixed Languages	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	3	17	13	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	17	17	20	54
	Pasirmuncang	0	3	17	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	1	2	6	9
	Sawangan	6	4	5	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	2	27	41	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	7	39	14	60
	Rancahilir	8	36	29	73
	Rancasari	1	2	2	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	4	15	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	5	25	22	52
	Pasirbungur	5	9	11	25
	Rancamahi	1	4	2	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	8	50	21	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	5	9	16
	Kertajaya	9	9	39	57
	Mariuk	8	24	51	83
	Tanjunggrasa	5	19	29	53
	Wanajaya	5	5	50	60
Total		93	301	396	790
Percentage		11,8%	38,1%	50,1%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.15. IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF PATIMBAN TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY IMPACT

To find out the project-affected Peoples opinions, regarding problems that Probably arise during implementation and after Patimban Access Toll Road Development is completed, as well as how to solve these problems, the survey team asked 3 questions and prepared the answer options to be chosen based on their perceptions to these problems.

Question 1.

- What social problems will emerge during Patimban toll road Development?

A. Land Owner

Social problems that will emerge during Patimban toll road development activities are based on the perception and the affected peoples answers, problems that may arise during Patimban toll road development activities are: Road jams due to the material piles or 3.6% asphaltting activities, Increased number of accidents due to increasing number of contractor vehicles 75.3%, Roads to educational, health and economic facilities are temporarily cut off so they have to turn 2.4%, Many children drop out of school because they want to participate in construction activities 7.5%, Increased respiratory disease/ARI 10, 3%, Increase in HIV AID and other sexually transmitted diseases 0.5%, Residents Difficulty to reach school locations, business activities and work 0.4%.

Table 5-177. Social Problems that will Emerge During Construction Activities

Location		Social Problem Emerge During Construction						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ciasem	Jatibaru		56					
Cikaum	Mekarsari	20	116	3	3	18		1
	Pasirmuncang	0	27	2	0	0		0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	31		0	7	4	0
	Sawangan	4	168	8	14	34	1	1
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	9	44		36	1		
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	74		2	2		
	Rancahilir	1	74		3	4		
	Rancasari	0	11		0	0		
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	4	15		2			2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	7	19	2	6	44		
	Pasirbungur	1	55	7	6	3		
	Rancamahi	0	9	1	2	0		
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya		1		2			
Pusakanagara	Kotasari		98	9	17	2		1
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	18		0	0	0	
	Kertajaya	0	84		0	0	2	
	Mariuk	2	41	1	2	3	0	
	Tanjungrasa	0	54		0	22	0	
	Wanajaya	0	28		7	0	0	
Total		49	1023	33	102	140	7	5
Presentase		3.6%	75.3%	2.4%	7.5%	10.3%	0.5%	0.4%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Road jams due to material or paving activities
2. Increased number of accidents due to the increasing number of contractor vehicles

3. The access road to education and/or health and/or economic facilities is temporarily cut off, so you have to turn around
4. Many children drop out of school because they want to participate in construction activities
5. Increased respiratory disease / ARI
6. Increased HIV Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases
7. It is difficult for residents to access the location of schools, business activities, work

B. Tenant

Based on the survey results to the Tenant, it is known that their perceptions regarding the possibility of social problems that will emerge during construction are as follows:

- Roads Jammed due to material piles or paving activities 68.9%.
- Increased number of accidents due to the increasing number of contractor vehicles by 54.7%.
- Access roads to health and education facilities were temporarily cut off so you have to turned around 31,1 %.
- children dropped out of school due to their participation in construction activities 0,6%.
- Increased respiratory disorders / ARI 3.8%.
- Increase HIV Aids and other sexual diseases by 0.3%.
- Residents difficulty to access school locations, business activities and work 20.9%.

**Table 5-178. Social Problems That Will Emerge During Construction Activities
According to Tenants**

Location		Social Problem Emerge During Construction						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ciasem	Jatibaru	8	3	3	1	0	0	4
Cikaum	Mekarsari	10	6	0	0	0	0	2
	Pasirmuncang	17	4	0	1	0	0	1
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	8	45	3	0	1	0	3
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	2	2	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	12	6	7	0	0	0	2
	Rancahilir	3	1	2	0	0	0	1
	Rancasari	8	3	3	0	0	1	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	19	9	11	0	0	0	5
	Pasirbungur	30	55	15	0	5	0	13
	Rancamahi	13	7	1	0	3	0	10
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	24	12	6	0	1	0	7
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
	Kertajaya	42	20	26	0	0	0	15
	Mariuk	6	3	2	0	0	0	3
	Tanjungrasa	20	3	23	0	1	0	5

Location		Social Problem Emerge During Construction						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Wanajaya	6	6	2	0	1	0	0
Total		237	188	107	2	13	1	72
Percentage		68,9%	54,7%	31,1%	0,6%	3,8%	0,3%	20,9%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Road jams due to material or paving activities
2. Increased number of accidents due to the increasing number of contractor vehicles
3. The access road to education and/or health and/or economic facilities is temporarily cut off, so you have to turn around
4. Many children drop out of school because they want to participate in construction activities
5. Increased respiratory disease / ARI
6. Increased HIV Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases
7. It is difficult for residents to access the location of schools, business activities, work

C. Worker

Based on the results of Worker's options during the social survey, regarding social problems that Probably emerge during project construction activities are:

- Roads Jammed due to material piles or paving activities 77.1%.
- Increased number of accidents due to the increasing number of contractor vehicles by 60.6%.
- Access roads to health and education facilities are temporarily cut off so you have to turn around 48.6%.
- Many children drop out of school because they participate in construction activities 0.5%.
- Increased respiratory disorders / ARI 7.0%.
- Increase HIV Aids and other sexual diseases 23.3%.

**Table 5-179. Social Problems that will Emerge During Construction Activities
According to Worker**

Location		Social Problem Emerge During Construction						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	7	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	26	5	7	0	0	9	
Cikaum	Mekarsari	39	22	21	0	4	12	
	Pasirmuncang	10	7	2	1	0	7	
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	8	4	0	0	0	
	Sawangan	15	9	7	0	0	4	
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	60	17	15	0	0	1	
Pamanukan	Bongas	42	23	24	0	1	13	

Location		Social Problem Emerge During Construction					
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	7
	Rancahilir	54	18	25	1	7	13
	Rancasari	5	2	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	16	7	4	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	38	12	9	0	2	9
	Pasirbungur	16	4	7	0	0	2
	Rancamahi	4	15	15	0	6	21
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	50	14	10	0	0	7
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	13	28	32	0	3	19
	Kertajaya	49	33	40	0	5	10
	Mariuk	71	6	8	0	2	4
	Tanjungrasa	41	36	34	0	8	32
	Wanjaya	51	213	120	2	17	19
Total		609	479	384	4	55	184
Percentage		77,1%	60,6%	48,6%	0,5%	7,0%	23,3%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Road jams due to material or paving activities
2. Increased number of accidents due to the increasing number of contractor vehicles
3. The access road to education and/or health and/or economic facilities is temporarily cut off, so you have to turn around
4. Many children drop out of school because they want to participate in construction activities
5. Increased respiratory disease / ARI
6. Increased HIV Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases
7. It is difficult for residents to access the location of schools, business activities, work

Question 2.

- What social problems might emerge after the toll road is completed?

A. Land Owner

In addition to the possible problems that arise during project construction activities, there are also possible problems after the project construction process is completed. According to the affected people perception, problems that may arise after Patimban toll road project development: Increasing the number of accidents due to increased vehicle speed (because the road is good) 55.7%, Increase cases of theft and crime rates 3.5%, Increase cases of human trafficking 17.7%, Increase HIV AID and other sexually transmitted diseases 20.0%, Decrease comfort due to more vehicles passing by 0.5% and the teenagers/children association is getting free (Promiscuity negative connotation) 2.6%.

Table 5-180. Social Problems That Probably Happen After the Toll Road Is Complete

Location		Social Problem that Probably Emerges					
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	-	-	-	-	-
Cikaum	Mekarsari	74	10	22	50	-	5
	Pasirmuncang	16	3	6	4	-	0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	15	0	20	4	0	3
	Sawangan	88	5	36	80	2	19
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	60		1	29		
Pamanukan	Bongas	9	2	37	26	2	2
	Rancahilir	55	5	7	7	3	5
	Rancasari	11	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	11	-	-	12	-	-
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	71	-	0	7	-	-
	Pasirbungur	53	2	9	8	-	-
	Rancamahi	10		2	0	-	-
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	2	1	-	-	-	-
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	98	14	15	-	-	-
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	9	0	2	8	-	0
	Kertajaya	18	1	61	6	-	0
	Mariuk	32	0	11	5	-	1
	Tanjunggrasa	48	4	8	15	-	1
	Wanjaya	21	0	3	11	-	0
Total		757	47	240	272	7	36
Percentage		55.7%	3.5%	17.7%	20.0%	0.5%	2.6%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Increase the number of accidents due to increased vehicle driver speed (smooth roads)
2. Increased cases of theft and crime rates
3. Increasing cases of human trafficking
4. Increased HIV Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases
5. Decreased comfort due to more and more vehicles passing by
6. Teenagers/children's association is getting free (Promiscuity negative connotation)

B. Tenant

According to the Tenant's perception and choice, based on the socio-economic survey results, it is known that the problems that Probably arise after Patimban access toll road is completed are:

- Increase the number of accidents due to the increased speed of vehicle drivers (smooth roads) 75.6%.
- Increase the theft case and crime rate by 18%.
- Increase human trafficking cases 2.6%.

- Increase in HIV AID and other sexually transmitted diseases 1.5%.
- Decreased comfort due to more and more vehicles passing by 31.7%.
- Teenagers/children's association is getting free (Promiscuity, negative connotation) 8.4%.

Table 5-181. Social Problems That Probably Emerge After the Toll Road Is Completed According to Tenant

Location		Social Problem that Probably Emerges					
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ciasem	Jatibaru	9	2	1	0	3	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	13	8	0	0	10	0
	Pasirmuncang	9	2	0	0	10	1
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	9	1	0	0	6	1
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	4	3	1	0	2	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	9	2	1	0	5	1
	Rancahilir	4	1	0	0	2	0
	Rancasari	7	2	0	0	1	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	0	2	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	17	7	1	1	12	5
	Pasirbungur	32	6	1	1	13	5
	Rancamahi	16	2	1	0	6	1
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	25	8	1	0	7	5
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	0	0	1	1	0
	Kertajaya	57	10	0	1	13	7
	Mariuk	8	1	1	0	3	1
	Tanjunggrasa	32	3	1	1	11	0
	Wanajaya	7	4	0	0	2	0
Total		260	62	9	5	109	29
Percentage		75,6%	18,0%	2,6%	1,5%	31,7%	8,4%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Increase the number of accidents due to increased vehicle driver speed (smooth roads)
2. Increased cases of theft and crime rates
3. Increasing cases of human trafficking
4. Increased HIV Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases
5. Decreased comfort due to more and more vehicles passing by
6. Teenagers/children's association is getting free (Promiscuity negative connotation)

C. Worker

In addition to providing many benefits, the existence of toll roads also allows the emergence of social problems. Based on the survey data to Worker, regarding the problems that Probably arise after the toll road is completed, Worker chooses:

- Increase the number of accidents due to the increasing speed of vehicle drivers (Smooth roads) 77.1%.
- Increase the theft case and crime rate by 22.2%.
- Increase cases of human trafficking 5.1%.
- Increase in HIV AID and another sexually transmitted disease 0.6%.
- Decreased comfort due to more and more vehicles passing by as 31.1%.
- Teenagers/children's association is getting free (Promiscuity, negative connotation) 7.3%.

Table 5-182. Social Problems That Probably Emerge After the Toll Road Is Completed According to worker

Location		Social Problem that Probably Emerges After the Toll Road is Completed					
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ciasem	Jatibaru	22	3	3	0	9	1
Cikaum	Mekarsari	42	14	1	0	30	4
	Pasirmuncang	14	1	0	0	6	3
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	5	4	0	1	0
	Sawangan	11	6	5	0	10	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	33	31	8	0	21	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	49	13	2	1	13	3
	Rancahilir	70	16	0	0	14	10
	Rancasari	5	1	0	0	1	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	13	0	0	0	6	3
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	29	8	3	1	21	8
	Pasirbungur	15	5	1	1	11	2
	Rancamahi	6	0	0	0	3	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	58	15	3	1	32	7
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	13	1	0	0	2	1
	Kertajaya	52	27	0	0	17	6
	Mariuk	63	32	5	1	19	6
	Tanjunggrasa	27	15	1	0	16	0
	Wanajaya	54	22	4	0	14	3
Total		609	215	40	5	246	58
Percentage		77,1%	27,2%	5,1%	0,6%	31,1%	7,3%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Increase the number of accidents due to increased vehicle driver speed (smooth roads)
2. Increased cases of theft and crime rates
3. Increasing cases of human trafficking
4. Increased HIV Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases
5. Decreased comfort due to more and more vehicles passing by
6. Teenagers/children's association is getting free (Promiscuity negative connotation)

Question 3.

A. Land Owner

What efforts can be made to prevent or minimize the social problems that arise above, related to the efforts to prevent or minimize social problems that arise in the process and after project development, Affected People choose these following points as solutions to minimize the project impacts, they are:

Flagme ssignment to control traffic when construction the activities are carried out 70.1%, Not allowing material piles on the road for a long time 1.2%, Providing temporary access roads for pedestrians and motorcyclists when the bridge construction is carried out so the residents do not have to turn 0 ,1%, Counseling on road safety to residents and school children of Junior High and High School age. Installation of traffic signs and adequate street lighting 0.9%, Enforcement of the policy to not employing under age children in contractors and sub contractors work 1,7%, Counseling on HIV Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases 0.8%.

Table 5-183. Efforts to Prevent Social Problems according to workers

Location		Efforts to Prevent Social Problems						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cikaum	Mekarsari	103	1	12	11	25	7	2
	Pasirmuncang	25	0	1	3	-	0	0
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	20	-	3	5	0	14	0
	Sawangan	124	36	2	22	9	44	4
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pamanukan	Bongas	22	16	0	9	3	26	2
	Ranchalilir	58	2	11	6	0	4	1
	Rancasari	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	76	2	-	0	-	-	-
	Pasirbungur	71	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Rancamahi	12	-	-	0	-	-	-
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	98	10	14	-	-	5	-
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	16	0	0	1	1	1	0
	Kertajaya	30	0	1	5	-	50	0
	Mariuk	35	0	0	7	5	2	0
	Tanjungrasa	51	3	0	5	14	1	2
	Wanjaya	28	0	0	0	7	0	0
Total		952	16	2	75	12	154	11
Percentage		70.1%	1.2%	0.1%	5.5%	0.9%	11.3%	0.8%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Assignment of flagmen to regulate traffic during construction activities
2. Do not leave material piles on the road for a long time
3. Provide temporary access roads for pedestrians and motorcycles, during the bridge construction is carried out so the residents do not have to turn around.
4. Periodic counseling on road safety to residents and school children in Junior High School and High School aged.
5. Adequate installation of traffic signs and street lights
6. Enforcement of the policy to not employing children under age in its contractors and sub-contractors work
7. Counseling about HIV Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases.

B. Tenant

The possibility of social problems arising after the toll road development completed must be anticipated from the beginning. According to the Tenant's choice, things that can reduce social impacts after completion of toll road construction are:

- Assignment of flagmen to regulate traffic when construction activities are carried out 54.1%.
- Do not let material piles on the road for a long time 47.1%.
- Providing temporary access roads for pedestrians and motorcycles when the bridge construction is carried out so the residents do not have to turn around 38.1%.
- Counseling on road safety to residents and school children Junior High School and High School Aged 9.3%.
- Installation of traffic signs and adequate street lighting 18.6%.
- Enforcement of the policy to not employing children under age in selected contractors and sub 0.9%.
- Counseling about HIV Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases 0.3%.

Table 5-184. Efforts to Prevent Social Problems According to Tenant

Location		Efforts to Prevent Social Problems						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ciasem	Jatibaru	8	6	0	3	1	1	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	8	10	8	1	7	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	10	5	1	6	2	0	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	6	7	5	1	5	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	4	2	0	1	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	8	6	3	0	1	1	0
	Rancahilir	2	4	3	0	1	0	0
	Rancasari	8	5	3	0	2	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	2	0	0	2	0	0

Location		Efforts to Prevent Social Problems						
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	7	8	12	11	5	0	0
	Pasirbungur	24	13	20	5	4	0	1
	Rancamahi	12	7	8	1	3	1	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	16	15	14	1	5	0	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
	Kertajaya	35	35	25	0	12	0	0
	Mariuk	6	5	6	0	1	0	0
	Tanjunggrasa	23	26	19	1	10	0	0
	Wanajaya	5	5	4	1	1	0	0
Total		186	162	131	32	64	3	1
Percentage		54,1%	47,1%	38,1%	9,3%	18,6%	0,9%	0,3%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Assignment of flagmen to regulate traffic during construction activities
2. Do not leave material piles on the road for a long time
3. Provide temporary access roads for pedestrians and motorcycle, during the bridge construction is carried out so the residents do not have to turn around.
4. Periodic counseling on road safety to residents and school children in Junior High School and High School aged.
5. Adequate installation of traffic signs and street lights
6. Enforcement of the policy to not employing children under age in its contractors and sub-contractors work
7. Counseling about HIV Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases.

C. Worker

Based on the survey data, Worker's choice in anticipating the emergence of social problems during construction and Patimban access toll road project completion is:

- Assignment of flagmen to regulate traffic when construction activities are carried out 77.1%.
- Do not let material piles on the road for a long time 43.5%.
- Providing temporary access roads for pedestrians and motorcycle when the bridge construction is carried out so the residents do not have to turn around around 44.6%.
- Counseling on road safety to residents and school children Junior High School and High School Aged 11.9%.
- Installation of traffic signs and adequate street lighting 24.2%.
- Enforcement of the policy to not employ children under age in selected contractors and sub-contractors' work 0.1%.
- Counseling about HIV Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases 0.4%.

Table 5-185. Efforts to Prevent Social Problems According to Worker

Location		Efforts to Prevent Social Problems						
Sub-district	Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ciasem	Jatibaru	12	9	15	5	2	0	1
Cikaum	Mekarsari	33	37	27	5	15	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	9	4	10	3	5	1	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	8	8	6	0	1	0	0
	Sawangan	9	9	9	1	6	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	30	20	31	11	1	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	36	22	29	4	10	0	0
	Ranchilir	28	46	32	1	10	0	0
	Rancasari	3	3	1	1	1	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	13	8	5	0	5	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	14	14	23	14	7	0	0
	Pasirbungur	12	12	12	3	2	0	1
	Rancamahi	3	2	2	0	4	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	39	35	34	6	18	0	0
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	11	3	3	1	3	0	0
	Kertajaya	27	28	41	5	37	0	0
	Mariuk	32	31	32	16	30	0	0
	Tanjungrasa	21	12	0	12	4	0	1
	Wanajaya	21	41	40	6	30	0	0
Total		609	344	352	94	191	1	3
Percentage		77,1%	43,5%	44,6%	11,9%	24,2%	0,1%	0,4%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Description:

1. Assignment of flagmen to regulate traffic during construction activities
2. Do not leave material piles on the road for a long time
3. Provide temporary access roads for pedestrians and motorcycles, during the bridge construction is carried out so the residents do not have to turn around.
4. Periodic counseling on road safety to residents and school children in Junior High School and High School aged.
5. Adequate installation of traffic signs and street lights
6. Enforcement of the policy to not employing children under age in its contractors and sub-contractors work
7. Counseling about HIV Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases.

5.16. VULNERABLE GROUP

In handling the socio-economic conditions of residents affected by the planned construction of Patimban access toll road, vulnerable groups are communities that are one of the priorities in the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) or livelihood restoration program for residents affected by the project plan.

According to a general understanding, vulnerable groups are those who are socio-economic, physical and environmental factors have feelings of insecurity in the lives of individuals, families and communities. This factor is influenced by feelings of being unproductive, economic

difficulties in the family, and feeling of having no role in the family and environment. Based on the above understanding, those who fall into this category are the elderly, the poor, pregnant women, female heads of household (widows) and people with disabilities.

The criteria for vulnerable groups affected by the planned construction of Patimban access toll road include:

- Citizens over 60 years old.
- Female Household Head (widow).
- Head of family with income below IDR. 1.000.000,- every month.
- Affected people with special needs (disability).

Based on the results of a socio-economic survey to residents affected by the construction of Patimban Port access toll road, the following results are known:

A. Land Owners

The number of PAPs who own land who fall into this criteria are 480 people, consisting of 49.1% of PAPs aged over 60 years, 16.4% of female household heads (widows), 33.2% of household heads with income below IDR. 1.000.000,- and affected people with special needs (1.3%). For more complete information, see the table below.

Table 5-186. Land Owner with Vulnerable Category

Lokasi		Kategori								Total	
Kecamatan	Desa	Income Below 1,000,000		Age > 60 Years		Widow		Disability			
		HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member		
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	0	11	29	1	4	0	0	12	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	40	124	20	60	25	61	0	0	85	245
	Pasirmuncang	3	11	9	33	2	11	0	0	14	55
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	6	16	3	9	0	0	0	0	9	25
	Sawangan	36	95	59	167	10	23	0	0	105	285
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	11	37	10	33	3	6	2	10	26	86
Pamanukan	Bongas	9	25	8	29	11	26	0	0	28	80
	Rancahilir	9	29	13	36	2	4	0	0	24	69
	Rancasari	4	8	2	4	0	0	0	0	6	12
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	5	17	0	0	0	0	5	17
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	6	17	16	55	4	20	0	0	26	92
	Pasirbungur	7	21	22	64	4	9	1	2	34	96
	Rancamahi	0	0	1	4	1	4	0	0	2	8
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Lokasi		Kategori								Total	
Kecamatan	Desa	Income Below 1,000,000		Age > 60 Years		Widow		Disability			
		HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	11	24	0	0	2	8	0	0	13	32
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	5	10	6	21	2	7	0	0	13	38
	Kertajaya	5	12	14	41	2	4	1	1	22	58
	Mariuk	2	6	8	24	5	12	0	0	15	42
	Tanjungrasa	8	13	13	29	5	11	2	5	28	58
	Wanajaya	1	3	8	26	4	11	0	0	13	40
Total		163	451	228	681	83	221	6	18	480	1371
		614		909		304		24		1851	
Persentase		33,2%		49,1%		16,4%		1,3%		100,0%	

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

While in the category of tenant, who fall into the criteria for the vulnerable/vulnerable group as many as 371 people consisting of affected people aged over 60 years (53.4%), female family heads (windows) as much as 22.6%, family heads with income below Rp. 1.000.000 (3.5%) and WTD with special needs (5.9%). For more complete information, see the table below.

Table 5-187. Tenants with Vulnerable Category and Family Members

Lokasi		Kategori								Total	
Kecamatan	Desa	Income Below 1,000,000		Age > 60 Years		Widow		Disability			
		HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	6
	Pasirmuncang	0	0	2	14	2	14	2	11	6	39
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	3	3	8
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	3	6
	Rancahilir	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	5
	Rancasari	0	0	1	4	1	3	0	0	2	7
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	5	22	0	0	0	0	5	22
	Pasirbungur	0	0	3	14	1	4	0	0	4	18
	Rancamahi	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	0	7	15	2	2	0	0	9	17
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	2	6	1	2	0	0	3	8
	Kertajaya	4	9	8	35	11	39	2	3	25	86
	Mariuk	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Tanjungrasa	0	0	4	11	0	0	0	0	4	11
	Wanajaya	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	4
Total		4	9	43	155	19	65	5	17	71	300
		13		198		84		22		371	

Lokasi	Kategori				Total
	Income Below 1,000,000	Age > 60 Years	Widow	Disability	
Persentase	3,5%	53,4%	22,6%	5,9%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

In the worker category, the number of affected people who fall into the criteria for the vulnerable/vulnerable group is 444 people consisting of 68.0% aged over 60 years, female family heads (widows) as much as 5,2%, and household heads with income below IDR. 1.000.000,- (8,1%). There are no affected people with special needs in the worker category.

For more complete information, see the table below.

Table 5-188. Worker with Vulnerable Category and Family member

Lokasi		Kategori								Total	
Kecamatan	Desa	Income Below 1,000,000		Age > 60 Years		Widow		Disability		HH	Family Member
		HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member	HH	Family Member		
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	3	6	20	0	0	0	0	7	23
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	0	3	13
	Pasirmuncang	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	3	11
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	0	2	7	1	5	0	0	3	12
	Sawangan	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	6
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	2	6	7	19	0	0	0	0	9	25
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	5	4	12	1	3	0	0	6	20
	Ranchahilir	1	3	4	9	0	0	0	0	5	12
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	3	6
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	8
	Pasirbungur	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	2	9
	Rancamahi	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	2	9	6	28	1	3	0	0	9	40
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	3	9
	Kertajaya	0	0	10	35	1	2	0	0	11	37
	Mariuk	0	0	5	16	1	3	0	0	6	19
	Tanjunggrasa	0	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	4	12
	Wanajaya	0	0	4	11	1	1	0	0	5	12
Total		8	28	69	233	6	17	0	0	83	361
Persentase		36		302		23		0		444	
Persentase		8,1%		68,0%		5,2%		0,0%		100,0%	

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 5-189. Recapitulation of Affected People Vulnerable Number and Family Members

Lokasi		Pemilik Lahan		Penggarap		Tenaga Kerja		Total	
Kecamatan	Desa	KK	Jumlah Anggota Keluarga	KK	Jumlah Anggota Keluarga	KK	Jumlah Anggota Keluarga	KK	Jumlah Anggota Keluarga
Ciasem	Jatibaru	12	33	0	0	7	23	19	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	85	245	1	6	3	13	89	264
	Pasirmuncang	14	55	6	39	3	11	23	105
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	9	25	0	0	3	12	12	37
	Sawangan	105	285	3	8	1	6	109	299
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	26	86	0	0	9	25	35	111
Pamanukan	Bongas	28	80	3	6	6	20	37	106
	Ranchilir	24	69	1	5	5	12	30	86
	Rancasari	6	12	2	7	0	0	8	19
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	5	17	0	0	3	6	8	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	26	92	5	22	1	8	32	122
	Pasirbungur	34	96	4	18	2	9	40	123
	Rancamahi	2	8	2	7	2	4	6	19
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	13	32	9	17	9	40	31	89
Tambakdahan	Gardumukkti	13	38	3	8	3	9	19	55
	Kertajaya	22	58	25	86	11	37	58	181
	Mariuk	15	42	1	2	6	19	22	63
	Tanjunggrasa	28	58	4	11	4	12	36	81
	Wanajaya	13	40	2	4	5	12	20	56
Total		480	1371	71	246	83	278	634	1895
		1851		317		361		2529	
Persentase		73,2%		12,5%		14,3%		100,0%	

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

5.17. NUMBER OF AFFECTED PEOPLE WHOSE HOUSE MUST BE RELOCATED

Based on the survey results, it is known that there are 418 affected land owners with a total family member of 1,288 people and 66 affected tenants with a total family member of 265 people whose houses are affected and must be relocated as seen in the table below.

Table 5-190. Relocated Affected People Number

Sub-district	Village	Relocated Affected People				Total	
		Owners		Tenants		Household Head	Family Members Number
		Household Head	Family Members Number	Household Head	Family Members Number		
Cikaum	Mekarsari	105	345	2	10	107	355
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	18	69	-	-	18	69

Sub-district	Village	Relocated Affected People				Total	
		Owners		Tenants			
		Household Head	Family Members Number	Household Head	Family Members Number	Household Head	Family Members Number
	Sawangan	170	544	-	-	170	544
Pamanukan	Bongas	16	55	-	-	16	55
	Rancahilir	3	12	-	-	3	12
	Rancasari	-	-	5	18	5	18
Purwadadi	Pasirbungur	9	21	8	33	17	54
	Rancamahi	1	4	5	17	6	21
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1	6	-	-	1	6
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	51	113	-	-	51	113
Tambakdahan	Kertajaya	25	67	46	187	71	254
	Tanjungrasa	19	52	-	-	19	52
Total		418	1288	66	265	484	1553
Grand Total		1706		331		2037	
Percentage		83,8%		16,2%		100,0%	

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, 2021

5.18. RELOCATED BUSSINESS PLACE OWNERS

Based on the survey results, it is known that there are 74 business owners who have to be relocated with a Family Member Number of 261 people.

Table 5-191. Relocated Business Owners

Sub-district	Village	Residents who own shops/business places that must be relocated				Total	
		Owners		Tenants			
		Household Head	Family Members Number	Household Head	Family Members Number	Household Head	Family Members Number
Cikaum	Mekarsari	5	21	0	0	5	21
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	5	24	0	0	5	24
	Sawangan	16	47	0	0	16	47
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	6	0	0	2	6
	Rancasari	0	0	2	5	2	5
Purwadadi	Pasirbungur	5	12	5	19	10	31
	Rancamahi	0	0	5	17	5	17
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tambakdahan	Kertajaya	3	6	25	102	28	108
	Tanjungrasa	1	2	0	0	1	2
Total		37	118	37	143	74	261
Grand Total		155		180		335	
Percentage		46,3%		53,7%		100,0%	

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, 2021

5.19. AFFECTED PEOPLE ILLEGAL OCCUPANTS NUMER

Meanwhile, the number of Affected People who inhabit the land illegally, it is known there are 12 people. The land occupied is the land owned by PU. Complete details can be seen in the table below.

Table 5-192. Illegal Occupants Number and Family Members

Sub-district	Village	Illegal Occupants Number and Family Members						Total	
		Residential House		Shop/ Bussiness Place		Residential House as well as Bussiness Place			
		HH	Family Members	HH	Family Members	HH	Family Members	Hh	Family Members
Tambakdahan	Kertajaya	1	4	3	12	8	34	12	50
Total		5		15		42		62	
Percentage		8,1%		24,2%		67,7%		100,0%	

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, 2021

Table 5-193. Length of Stay / Occupy

Sub-district	Village	Building Spesification	Length of Stay / Occupy (Year)				Total
			<	10 - 19	20 - 30	> 30	
Tambakdahan	Kertajaya	Single, Permanent	0	2	1	1	4
		Single, Semi Permanent	3	1	0	0	4
		Single, Not Permanent	1	2	1	0	4
Total			4	5	2	1	12
Percentage			33,3%	41,7%	16,7%	8,3%	100,0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Results, 2021

CHAPTER 6. COMPENSATION POLICY

6.1. THE ENTITLED PARTY AND THE CUT-OFF DATE

The Entitled Party is the party that controls or owns the object of land acquisition. Land Acquisition Objects are land, above-ground and underground space, buildings, plants, objects related to land, or other things that can be appraised⁷. The Entitled Party as referred to in Law No. 2 of 2012 and Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021 includes individuals, legal entities, social entities, religious entities, or government agencies that own or control the Land Acquisition Object by the provisions of the legislation. The Entitled Parties as referred to include: a) holders of land rights; b) holders of management rights; c) nadzir (recipient) of waqf land; d) the owner of the formerly customary land; e) customary law communities; f) parties who control state land in good faith; g) the holder of the basic control over the land; and/or h) owners of buildings, plants, or other objects related to land.

The initial identification results from the surveys show that the material assets that will be affected by project activities are: houses, vacant land, agricultural land, land for business premises, and social/public facilities. In terms of the ownership status, the lands are mostly private property, and the rest is state land, HGU land, and occupying with permission and without permission. Identification of non-material assets was also carried out which included income/business opportunities, social and cultural networks, and activities that will be affected permanently or temporarily. It also includes "other losses that can be assessed" in the form of non-physical losses that can be equated with the value of money, for example losses due to loss of business or work, relocation costs, professional transfer fees, and the value of residual property.⁸

The entitled parties identified in the project area are entitled to receive compensation in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 2 of 2012 and Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021. The alternative forms of compensation that can be discussed with the affected people are: a) cash, b) replacement land, c) resettlement, d) share ownership, and e) other forms agreed by both parties.

In this project plan the parties entitled to compensation can be defined as: (i) residents with

⁷ Law Number 2 of 2012

⁸ Elucidation of Law Number 2 of 2012, Article 33 letter f.

legal ownership rights to land that will be partially or completely lost, (ii) residents who are threatened with losing part or all of the land occupied or used, without owning proof of ownership of formal legal rights to the land or resources, but has a claim/proof of land ownership that is recognized or can be recognized by government law, such as nadzir (recipient) for waqf land, land owners whose rights are protected by previously applicable customary law, customary land, parties who occupy state land in good faith and (iii) people who are threatened with losing part or all of the land occupied or used without having legal proof of ownership or recognition that is recognized or can be legally recognized.⁹

CUT-OFF DATE

The cut-off date for determining the fulfilment of project entitlement requirements is carried out in two ways: First, it is the initial process of determining the transfer of land rights/other assets; Refers to the date on which the determination of the construction location for the public interest has been announced by the Governor of West Java Province and Directorate General of Highways. At this stage the Entitled Party can only transfer the rights to its land/other assets to the Agency requiring the land (DJBM) through the National Land Agency of West Java Province/Subang Regency Land Agency. The transfer of rights is carried out by providing compensation which is assessed by an Independent Appraiser at the time of the announcement of the Determination of the Location for the Construction of Patimban Port Access Toll Road.

Second, determining the Entitled Party in providing compensation in accordance with JICA's Safeguard Policy; Stipulated at the time of the implementation of the asset and socio-economic survey which was carried out after the first phase of the socialization activity was carried out. Then the Entitled Party will be invited back to the phase 2 of socialization to hear an explanation of the results of asset data collection and the results of the study on the LARAP document content conducted by the LARAP Survey Team. The results of the recap of the cut off date in accordance with the JICA Safeguard Policy can be seen in the table below.

Table 6-1. Determination of Cut Off Date in Each Affected Village

No.	Area (Sub-District/Village)	Cut off Date
I	Cipeundeuy Sub-District	
1.	Sawangan Village	25 – 27 December 2021
2.	Kosar Village	18 November 2021

⁹ In this case, there is no evidence of ownership or control of a plot of customary land and control over state-owned land in good faith, proof of ownership or control can be done with other evidence in the form of a written statement from the person concerned and reliable information from at least 2 (two) witnesses from the local community who do not have family relations with the person concerned to the second degree, both in vertical and horizontal kinship, stating that the person concerned is the rightful owner or control of the plot of land (Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2012 Article 26).

No.	Area (Sub-District/Village)	Cut off Date
II	Pabuaran Sub-District	
3.	Karanghegar Village	21 October 2021
III	Purwadadi Sub-District	
4.	Panyingkiran Village	09 November 2021
5.	Rancamahi Village	11 November 2021
6.	Pasirbungur Village	10 November 2021
IV	Patokbeusi Sub-District	
7.	Rancabango Village	11 November 2021
V	Cikaum Sub-District	
8.	Pasirmuncang Village	15 November 2021
9.	Mekarsari Village	12 – 13 November 2021
VI	Sub-District	
10.	Jatibaru Village	16 November 2021
VII	Tambakdahan Sub-District	
11.	Tanjungrasa	21 October 2021
12.	Wanajaya Village	22 October 2021
13.	Gardumukti Village	21 October 2021
14.	Mariuk Village	20 October 2021
15.	Kertajaya Village	19 October 2021
VIII	Pamanukan Sub-District	
16.	Bongas Village	29 October 2021
17.	Rancasari Village	29 October 2021
18.	Rancahilir Village	31 Oktober 2021
IX	Pusakajaya Sub-District	
19.	Pusakajaya Village	01 – 03 November 2021
X	Pusakanagara Sub-District	
20.	Kotasari Village	01 – 03 November 2021

Entitled parties such as severely affected people and vulnerable groups are not only entitled to compensation for the affected assets, but also rehabilitation measures to help improve or maintain their pre-project standard of living and income. Both groups are at greater risk of impoverishment when land and other assets are lost due to the project. The community is categorized as a vulnerable group, namely the affected people who do not own land, poor, widows, the elderly, and people with disabilities. This group will receive specific rehabilitation assistance and will be determined during the screening and social impact assessment process. Programs to restore the living conditions of vulnerable communities and severely affected people will be implemented through the livelihood restoration program (LRP) and other appropriate programs.

Based on the description above, the Entitled Party will be given compensation equal to the full replacement cost and other assistance as stipulated in the Entitlement Matrix (Table 6.2)

6.2. CRITERIA FOR RIGHTS FULFILMENT AND AFFECTED PEOPLE OWNERSHIP (WTD)

Based on the assets ownership census results, each head of the affected household will be properly compensated according to their rights. The entitlement matrix below (Table 6-2) discusses and describes the compensation form regarding agricultural loss, non-agricultural, commercial land or type of business loss, residential land or other buildings and other public facilities. Temporary losses are also presented in the entitlement matrix.

Table 6-2. Land Acquisition Entitlement Matrix

No.	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Party	Compensation Policy	Legal Basis	Responsible Institution
A. LOSSES OF LAND¹⁰					
1	Losses of land including agricultural land, and settlements	Those who have title certificates or those whose ownership of land is recognized by the state as full rights, including people who occupy state land in good faith ¹¹ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to fair replacement value and reflects fair market value at the time of compensation payment¹² (assessed by a licensed independent property appraiser from MAPPI); or replacement of land with land that is at least similar in nature to the acquired land in terms of value, productivity, location, and certification¹³. Financial assistance to renew land ownership documents (land certificates and documents recognized as full rights) for the remaining areas of land owned by residents or other entitled parties. If the remaining land is no longer suitable for use, the Project will take over the entire land at an equivalent replacement 	<p>Law No.2 Year 2012</p> <p>Law on Job Creation (Chapter VIII, Article 122)</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 19/2021</p> <p>KEPI and SPI Edition VII-2018 (SPI 204 and PPI 04)</p>	<p>Director General of Highways</p> <p>National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee</p> <p>Independent Appraiser Team</p>

¹⁰ Law Number 2 of 2012, Article 36 indicates that compensation can be given in the forms of; (i) cash; ii) land replacement; iii) resettlement; iv) share ownership, and v) other forms agreed by both parties. The appraisal of compensation by the appraiser in accordance with Article 32 of the Law must be carried out per plot of land.

¹¹ This is in line with Law No. 2/2012, Article 40, and its explanations.

¹² See Law No. 2/2012, Article 36, Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012, Article 65. Indonesian Appraisal Code of Ethics and Indonesian Valuation Standards Edition VII-2018 (SPI 204) concerning Valuation of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest

¹³ Ibid

No.	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Party	Compensation Policy	Legal Basis	Responsible Institution
			<p>cost (Law No. 2 of 2012 Article 35¹⁴)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax incentives are given to all entitled parties if they do not file a lawsuit on the decision of the location determination and on the decision of the type and/or compensation amount. 		
2	Lands owned by the state/state enterprises	Lands owned/controlled by the government, state enterprises, village treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to the replacement value; or; • Replacement of land of equal or higher value (in terms of value, productivity, location and certification). 	<p>Government Regulation No. 19/2021</p> <p>Law on Job Creation (Chapter VIII, Article 122)</p> <p>Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2018</p> <p>Minister of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency No. 19 of 2021</p>	<p>Director General of Highways</p> <p>National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee</p> <p>Independent Appraiser Team</p>
B. LOSSES OF TREES/FOOD PLANTS					
1	Losses of Trees/Food Plants	Owners, regardless of land tenure status (with certificates or rights that can be recognized by the government, illegal occupants, squatters/no legal rights to land).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Food Crops: compensation equal to replacement cost based on prevailing market prices. • Perennial Crops: compensation equal to replacement cost taking into account productivity and age¹⁵. • Timbers/trees: compensation equal to prevailing market prices based on age, species and trunk diameter at chest height¹⁶. 	<p>Law No.2 Year 2012</p> <p>Law on Job Creation (Chapter VIII, Article 122)</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 19/2021</p> <p>Minister of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency Regulation No. 19 of 2021.</p>	<p>Director General of Highways</p> <p>National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee</p> <p>Independent Appraiser Team</p>

¹⁴ Article 35 of Law Number 2 of 2012 and Article 67 of Presidential Regulation 71/2012.

¹⁵ For commercial crops, in addition to considering the market value, the appraiser will also consider the DCF method for 1 cycle. As for non-commercial plants, the assessment is carried out by referring to the standard price issued by the competent authority. For plants that are no longer productive, the valuation method will use a cost approach.

¹⁶ *Ibid*

No.	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Party	Compensation Policy	Legal Basis	Responsible Institution
				KEPI and SPI Edition VII-2018 (SPI 204 and PPI 04)	
A. LOSSES OF STRUCTURES					
1	Loss of primary structures (houses, offices, shops) and secondary structures (fences, driveways, additional roofs, warehouses, etc.)	Owners of affected structures, regardless of land ownership status ¹⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation equivalent to full replacement cost will be determined based on the market price of the materials and the applicable Worker costs for demolition, removal and rebuilding (i.e. at the time of handing over the compensation). There will not be depreciation; or • Settlements options with access equals to the employment and production opportunities. • For partially affected structures, compensation in the form of repair costs for parts of the structure that are not affected in addition to compensation equal to the replacement price for the affected parts in the same building. • Compensation for affected electricity, telephone and other services is based on applicable disconnection and reconnection fees¹⁸. 	<p>Law No.2 Year 2012</p> <p>Elucidation of Law no. 2 of 2012 Article 35, 40</p> <p>Law on Job Creation (Chapter VIII, Article 122)</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 19/2021</p> <p>Minister of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency Regulation No. 19 of 2021</p> <p>KEPI and SPI Edition VII-2018 (SPI 204 and PPI 04)</p>	<p>Director General of Highways</p> <p>National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee</p> <p>Independent Appraiser Team</p>
		Entitled parties who are transferred/relocated regardless of land ownership status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance for moving, if the Project cannot provide a truck or means of transportation to transport goods to a new place.¹⁹ 	<p>Law No.2 Year 2012</p> <p>Elucidation of Law no. 2 of 2012</p> <p>Law on Job Creation</p>	<p>Director General of Highways</p> <p>National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee</p> <p>Independent Appraiser Team</p>

¹⁷ Article 40 of Law Number 12 of 2012 and its elucidation; For plants that are no longer productive, the valuation method uses a cost approach. See Indonesian Valuation Standards (Standard Valuation Indonesia / SPI), 204. KEPI and SPI Edition VII-2018 (SPI 204) Elucidation of Article 33 of Law No. 2/2012.

¹⁸ Article 33 of Law Number 2 of 2012 and Indonesian Valuation Standards (SPI 204)

¹⁹ Elucidation of Article 33 of Law Number 2 Year 2012

No.	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Party	Compensation Policy	Legal Basis	Responsible Institution
				<p>(Chapter VIII, Article 122)</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 19/2021</p> <p>Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2018</p> <p>Minister of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency Regulation No. 19 of 2021</p> <p>KEPI and SPI Edition VII-2018 (SPI 204 and PPI 04)</p>	The Government of West Java Province
		Tenants of house/shop regardless of land ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance equals to 12 months of rental cost 	<p>Law No.2 Year 2012</p> <p>Law on Job Creation (Chapter VIII, Article 122)</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 19/2021</p> <p>Minister of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency Regulation No. 19 of 2021</p> <p>KEPI and SPI Edition VII-2018 (SPI 204 and PPI 04)</p> <p>Based on SPI 204 other things that have not been regulated in the SPI can be calculated the amount of rent as long as there is a planning</p>	<p>Director General of Highways</p> <p>National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee</p> <p>Independent Appraiser Team</p>

No.	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Party	Compensation Policy	Legal Basis	Responsible Institution
				document that underlies it President Regulation No. 62 Year 2018	
2	Infrastructure and public facilities/things attached to the ground	Government/State enterprises/comunal property and assets (e.g. schools, mosques, village offices, electricity poles, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebuilding facilities or providing cash compensation based on agreement with affected parties ²⁰. 	Law No.2 Year 2012 Law on Job Creation (Chapter VIII, Article 122) Government Regulation No. 19/2021 Minister of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency Regulation No. 19 of 2021	Director General of Highways National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee Independent Appraiser Team Regional Government
3	Graves	Owners	A consultation with village officials and residents was carried out prior to the acquisition of land for public burials. Financial assistance to move the graves including costs for the ceremony.	Law Number 2/2012 Article 33 Law on Job Creation (Chapter VIII, Article 122) Government Regulation No. 19/2021 Minister of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency Regulation No. 19 of 2021	Director General of Highways National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee Independent Appraiser Team Regional Government
B. TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION					
1.	Temporary Impacts on Land during the Construction	For those who have official legal rights (certificates) to land or those whose claims to the land are recognized as full rights.	The payment of the rent of the land affected by the construction is based on the applicable rental fee and the agreement with the land owner. For productive land, the rental fee will not be less	Contract documents / agreements with civil works contractors	Construction Contractor

²⁰ Article 33 of Law Number 2 of 2012 and Article 69 of Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021.

No.	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Party	Compensation Policy	Legal Basis	Responsible Institution
			<p>than the net profit that would be generated from the affected productive land. It will be paid monthly or annually continuously during the rental period</p> <p>Compensation for acquiring non-land assets (trees/plants, buildings) will be provided at replacement cost</p> <p>The land will be returned to its pre-project condition or even better. Restoration costs are added to the total compensation or borne by the contractor</p>		
		Those who do not have legal rights and rights that can be recognized as full ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No land rental fees during the impact period The land will be restored as it was before the project, or even better. 	Contract documents/agreements with construction contractors and land owners.	Construction Contractor
C. OTHER LOSSES					
1.	Loss of business income and work	Business Owners and Employees, regardless of land ownership status	<p>Loss or closure of permanent business (restaurants, cafes, stalls/shops) premises: Compensation in cash based on loss of business investment (capital, other modes of production) added to the total loss of income for a minimum of 3 months and transition assistance according to the time needed to stabilize the business (Assessed by a MAPPI certified Independent Appraisal team)</p>	<p>Government Regulation No. 19/2021</p> <p>KEPI and SPI Edition VII-2018 (SPI 204 and PPI 04)</p>	<p>Director General of Highways</p> <p>National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee</p> <p>Independent assessment team</p> <p>Regional Government</p>
			<p>Temporary loss of business: Compensation in cash based on the lost income expected to be Received from the use of the affected assets²¹.</p>	<p>Indonesian Valuation Standard 204 (SPI 204) 2018</p>	<p>Director General of Highways</p> <p>National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee</p> <p>Independent Appraiser Team</p> <p>Regional Government</p>

²¹ See Indonesian Valuation Standards (SPI 204), 2018.

No.	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Party	Compensation Policy	Legal Basis	Responsible Institution
			<p>Permanent Loss of Job: Compensation in cash equivalent to total lost of work income multiplied by at least 3 months, or</p> <p>Profession change: Cash compensation based on fees required for a professional change equivalent to the previous profession based on the assessment of a licensed appraiser</p>	Indonesian Valuation Standard 204 (SPI 204) 2018	<p>Director General of Highways</p> <p>National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee</p> <p>Independent Appraiser Team</p> <p>Regional Government</p>
			<p>Temporary loss of employees: Compensation is equivalent to income lost during the interruption.</p>	Indonesian Valuation Standard 204 (SPI 204) 2018	<p>Director General of Highways</p> <p>National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee</p> <p>Independent Appraiser Team</p> <p>Regional Government</p>
2	Loss of emotional attachment to assets (solatium)	Entitled parties who have lost emotional attachment to the affected assets (land, structures and plants)	<p>Additional compensation of 10% - 30% of the total compensation for the affected physical assets.</p> <p>This compensation will include financing for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional living allowance equivalent to 3 months of basic living expenses (poverty line in the province per household member) which will be included in the solatium. • Reduction of building depreciation. 	KEPI and SPI Edition VII-2018 (SPI 204 and PPI 04)	<p>Director General of Highways</p> <p>National Land Agency/ Land Acquisition Committee</p> <p>Independent Appraiser Team</p>
3	Transaction Fee	Entitled parties who lose land and non-land assets	Assistance to cover administrative costs, renewal of land ownership (transfer fees) for remaining land, land clearing ²²	KEPI and SPI Edition VII-2018 (SPI 204 and PPI 04)	<p>Director General of Highways</p> <p>National Land Agency/Land Acquisition Committee</p> <p>Independent Appraiser Team :</p>
4	Compensation for waiting period	Entitled parties who receive late compensation payment	Cash compensation based on risk free interest, government bank interest	KEPI and SPI Edition VII-2018 (SPI 204 and PPI 04)	Director General of Highways

²² See the Indonesian Appraiser Code of Ethics and Indonesian Valuation Standards VII-2018 Edition (SPI 204 and PPI 04)

No.	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Party	Compensation Policy	Legal Basis	Responsible Institution
	(interest)				National Land Agency /Land Acquisition Committee Independent Appraiser Team
5	Other physical losses	Owners, regardless of land ownership status	Compensation for repair cost	KEPI and SPI Edition VII-2018 (SPI 204 and PPI 04	Director General of Highways National Land Agency /Land Acquisition Committee Independent Appraiser Team
6	Loss of resource base (high risk of impoverishment)	Entitled parties who lose 10% or more of their assets or total sources of productive income; Entitled parties who are poor and vulnerable, regardless of severity of impact	Participating in livelihood restoration program (LRP) Given the opportunity for project related work	Law Number 11 of 2009 about Social Welfare ²³ Government Regulation Number 38 of 2007 JICA Safeguard Policy	Director General of Highways Independent Appraiser Team

6.3. FORMS OF COMPENSATION POLICY

In accordance with Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021, one of the tasks of the Land Acquisition Implementation Team is to determine the form and value of compensation²⁴ proposed by the Independent Appraisal Agency after consultation or deliberation with land and project owners. Generally, land acquisition and compensation activities will be carried out through several stages of activities.

The compensation form that will be discussed with the affected people are in the form of a) money, b) land replacement, c) resettlement, d) share ownership, e) other forms agreed by both parties, which is a combination of two (2) or more forms of compensation²⁵. There are

²³ For social programs, Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare can be used as a legal basis. Those who are prioritized for this program are: i) poor; ii) refugees; iii) disability; iv) isolated; v) unsocial and deviation; vi) disaster victims; and/or vii) victims of violence; viii) being exploited and discriminated.

²⁴ See Law No. 2/2012, Government Regulation 19/2021, and Minister of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency Regulation No. 19 of 2021.

²⁵ Provision of Compensation in other forms as referred to in Government Regulation 19/2021 concerning the Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest is a combination of 2 (two) or more forms of Compensation as stipulated in the provisions of Article 26 to this Regulation,

other options that can be carried out, for example: land exchange with the same area and productivity as in the original location, simple housing, flats, and other options. Based on the socialization results with residents in the affected villages, the compensation form proposed by the general public is in the form of cash.

The compensation form for public and social facilities will be adjusted to local government policies and discussed with the community. These public and social facilities include those owned privately or by religious institutions, such as mosques, churches, schools, water reservoirs and other facilities.

6.3.1. Compensation determination Value

The compensation value determination is carried out by the Head of the Land Acquisition Executor based on the assessment results of the appraisal service or public appraiser. The appraiser is in charge in assessing the land compensation per plot, including: a) land; b) above ground and underground space; c) buildings; d) plants; e) objects related to land; and/or f) other losses that can be assessed.

The Value Basis for Patimban Port Access Toll Road development plan is the Fair Replacement Value. According to Indonesian Valuation Standard (SPI) 204 (2018), Fair Replacement Value is the value for the benefit of the owner based on equality with the market value of a property, taking into account extraordinary elements, in the form of non-physical losses resulting from the expropriation of rights to the property in question (SPI 102-3.10).

The legal basis for the assessment is based on the Indonesian Appraisal Code of Ethics (KEPI) and Indonesian Valuation Standards (SPI) 2018 as well as Law Number 2 of 2012, Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021, Minister of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency Regulation Number 19 of 2021, Minister of Home Affairs Number 72 of 2012, and other related regulations.

6.3.2. Valuation Approach

Some valuation methods can be carried out by Independent Appraiser are as follows:

- **Market Approach**

The land valuation using the Market Approach can be described as follows: This approach considers the sale of similar or substitute properties and related market data, and produces an estimated value through a comparison process. In general, the property being

the period of time using the longest of the agreed forms of compensation.

appraised (the object of the appraisal) is compared to comparable property transactions, both those that have emerged and those that are still in the offer or sale stage of a buying and selling process.

- **Cost Approach**

The building valuation using the Cost Approach can be described as follows:

- New Reproduction Cost is the estimated cost to reproduce a new property that is the same/identical as the property being appraised, based on the local market price at the appraisal date, taking into account:

The costs incurred for the procurement of a property, including planning and supervision costs, unit or material procurement costs, foundation costs, construction or installation costs, including all standard expenses related to transportation, insurance, import duties, taxes and interest costs over the life of the property, but excluding time delays and overtime costs.

- Total proven depreciation from observed conditions and current and future uses compared to the same new units. The depreciation that is considered is physical damage, as well as functional and economic decline;
 - Physical Deterioration;
Deteriorated due to wear, weathering, dryness, cracking, structural damage; taking into account the observable physical condition, due to the age factor and the existing physical condition.
 - Functional Obsolescence;
Inadequate/insufficient planning, inability or excess ability due to size, model, shape, age and so on.
 - Economic Obsolescence;
Influencing external factors such as social changes, government regulations and other restrictive regulations, allocations and others.
- Extent, Character and Utility of the Property

- **Income Approach**

In addition to use the methods above, the valuation for plant and non-physical losses is also carried out using the **Income Approach** method with the **Discounted Cash Flow Technique**.

The scheme of the above valuation approach can be seen in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3. Valuation Approach Scheme in Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan

Valuation Object	Valuation Basis	Approach	Note
Physical Object:			
• Land or Land and Building	Market and non market	• Market Approach • Income Approach	
• Buildings and/or Complementary Facilities	New Replacement Cost with adjustment	• Cost Approach	Depreciation calculation is only used as an adjustment to physical conditions
• Plants (including/excluding land)	Market and the applicable fair cultivation calculation norms	• Income Approach	With DCF method for one cycle
		• Market Approach	For non-commercial plants, using references from relevant agencies
		• Cost Approach	For immature plants
Non-Physical Object:			
• Compensation for the loss of rights relinquishment from the land owner who will be given a premium: - loss of job or business including changing professions - emotional loss (solatium)	Market and non market Addition calculated based on the percentage of the value of physical loss	• Income Approach • Cost Approach	Based on the applicable laws and regulations Losses due to termination or closure of the place of business. Example: pond farmers, restaurants and workshops. Example: 10% - 30% of the value of the physical compensation for the residence of the owner
• Transaction Cost	Based on socio-economic studies conducted by expert consultants and/or applicable laws and regulations	• Income Approach	1. Transfer costs; 2. Emptying costs; 3. The related tax costs; 4. PPAT fee.
• Waiting period compensation (interest)	Based on risk-free interest, or interest on government bank deposits		Based on the applicable laws and regulations
• Loss of remaining land	Market	• Market Data Approach	Based on the applicable laws and

Valuation Object	Valuation Basis	Approach	Note
			regulations
• Other physical damages	Cost of Repairs	• Cost Approach	Based on the applicable laws and regulations

In addition to the above valuation considerations, based on existing policies, the remaining land and buildings affected by the project will be eligible for acquisition by the project if:

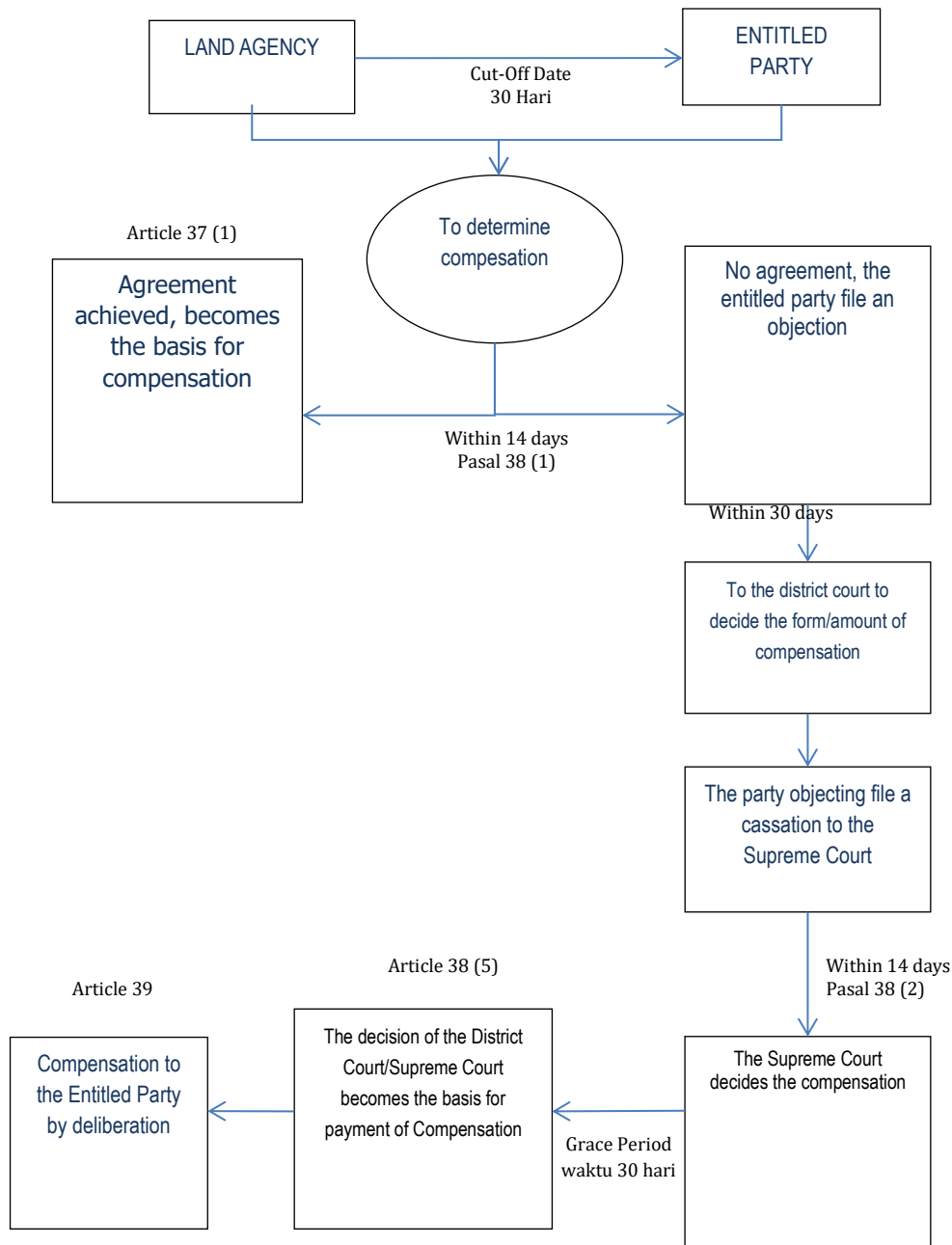
1. The remaining land is less than 100 m² (based on Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Land Procurement for Development in the Public Interest), or
2. The remaining building is less than 7.2 m²/person (Decree of the Minister of Public Works No.403/KPTS/M2002 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Construction of Simple Healthy Homes); or
3. The remaining agricultural land affected is less than 70% of the previous area (it can be considered detrimental economically).

6.4. DELIBERATION MECHANISM FOR THE COMPENSATION FORM

After the location development determination for public interest is announced by the government to the public, Entitled Party can only transfer their land rights to the Agency that requires the land (Director General of Highways) through the Land Agency. The assessment of the compensation value by the Land Agency includes: land, aboveground and underground space, buildings, plants, objects related to land, and/or other losses that can be assessed (article 33). Compensation may be given in the form of: money, replacement land, resettlement, share ownership, or other forms agreed by both parties (article 36).

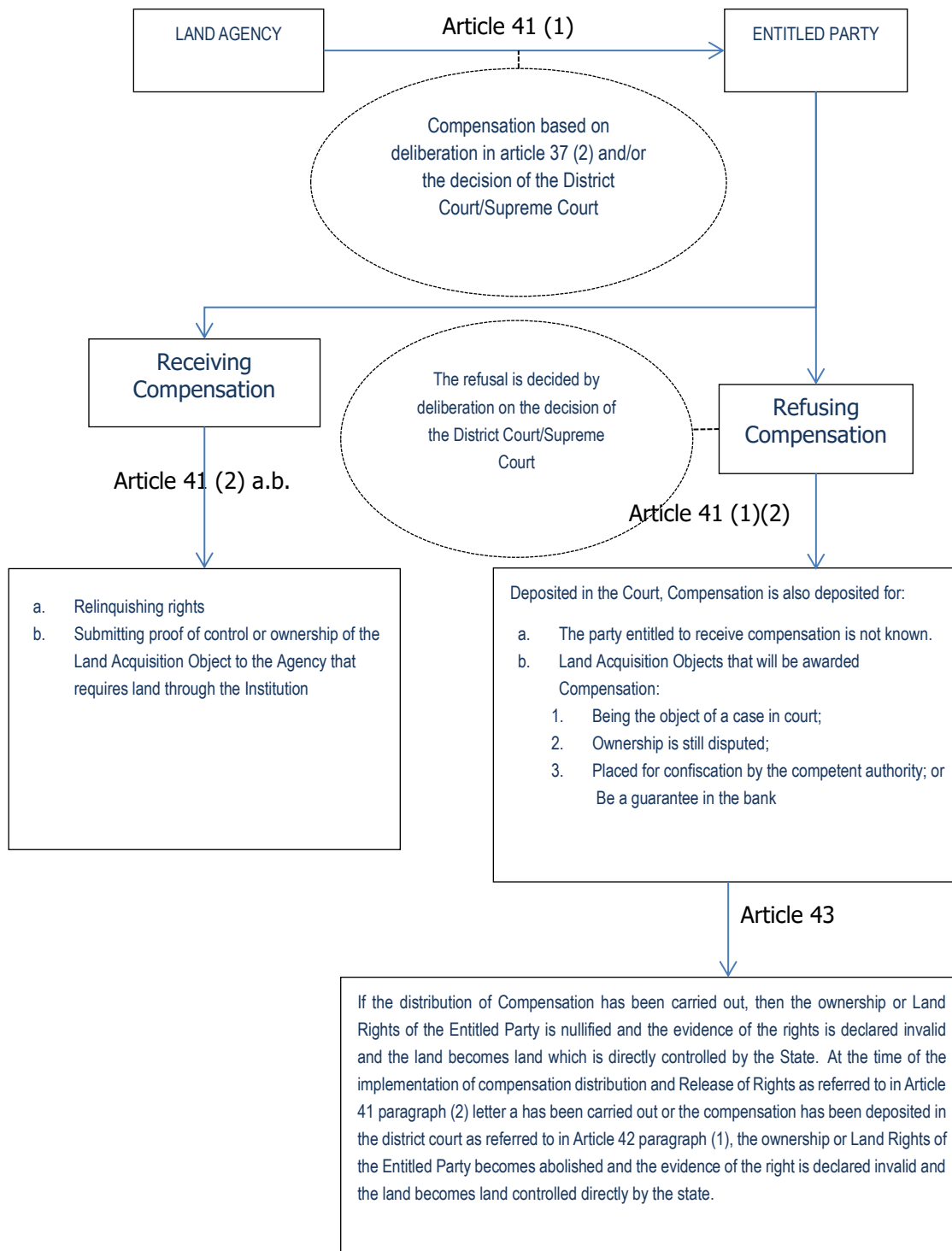
In the event that there is no agreement regarding the form and/or compensation amount, the entitled party may file an objection to the local district court within a maximum period of 14 (fourteen) working days after the deliberation on the compensation determination. The District Court shall decide the form and/or compensation amount within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) working days from the receipt of the objection. The party objecting to the decision of the District Court as referred in paragraph (2) within a maximum period of 14 (fourteen) working days may file an appeal to the Supreme Court of Republic Indonesia. The Supreme Court is obliged to give a decision within 30 (thirty) working days from the receipt of the cassation request. Decisions of the District Court/Supreme Court that have Received legal force become the basis for compensation payment to the party who filed an objection. Complete details, the

deliberation to determine compensation can be seen in Figure 6.1.



Source: Law number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for The Public Interest Development Article 31 to Article 36

Figure 6-1. Compensation Determination Deliberation Chart



Source: Law of Republic Indonesia article 40 to article 43 Number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for The Public Interest Development

Figure 6-2. Chart of Compensation Distribution

Of the two charts regarding compensation above, as regulated in Law Number 2 of 2012, the most important principle is the principle of deliberation with humanitarian, democratic, and fair principles. So, there is no longer a price fixing for compensation based on the base price, which

is very far below the general price or market price that Probably cause conflicts.

6.5. STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME GENDER ISSUES

Strategies to address gender issues will be implemented at every stage of land activities, construction activities to operations. The complete gender action plan can be seen in Appendix14 In general, the gender action plan in the implementation of land acquisition activities to ensure women's participation will be implemented as follows:

- (i) A female representative from one of the affected household heads will be elected as a member of the resettlement committee.
- (ii) In consultation on resettlement activities and relocation options, women will be invited to participate in the discussions to be carried out.
- (iii) Gender issues will be included in the training that will be provided during the implementation of the livelihood restoration program.
- (iv) Both husband and wife will be invited to receive compensation and other benefits as affected households.
- (v) Meetings and/or consultations will be held at a time and place that is convenient for women to participate in order to achieve 30% women's participation.
- (vi) Women will be given the opportunity to get job opportunities and receive the same remuneration for the same work as men with a target of 20% of women from the total employed for skilled and unskilled work.
- (vii) Women will be prioritized in livelihood restoration programs.
- (viii) Assist and prioritize elderly women, persons with disabilities, and female heads of household who have to move to another location or have to reconstruct the affected shops and houses.
- (ix) Allocating 30% of the Livelihood Restoration Program budget for women's livelihoods and covering vulnerable affected people and Severely Affected Households.
- (x) Gender disaggregated monitoring indicators will be developed to monitor social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihoods, and resettlement activities.

6.5.1. Women's Representation in the Land Acquisition Planning Stage

The women representation in the planning stage of land acquisition can be explained as follows:

- 1) It is very rare for women to come to witness the activity because it is far from their place of residence. Generally represented by the head of the hamlet or the Head of Village development. However, if they are in the Paddy field/garden location, both land owners, Tenant, and female worker are present and show the land boundaries. The number of women who participated is 49 women (7,7%)

- 2) During the measurement the residence location, the majority of female land/building owners and the land/building owners wives witnessed the measurement of land and buildings affected by the project implementation. The number of women who participated was as follows:

Table 6-4. Number of Female Building Owners Who Witness the Measurement Process

Sub-district	Village	Number of Female Building Owners	Percentage
Cikaum	Mekarsari	31	19.9%
Cipeundeuy	Sawangan	57	36.5%
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	1	0.6%
	Kosar	4	2.6%
Pamanukan	Bongas	10	6.4%
	Rancahilir	4	2.6%
	Rancasari	3	1.9%
Purwadadi	Pasirbungur	3	1.9%
	Rancamahi	3	1.9%
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1	0.6%
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	9	5.8%
Tambakdahan	Kertajaya	28	17.9%
	Tanjunggrasa	2	1.3%
	Total	156	100.0%

- 3) During the asset data collection and socio-economic survey activities, generally female land owners, female Tenant, and female worker were present to fill out questionnaires accompanied by facilitators in each village. The number of women who attended was as follow:

Table 6-5. Number of Female Participants in Phase 1 Survey and Socialization Activities

Sub-district	Village	Number of Female Participants (Land Owners)	Number of Female Participants (Tenants and Workers)	Total (Person)
Tambakdahan	Kertajaya	25	29	54
	Mariuk	21	6	27
	Gardumukti	12	3	15
	Tanjunggrasa	7	3	10
	Wanajaya	9	2	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	11	8	19
Pamanukan	Bongas	19	8	27
	Rancasari	7	0	7
	Rancahilir	29	3	32

Sub-district	Village	Number of Female Participants (Land Owners)	Number of Female Participants (Tenants and Workers)	Total (Person)
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	56	14	70
Purwadadi	Pasirbungur	21	7	28
	Rancamahi	7	3	10
	Panyingkiran	13	11	24
Rancabango	Patokbeusi	3	4	7
Cikaum	Mekarsari	49	1	50
	Pasirmuncang	7	8	15
Ciasem	Jatibaru	16	1	17
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	3	3
	Total	312	114	426
	Persentase	73.2%	26.8%	100.0%

- 4) During the phase 1 socialization activity, female land owners, female tenants, and female workers generally attended the activity. It is recorded, the number of women who attended the meeting comes from all villages was 426 women. Around 18 women actively asked questions and expressed opinions. Detailed description of the presence and involvement of women in phase 1 socialization activities can be seen in Attachment 11.

6.6. STRATEGIES TO HELP OTHER VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

As discussed in the previous section, there are compensation and benefits for Vulnerable households that will be affected. As stated in the entitlement matrix, Vulnerable households are entitled to participate in livelihood restoration programs that will be designed with their active participation and priority to work related with the project during the construction of Patimban Port Access Toll Road.

6.7. UNANTICIPATED IMPACT

If unanticipated impacts are found during project implementation, the Director General of Highways will ensure the implementation of a social impact assessment and update the LARAP or formulate a new LARAP covering all the requirements set out in JICA's Safeguard Policy, depending on how large the impact changes. The social impact assessment will be carried out in accordance with the procedures set out in the LARAP.

Unanticipated impacts will be documented and handled according to the principles given in

the LARAP. Directorate General of Highways must submit the updated LARAP and Social Impact Assessment documents to JICA for disclosure on the JICA website and deliver the information to the affected people/community.

CHAPTER 7. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

7.1. BACKGROUND

Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) is a program to reduce social risks in Patimban Port Access Toll Road Development project implementation. Although compensation will be paid for the affected assets such as agricultural land, it is feared that the community will face difficulties in maintaining their standard of living because they will lose their livelihoods means. In order to reduce the risk of impact on the Affected People lives, LRP will be given to the affected people to maintain or improve their standart of living after the project by increasing their income and production.

7.2. PURPOSE

The objectives of livelihood restoration program are as follows:

- 1) Restoring livelihoods and incomes of the Affected Households (AHs) whose livelihoods and income will be affected by the land acquisition activities for Patimban Access Toll Road development.
- 2) Improving the human resources quality of the the Affected Households (AHs) through the development of creative, innovative and entrepreneurial mindsets.
- 3) Increase the community institutional capacity.

7.3. KEY ATTENTION PROGRAM

Matters that need to be considered in deciding appropriate livelihood restoration program activities are: (i) the nature of the loss and/or the asset situation of the the AHs; (ii) the needs, problems, and preferences of the AHs, (iii) the AHs' readiness to participate in livelihood restoration activities, and (iv) the AHs socioeconomic conditions.

7.4. TARGET GROUP

LRP target group are people whose livelihoods will be affected by the project plan; They are land owners, tenants and worker of agricultural land, shops, stalls and restaurants who will be affected. The entitlement of participating to the LRP is defined as the people whose 10% or

more of the total assets of earning revenue sources will be affected and the affected vulnerable people regardless of the severity of the impact

The definition of a vulnerable group is a particular group of people who may suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the project and specifically includes: i) female head households, ii) household heads with disabilities, iii) households under the accepted poverty indicators applicable in general, and iv) elderly household heads. This definition is in line with Law Number 39 of 1999 (Article 5 explanation) concerning Human Rights, by whereby the vulnerable groups of people include the elderly, children, the poor, pregnant women and people with disabilities.

One of the vulnerable groups that will be the target group is the poor. For this reason, it is necessary to know the size or poverty standard from various sources. The measurement concept of poverty according Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) definition is the ability to meet basic needs (basic needs approach); so poverty is seen as an inability from an economic point of view to meet basic food and non-food that is measured from the expenditure side. So the poor are people who have an average monthly per capita expenditure below the poverty line. Expenditure per capita (purchasing power) is the people's ability to spend their money in the form of goods and services.

7.5. INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM (LRP)

The livelihood Restoration program is a program designed to help the Project AHs recover their economic conditions, while reducing social risks in Patimban Port Access Toll Road Development project implementation.

The target people of the livelihood restoration program is the Affected People (WTD) of Patimban Access Toll Road from the communities whose livelihood activities will be disrupted by Patimban Access Toll Road development, which is divided into several categories, they are:

1. Land Owner, the community whose land will be acquired for the land acquisition purpose for Patimban Access Toll Road Development.
2. Tenants, people who use arable land at the planned Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan, such as tenants of rice fields, garden, and those who set up stalls, shops, other business activities on state land, and community-owned land.
3. Worker, farm laborers, garden worker who earn their living by working on the land to be acquired.

4. Affected People classified as socially and economically vulnerable and severely affected.

A. Land Owner

Based on affected people survey results for Patimban Access Toll Road Development plan for LRP, most of them are willing to participate in LRP (93.7%) and only (6.3%) are not willing to participate in LRP with various reasons as shown in the table below.

Table 7-1. Willingness to Join Livelihood Restoration Programs

Sub-district	Village	Willingness to participate in LRP		Total
		Yes	No	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	56	0	56
Cikaum	Mekarsari	157	4	161
	Pasirmuncang	26	3	29
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	38	4	42
	Sawangan	225	5	230
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	90	0	90
Pamanukan	Bongas	56	22	78
	Rancahilir	82	0	82
	Rancasari	11	0	11
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	21	2	23
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	70	8	78
	Pasirbungur	72	0	72
	Rancamahi	6	6	12
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	0	3
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	113	14	127
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	19	0	19
	Kertajaya	83	3	86
	Mariuk	42	7	49
	Tanjungrasa	71	5	76
	Wanjaya	32	3	35
	Total	1273	86	1359
	Percentage	93.7%	6.3%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 7-2. Reasons for Not Joining LRP

Sub-district	Village	Reason not to Join LRP					Total
		Want to farm	Busy Working	Old	Not Interested	Only for young people	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	1	3	0	0	4
	Pasirmuncang	0	3	0	0	0	3
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	0	0	4	0	0	4
	Sawangan	0	2	1	0	2	5

Sub-district	Village	Reason not to Join LRP					Total
		Want to farm	Busy Working	Old	Not Interested	Only for young people	
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	0	17	0	1	4	22
	Rancahilir	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rancasari	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	1	1	0	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	7	1	0	0	8
	Pasirbungur	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rancamahi	0	6	0	0	0	6
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	8	0	6	0	14
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	0	1	2	0	0	3
	Mariuk	2	1	4	0	0	7
	Tanjunggrasa	0	1	4	0	0	5
	Wanajaya	0	2	1	0	0	3
	Total	2	50	21	7	6	86
	Percentage	2.3%	58.1%	24.4%	8.1%	7.0%	100.0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

B. Tenant

Tenant are one of LRP target groups program because their livelihoods are disrupted by the Patimban Access Toll Road Development plan. Based on the survey results regarding the willingness of affected people to participate in LRP, there are 98.0% of Tenant agreed to participate in this program. Tenant also see that this program can provide an opportunity to obtain alternative sources of income (98.0%). Meanwhile, the Tenant who were not willing to join LRP is (2%), reasoned that they are old 29.0% and 71.0% is having regular jobs. Complete detailed information, can be seen in the table below.

Table 7-3. Tenant Willingness to Participate in LRP

Location		Willingness to participate in LRP		Total (HH)
Sub District	Village	Yes	No	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	12	1	13
Cikaum	Mekarsari	16	0	16
	Pasirmuncang	19	0	19
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	10	1	11
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	8	0	8
Pamanukan	Bongas	11	2	13
	Rancahilir	6	0	6
	Rancasari	7	1	8
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	0	2
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	29	1	30
	Pasirbungur	47	0	47
	Rancamahi	18	0	18

Location		Willingness to participate in LRP		Total (HH)
Sub District	Village	Yes	No	
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	28	1	29
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	0	3
	Kertajaya	61	0	61
	Mariuk	10	0	10
	Tanjungrasa	43	0	43
	Wanajaya	7	0	7
Total		337	7	344
Percentage		98,0%	2,0%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 7-4. Tenant Reasons Not Participating in LRP

Location		Reasons for not participating in LRP		Total (HH)
Sub District	Village	Already working	Already Old	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	1	0	1
Cikaum	Mekarsari	0	0	0
	Pasirmuncang	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	0	1	1
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	1	1	2
	Rancahilir	0	0	0
	Rancasari	1	0	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	1	0	1
	Pasirbungur	0	0	0
	Rancamahi	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	1	0	1
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	0	0	0
	Mariuk	0	0	0
	Tanjungrasa	0	0	0
	Wanajaya	0	0	0
Total		5	2	7
Percentage		71%	29%	100%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

C. Worker

For worker, LRP is a program to restore their livelihoods. Based on the assessment results regarding the affected peoples interest in LRP, workerers who are willing to participate in LRP is 98% and those who are not willing to join is only 2%. In addition, 98.0% of the worker believes that their participation in LRP can provide opportunities for alternative sources of income. Meanwhile, the reason why the worker don't want to take part in LRP is because of the age factor 37.5% and because of their daily busyness factor 62.5%. For more clear information can be seen in the following table.

Table 7-5. Worker Willingness to Participate in LRPs

Location		Willingness to participate in LRP		Total (HH)
Sub District	Village	Ye	No	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	31	2	33
Cikaum	Mekarsari	52	2	54
	Pasirmuncang	20	0	20
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	0	9
	Sawangan	15	0	15
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	70	0	70
Pamanukan	Bongas	55	5	60
	Rancahilir	73	0	73
	Rancasari	4	1	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	19	0	19
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	51	1	52
	Pasirbungur	25	0	25
	Rancamahi	7	0	7
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	77	2	79
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	16	0	16
	Kertajaya	57	0	57
	Mariuk	82	1	83
	Tanjunggrasa	53	0	53
	Wanjaya	58	2	60
Total		774	16	790
Percentage		98,0%	2,0%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

Table 7-6. Worker Reasons Not Participating in LRP

Location		Reasons for not participating in LRP		Total (HH)
Sub District	Village	Age Factor	Busy Working	
Ciasem	Jatibaru	2	0	2
Cikaum	Mekarsari	1	1	2
	Pasirmuncang	0	0	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	0	0	0
	Sawangan	0	0	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	0	0	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	2	3	5
	Rancahilir	0	0	0
	Rancasari	0	1	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	0	1	1
	Pasirbungur	0	0	0
	Rancamahi	0	0	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	0	2	2
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	0	0	0
	Kertajaya	0	0	0
	Mariuk	1	0	1
	Tanjunggrasa	0	0	0
	Wanjaya	0	2	2
Total		6	10	16
Percentage		37,5%	62,5%	100,0%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

7.6. TYPES OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS NEEDED BY THE AFFECTED PEOPLE

7.6.1. Types of Training in Agriculture

A. Land Owner

Based on the affected peoples selection, agricultural related training are the most needed: Agricultural production improvement training was chosen by 84.9% affected people, Production Management was 52.2%, Market Improvement was 70.8%, Production Processing was 51.1%, and Entrepreneurship was 49.2%.

Table 7-7. Types of Training in Agriculture

Sub-district	Village	Types of Training in Agriculture According to Land Owner				
		Increasing agricultural production	Agricultural production management	Increasing Market	Agricultural production processing	Entrepreneurship
Ciasem	Jatibaru	38	32	39	28	36
Cikaum	Mekarsari	116	63	75	68	68
	Pasirmuncang	23	13	18	17	13
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	33	12	35	23	11
	Sawangan	196	145	179	100	99
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	68	51	65	61	52
Pamanukan	Bongas	65	49	74	38	40
	Ranchilir	78	74	53	56	29
	Rancasari	7	5	6	0	4
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	20	16	15	8	10
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	75	24	61	37	40
	Pasirbungur	68	32	55	40	36
	Rancamahi	10	3	7	9	7
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3	0	3	1	2
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	114	71	85	52	67
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	18	12	13	14	8
	Kertajaya	67	39	63	43	61
	Mariuk	47	24	36	24	21
	Tanjunggrasa	76	32	53	56	48
	Wanjaya	32	13	27	19	16
	Total	1154	710	962	694	668
	Percentage	84.9%	52.2%	70.8%	51.1%	49.2%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

- Notes: - Percentage = choice of training program divided by number of respondents who land owners
- One respondent can have a maximum of 3 types of training

B. Tenants

To find out the training types needed by the tenants in an effort to restore the Tenants' livelihoods, the Tenants were asked to choose three of the five questions posed in the survey questionnaire. Based on the survey results, the most selected types of training in agriculture are:

- Increasing agricultural production 87.5%.
- Entrepreneurship 50.6%.
- Market enhancement 44.2%

Table 7-8. Types of Agriculture Traaining according to Tenants

Sub-district	Village	Types of Training in Agriculture According to Tenant				
		Increasing agricultural production	Agricultural production management	Increasing Market	Agricultural production processing	Entrepreneurship
Ciasem	Jatibaru	12	5	3	3	8
Cikaum	Mekarsari	15	5	11	4	13
	Pasirmuncang	18	10	11	2	12
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	9	2	3	8	8
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	7	2	6	2	1
Pamanukan	Bongas	11	7	4	8	8
	Rancahilir	5	3	1	2	3
	Rancasari	7	5	5	4	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	2	2	2	0	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	30	16	15	12	12
	Pasirbungur	47	22	20	15	18
	Rancamahi	16	0	2	11	13
	Kotasari	24	10	15	12	18
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	3	2	1	2	1
	Kertajaya	45	21	28	37	36
	Mariuk	9	6	1	7	3
	Tanjungrasa	35	19	20	20	18
	Wanajaya	6	3	4	1	1
	Total	301	140	152	150	174
	Percentage	87.5%	40.7%	44.2%	43.6%	50.6%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

- Notes: - Percentage = choice of training program divided by number of respondents who tenants
- One respondent can have a maximum of 3 types of training

C. Workers

The top three choices of workers in agricultural training programs are: 87.8% Increasing agricultural production, followed by agricultural production management 50.5% and 46.8% market improvement.

Table 7-9. Types of Agricultural Training according to Workers

Sub-district	Village	Types of Training in Agriculture According to Tenant					
		Increasing agricultural production	Agricultural production management	Increasing Market	Agricultural production processing	Entrepreneurship	Livestock
Ciasem	Jatibaru	28	13	15	10	20	0
Cikaum	Mekarsari	50	22	22	28	26	0
	Pasirmuncang	19	8	7	14	12	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	9	6	7	1	4	0
	Sawangan	13	9	10	7	6	0
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	70	39	42	24	14	0
Pamanukan	Bongas	46	22	23	21	39	0
	Ranchilir	56	35	34	36	27	1
	Rancasari	3	0	2	3	3	0
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	17	9	8	8	8	0
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	48	27	21	24	26	0
	Pasirbungur	24	9	16	12	9	0
	Rancamahi	6	0	0	4	6	0
	Kotasari	62	20	24	33	45	3
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	12	11	8	8	3	0
	Kertajaya	54	45	28	13	29	0
	Mariuk	73	65	39	30	32	0
	Tanjungrasa	47	18	32	24	12	0
	Wanajaya	57	41	32	9	25	0
	Total	694	399	370	309	346	4
	Percentage	87.8%	50.5%	46.8%	39.1%	43.8%	0.5%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

- Notes:
- Percentage = choice of training program divided by number of respondents who workers
 - One respondent can have a maximum of 3 types of training

7.6.2. Types of Training in Skills Areas that are in high demand

A. Land Owners

Meanwhile, for skill trainings in highly needed, 53.3 % affected land owners chose Builder Training, 67,2% Security Training, 48,2% Computer Training, 36.7% English Training, 19.9% Accounting/Finance Training and 35.5% Heavy Equipment Operation Training.

Table 7-10. Types of Training in Skill

Sub-district	Village	Types of Training in Skills According to Land Owner					
		Builder training	Security training	Computer training	English training	Accounting/ finance training	Heavy equipment operation training
Ciasem	Jatibaru	37	35	29	17	24	29
Cikaum	Mekarsari	60	94	94	53	24	52
	Pasirmuncang	12	18	20	18	3	10
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	31	33	9	21	6	13
	Sawangan	158	186	121	66	34	126
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	40	87	49	51	12	53
Pamanukan	Bongas	44	64	49	53	12	42
	Ranchilir	68	50	48	44	20	57
	Rancasari	2	7	5	4	1	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	14	20	11	5	3	15
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	31	66	38	30	23	41
	Pasirbungur	33	30	17	31	3	12
	Rancamahi	3	5	7	1	1	1
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	1	58	7	8	1	0
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	74	14	37	22	27	3
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	7	19	15	17	15	6
	Kertajaya	21	37	36	23	21	9
	Mariuk	29	51	29	10	8	5
	Tanjunggrasa	40	29	23	12	25	1
	Wanjaya	19	10	11	13	8	3
	Total	724	913	655	499	271	483
	Percentage	53.3%	67.2%	48.2%	36.7%	19.9%	35.5%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

- Notes: - Percentage = choice of training program divided by number of respondents who land owners
- One respondent can have a maximum of 3 types of training

B. Tenants

Meanwhile, the three options for Tenants in skills training are 65.4% masonry training, 59.6% heavy equipment operator training and 57.0% security training. For more detailed information on the choice of Tenants in training in agriculture and skills, see the following table.

Table 7-11. Types of Skill Training

Sub-district	Village	Types of Training in Skills According to Tenant					
		Builder training	Security training	Computer training	English training	Accounting/finance training	Heavy equipment operation training
Ciasem	Jatibaru	9	4	3	2	3	11
Cikaum	Mekarsari	10	9	7	2	7	8
	Pasirmuncang	8	9	3	4	12	17
Cipendeuy	Sawangan	8	5	4	2	4	7
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	5	3	1	2	1	6
Pamanukan	Bongas	5	7	7	4	2	11
	Rancahilir	5	4	2	0	1	2
	Rancasari	3	3	6	3	2	5
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	0	1	1	1	0	1
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	24	17	10	3	2	27
	Pasirbungur	38	29	7	0	4	35
	Rancamahi	5	5	10	10	1	4
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	21	19	7	6	11	14
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	1	1	1	0	2	2
	Kertajaya	39	50	18	6	17	31
	Mariuk	9	4	6	0	1	8
	Tanjunggrasa	31	26	24	6	16	11
	Wanajaya	4	0	3	1	2	5
	Total	225	196	120	52	88	205
	Percentage	65.4%	57.0%	34.9%	15.1%	25.6%	59.6%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

- Notes:
- Percentage = choice of training program divided by number of respondents who land tenants
 - One respondent can have a maximum of 3 types of training

C. Workers

For skills training, the three most selected trainings are:

- Builder training 62.4%,
- Heavy equipment operator training 53.9%,
- Security training 52.0%.

For more complete information on the workers options in skills training, can be seen in the following table.

Table 7-12. Types of Skill Training

Sub-district	Village	Types of Training in Entrepreneurship according to worker						
		Builder training	Security training	Computer training	English training	Accounting/finance training	Heavy equipment operation training	Sewing Training
Ciasem	Jatibaru	24	13	4	6	6	21	5
Cikaum	Mekarsari	39	33	14	4	10	30	4
	Pasirmuncang	15	13	4	5	6	13	0
Cipendeuy	Kosar	8	9	6	1	0	3	0
	Sawangan	11	9	6	2	5	6	3
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	46	30	22	22	18	37	4
Pamanukan	Bongas	35	40	15	10	14	24	12
	Rancahilir	43	56	23	9	16	37	9
	Rancasari	2	3	0	0	1	4	1
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	10	7	5	5	4	12	1
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	34	27	19	11	8	34	8
	Pasirbungur	22	15	3	2	2	17	4
	Rancamahi	1	4	3	2	4	2	1
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	34	45	28	11	17	30	11
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	5	4	7	7	5	10	2
	Kertajaya	44	19	7	7	15	34	5
	Mariuk	47	44	21	17	24	46	6
	Tanjungrasa	29	22	14	12	8	31	1
	Wanajaya	44	18	10	7	10	35	3
Total		493	411	211	140	173	426	80
Percentage		62.4%	52.0%	26.7%	17.7%	21.9%	53.9%	10.1%

Source: Data tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey Results, 2021

- Notes: - Percentage = choice of training program divided by number of respondents who land workers
- One respondent can have a maximum of 3 types of training

7.7. METHODS OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Based on the initial assessment results that has been carried out, there are several learning methods that can be selected in the program, they are:

1. **Giving theory in class (in class training) with the lecturing method.** The lecturing method is carried out in class, by delivering training and entrepreneurship skills material. This method is also assisted with teaching aids or device to provide learning materials clarity or materials delivered in this method.
2. **Discussion.** This method is more participatory than lecturing. The training participants are invited to think together and express their thoughts so the understanding from themselves will emerge to their discussion partners and the problems they face related to the material being taught.
3. **Field Practice (Independent Practice).** Independent practice is an exercises in making the product accordance with the skill training program that has been implemented. Practical activities are carried out at the location where the affected people lives or at the agreed location between the training participants and the instructors, experts and facilitators.
4. **Business Assistance Activities.** As an effort to help, direct and support individuals/business groups through problem formulation, planning, implementation and evaluation in business development, business assistance materials delivery is carried out in two teaching techniques. They are conducted in the classroom and in respectively training participants group.
 - a. Instructors deliver the material in class in the form of a basic introduction, then there will be visitation to have in-depth discussion in each group.
 - b. In-group visits are carried out by the instructor to deepen the material and see and listen directly to the groups problems and expectations in running their business.

7.8. FACILITATION AND ORGANIZATION

Main steps in facilitation and organizational process of livelihood restoration programs are:

- 1) LRP Implementation Team prepare detailed program plan;
- 2) Program plans development;
- 3) Facilitators at village level (2 is required) establishment;
- 4) Establishment of training groups for AHs (related to distance and area);
- 5) Program Implementation Team submits the program implementation plan in each village.

- 6) Facilitator arranges community organizations meeting in each affected village to improve training needs based on further input from the AHs (Affected Household); and
- 7) Prepare training group for program implementation.

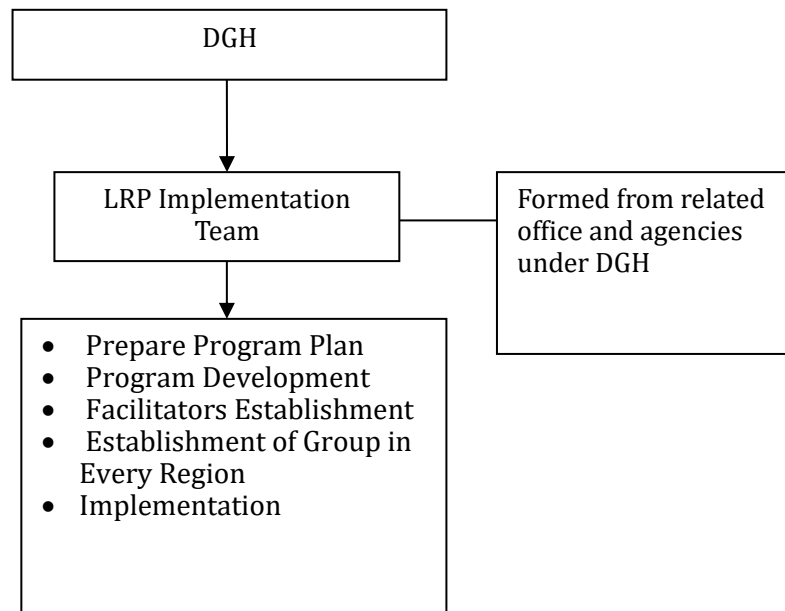


Figure 7-1. Institutional Structure of LRP

7.9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Internal Monitoring. Livelihood Restoration Programs are designed and modified according to affected people conditions. The implementation process needs to be monitored and evaluated internally using measurable indicators.

External Monitoring. An external regulatory agency (EMA) will analyze the following indicators:

- a) Effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the restoration by the program and the need for improvement and further mitigation or measures if needed;
- b) Affected household capacity to restore/rebuild their livelihoods and living standards. Special attention will be given to the households categorized as highly affected and vulnerable to make it in accordance with LRP project objectives achievement to improve the vulnerable households socio-economic status;
- c) Satisfaction condition to the current economic activity and the types of problems faced; and
- d) Recommendations to overcome the problems.

Monitoring method consists of the following activities:

- 1) Periodic field visits to ensure the affected people are comprehensively informed related to the project objectives, impacts, compensation policies and rights through effective public information campaigns. This activity will cover at least 30% of all Affected People.
- 2) Periodic field visits to assess whether the complaint procedure is adequately explained to affected people and can be implemented. This activity will cover at least 30% of all Affected People in the project.
- 3) For the evaluation study, methodology will be based mainly on a comparison of the affected socio-economic conditions between before and after the project. For this purpose, a follow-up socioeconomic survey will be conducted by the external regulatory agency to find out Affected People's living standard change after the LRP implementation is done.
- 4) Data and outcome monitoring results will be divided by gender.

The key indicators which need to be monitored for LRP include:

- a) Number of Affected people/ Household eligible for LRP.
- b) Number of Affected people/ Household who received LRP training and the number of Affected people/ Household who participated in the project work (women, men, vulnerable Affected people/ Household).
- c) Type of training carried out and participants number in each training session.
- d) Poor households percentage who are living at Patimban village and participating in LRP training.
- e) Participants' satisfaction level to the training and opportunities to the related project work.
- f) Percentage of Affected people/ Household who increase their income (women, men, Affected People/vulnerable AHs)
- g) Affected Household percentage whose standard of living has increased (women, men, vulnerable Affected People/Household).
- h) Affected People Number/percentage who replace agricultural land use for production.

CHAPTER 8. INSTITUTIONAL PREPARATION FOR LARAP IMPLEMENTATION

8.1. INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS IN LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS FOR PATIMBAN ACCESS TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT

A. Responsible and Implementing Institution

Directorate General of Highways (DGH) of Ministry of PUPR is the executing agency of Patimban Access Toll Road Development Project. They are responsible for all project implementation, administration, and monitoring, including land acquisition activities based on the provisions of Law Number 2 of 2012 and its implementing regulations, as well as all other related regulations.

The key institutions in Patimban Port Access Toll Road Development project who have roles and responsibilities related to the land acquisition implementation aspects are as follows:

- 1) **Directorate General of Highways (DGH)** is the main technical institution at national level for the project, including land acquisition activities. DGH will play a key role in providing technical guidance and supervision to local land for Patimban Port Access Toll Road Development Project, including land acquisition planning and its implementation.
- 2) DGH also responsible for preparing the land acquisition plan and sending it to West Java Province Governor for the project location determination. DGH will also be involved in land acquisition preparation activities and collaborating with West Java Provincial Land Office and Subang Regency Land Office for the land acquisition implementation. Moreover, DGH will also cooperate with other relevant agencies, both at the national and regional levels to obtain various licensing requirements related to land acquisition.
- 3) **West Java Provincial Government and Subang Regency Government** especially the Assistant Regional Secretary (ASDA I) have an important role in coordinating the land acquisition preparation. Other institutions that play an important role are West Java Province and Subang Regency that support social protection/social action to

ensure that entitled parties and vulnerable groups receive livelihood restoration programs.

B. Institutions and Land Acquisition Process. As stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2012 and its implementing regulations, there are several important institutions that have authority in the land acquisition process, they are;

1) **West Java Provincial Government and Subang Regency Government.**

DGH as the implementing agency for the project which requires the land, in collaboration with the Provincial Government of West Java, based on the land acquisition planning document, carries out land acquisition preparation activities which include; i) dissemination of the project plan; ii) early identification of the location for project plan; and iii) public consultation on the project plan; iv) The Governor of West Java Province together with DGH will announce the location determination for the project. The Governor of West Java Province can delegate the authority to carry out the land acquisition preparations to Subang Regent based on the considerations of efficiency, effectiveness, geographical conditions, human resources and others. If there are objections, the Governor of West Java Province /Regent of Subang will also form a special team to review the objections.

2) **National Land Agency / Land Office.** Based on the development/project location determination and the submission of land acquisition implementation by DGH as the institution that requires the land, Land Agency/BPN of West Java Province will form a land acquisition team as for the main work is to carried out land acquisition including: i) inventory and identification of tenure, ownership, land use and utilization; ii) compensation assessment which will be done by an independent appraiser or government appraiser; iii) deliberation to determine the form of compensation; iv) granting compensation; and v) handover of land rights to the agency that requires the land. The civil work/construction can promptly begin upon the completion of land handover to institution that requires the land. The acquisition of land located in a regency/city can be delegated to the regional land office at the municipal level of Subang Regency. After the location determination, the entitled party/affected people can only transfer the rights over the land to institution requiring the land through land agency by obtaining compensation.

Details of land acquisition activities, including the preparation and implementation of LARAP, responsible institutions, and the timeframe required to do so can be seen in Table 8.1

Table 8-1. Institutions Responsible for the Land Acquisition Activities

Land Acquisition Stage	Responsible Institution	Activity
PLANNING STAGE		
Preparation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan Documents/LARAP	DGST, Ministry of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting Socialization of Asset Survey and Socio-Economic Survey • Conducting Asset Survey and Socio-Economic Survey • Prepare LARAP Documents
	DGH Ministry of PUPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing LARAP Documents • Submitting the DPPT/LARAP to the West Java Provincial Government, JICA
PREPARATION STAGE		
Public Consultation and Determination of Development Locations (PENLOK)	DGH Ministry of PUPR	Carrying out Public Outreach and Consultation
	Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Jawa Barat	Announcement of Determination of Development Location
IMPLEMENTATION STAGE		
Preparation for the implementation of land acquisition	National Land Agency Director General of Highways Ministry of PUPR	Measurement Survey and Determination of Independent Appraisal Team
Budget Preparation and Compensation Payment	BPJT/Investor	Budget Preparation for Compensation Payment

8.2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CONSULTANT

The project implementation consultant will be a part of Detailed Engineering Design and Construction Supervision Consultant. The implementing consultant includes a social safeguard/resettlement team that will assist the project implementing institution/project implementing unit in preparing the land acquisition plan document and its update, supporting implementation, and conducting internal monitoring. The social safeguard/resettlement consultant will also conduct capacity assessment of the project implementing institutions and other relevant institutions in handling land acquisition and providing capacity development as needed.

CHAPTER 9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Procedures for complaint/grievance handling on compensation will guide DGH to answer various complaints of affected people, such as disputes on ownership and inheritance of the assets, the compensation distribution to the heirs, loss of assets and list of names of the census output, and so on.

Relevant institutions, such as Project Implementation Unit/PIU (Toll Road Development Work Unit and Land Acquisition Implementation Team) established in DGH, the provincial/regency government, and sub-district and village governments will be involved in efforts to resolve objections. If objection settlement is not reached by the discussion among the institutions and the complainants, the settlement will be implemented through legal mechanism based on procedures set forth in the applicable laws and regulations (Law No. 2 of 2012 and the relevant Regulations). No fees are charged to the affected people who file the complaint. Mechanism for the objection acceptance and settlement will consider cultural sensitivity and gender of the entitled party.

9.2. GENERAL STEPS OF GRIEVANCE HANDLINGS

General mechanism for handling grievance, objections or proposals on the implementation of the LARAP is presented as follows. The mechanism covers all subjects related to the LARAP including Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) and is not limited to the process referring to the Law No. 2 of 2012. The mechanism also covers complaints related to construction works such as noise nuisance after the construction is started.

1. Submission of grievance

- 1) Any person including project affected persons can submit official grievance in written form by filling the 'Grievance Collecting Form'. (see the form-1 as an example) The blank form is stored at village/sub-district office, and construction contractors' office after the construction is commenced.
- 2) If the complainant needs support of village/sub-district head for filling the form, he/she shall fill the form together with the village/sub-district head. In this case, the village/sub-district head shall firstly try to address and resolve the grievance in community level. If the complainant is not satisfied, the village/sub-district head shall let the complainant

to fill the form and send it to Project Implementation Unit/PIU (Toll Road Development Working Unit and Land Acquisition Implementation Team) by any measures such as by hand delivery, mail, fax and email.

- 3) If the complainant wants to submit the form to PIU (Toll Road Development Working Unit and Land Acquisition Implementation Team) without consulting with village/sub-district head, he/she can send it without witness of village/sub-district head.
- 4) The PIU officer who received the form shall make signature on the form and return a soft or hard copy to the sender for acknowledgement.

2. Cordination and recording for solution

- 1) The PIU officer shall coordinate with the relevant agencies (local governments, land agencies, construction contractors, etc.) suitable for the contents of the received grievance. The PIU officer shall record each action by filling the 'Grievance Tracking Form' (see the form-2 as an example). The solution shall be found within 15 working days in principle.
- 2) After it reaches to the final solution, the PIU officer shall fill the column of solution and report to the complainant directly or through village head/camat.

3. Publication of solution

- 1) After the process reaches to the final solution, the PIU officer shall fill the 'Publication Form of Grievance Handling Results' (see the form-3 as an example) and disseminate at public space such as announcement boards at the project office and/or village offices.

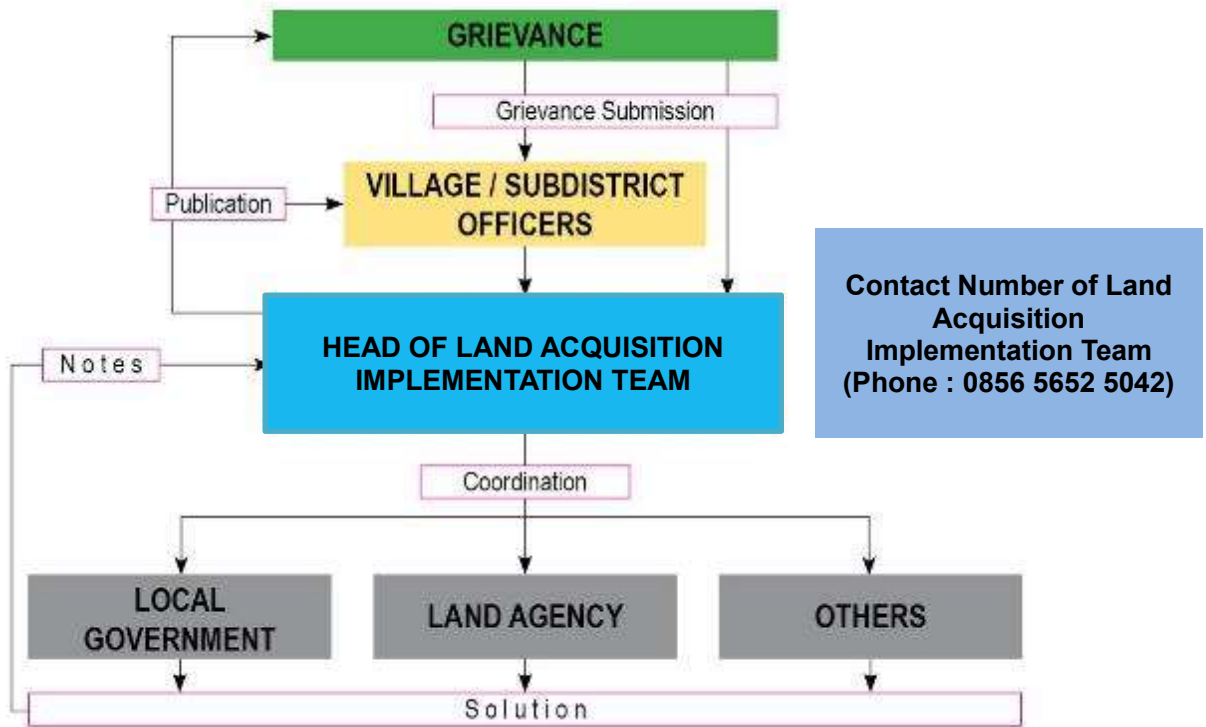


Figure 9-1. Land Acquisition Grievance Redress Mechanism

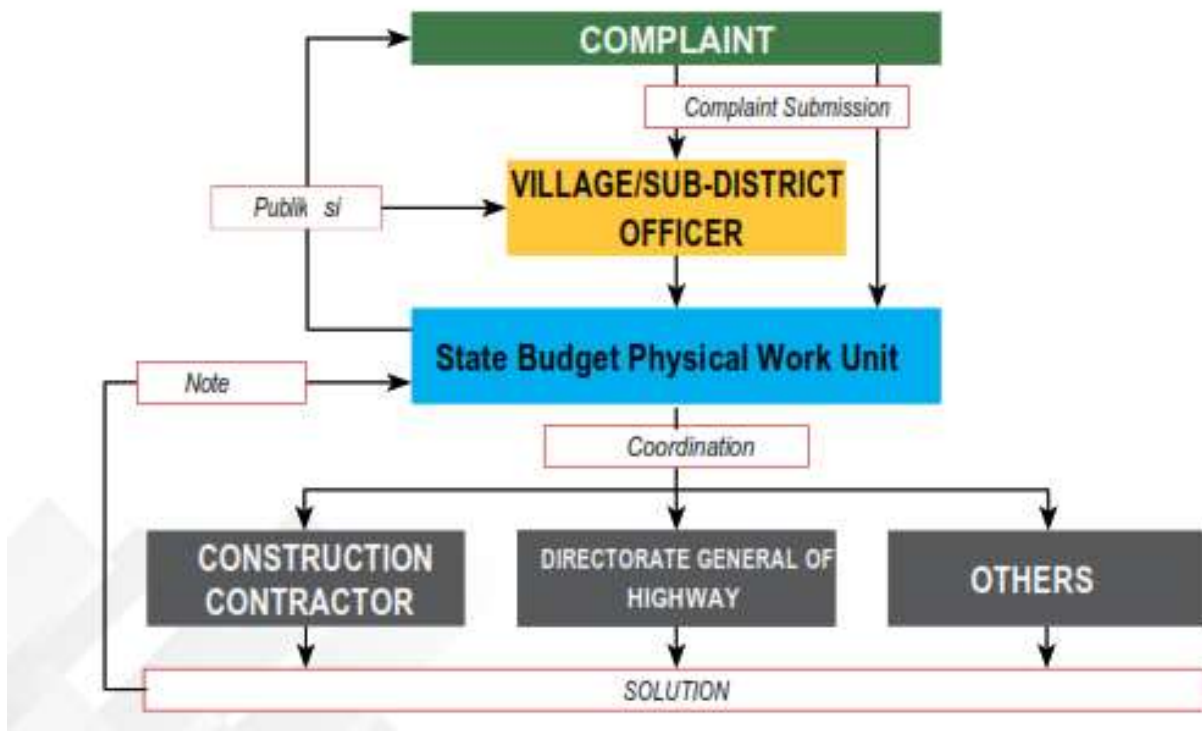



Figure 9-2. Grievance Redress Mechanism in the Construction Stage

Note :

- The PIU at the stage of land acquisition and acquisition is Land Acquisition Implementation Team
- The PIU at the construction stage is the Toll Road Development Working Unit

	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Complaint Tracking Form for Patimban Port Access Toll Road</h2>	Serial number: _____ Form-2
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Complaint Information

Complainant's Name: _____	Village: _____
Complaint Summary: _____	

Grievance Redress Notes

Day	Action taken to resolve complaint (investigation etc.)	Outcome/further action to be taken	Person in charge
	Receive Complaint through _____		

Final solution

Date	Solution	Complaint Report	Publication and Solution	Orang yang bertanggung-jawab
		Report Date: _____ Method: <input type="checkbox"/> Speaking directly <input type="checkbox"/> Through sub-district/village head <input type="checkbox"/> Other (_____)	Publication Date: _____ Method: <input type="checkbox"/> Village Board <input type="checkbox"/> Others (_____)	

9.3. COMPLAINTS FOR LAND ACQUISITION

For complaints on land acquisition, Law No.2 of 2012 and the relevant regulations stipulate legal process for grievance handling. These grievances will also be recorded and published by PIU through the mechanism explained in section 9.1.

1. Related to Location Determination

- The Governor/Mayor shall establish an objection review team to review the grievance. If the grievance to the planned location of development is rejected, the Governor/Mayor shall determine the location of the development within 7 working days.
- If the grievance is accepted, the Governor/Mayor shall notify DGH to submit the planned location of development elsewhere.
- If after the confirmation of location, there is still grievance raised by the AP, the aggrieved AP may file a lawsuit to the Local State Administrative Court (PTUN) within 30 working days since the issuance of the location determination.
- The local state administrative court shall accept or reject the lawsuit within 30 working days of receipt of the lawsuit.
- If the aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the regional administrative court decision, the AP may file the complaint for cassation with the Supreme Court within 14 working days.
- The Supreme Court must issue a decision within 30 working days. This final and binding court decision shall be the basis whether continue or not with the land acquisition for the Subproject.

2. Related to Inventory of Affected Assets/Land Acquisition Objects

- In case the AP objected to the result of inventory and identification of affected assets/land acquisition objects, the aggrieved AP may file the objection/grievance to the Land Acquisition Implementation Team within 14 working days since the announcement of the inventory result.
- If the grievance is received, Land Acquisition Implementation Team shall verify and revise the land plot maps and/or nominative list.
- Verification and revision shall be made no later than 14 working days since the receipt of the grievance.
- In case that there is a different calculation of inventory and identification results and verification results, the revision must be set out into the minutes/official report on revised inventory and identification results.
- If the grievance on inventory and identification results is rejected, the Head of Land Acquisition Implementation Team issues an minutes/official report on the rejection.

3. Related to Compensation

- In case there is no agreement on the form and/or amount of compensation during consultation, an aggrieved AP may bring the grievance/complaint to the local district court no later than 14 working days since from the signing of deliberation forum report.
- The district court shall decide the forms and/or amount of compensation not later than 30 working days since receipt submission of the objections.
- If the aggrieved AP rejected the district court decision, she/he can propose cassation to the Supreme Court no later than 14 working days.
- The Supreme Court must grant verdict (final decision) no later than 30 working days since the receipt of the cassation.
- A decision by a district court/Supreme Court that has obtained permanent legal force become the basis for the payment of compensation to the aggrieved AP.

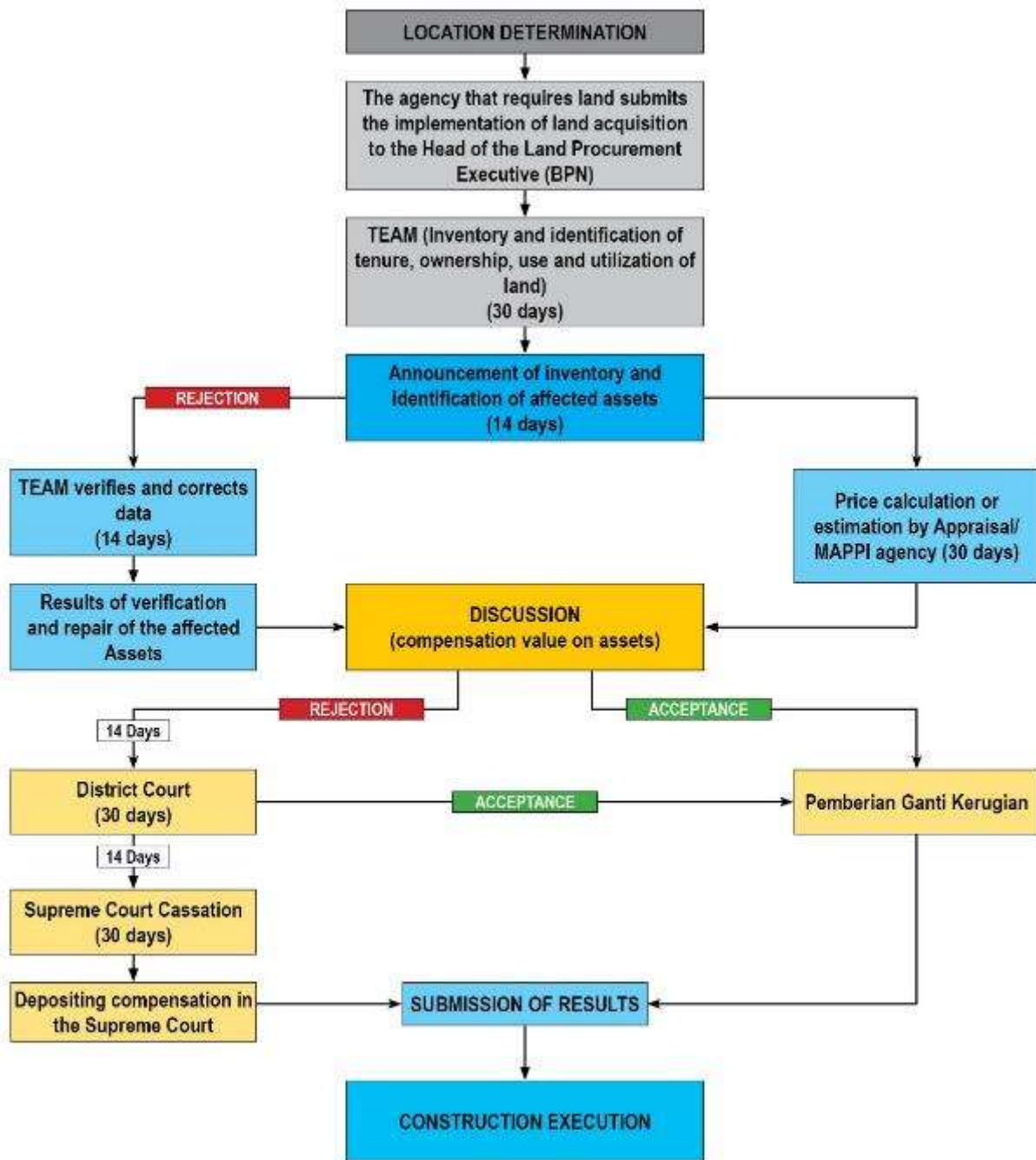


Figure 9-3. Flowchart of Procedure for Land Acquisition and Grievance Redress

9.3.1. Complaints about Location Determination

- The Governor/Regent will form an objection review team to review the Complaint. If the Complaint against the planned development location is rejected, the Governor/Regent determines the construction location within 7 working days.
- If the Complaint is received, the Governor/Bupati will notify DGH to submit the construction site plan elsewhere.

- If after the determination of the location there are still Complaints filed by the WTD, then the WTD may file a lawsuit with the local State Administrative Court (PTUN) within 30 working days of the issuance of the location determination.
- The local State Administrative Court (PTUN) accepts or rejects the lawsuit within 30 working days from the receipt of the lawsuit.
- If the injured WTD is not satisfied with the decision of the State Administrative Court, the WTD may file an appeal to the Supreme Court within 14 working days.
- The Supreme Court issues a decision within 30 working days. This court decision with permanent legal force will be the basis for whether or not to proceed with land acquisition for the project.

9.3.2. Complaints about Asset Inventory Results

Announcement of the results of the inventory and identification must include details of ownership, size, location, and a map of the project area. The reasons for the Complaint are: (i) the party entitled does not receive the results of the inventory, and (ii) the party entitled objects the results of the inventory. Thus, the Complaint procedure to be carried out is:

- i) The entitled party who feels aggrieved may file an objection to the results of the inventory of land and other assets found on the affected land (buildings, plants, other objects) at the Land Acquisition Implementation Team.
- ii) Land Acquisition Implementation Team within 14 days will examine the results of the inventory of the affected assets belonging to the complainant and will make revisions/improvements as needed. If the person is not satisfied with the findings of the Land Acquisition Implementation Team, the person can take the matter to the regional court for resolution.
- iii) If the Complaint concerning ownership/control of land and/or other assets is found on the affected land, the Land Acquisition Implementation Team will seek a settlement with the complainant through consultation.
- iv) If the consultation does not lead to a settlement, the Land Acquisition Implementation Team recommends the party entitled to resolve it through the courts.

9.3.3. Complaints concerning the Amount of Compensation

Based on Law Number 2 of 2012, entitled parties who feel aggrieved can bring Complaints regarding the level of compensation directly to the Land Acquisition Implementation Team or the land agency through community leaders who will submit it to the Land Acquisition Implementation Team either in writing or orally. Land Acquisition Implementation Team together with BPN and community leaders will try to find a consensus to reach a settlement that is acceptable to the parties entitled to be harmed, in particular:

- i) Entitled parties who are dissatisfied with the total compensation offered by the Land Acquisition Implementation Team have 30 days to seek an agreement with the Land Acquisition Implementation Team on the level of compensation for the affected assets, including the loss of trade income or affected work.
- ii) If negotiations on compensation with the Land Acquisition Implementation Team fail, the entitled party within 14 days may file a Complaint to the district court regarding the compensation offered by the Land Acquisition Implementation Team. The court will process the case within 30 days.
- iii) If the entitled party is dissatisfied with the decision of the district court, within 14 days after the decision by the district court, the person concerned may take the case to the Supreme Court and seek reversal of the district court's decision. The Supreme Court will decide the case within 30 days.

9.3.4. Other Disputes

Objections related to construction activities and other problems such as resettlement that are not covered by the objection handling mechanism in Law Number 2 of 2012, such as access restrictions, settlement mechanisms can be pursued as follows:

- i) Entitled parties can raise objections to project staff, contractors, or village heads or local community leaders who will take the objections to the project staff in the field or sub-project office. Project staff in charge of land acquisition and social protection will note objections to sub-project management.
- ii) The project manager will consider the Complaint and within 15 working days to convey the decision to the citizen who made the Complaint. Project staff will facilitate communication between residents who raise objections and project management in resolving Complaints. Project staff will document objections and resolutions.
- iii) If the resident who submits the objection is not satisfied with the decision or the handling of the objection, the person concerned can bring the case, either in writing or orally, to the regent/mayor within 14 days from the issuance of the decision.
- iv) The regent/mayor will decide on the complaint within a period of 30 days by asking for opinions/desires from: (i) the entitled party who files the Complaint/objection, (ii) other related parties related to the Complaint.
- v) If there is no decision for the Complaint or if the aggrieved citizen is not satisfied with the decision made by the regent, the person concerned can take the Complaint/case to court for final resolution.

CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

10.1. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PROCESS

For governance work effectively and development projects will be successful, community involvement in governance is essential. In this case, the involvement of all stakeholders is equally important (Barry, 2002). Stakeholders include groups or individuals who are either benefited by or affected by the policy/project or groups or individuals who may influence the policy/project. In general, the poor and marginalized (women, children, the elderly, the disabled, orphans, landless worker) are often neglected, either because they are not aware and are not consulted or because they do not have a forum to express their views. Identifying and consulting with all stakeholders, in particular the poor and vulnerable, is critical to ensuring that projects meet community needs. Furthermore, consultations facilitate communication between the various stakeholders and project implementing authorities, thereby assisting the conflict resolution process in the early stages of the project rather than allowing it to escalate into conflict resulting in implementation delays and increased costs. Participation of local communities in decision making will assist in prioritizing specific projects and identifying effective measures and mitigating negative impacts.

10.1.1. Consultation in the Planning Stage before Conducting Surveys

10.1.1.1. Public Consultation with All Stakeholders

Initial socialization activities were carried out together with survey activities and other studies such as Geotechnical Surveys, Topographic Surveys, Utility surveys, Traffic Surveys and LARAP surveys in the Tambakdahan District Hall, Friday, August 27, 2021. The socialization activity was attended by the Port of KSOP Representative Patimban, PPK Package 8 Patimban Port, Director General of Highways of the Ministry of PUPR, 10 affected sub-districts, Danramil, Kapolsek, 20 affected village heads, the Consultant Team drafting documents in accordance with the survey activities to be carried out.

The event was opened by KSOP Class II Patimban Mr. Heri Purwanto. The directions from Mr. Heri Purwanto are as follows:

1. Activities that is goin to be carried out in the survey on the planned activity plan for Patimban access toll road development include Geotechnical Surveys, Topographic Surveys, Utility Surveys, Traffic Surveys and LARAP surveys.

2. A brief explanation on the importance of carrying out the survey in Patimban Port Access Toll Road development process.
3. Asking for support and cooperation from local officials where the survey process is carried out so the activity can be implemented according to the expected target.

The consultation activities conclusions are as follows:

1. Subang Regency Government supports the activity plan and expects a significant contribution to economic improvement in Subang Regency so it can contribute in reducing the fairly high unemployment rate in Subang Regency.
2. Relevant agencies can synergize with the program plan by assisting in the funds preparation for programs related to Patimban access toll road development plan and providing a budget for the road construction plan.
3. Pictures can be immediately disseminated so the unexpected impacts do not appear.
4. Consideration should be given to the opening of new road access to land changes in the area leading to the port.

Documentation Pictures Public Consultation with All Sub-District and Village Levels



Place: Tambakdahan Sub-District Hall
Friday, August 27, 2016








10.1.1.2. Public Consultation with Land Owners in each Affected Village



The next stage of socialization activities is carried out to land owners before the measurement survey, asset data collection, and socio-economic survey are carried out. Phase 1 socialization activities have been carried out from October 21, 2021 until December 27, 2021 in 20 affected villages by involving the District Head, Village Government and also land owners. The conclusion of the discussion can be seen in the following table:




Table 10-1. Implementation of Stage 1 Socialization to Land Owners in Villages Affected by Patimban access toll road development




No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentaion
			Male	Female		
1.	Karanghegar Village Pabuaran Sub-District	21 October 2021	53	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land owners in Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District want the land acquisition process to be carried out quickly and at the best price. - In Karanghegar Village, there is already a Land Owners Association. So far the situation is still conducive. 	
2.	Panyingkiran Village Purwadadi Sub-District	9 November 2021	35	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In general, the land owners who attended wanted the land acquisition process to be carried out as soon as possible with high compensation. - There is a concern in the community about the disruption of waterways for Paddy fields. 	




No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentaion
			Male	Female		
3.	Rancamahi Village Purwadadi Sub-District	11 November 2021	10	7	- Affected people, especially those whose houses were affected by land acquisition, hope that compensation is in accordance with the market price. They were afraid that they will not be able to buy land or houses again if the replacement price is below the market price.	
4.	Pasirbungur Village Purwadadi Sub-District	10 November 2021	33	21	- In general, the land owners in Pasirbungur Village are aware of the plans for Patimban access toll road development. - The land owners in Pasirbungur Village were concerned about the issue of time from planning to land acquisition. They hoped it wouldn't take too long.	



No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentaion
			Male	Female		
5.	Rancabango Village Patokbeusi Sub-District	11 November 2021	17	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In general, the land owners in the Rancabango Village are more worried about the status of the land they own. - Land owners want to be directly involved at every stage of the process until the land acquisition stage. 	
6.	Pasirmuncang Village Cikaum Sub-District	15 November 2021	18	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a concern in the community about not enough compensation money to buy new agricultural land, but village officials and the BPD are ready to facilitate the affected communities during the land acquisition process. 	
7.	Mekarsari Village Cikaum Sub-District	12 – 13 November 2021	43 in day 1 35 in day 2	21 in day 1 28 in day 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The majority of affected land in Mekarsari Village are buildings/houses. However, so far there has been no resistance from the affected people. - Rejection did not exist, but anxiety was still there. Land/building owners were worried that they would not be able to buy land/houses elsewhere because the price of 	



No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentaion
			Male	Female		
					<p>land/buildings in the Mekarsari Village area, especially those close to toll roads, has gone up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Therefore, it is hoped that compensation must be above the market price in Mekarsari Village so that land/building owners can buy land/buildings elsewhere. - There is concern in the community regarding the payment system being carried out in stages or in instalments. This question was asked directly by the Mekarsari Village Head. - There is a concern in the community regarding the differences in the evidence of land ownership. 	 


No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentaion
			Male	Female		
8.	Jatibaru Village Ciasem Sub-District	16 November 2021	39	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land owners are very curious about the stages until land acquisition. - This is related to planting activities. They really want the land to be used maximally before land acquisition. 	 
9.	Tanjungrasa Village Tambakdahan Sub-District	21 October 2021	35	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land owners who are affected by Patimban access toll road development plan generally support the plan. They hope that the acquisition is carried out as soon as possible at a reasonable price. 	

No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentaion
			Male	Female		
10.	Wanjaya Village Tambakdahan Sub-District	22 October 2021	20	9	- In general, the land owners who attended wanted the land acquisition process to be carried out as soon as possible.	
11.	Gardumukti Village Tambakdahan Sub-District	21 October 2021	7	12	- The Affected People of Patimban access toll road development plan generally agree and hope that the land acquisition process and payment of rights to the acquired land will be carried out as soon as possible.	
12.	Mariuk Village Tambakdahan Sub-District	20 October 2021	34	21	- In general, the land owners who attended wanted the land acquisition process to be carried out as soon as possible. - For waterways in the Paddy fields and affected by the construction of toll roads, it is hoped that new water canals will be built, and for waterways that are	

No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentaion
			Male	Female		
					cut off, culverts are expected to be built.	
13.	Kertajaya Village Tambakdahan Sub-District	19 October 2021	28	25	- The Affected People of Patimban Port Access Toll Road development plan generally agree. However, they ask for a fixed design as soon as possible so that they know whose land is affected and get compensation.	
14.	Bongas Village Pamanukan Sub-District with Rancasari Village Pamanukan Sub-District	29 October 2021	48	19	- The socialization process in Bongas Village went smoothly. Basically, everyone hoped that the price for land acquisition in the Bongas Village area is above the market price so that they can buy land in another, wider area.	
15.	Rancahilir Village Pamanukan Sub-District	31 October 2021	40	29	- Basically the land owners agree that their land is used in Patimban access toll road development. There are only some technical matters that require further explanation. - The compensation process can be in accordance with their	

No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentaion
			Male	Female		
					expectations, both in terms of price and clarity of payment time.	
16.	Kotasari Village Pusakanagara Sub-District with Pusakajaya Village Pusakajaya Sub-District	01 – 03 November 2021	30 in day 1 20 in day 2 43 in day 3	12 in day 1 22 in day 2 21 in day 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basically there was no rejection from the affected people in Kotasari Village on the first stage of LARAP socialization. - Affected people want to know as soon as possible the area of their affected land. So, in the second stage of socialization, hopefully it can be implemented soon. - Basically the land owners agree that their land is used in Patimban access toll road development although it requires a more detailed explanation, especially regarding matters relating to compensation for their land. - Because it is still in the planning stage, participants understand that their land cannot be confirmed as part of the land affected by the toll road construction even though the field measurement process has been carried out. 	 



No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentaion
			Male	Female		
					- The compensation process can be in accordance with their expectations, both in terms of price and clarity of payment time.	
17.	Kosar Village Cipeundeuy Sub-District	18 November 2021	24	12	- Land owners in Kosar Village want a high compensation value considering that Kosar Village is located in an Industrial Estate. They are worried that the compensation value that will be received is too small, so it cannot be used to buy more agricultural land, because the market value of land in Kosar Village and its surroundings is already high. - WTDs in Kosar Village are enthusiastic about the livelihood restoration program plan and hope that the program will be implemented. They also hope that the type of	




No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentaion
			Male	Female		
					training that will be provided is tailored to the needs of industrial workers.	
18.	Sawangan Village Cipeundeuy Sub-District	25 – 27 December 2021	156	67	<p>- WTDs in Sawangan Village generally already know the land acquisition plan for the construction of the Patimban Access Toll Road, because public consultations have been carried out by the PUPR Team and the West Java Provincial Government.</p> <p>- The owners of the affected houses are restless because their residence will be affected by the construction of the Patimban Access Toll Road. But they did not reject the toll road construction plan.</p>	



10.1.1.3. Public Consultation with Tenant and Worker in Each Affected Village



In addition to land owners, phase 1 socialization was also carried out to tenants and worker in areas affected by the construction of Patimban Port Access Toll Road which was carried out from December 29, 2021 until. January 11, 2022. Phase 1 socialization activities to tenants and worker involved the Sub-district Muspika, the Village Government as well as tenants and worker with the following conclusions:




Table 10-2. Implementation of Stage 1 Socialization to Tenant and Worker in Villages Affected by Patimban access toll road development



No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentation
			Male	Female		
1.	Kotasari Village Pusakanagara Sub-District with Pusakajaya Village Pusakajaya Sub-District	29 December 2021	74	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The participants need information about the form of compensation for Tenants and worker - Participants hope that a livelihood restoration program will be implemented for affected people of Patimban Port Access Toll Road development 	 




No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentation
			Male	Female		
2.	Bongas Village Pamanukan Sub-District with Rancasari Village Pamanukan Sub-District	30 December 2021	66	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Tenants on PJT land are worried about the status of the land they currently manage or occupy and are still confused about the compensation they will receive. - The occupants of the PJT plots are also worried if at any time they have to leave their house immediately. They need clear information about all stages of land acquisition. 	 
3.	Rancahilir Village Pamanukan Sub-District	31 December 2021	71	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The affected Tenant and worker are very enthusiastic about handling the impact in the form of a livelihood restoration program. They hope the government implements the program. 	



No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentation
			Male	Female		
						
4.	Kertajaya Village Tambakdahan Sub-District	03 January 2022	77	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tenant and worker need information on the implementation of land acquisition. - Affected people in Kertajaya Village hope that there will be an opportunity to be involved in the implementation of the toll road construction project. 	



No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentation
			Male	Female		
						
5.	Mariuk Village Tambakdahan Sub-District	03 January 2022	79	6	Tenant and worker affected by Patimban Port access toll road development are very enthusiastic and hope that the livelihood restoration program will be implemented.	




No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentation
			Male	Female		
6.	Gardumukti Village Tambakdahan Sub-District	04 January 2022	20	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tenant and worker affected by Patimban Port access toll road development are very enthusiastic and hope that the livelihood restoration program will be implemented. - The affected people hope that there will be employment for local residents in the toll road construction. 	 
7.	Tanjungrasa Village Tambakdahan Sub-District	05 January 2022	75	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The affected people are enthusiastic and hope that the livelihood restoration program will be implemented, because the Tenant and worker will lose part or all of their livelihoods. - If the program provides training to enter the field of business and work, the 	



No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentation
			Male	Female		
					<p>affected people hope that there will be a distribution of labor. Therefore, compensation is expected and must be above the market price in Mekarsari Village so that land/building owners can buy land/building elsewhere.</p>	
8.	Mekarsari Village Cikaum Sub-District	05 January 2022	69	1	<p>The affected people are enthusiastic and hope that the livelihood restoration program will be implemented, and will expect capital assistance to run the business, be it from the program or local government.</p> <p>The community, in this case the Tenant, is still confused whether the Paddy fields can still be planted or not, considering that it is currently entering the planting season.</p>	




No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentation
			Male	Female		
						
9.	Jatibaru Village Ciasem Sub-District	06 January 2022	47	1	- The worker and Tenant who attended were very enthusiastic and hoped that a livelihood restoration program could be implemented, so that when they lose some of their income from agricultural land, they have the skills needed to start a business or work elsewhere.	 

No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentation
			Male	Female		
10.	Wanjaya Village Tambakdahan Sub-District	06 Januari 2022	70	2	<p>The affected people who attended were very enthusiastic about LRP plan and really hoped that the program would actually be implemented for them.</p> <p>In addition to providing compensation in the form of programs, the affected worker hoped for compensation for lost jobs in the form of money.</p>	
11.	Panyingkiran Village Purwadadi Sub-District	07 January 2022	69	11	<p>The affected people who attended were very enthusiastic about LRP plan and really hoped that the program would actually be implemented.</p> <p>There is an expectation that the type of training carried out is not only in the agricultural sector, but also includes the type of skills training that is in accordance with industrial areas.</p>	

No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentation
			Male	Female		
12.	Rancabango Village Patokbeusi Sub-District	07 January 2022	14	4	- Affected people hoped that there would be opportunities for the community around the toll road construction, especially those affected, to be involved in the toll road construction project.	
13.	Pasirbungur Village Purwadadi Sub-District	08 January 2022	60	7	- In general, the participants who attended wanted to know whether there was compensation for Tenant and worker, if so, in what form.	

No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentation
			Male	Female		
14.	Rancamahi Village Purwadadi Sub-District	08 January 2022	17	3	- There is a suggestion from the affected people. If the livelihood restoration program is implemented, the alumni of skill training should be hired as labor in ports or in toll road management.	 
15.	Pasirmuncang Village Cikaum Sub-District	10 January 2022	30	8	- In general, the affected people of Patimban Port access toll road development is interested in the planned livelihood restoration program in various forms of training. They also hope that apart from the program, the affected worker will also receive compensation for	

No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentation
			Male	Female		
					<p>the loss of their livelihood in the form of money. However, they also understand very well that the compensation for the losses they experience in the form of a program is also a good action and they hope that by participating in these trainings they can have the skills to increase their income.</p>	
16.	Karanghegar Village Pabuaran Sub-District	11 January 2022	55	8	<p>Affected Tenant are still confused and want to know more about the acquisition process for the crops they cultivate in the affected Paddy fields.</p> <p>Affected people are very enthusiastic about the livelihood restoration program and they hope that the government can implement the program.</p>	

No.	Village	Date of Implementation	Number of Participants		Conclusion	Documentation
			Male	Female		
						
17	Kosar Village Cipeundeuy Sub-District With Sawangan Village Cipeundeuy Sub-District	11 January 2022	43	3	- The affected people are very enthusiastic about the livelihood restoration program as a form of compensation for them for losing their jobs and cultivation in the affected Paddy fields/gardens. They hope that the government can run the program, and hope that the form of training is adjusted to meet the needs in industrial areas.	 



10.1.2. Public Consultation / Socialization Phase 2 to Land Owners, Cultivators and Workers in Each Affected Village




Phase 2 socialization was carried out to convey information from the results of the identification that had been carried out. The objectives of the Second Stage of Socialization are as follows:



- 1) Delivering the results of the asset and socio-economic survey to the land owners, cultivators and workers affected by the planned activity;
- 2) Delivering the Assessment Method;
- 3) Delivering the Entitlement of the Affected People;
- 4) Delivering the Grievance Handling Mechanism during land acquisition activities;
- 5) Other necessary information.



In more detail regarding the implementation of the second stage of socialization in the preparation of the LARAP document for the construction of the Patimban access toll road, it can be seen in the table below.



Table 10-3. Minutes of Meeting Summary Phase-2 Socialization of LARAP Document Preparation




No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
1a.	<p>Kotasari Village Pusakanagara Sub-district</p> <p>Combined with Pusakajaya Village Pusakajaya Sub-district</p> <p>Day 1</p>	22 February 2022	72	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basically, the community accepts their building land or other assets that they have affected by the project development plan, as long as the price offered is in line with their expectations, because the issue of the project plan affects the price of land around the project area, so there is a concern that the compensation they will get is not sufficient to buy another land or building as their previous land area. - Communities need clear information about their land acquisition process because a lot of information that is not clear from whom it comes from is spread in the community, such as a long payment terms or low payment values. 	 



No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
1b.	Kotasari Village Pusakanagara Sub-district Combined with Pusakajaya Village Pusakajaya Sub-district Day 2	23 February 2022	44	22	- So far, the affected people do not fully understand the stages and their rights about their land rights relinquishment process, so they always ask when and at how much is the price of their affected land will cost. Through larap team phase 2 socialization, by presenting the entitlement matrix, most of them began to understand the processes that will be passed in the land acquisition process and the basis for determining their land value.	 
1c.	Kotasari Village Pusakanagara Sub-district Day 3	24 February 2022	64	15	- Basically, the workers don't really think about the compensation they will receive, because there is no response. When explained about the possibility that they will also receive compensation based on the API proposal, the workers are more focused on finding work either through construction or through LRP or livelihood restoration program.	




No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
						
2a.	Bongas Village Pamanukan Sub-district Combined with Rancasari Village Pamanukan Sub-district Day 1	22 February 2022	52	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among Bongas village land owners , there are concerns that the Village will give more support the government if the price is not match or the compensation value between the government as the party who needs the land and the owners. This was later denied by Mr. Aang Kunaefi as the Secretary of Bongas Village who said that the Village party would be neutral regarding price determination and would only act as a mediator if there were problems between the land owner and the government. - The owner also hears news or rumors that the price determined by the government is absolute and there are no more negotiations with the land owner. For this growing issue, LARAP document preparation team explained that in accordance with PP no. 10/2021 there will be a deliberation 	



No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
					<p>process to determine the compensation value between the Land Acquisition Committee, Appraisal Team and the Entitled Party. The agreement results in the deliberation will be the basis for providing compensation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Bongas Village there are public facilities that are affected, they are Village Office and Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. The two of them were only affected at the courtyard. The Village and School parties asked about the possibility of relocation, because in terms of aesthetics, functional and accessibility of these two assets will be disrupted. Regarding this matter, LARAP Team recommends to consult directly with the Land Acquisition Implementation Committee and the Appraisal Team. 	 




No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
2b.	Bongas Village Pamanukan Sub-district Combined with Rancasari Village Pamanukan Sub-district Day 2	23 February 2022	62	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is anxiety among affected workers regarding the compensation form they will receive. For this question LARAP Team explained that in SPI 204 there is a provision for compensation in the form of money for the affected workers. However, the policy in providing compensation is entirely in the hands of the government, because this involves the budget and considerations for the sustainability of the economic life of the workers. If the compensation is in the form of money, the benefits are only for the short term, because it usually used for consumption needs. As an alternative, the compensation determination can be in the form of participation in the Livelihood Restoration Program which is usually in the form of skills training that can be used to obtain alternative sources of income. - PJT land tenants are confused about whether they will receive compensation directly or through PJT. LARAP team explained that any compensation payments would be made directly to the rightful party. 	 




No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
3a.	Rancahilir Village Pamanukan Sub-district Day 1	24 February 2022	49	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The owners hope that the land acquisition process can be accelerated so the compensation can be implemented immediately. LARAP team explained that all processes must be carried out carefully so there are no mistakes in measuring the area and determining compensation. - A land owner receives information regarding the provision that the 5 meter roadside is the land owned by PU/Government. While his land that has been certified is in it. He is questioning about the rights to the land assets. LARAP team found it difficult to answer these questions and suggested to the owners to discuss about it directly with the Land Acquisition Committee when they come to the place. - There is still a different in the assets ownership identified by LARAP Team. For this issue, LARAP Team is giving a chance for owners to check the plots and ownership data directly with the mapping team. After checking together there were no more objections submitted by the land owner. 	  



No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
3b.	Rancahilir Village Pamanukan Sub-district Day 2	25 February 2022	70	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In general, the information conveyed to workers and tenants through the phase 2 socialization can be understood by them, but they are worried the toll road development process will cause an impact on their environment such as flooding in the paddy fields, because even though their status are cultivators or workers work, they also have paddy fields that become one of their livelihood. 	 




No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
4a.	Kertajaya Village Tambakdahan Sub-district Day 1	22 February 2022	53	34	- In general, land owners really hope that the land acquisition process and also payments can be done as quickly as possible, considering that many speculators have influenced land owners to sell their land to them.	  



No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
4b.	Kertajaya Village Tambakdahan Sub-district Day 2	23 February 2022			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tenants really expect compensation for their assets, especially for building owners. They also hope that building materials can be used to build buildings in other places. - Workers unrest, especially regarding the clarity of their fate. They hope there will be a compensation they can receive. 	 




No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
5a.	Mariuk Village Tambakdahan Sub-district Day 1	24 February 2022	38	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - So far, land owners are still asking for certainty when the land acquisition and payment will be made. The implementation of land acquisition and fast payments will minimize the land owner's anxiety, because in general they hope that compensation payments can be carried out before Eid al-Fitr (Lebaran), which is around May - June 2022. - It has been reported that to take care of land procurement, you are required to have a BPJS card. This is a little unsettling for land owners because most of them do not have BPJS and it is feared that this will complicate the implementation of land acquisition and compensation. At the implementation stage, it must be conveyed about the necessity of having this BPJS card because if it had to exist, the land owners could process it earlier so during the compensation implementation there would be no more problems. 	  



No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
5b.	Mariuk Village Tambakdahan Sub-district Day 2	25 February 2022	92	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tenants expect compensation for the buildings or plants they own. They worried about not getting compensation. - The worker expects to be able to work when Patimban access toll road development is conducted. Many local workers can be utilized during the construction of Patimban access toll road, especially for the youth in Mariuk Village area. 	 
6.	Gardumukti Village Tambakdahan Sub-district	26 February 2022	33	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affected people by Patimban Port access toll road development in Gardumukti Village generally agree, they ask for clarity on how much compensation they will receive and ask for clarity on the land acquisition time. 	



No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
						
7.	Wanjaya Village Tambakdahan Sub-district	22 Oktober 2021	86	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land owners in Wanjaya Village asked about the provisions regarding implementation period of land acquisition, remaining land to be acquired, owner's participation during measurement by BPN team, compensation value and payment time. LARAP team explained in accordance with the applicable provisions in the land acquisition process by referring to the applicable legal basis. - There are concerns from land owners about the paddy fields condition in Wanjaya area, which often experience drought during the dry season and floods during the rainy season. They are worried that the construction of a toll road will only worsen the condition and want to find a solution if this happens. LARAP team explained about the study that 	




No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
					would be carried out by AMDAL consultant and asked the land owners to explain the conditions and ask them to provide solutions in the report they would prepare.	 
8a.	Tanjungrasa Village Tambakdahan Sub-district Day 1	28 February 2022	86	16	- Affected residents want to know if there are opportunities to work in toll road development projects for local residents? LARAP team explained that the possibility is exists. During the socio-economic survey, there were questions regarding the willingness of respondents to be involved in the toll road construction process, both as worker and providing business space to meet the project workers need.	



No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
					<p>Hopefully this report will encourage the Directorate General of Highways to ask project implementers to open up opportunities for local residents to be involved in the toll road development projects. Village Government can also take the initiative to ask project implementers to involve local residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questions regarding the implementation period of land acquisition and compensation value were responded to by LARAP Team referring to the applicable provisions in the land acquisition process by explaining the applicable legal basis. 	 




No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
8b.	Tanjungrasa Village Tambakdahan Sub-district Day 2	01 March 2022	88	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The affected workers in Tanjungrasa Village want to know whether they will actually receive compensation in cash or not. If they don't, it's better not to promise them anything. For this issue, the LARAP Team said that the obligation of the LARAP Team was only to convey information. The provision of compensation is entirely a government policy. - Affected people also want to ensure that if there are losses during project implementation, they will receive compensation or impacts mitigation that is caused by the project implementation. 	 
9.	Jatibaru Village Ciasem Sub-district	25 February 2022	82	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land owners feel bored with the frequent socialization events and hope that the compensation payment process can be carried out immediately. LARAP team explained that all processes must be carried out in accordance with applicable policies and must be carried out carefully so there wouldn't be mistakes in the plots measurement and compensation determination. 	



No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants asked what the function of data collection on vulnerable groups is. Will it affect the compensation determination? LARAP team explained that collecting data on vulnerable groups is a JICA policy, they will receive special attention if there is a livelihood restoration program. The existence of vulnerable groups will not affect the compensation value determination, because all entitled parties will receive the same treatment. - Affected workers want to know if they will receive compensation in cash. LARAP team explained that there is a provision in SPI 204. However, the compensation policy determination is entirely in the government's authority, which will take into account the principles of benefit and sustainability. If there is no compensation in the form of cash, perhaps the government will replace it with a livelihood Restoration Program in the form of training that will provide more benefits to the affected people. - There is input from the Ciasem Sub-district Secretary regarding the Grievance Redress mechanism, it should not be complicated by have to filling out the forms. He suggested a secretariat of land acquisition committee in each village so the residents could file complaints directly. 	 




No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
10a.	Mekarsari Village Cikaum Sub-district Day 1	28 February 2022	62	49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affected communities in Mekarsari Village basically accepted their land, buildings or other assets are affected by the acquisition of Patimban Toll access project plan. However, they hope that the price offered is in line with their expectations. Because based on their experience, the issue of land acquisition can affect the price of land around the project area, so they are worried the compensation they get is not sufficient to buy new land and build houses in other locations. - Most of the land and building owners (people affected by Patimban Access Toll Development) want to know for sure about when the land acquisition will be carried out and what the compensation value for the land and other assets they have. LARAP team responded by referring to the applicable provisions in the land acquisition process by explaining the applicable legal basis. 	 



No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
						
10b.	Mekarsari Village Cikaum Sub-district Day 2	01 March 2022			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land owners and buildings in Mekarsari Village asked about the provisions regarding the time period for vacating houses after land acquisition implementation. LARAP team explained in accordance with the applicable provisions in the land acquisition process by referring to the applicable legal basis. - Affected people also want all information to be conveyed directly to them so they get clear information from the right sources. 	 




No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
10c.	Mekarsari Village Cikaum Sub-district Day 3	02 March 2022	67	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affected tenants and workers hope to participate in the project implementation process, because the land where they usually work will be disturbed and they will lose their jobs. - Workers expect some compensation they can receive. 	
11	Pasirmuncang Village Cikaum Sub-district	01 March 2022	54	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Pasirmuncang Village, residents were very enthusiastic about participating in the Phase-2 socialization activity, their enthusiasm was influenced by their curiosity about the area of land affected by the project development, knowing the price and time of payment were also very high, especially the land owners. 	


No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
						 
12	Rancabang Village Patokbeusi Sub-district	28 February 2022	37	13	- The material presented in the second phase of socialization can be understood by the affected people. It was only a matter of time and compensation value that did not satisfy them, because they had met many times but had not yet received clarity on the price and the payment time.	




No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
						
13	Rancamahi Village Purwadadi Sub-district	01 March 2022	26	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Rancamahi Village, there are only a few land owners (15 people) so the issue of price and payment time is not too prominent, most of them are waiting for the process to run. The second stage of socialization process and the brochure containing the entitlement matrix were quite helpful in providing information about their rights as land owners, tenants and workers. 	



No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
						
14a.	Pasirbungur Village Purwadadi Sub-district Day 1	02 March 2022	47	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues that have developed among residents affected by Patimban access toll road development regarding the price and payment time. This is related to their plan to find replacement land from the affected land, because most of them have the principle of replacing the affected land with new land. 	 




No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
14b.	Pasirbungur Village Purwadadi Sub-district Day 2	03 March 2022	57	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the second day, the issue that developed among participants was regarding compensation or compensation for tenants and workers. There are fears that they will not get compensation because they do not own the affected land, even though they have already spent capital or money to work on the land they cultivate or rent. 	
15a.	Panyingkiran Village Purwadadi Sub-district Day 1	02 March 2022	52	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Owners who feel that their land is only partially affected hope that there will be certification for the rest of the land. The certification process is also expected not to take a long time. LARAP team explained that it was the rights of the affected land owners as stated in the entitlement matrix information that was submitted to them. - The Head of Panyingkiran Village urges affected land owners to complete covid-19 vaccination and apply BJPS participation as the preparation if it is used as an administrative requirement for land acquisition. - Questions related the land ownership proof administration, answered by LARAP Team in accordance with the applicable provisions in the land acquisition process. 	



No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
						 
15b.	Panyingkiran Village Purwadadi Sub-district Day 2	03 March 2022	50	42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding compensation for fruit trees, one affected people asked whether there is a possibility for the compensation to be multiplied by a certain period of time? For example 10 years? Because if it is not hit by the toll road, the plant will continue to bear fruit every season for years to come, so the impact of the loss will be in the long term. LARAP team explained that compensation for fruit trees would 	

No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
					<p>consider the plant age and productivity and did not find/know the provisions referred by the questioner. The questioner was dissatisfied and LARAP team suggested to directly ask the land acquisition committee and appraisal team if they come to the place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding the crops that have been harvested, is it possible to still get compensation? LARAP team explained that the appraisal team would go directly to the field/garden to assess each plant stand. If there are no plants in the location then there will be no replacement for the plants. - Affected residents request that any new information regarding the land acquisition implementation process will always be conveyed directly to them. - Affected people hope that if there is a livelihood restoration program, the training provided must be adapted to the conditions of their area. 	

No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
16.	Karanghegar Village Pabuaran Sub-district	03 March 2022	124	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Karanghegar Village, the affected people attention to Patimban access toll road development plan is still on the issue of price, payments time and the land area affected by the project. This socialization was sufficient to provide an overview of what they wanted, in addition in knowing the temporary area of their affected land, they could also find out the next stages in the process of their land relinquishment rights to the parties related to Patimban access toll road development plan. In addition they also have information about their rights to the land affected by the project. 	 
17.	Kosar Village Cipeundeuy Sub-district	04 March 2022	30	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding the plan to develop an industrial area in Subang Regency, where Kosar Village is part of the area, the community believes that land prices should be adjusted to the land value when the area becomes an industrial area. 	

No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
						
18a.	Sawangan Village Cipeundeuy Sub-district Hari ke 1	04 March 2022	48	59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are house owners who are interested to replacement in the form of relocation, but are still not sure about the location and condition of the house that will be prepared as a replacement. - Questions regarding how to determine the compensation value for relocation, compensation value and the payment time, were explained by LARAP Team in accordance with the provisions for implementing land acquisition. 	

No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
						
18b.	Sawangan Village Cipeundeuy Sub-district Day 2	05 March 2022	61	44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are concerns that the implementation of toll road development project will cause harmful environmental disturbances. Residents have experienced the mud overflow from Cipali toll road development project site into the paddy fields. Although we already file the complaint, there was no response from the project party. LARAP team then explained about AMDAL document and its function in each development project. LARAP team also explained JICA's safeguard policy as a guide in considering environmental and social impacts. - Every question regarding the compensation value and the payment implementation, the affected assets are responded to by LARAP Team by explaining the provisions that apply in the land acquisition process. 	 

No.	Village	Number of participants	Number of Participants		Discussion Conclusion	Documentation
			Men	Women		
18c.	Sawangan Village Cipeundeuy Sub-district Day 3	06 March 2022	64	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents are confused by the differences between the ownership list and the plots designation posted in the Village Hall. LARAP team provides an opportunity for all field owners to verify their affected areas. - Residents feel confused and disturbed by many new stakes installed. Moreover, according to them there is no coordination and asked for permission to the plots owner of the field. They hoped for an explanation will be given to them. 	 

CHAPTER 11. LAND ACQUISITION BUDGET AND ESTIMATION

11.1. LEGAL BASIS AND VALUATION APPROACH/METHOD

A. Valuation Legal Basis

The legal basis for determining the compensation amount is the applicable regulations in Indonesia, such as Law no. 2/2012, Job Creation Law No 11/2020, Government Regulation No 19/2021, SPI 204-3.10, other related regulations, and JICA Guidelines. Determination of compensation costs in accordance with the directions in the JICA Guidelines based on full replacement costs. The full replacement calculation cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction fees; (iii) accrued interest, (iv) transition and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments if any. Full replacement cost will be the basis for asset valuation based on the fair replacement value in the Indonesian Valuation Standard (SPI) 204 and JICA Guidelines. Both standards use market prices as the basis for asset valuation.

To implement the above provisions, in Indonesia independent appraisers conduct valuation based on Law No. 2/2012 and Government Regulation No. 19/2021. The land acquisition law stipulates that land appraisal will be carried out by an independent appraiser and will include appraisals for (i) land; (ii) above and below ground space; (iii) structures/buildings; (iv) plants; and (v) land-related property and other appraised losses, including loss of employment and income. If there is residual land that is not economically worthy, then the landowner has the right to ask for compensation for the entire plot of land. The forms of compensation offered include cash, replacement land, resettlement, share ownership, and other forms agreed by both parties. There will be no tax deductions and transaction fees for compensation and no depreciation for lost buildings.

B. Valuation Approach and Method

The valuation approach and method used depends on several considerations such as the basis value, the purpose of valuation, the information availability and data, and the method used by market participants in a region.

The purpose of valuation as referred to in KEPI & SPI Edition VII - 2018: SPI 204 and Indonesian Valuation Guideline (PPI)-04 is land acquisition for Patimban Access Road Development, which will include physical and non-physical losses.

Asset evaluation in LARAP document is carried out by Experts with MAPPI certificates as defined in MAPPI Guidelines which are also known as SPI 204-3.10. Inspection of all assets in the affected villages was carried out from December 2021 until January 2022 so the assessment results can meet the full replacement cost standard.

1. Physical Losses

Physical losses to be valued include

- Land
- Above ground and underground space
- Buildings
- Plants
- Objects related to land

In determining physical losses, the commonly used valuation approaches are:

- a. Market Data Approach
- b. Income Approach
- c. Cost Approach

Table 11-1. Appraisal Approach Application in Determining Physical Loss

Appraisal Object	Market	Income	Cost	Description
Land	√	√	-	HBU
Land & Building	√	√	√	HBU
Building & SPL	-	√	√	-
Land & Plants	√	√	√	HBU
Plants	√	√	√	-
Personal Property attached to the land/building	√	-	√	-

1. Market Data Approach

The market data approach is a valuation approach that uses comparative data obtained from the market, both transaction data and offering data. The requirement in using this approach, the data used for comparison must be comparable (apple to apple). The data obtained from

the field is usually not one hundred percent is the same. Therefore, adjustment needs to be done to this data. Some of the adjustment methods commonly used in valuation are:

- a. Adding and Subtracting Method,
- b. Percentage Method,
- c. Statistical Method.

Because the data used in this analysis is sourced from the market, the result value is the Market Value.

2. Income Approach

The income approach is a valuation approach used in valuing income-producing properties. Property value is the income value that the property can generate. There are four methodologies used in the income approach, they are: Gross Income Multiplier (GIM), Direct Capitalization, Discounted Cash Flow (DCF), and Residual Technique. The DCF method is the most widely used in property valuation because this method is more directed to the investment concept.

If all data used in the analysis process using the income approach comes from market data, the result value is Market Value. The concept of valuation using the Income Approach method can be described in the following scheme:

3. Cost Approach

A Cost Approach is a valuation approach where the property value is obtained from the estimation of New Reproduction/Replacement Cost minus depreciation.

New Reproduction Costs are costs incurred to procure similar goods. The cost of this new reproduction is obtained from market data or the cost of procurement of goods. While depreciation is a reduction value caused by physical factors of goods, technological factors, government regulatory factors, and others. If all the data used in this analysis process is obtained from market data, the result value is Market Value.

In general, calculating the property value based on the cost approach is done by subtracting the New Reproduction/Replacement Costs with depreciation. Depreciation consists of three types, including:

- Physical Depreciation
 - Physical Depreciation: loss of value or usefulness of a property due to use or age and existing physical conditions.

- Examples: wear, damage, material fatigue, weathering, cracking, and other similar factors.
- Functional Obsolescence
 - Functional Obsolescence: This obsolescence is caused by technological advances that cause the latest technology to have better efficiency. It can also be due to poor planning or design such as an imbalance of sizes, models, shapes, and others.
 - This factor will certainly increase capital costs and operational costs.
- Economic Obsolescence
 - Economic Obsolescence this obsolescence is caused by external factors such as government regulations, social, economic, and environmental changes.
 - Example: the existence of restrictive regulations such as allocation, increased costs of raw materials, labor, or utilities, decreased product demand, increased competition, availability of financing, and others.

2. Non-Physical Losses

Non-physical losses are other losses that can be valued including::

1. Compensation for the loss of relinquishment of rights from the landowner who will be given a premium.
 - 1) Loss of job or loss of business, including profession changes (by taking into account Law No. 2 of 2012 article 33 letter F and its explanation).
 - 2) Emotional loss (solatium), is an intangible loss associated with the expropriation of land used as a residence from the owner (taking into account Law No. 2 of 2012 article 1 point 10, article 2 and its explanation, and article 9 paragraph 2).
2. Transaction fees, may include relocation costs and taxes according to the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations
3. Compensation for the waiting period (interest), namely the amount of funds calculated as a substitute for the time difference between the valuation date and the estimated date of payment of compensation
4. Loss of residual land. If the remaining land can no longer be used according to its designation, the replacement of the entire plot of land can be calculated
5. Other physical damage, for example, a part of the building that was cut off due to land acquisition so that it requires repair costs to function properly.

11.2. COMPENSATION ESTIMATION COST

Based on Law no. 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest with implementation instructions, namely Government Regulation no. 19 of 2021 concerning

Land Acquisition Implementation for Development for the Public Interest, it is stated that the estimated compensation amount made per plot of land includes: land, above-ground and underground space, buildings, plants, objects related to land, and/or other losses that can be valued.

11.2.1. Number of Land Plots Affected by Patimban Port Access Toll Road Project

The number of affected land plots from the whole village is 2,375 plots with an area of 3,400,381,488 m². As shown in the table below:

Table 11-2. Number of Plots and Plot Owners

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	NUMBER OF PLOTS	NUMBER OF OWNERS
Ciasem	Jatibaru	98	59
Cikaum	Mekarsari	240	166
	Pasirmuncang	40	32
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	69	47
	Sawangan	409	234
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	144	96
Pamanukan	Bongas	127	82
	Rancahilir	135	86
	Rancasari	27	14
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	37	24
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	121	80
	Pasirbungur	195	76
	Rancamahi	39	15
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	5	5
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	192	132
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	37	21
	Kertajaya	178	93
	Mariuk	108	54
	Tanjunggrasa	111	77
	Wanajaya	63	40
TOTAL		2375	1433

Source: Data from LARAP Measurement Results for Patimban Access Toll Road, 2022.

Table 11-3. Affected Area Per Village

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED LAND AREA (M2)	AFFECTED LAND AREA (HA)
Ciasem	Jatibaru	151,904.904	15.190
Cikaum	Mekarsari	212,685.876	21.269
	Pasirmuncang	56,220.548	5.622
Cipeundeuy	Kosar	188,541.991	18.854
	Sawangan	502,927.366	50.293
Pabuaran	Karanghegar	197,597.595	19.760
Pamanukan	Bongas	106,570.922	10.657
	Rancahilir	135,473.184	13.547
	Rancasari	38,950.687	3.895

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AFFECTED LAND AREA (M2)	AFFECTED LAND AREA (HA)
Patokbeusi	Rancabango	41,198.041	4.120
Purwadadi	Panyingkiran	128,312.097	12.831
	Pasirbungur	373,546.293	37.355
	Rancamahi	104,159.375	10.416
Pusakajaya	Pusakajaya	3,352.413	0.335
Pusakanagara	Kotasari	256,033.736	25.603
Tambakdahan	Gardumukti	81,718.945	8.172
	Kertajaya	232,968.619	23.297
	Mariuk	174,530.647	17.453
	Tanjungrasa	254,366.056	25.437
	Wanjaya	159,322.191	15.932
TOTAL		3,400,381.488	340.038

Source: Data from LARAP Measurement Results for Patimban Access Toll Road, 2022.

Table 11-4. Number and Status of Land Ownership

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	STATE-OWNED	INDIVIDUALLY OWNED	COMPANY-OWNED	FOUNDATION OWNED	WAQF	TOTAL
CIASEM	JATIBARU	13	85				98
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	27	211			2	240
	PASIRMUNCANG	5	35				40
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	8	51	9		1	69
	SAWANGAN	32	324	51		2	409
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	22	118	4			144
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS	13	113		1		127
	RANCAHILIR	11	123			1	135
	RANCASARI	14	13				27
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO	4	33				37
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	8	100	13			121
	PASIRBUNGUR	79	116				195
	RANCMAHI	13	24		2		39
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA	2	3				5
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	25	167				192
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	7	30				37
	KERTAJAYA	61	115			2	178
	MARIUK	16	91			1	108
	TANJUNGRASA	9	102				111
	WANAJAYA	13	49			1	63
TOTAL		382	1903	77	3	10	2375
PERCENTAGE		16.1%	80.1%	3.2%	0.1%	0.4%	100.0%

Source: Data from LARAP Measurement Results for Patimban Access Toll Road, 2022.

Table 11-5. Land Ownership Proof

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AJB	GRANT DEED	SHM	SPOP	SPPT	HPL	WAKAF	HGU	APHB	TOTAL
CIASEM	JATIBARU	13		41		31	13				98
CIKAUM	MEKARSARI	1		1		209	22	2	5		240
	PASIRMUNCANG	2	1	3		29	2		3		40
CIPEUNDEUY	KOSAR	15				45	8	1			69
	SAWANGAN	54		1		319	32	2		1	409

SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AJB	GRANT DEED	SHM	SPOP	SPPT	HPL	WAKAF	HGU	APHB	TOTAL
PABUARAN	KARANGHEGAR	17				105	19		3		144
PAMANUKAN	BONGAS			4		110	13				127
	RANCAHILIR	3		6		114	11	1			135
	RANCASARI			11		2	14				27
PATOKBEUSI	RANCABANGO	5		2		26	4				37
PURWADADI	PANYINGKIRAN	14				99	8				121
	PASIRBUNGUR	17				99	31		48		195
	RANCAMAHI			2		24	5		8		39
PUSAKAJAYA	PUSAKAJAYA			1		2	2				5
PUSAKANAGARA	KOTASARI	10		51		106	25				192
TAMBAKDAHAN	GARDUMUKTI	1		16		13	7				37
	KERTAJAYA	1				114	61	2			178
	MARIUK	28	3	23		37	16	1			108
	TANJUNGRASA	56		7	20	19	9				111
	WANAJAYA	1		29		19	13	1			63
	TOTAL	238	4	198	20	1522	315	10	67	1	2375
	PERCENTAGE	10.0%	0.2%	8.3%	0.8%	64.1%	13.3%	0.4%	2.8%	0.0%	100.0%

Source: LARAP Measurement Data Results Patimban Access Toll Road, December 2021

Note:

SHM: Sertifikat Hak Milik/ freehold certificate, SPOP: Surat Pemberitahuan Obyek Pajak/ tax object notification letter, SPPT: Surat Pemberitahuan Pajak Terhutang/ notification of tax due, HPL: Hak Pengelolaan/ right of management, WAQF: endowing for religious purposes, HGU: Hak Guna Usaha/right to cultivate, APHB: Akta Pembagian Hak Bersama/deed of shared rights

11.2.2. Estimated Value of Physical Loss Compensation

2) Estimated Value of Compensation for Project Affected Land

Estimated Market Price of Land

Estimation to determine the indication of land prices is done by comparing market data in the form of land sale and purchase transactions in the affected villages, then analyzing the factors that influence it to determine the Indicative Comparative Value of the land assets that are the object of valuation. If the land asset is assessed to have a value that is better than the market data, then the adjustment is in the form of a value increase (positive). On the other hand, if the asset is assessed to have a factor that is smaller than the market data, the adjustment is a reduction in value (negative).

Comparative land price data around the assets is used to determine the price of land in the affected area, especially for similar agricultural land, such as Paddy fields obtained from several affected villages.

The estimated market price of land in the planned area of Patimban Access Toll Road varies depending on the physical condition of the land and its location. After obtaining Comparative Data of Land Value Indications, each Comparative Data of Land Value Indications is adjusted by considering certain factors so that the selling price (bid) of the land value approaches the value of the object of valuation. The comparison property that has the most resemblance to

the valuation object will receive the least adjustment.

Based on the calculation of land replacement costs based on comparative data indicating the value of land in each village, the Estimated Cost of Land Compensation is obtained with a total area of 340.038 ha for all villages of IDR. 1,101,461,117,949. A detailed description of the cost of land compensation for each village can be seen in Table 11-6.

Table 11-6. Estimated Land Compensation Price Per Village

No	Area	Total Compensation for Affected Land (IDR)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	209,300,048,513
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	53,121,990,222
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	29,684,604,528
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	39,209,121,506
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	33,870,610,699
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	137,074,229,518
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	6,366,525,684
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	8,824,346,722
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	253,187,126,722
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	28,930,062,703
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	32,850,923,449
12	Wanjaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	23,384,710,143
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	36,362,135,270
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	22,341,904,902
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	79,414,810,741
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	8,275,771,887
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	14,707,478,076
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	20,006,320,939
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	3,352,592,702
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	61,195,803,023
Total		1,101,461,117,949

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, 2022

3) Estimated Compensation Value of Project Affected Buildings

The estimated value of compensation for buildings affected by the project from 20 villages worth IDR 113.858.797.886. A complete description of the cost of building compensation in each village can be seen in Table 11-7.

Table 11-7. Estimated Building Compensation for Affected People

No	Area	Total Compensation for Affected Buildings (IDR)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	39,938,150,976
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	6,459,670,074
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	878,731,566
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	47,296,000

No	Area	Total Compensation for Affected Buildings (IDR)
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	635,981,916
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	1,301,660,521
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	39,360,000
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	33,784,000
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	23,075,823,351
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	16,646,000
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	2,915,363,222
12	Wanjaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	71,280,000
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	16,269,000
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	19,597,011,347
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	1,062,556,011
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	1,497,469,318
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	5,394,576,671
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	169,263,788
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	10,707,904,125
Total		113,858,797,886

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, 2022

4) Estimated Plant Compensation Cost

The estimated value of compensation for crops affected by the project in 20 villages is IDR. 6,297,480,400. An overview of the compensation value for crops in each village can be seen in Table 11-8.

Table 11-8. Estimated Plant Compensation Cost for Affected People

No	Area	Total Compensation for Affected Plants (IDR)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	3,782,740,400
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	561,330,000
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	206,250,000
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	478,525,000
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	436,590,000
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	56,375,000
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	10,650,000
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	28,650,000
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	236,510,000
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	158,885,000
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	47,680,000
12	Wanjaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	30,200,000
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	2,700,000
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	1,150,000
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	74,860,000
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	-
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	17,590,000
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	36,835,000
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	7,250,000
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	122,710,000
Total		6.297.480.400

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

4) Estimated Cost of Other Objects Related to Land

Estimated value of compensation for other objects related to land owned by residents affected by the project with a cost of IDR. 2,000,000.

Table 11-9. Estimated Cost of Other Objects Related to Land

No	Area	Total Compensation for Other Objects Related to Affected Land (IDR)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	-
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	-
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	-
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	-
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	-
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	-
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	-
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	-
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	-
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	-
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
12	Wanjaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	-
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	-
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	2.500.000
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	-
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	-
Total		2.000.000

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

5) Total Physical Loss Value

Based on the costs that have been estimated above as compensation for physical losses to be submitted to the affected people, the Recapitulation of the Physical Loss Value for the affected people is IDR. 1,137,048,129,634.

Table 11-10. Estimated Total Physical Compensation

No	Area	Total Physical Value (IDR.)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	364,172,402,415
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	60,412,801,120
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	43,891,006,267
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	24,570,138,114
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	34,943,182,615
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	113,209,002,462

No	Area	Total Physical Value (IDR.)
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	6,416,903,929
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	9,135,278,932
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	195,418,737,677
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	29,105,593,703
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	40,471,235,596
12	Wanjaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	24,600,882,471
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	12,758,205,085
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	23,594,857,124
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	60,153,200,499
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	7,173,736,864
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	19,774,212,626
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	25,427,026,898
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	3,329,987,569
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	38,489,737,669
Total		1,137,048,129,634

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

11.2.3. Estimated Non-Physical Loss Compensation Value

The value of non-physical compensation that will be received by the affected people consists of:

1) Estimated Value of Loss of Business Opportunity

Estimated value of lost business opportunities for affected residents for 20 villages worth IDR. 26.083.768.968.

Table 11-11. Estimated Value of Loss of Business Opportunity

No	Area	Loss of Business/Job/Business Opportunity (IDR)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	173,751,190
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	518,530,000
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	1,020,405,000
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	1,103,275,000
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	300,150,000
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	2,779,990,000
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	701,180,000
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	1,240,700,000
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	1,281,640,000
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	1,808,500,000
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	1,608,260,000
12	Wanjaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	2,231,200,000
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	458,720,000
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	1,941,460,000
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	3,520,600,000
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	371,700,000
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	850,721,778
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	1,129,486,000
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	22,000,000

No	Area	Loss of Business/Job/Business Opportunity (IDR)
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	3,021,500,000
Total		26,083,768,968

Sumber: Hasil Perhitungan Tim LARAP, Februari 2022

1) Estimated Solatium Cost

The estimated Solatium cost for affected people in 20 villages is IDR. 43,983,935,407.

Table 11-12. Estimated Solatium Cost

No	Area	Solatium Cost (IDR.)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	20,157,223,758
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	2,219,654,111
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	35,331,720
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	1,944,000
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	121,671,622
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	-
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	-
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	-
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	7,791,025,983
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	-
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	836,060,840
12	Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	3,634,115,735
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	-
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	4,795,126
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	1,455,274,611
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	656,734,637
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	7,070,103,264
Total		43,983,935,407

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

3) Estimated Relocation Cost

The estimated relocation cost for affected people who must be relocated is IDR. 232,100,000.

There are several villages whose relocation costs are not calculated because they are not affected by the project.

Table 11-13. Estimated Relocation Cost for Affected People

No	Nama Desa	Relocation Cost (IDR.)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	56,500,000
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	-
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	1,500,000
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	4,500,000
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	3,200,000
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	4,000,000

No	Nama Desa	Relocation Cost (IDR.)
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	-
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	-
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	71,400,000
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	-
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	6,500,000
12	Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	42,100,000
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	5,300,000
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	-
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	14,600,000
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	500,000
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	22,000,000
Total		232,100,000

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

4) Estimated Cost of BPHTB

The estimated cost of BPHTB that must be issued for the 20 project-affected villages is IDR. 59,468,991,487.

Table 11-14. Estimated Cost of BPHTB

No.	Area	Estimated Cost of BPHTB (IDR.)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	12,396,562,962
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	2,967,726,411
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	1,478,270,584
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	1,926,084,798
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	1,691,933,601
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	6,782,660,143
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	310,103,401
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	429,856,675
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	13,788,593,869
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	1,419,385,204
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	1,742,017,787
12	Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	1,137,889,428
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	1,813,410,404
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	1,069,822,258
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	4,422,540,955
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	463,205,832
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	731,645,995
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	1,201,026,156
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	176,072,766
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	3,520,182,258
Total		59,468,991,487

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

5) Estimated PPAT Cost

The PPAT costs that must be paid for the 20 project-affected villages are IDR. 12,501,467,051 which is still a provisional number and can change at any time.

Table 11-15. Estimated PPAT Cost

No.	Area	Estimated PPAT Cost (IDR.)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	2,471,599,278
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	605,103,654
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	340,885,806
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	414,985,325
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	349,239,142
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	1,425,445,619
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	73,276,121
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	95,913,121
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	2,772,704,395
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	306,101,865
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	374,122,985
12	Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	250,005,356
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	368,438,019
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	254,061,548
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	1,010,290,693
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	98,525,854
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	203,343,726
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	291,305,954
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	36,241,422
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	759,877,168
Total		12,501,467,051

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

6) Estimated Waiting Period Value

The estimated value of the waiting period for the affected people that must be incurred to 20 villages has an Indication Value of IDR. 58,048,855,301, which is a temporary estimation.

Table 11-16. Estimated Waiting Period Value

No.	Area	Waiting Period Compensation (IDR)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	4,387,898,441
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	940,328,707
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	45,540,700
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	299,576,012
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	516,273,450
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	2,045,983,128
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	102,647,505
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	145,857,239
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	43,322,804,441
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	446,204,349
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	579,298,856

No.	Area	Waiting Period Compensation (IDR)
12	Wanjaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	368,683,453
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	533,588,309
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	349,858,164
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	1,693,797,516
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	154,675,263
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	255,375,029
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	451,351,591
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	61,278,641
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	1,347,834,507
Total		58,048,855,301

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

7) Estimated Loss Value of Residual Land

The estimated value for the remaining land loss for the affected residents that must be issued is IDR. 7,667,336,123, which is a provisional estimate.

Table 11-17. Estimated Loss Value of Residual Land

No.	Area	Estimated Loss Value of Residual Land (IDR)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	1.325.215.065
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	269.810.486
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	50.351.987
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	-
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	8.299.655
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	292.842.566
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	6.426.737
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	1.191.963
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	-
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	78.768.077
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	321.732.047
12	Wanjaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	25.331.101
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	27.440.955
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	43.164.514
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	4.200.446.552
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	17.372.627
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	198.692.901
18	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	210.092.010
19	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	-
20	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	590.156.880
Total		7.667.336.123

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

8) Estimated Value of Other Physical Losses

Estimated value of other physical losses for affected residents that must be issued to 20 villages with an Indicative Value of Rp. 99,800,000 which is a provisional estimate.

Table 11-18. Estimated Value of Other Physical Losses

No.	Area	Biaya Kerugian Fisik Lainnya (Rp)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	48.000.000
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	-
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	-
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	-
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	-
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	-
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	-
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	-
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	-
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	21.000.000
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
12	Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	30.800.000
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	-
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	-
18	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	-
19	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	-
20	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	-
Total		99.800.000

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

9) Estimated Depreciation Cost

The cost of building depreciation for the public interest development is not taken into account. The cost of building replacement which has been estimated in Table 11-7 is a deduction from compensation for the affected people added to non-physical compensation for the affected people. The estimated depreciation cost is IDR. 82,572,203,480.

Table 11-19. Estimated Depreciation Cost

No.	Area	Depreciation (IDR)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	32,876,588,600
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	2,291,136,387
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	415,691,213
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	80,124,000
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	473,952,804
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	446,696,321
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	26,240,000
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	50,676,000
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	18,704,838,175
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	9,594,000
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	1,814,686,980
12	Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	-
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	58,320,000

No.	Area	Depreciation (IDR)
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	9,831,000
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	8,367,838,131
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	1,057,880,692
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	531,384,509
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	3,385,204,883
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	56,322,968
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	11,915,196,817
Total		82,572,203,480

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

10) Indication of Compensation for Tenant's

Estimated compensation for tenants that must be issued is Rp. 1,321,313,534, which is a provisional estimate.

Table 11-20. Indication of Compensation for Loss of Tenant's Income

No.	Area	Value Indication (IDR)
1	Desa Sawangan, Kec. Cipeundeuy	43.326.038
2	Desa Kosar, Kec. Cipeundeuy	-
3	Desa Karanghegar, Kec. Pabuaran	25.351.002
4	Desa Panyingkiran, Kec. Purwadadi	68.022.518
5	Desa Rancamahi, Kec. Purwadadi	26.972.304
6	Desa Pasirbungur, Kec. Purwadadi	200.698.614
7	Desa Rancabango, Kec. Patokbeusi	2.425.354
8	Desa Pasirmuncang, Kec. Cikaum	48.809.194
9	Desa Mekarsari, Kec. Cikaum	70.604.168
10	Desa Jatibaru, Kec. Ciasem	114.553.810
11	Desa Tanjunggrasa, Kec. Tambakdahan	337.488.402
12	Desa Wanajaya, Kec. Tambakdahan	25.217.796
13	Desa Gardumukti, Kec. Tambakdahan	40.061.824
14	Desa Mariuk, Kec. Tambakdahan	47.899.822
15	Desa Kertajaya, Kec. Tambakdahan	84.576.798
16	Desa Rancasari, Kec. Pamanukan	21.861.142
17	Desa Rancahilir, Kec. Pamanukan	13.379.260
18	Desa Bongas, Kec. Pamanukan	69.995.670
19	Desa Pusakajaya, Kec. Pusakajaya	-
20	Desa Kotasari, Kec. Pusakanagara	80.069.818
Total		1.321.313.534

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

11) Indication of Compensation for Loss of Worker's Income

The estimated loss of income for the affected workers that must be issued is IDR. 9,483,225,000, which is a provisional estimate.

Table 11-21. Indication of Compensation for Loss of Worker's Income

No.	Area	Value Indication (IDR)
1	Desa Sawangan, Kec. Cipeundeuy	190.500.000
2	Desa Kosar, Kec. Cipeundeuy	41.250.000
3	Desa Karanghegar, Kec. Pabuaran	498.150.000
4	Desa Panyingkiran, Kec. Purwadadi	623.100.000
5	Desa Rancamahi, Kec. Purwadadi	135.750.000
6	Desa Pasirbungur, Kec. Purwadadi	605.775.000
7	Desa Rancabango, Kec. Patokbeusi	123.300.000
8	Desa Pasirmuncang, Kec. Cikaum	384.300.000
9	Desa Mekarsari, Kec. Cikaum	579.300.000
10	Desa Jatibaru, Kec. Ciasem	330.075.000
11	Desa Tanjunggrasa, Kec. Tambakdahan	780.600.000
12	Desa Wanajaya, Kec. Tambakdahan	519.600.000
13	Desa Gardumukti, Kec. Tambakdahan	122.250.000
14	Desa Mariuk, Kec. Tambakdahan	756.300.000
15	Desa Kertajaya, Kec. Tambakdahan	1.552.650.000
16	Desa Rancasari, Kec. Pamanukan	231.900.000
17	Desa Rancahilir, Kec. Pamanukan	628.500.000
18	Desa Bongas, Kec. Pamanukan	596.400.000
19	Desa Pusakajaya, Kec. Pusakajaya	-
20	Desa Kotasari, Kec. Pusakanagara	783.525.000
Total		9.483.225.000

Sumber: Hasil Perhitungan Tim LARAP, Februari 2022

12) Total Non-Physical Loss Value

Based on the costs that have been estimated above as compensation for non-physical losses that are going to be delivered to the affected people, the Recapitulation of the Non-Physical Loss Value for the affected people is Rp. 301.462.996.351.

Table 11-22. Estimated Total Non-Physical Loss Compensation

No.	Area	Non Physical Value
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	74.127.165.332
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	9.853.539.756
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	3.911.478.012
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	4.521.611.653
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	3.627.442.578
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	14.584.091.391
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	1.345.599.118
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	2.397.304.192
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	88.382.911.031
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	4.534.182.305
11	Tanjunggrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	8.400.767.897
12	Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	4.557.927.134
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	3.422.229.511

No.	Area	Non Physical Value
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	4.472.397.306
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	28.559.756.380
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	2.422.421.410
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	3.417.838.324
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	8.804.736.875
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	1.009.150.434
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	29.110.445.712
Total		301.462.996.351

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

11.2.4. Recapitulation of Fair Replacement Value

Based on the Physical Loss Value and Non-Physical Loss Value estimation that will be given to the affected people in 20 villages as calculated above, the Fair Replacement Value recapitulation for land acquisition activities for Patimban Port Access Toll Road Development is **IDR. 1,523,082,392,586**. Details of the total fair replacement value in each village can be seen in Table 11-23.

Table 11-23. Recapitulation of Fair Replacement Value per Village

No.	Area	Physical Value (Rp.)	Non Physical Value (Rp.)	Total (IDR.)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	253.020.939.889	74.127.165.332	327.148.105.221
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	60.142.990.296	9.853.539.756	69.996.530.052
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	30.769.586.094	3.911.478.012	34.681.064.106
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	39.734.942.506	4.521.611.653	44.256.554.159
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	34.943.182.615	3.627.442.578	38.570.625.193
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	138.432.265.039	14.584.091.391	153.016.356.430
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	6.416.535.684	1.345.599.118	7.762.134.802
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	8.886.780.722	2.397.304.192	11.284.084.914
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	276.499.460.073	88.382.911.031	364.882.371.104
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	29.105.593.703	4.534.182.305	33.639.776.008
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	35.813.966.671	8.400.767.897	44.214.734.568
12	Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	23.414.910.143	4.557.927.134	27.972.837.277
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	36.436.115.270	3.422.229.511	39.858.344.781

No.	Area	Physical Value (Rp.)	Non Physical Value (Rp.)	Total (IDR.)
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	22.359.323.902	4.472.397.306	26.831.721.208
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	99.086.682.088	28.559.756.380	127.646.438.468
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	9.338.327.898	2.422.421.410	11.760.749.308
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	16.222.537.394	3.417.838.324	19.640.375.718
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	25.439.732.610	8.804.736.875	34.244.469.485
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	3.529.106.490	1.009.150.434	4.538.256.924
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	72.026.417.148	29.110.445.712	101.136.862.860
TOTAL		1.221.619.396.235	301.462.996.351	1.523.082.392.586

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

11.2.5. Operational and Certificate Issuance Cost

In land acquisition activities implementation for Patimban Port Access Toll Road Development, several operational costs must be incurred by Directorate General of Highways with the costs types and calculations referring to Indonesian regulations. The estimated operational costs in each village are as follows:

1) Estimated Cost of Certification of Affected Land

i. Estimated Cost of Making Certificates

The cost of making certificates to be issued for 20 project-affected villages is IDR. 5,168,435,480 which is still a temporary number and can change at any time.

Table 11-24. Estimated Cost of Making Certificates

No.	Area	Estimated Cost of Making Certificates (IDR.)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	3.163.382.811
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	147.639.966
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	103.221.986
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	95.636.261
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	66.683.138
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	291.552.919
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	31.023.307
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	41.208.666
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	145.702.445
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	118.485.826
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	177.886.071
12	Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	91.040.530
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	55.084.277
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	111.701.272

No.	Area	Estimated Cost of Making Certificates (IDR.)
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	162.264.093
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	22.933.201
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	101.194.828
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	82.894.728
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	1.770.074
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	157.129.081
Total		5.168.435.480

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

2) Estimated Cost of Residual Land Certification

a) Estimated Cost of Residual Land Measurement

The estimated cost of measuring the remaining land for 20 villages is IDR. 942,407,758, this land measurement fee is intended for measuring the remaining land affected by the project.

Table 11-25. Estimated Cost of Residual Land Measurement

No.	Area	Estimated Cost of Residual Land Measurement (IDR.)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	89.568.631
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	62.980.803
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	57.026.811
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	43.915.431
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	35.012.157
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	163.235.294
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	16.004.691
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	16.388.259
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	89.890.250
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	34.573.012
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	32.427.162
12	Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	39.878.728
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	14.870.995
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	36.190.802
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	72.956.027
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	6.606.624
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	40.969.959
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	25.491.071
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	2.097.963
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	62.323.089
Total		942.407.758

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

b) Estimated Cost of Examining Residual Land

The estimated cost of examining the remaining land to be spent for 20 villages is Rp. 1,231,387,170.

Table 11-26. Estimated Cost of Examining Residual Land

No.	Area	Estimated Cost of Examining Residual Land (IDR.)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	136.517.479
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	71.383.922
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	79.177.454
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	64.735.424
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	39.706.432
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	173.452.058
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	23.255.179
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	23.576.417
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	105.635.584
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	47.755.262
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	50.321.498
12	Wanjaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	14.477.492
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	20.441.958
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	53.207.297
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	96.511.922
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	11.390.548
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	70.256.090
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	43.181.272
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	3.088.294
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	103.315.587
Total		1.231.387.170

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

c) Estimated First Land Registration Cost for Remaining Land

The estimated land registration cost for the first time for the remaining land affected by the project for 20 villages is IDR. 80,450,000.

Table 11-27. Estimated First Land Registration Fee for Remaining Land

No.	Area	Estimated First Land Registration Fee for Remaining Land (IDR.)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	10.400.000
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	3.500.000
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	5.900.000
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	5.250.000
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	1.950.000
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	6.900.000
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	1.850.000
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	1.500.000
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	5.700.000
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	4.350.000
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	4.350.000
12	Wanjaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	3.050.000
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	350.000

No.	Area	Estimated First Land Registration Fee for Remaining Land (IDR.)
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	4.300.000
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	4.400.000
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	1.100.000
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	6.150.000
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	3.500.000
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	100.000
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	5.850.000
Total		80.450.000

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

d) Estimated Manpower and Accommodation costs of BPN for Residual Land

The estimated of Manpower and Accommodation costs of BPN for the remaining land affected by the project that must be spent for 20 villages is IDR. 452.750.000.

Table 11-28. Estimated of Manpower and Accommodation Costs of BPN for Residual Land

No	Area	Estimated TKA Cost for Residual Land (IDR.)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	57.750.000
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	17.500.000
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	29.500.000
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	26.250.000
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	9.750.000
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	34.500.000
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	9.250.000
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	9.250.000
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	28.500.000
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	21.750.000
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	21.750.000
12	Wanjaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	15.750.000
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	7.500.000
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	21.500.000
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	33.250.000
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	5.500.000
17	Rancahilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	33.750.000
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	20.500.000
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	1.250.000
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	48.000.000
Total		452.750.000

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

e) Estimated Total Cost of Remaining Land Certification

The estimated total cost of land certification for remaining affected by the project to be issued for 20 villages is IDR. 2,706,994,928.

Table 11-29. Estimated Total Cost of Remaining Land Certification

No.	Area	Estimated Total Cost of Remaining Land Certification (IDR.)
1	Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	294.236.110
2	Kosar Village, Cipeundeuy Sub-District	155.364.725
3	Karanghegar Village, Pabuaran Sub-District	171.604.265
4	Panyingkiran Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	140.150.855
5	Rancamahi Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	86.418.589
6	Pasirbungur Village, Purwadadi Sub-District	378.087.352
7	Rancabango Village, Patokbeusi Sub-District	50.359.870
8	Pasirmuncang Village, Cikaum Sub-District	50.714.676
9	Mekarsari Village, Cikaum Sub-District	229.725.834
10	Jatibaru Village, Ciasem Sub-District	108.428.274
11	Tanjungrasa Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	108.848.660
12	Wanajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	73.156.221
13	Gardumukti Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	43.162.953
14	Mariuk Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	115.198.099
15	Kertajaya Village, Tambakdahan Sub-District	207.117.949
16	Rancasari Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	24.597.172
17	Ranchilir Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	151.126.049
18	Bongas Village, Pamanukan Sub-District	92.672.343
19	Pusakajaya Village, Pusakajaya Sub-District	6.536.256
20	Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District	219.488.676
Total		2.706.994.928

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

11.2.6. Livelihood Restoration Program Costs and Gender Action Plan

The implementation of the construction of the Patimban Access Toll Road in accordance with the JICA Guidelines needs to prepare a livelihood restoration program for the Affected People, especially for vulnerable groups and women's groups. For this purpose, it has been estimated that the costs that must be allocated by the Director General of Highways for the Livelihood Restoration Program and the Gender Action Plan which are included in the Livelihood Restoration Program are as much as **IDR. 26,339,934,648.** with the following details:

Table 11-30. Estimated Livelihood Recovery Program Costs

NO	DESCRIPTION	COST ESTIMATION (IDR.)	TOTAL (IDR.)
A	PROGRAM COST		20.281.749.679
1	Increased agricultural production	3.281.050.893	
2	Production management	1.903.895.050	
3	Market upgrade	2.265.741.985	
4	Production processing	1.761.904.481	
5	Entrepreneurship	1.813.815.012	
6	Builder training	1.855.038.080	

NO	DESCRIPTION	COST ESTIMATION (IDR.)	TOTAL (IDR.)
7	Security training (security officers)	1.934.430.657	
8	Computer training	1.227.531.372	
9	English training	845.836.293	
10	Accounting/finance training	647.354.853	
11	Heavy equipment operation training	1.650.449.518	
12	Sewing Training	126.722.766	
13	Gender Consideration in LRP	967.978.718	
B	PERSONNEL COST	2.897.392.811	2.897.392.811
C	NON PERSONNEL COST	3.160.792.158	3.160.792.158
		TOTAL	26.339.934.648

Source: LARAP Team Calculation Results, February 2022

11.2.7. Total Compensation for Patimban Port Access Toll Road Development

Based on the estimated cost of physical and non-physical losses, as well as operational costs and the issuance of certificates described above, the total cost of compensation for land acquisition for Patimban Port Access Toll Road development is **Rp. 1,530,957,822,995**. Plus with the cost of livelihood restoration program **Rp. 26,339,934,648.00** and External Monitoring cost **Rp. 7,901,980,394.00**. So, the total cost of land acquisition for Patimban Access Toll Road Development Plan is **IDR. 1,565,199,738,037**. Complete details can be seen in the following table:

Table 11-31. Compensation for Patimban Port Access Toll Road Development

NO.	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL (IDR)
A	INDICATIONS OF PHYSICAL VALUE COMPENSATION (Rp)	1.221.619.396.235
	Total Compensation for Affected Land	1.101.461.117.949
	Total Compensation for Affected Buildings	113.858.797.886
	Total Compensation for Affected Plants	6.297.480.400
	Total Compensation for Other Objects Related to Affected Land	2.000.000
B	INDICATIONS OF NON PHYSICAL COMPENSATION VALUE	301.462.996.351
	Loss of Business/Job/Business Opportunity	26.083.768.968
	Solatum Cost	43.983.935.407
	Relocation / Moving Cost	232.100.000
	BPHTB Cost (Rp)	59.468.991.487
	PPAT Cost	12.501.467.051
	Waiting Period Compensation Cost	58.048.855.301
	Land Remaining Loss Cost	7.667.336.123
	Other Physical Loss Cost	99.800.000
	Depreciation Cost	82.572.203.480

NO.	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL (IDR)
	Cost of Compensation for Loss of Tenant's Income	1.321.313.534
	Cost of Compensation for Loss of Worker's Income	9.483.225.000
C	OPERATING AND CERTIFICATE COSTS	7,875,430,409
1)	Affected Land Certification Cost	5,168,435,480
	Certificate Making Cost	5,168,435,480
2)	Residual Land Certification Cost	2,706,994,928
	Cost of Residual Land Measurement	942,407,758
	Cost of Examining Residual Land	1,231,387,170
	First Land Registration Cost for Remaining Land	80,450,000
	Manpower and Accommodation costs of BPN for Residual Land	452,750,000
D	TOTAL COST ESTIMATION OF COMPENSATION	1,530,957,822,995
E	ESTIMATION OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM (LRP) COST INCLUDING GENDER CONSIDERATION	26,339,934,648
F	ESTIMATION OF EXTERNAL MONITORING COST	7,901,980,394
G	TOTAL COST ESTIMATION	1,565,199,738,037

Source: LARAP Team Asset Calculation Data Compilation, February 2022

CHAPTER 12. MONITORING AND REPORT

12.1. MONITORING ARRANGEMENT

Directorate General of Highways with the project consultant assistance will monitor all activities related to the land acquisition, compensation payment to entitled parties and other aspects. Supervision scope includes:

- (i) Compensation payment to all entitled parties in various categories, in accordance with the compensation policy described in LARAP.
- (ii) Livelihood restoration program implementation and social benefits entitlement coordinated by Bappeda (Regional Development Planning Agency) of West Java Province and Subang Regency to the relevant agencies.
- (iii) Dissemination of public information and consultation process.
- (iv) Compliance with the complaints procedures and unresolved issues that required management's attention.
- (v) Priority of the entitled party concerning the options offered.
- (vi) Benefits obtained from the project.

Technical Implementation Unit will periodically collect information from various land acquisition committees. Monthly reports will be submitted to DGH as the Institution Responsible for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan activities.

Patimban Port Access Toll Road Development Project is assessed as A category resettlement because more than 200 residents have been seriously affected, therefore the consulting services will include external monitoring consultants services. To monitor: (i) compensation payments and rehabilitation assistance are ready before the contract to the civil works is given (ii) land donations and negotiated completion, and (iii) evaluation of overall LARAP implementation after the project is complete.

12.2. MONITORING INDICATORS

Monitoring Indicators in handling specific issues from LARAP activity and entitlement matrix. The key parameters are:

- (i) Compensation payment

- (ii) Land acquisition completion coordination activities must be completed before the contract to the civil works is given.
- (iii) Provisions about the income restoration assistance based on the project, if any.
- (iv) Entitlement to the project benefits.
- (v) Entitled parties number and area that are include in voluntary land donation.
- (vi) Public consultation and compensation policy awareness.
- (vii) Entitled parties must be monitored in relation to the productive activities restoration.
- (viii) Entitled parties satisfaction level regarding LARAP various aspects Implementation. Grievance Redress mechanism and the Grievance Redress speed will be monitored.
- (ix) During implementation process, tendency in living standards will be observed and surveyed. Any potential problems that may arise in the living standards restoration will be reported.

12.3. REPORTING AND SUBMITTING INFORMATION

For projects with land acquisition impacts, DGH will prepare quarterly monitoring reports and external monitoring reports (for projects with A category) that will be sent to PUPR Ministry. The report covers the progress of land acquisition activities.

Monitoring report includes the following indicators:

- (i) Entitled parties number based on impact category, and compensation payment status.
- (ii) Livelihood restoration programs for each category.
- (iii) The funds amount allocated for operational or the lost compensation and the funds amount that is given for each category.
- (iv) Complaints final result and unresolved problems that require action from the project person in charge.
- (v) Implementation problems and solutions.

DGH will disclose the results of the monitoring to the entitled parties in particular regarding the status of the LARAP, information on benefit sharing and corrective action plans, if any.

12.4. ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

DGH will evaluate the overall LARAP implementation after the project is completed to assess

whether the planned activities have actually achieved the expected objectives. At least, assessment will produce gender divided data that includes indicators such as income level, access to social services, and entitled parties satisfaction.

CHAPTER 13. IMPLEMENTATION TIME

13.1. IMPLEMENTATION TIME OF LAND ACQUISITION ACTIVITIES

Referring to Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 concerning the Land Acquisition implementation for development in the Public Interest, the land acquisition process is carried out through four stages, They are; (1) planning, (2) preparation, (3) implementation and results delivery.

The planning stage itself has been carried out from August 2021 to February 2022. Referring to PP. 19 of 2021, the estimated time for the entire land acquisition process for Patimban Access Toll Road development is as follows (see Table 13.1).

Table 13-1. Description of Land Acquisition Activities Implementation Time

NO.	ACTIVITY STEP	EXECUTION TIME
I	PLANNING STAGE	
1.	Initial Socialization of the Activity Plan and Submission to MUSPIKA and the affected villages.	27 August 2021
2.	Survey measurement and identification of affected assets	September – November 2021
3.	Socialization Stage – 1	October – November 2021
4.	Socio-Economic Survey and Asset Survey	October 2021 – January 2022
5.	Completion of LARAP Draft	4 February 2022
6.	LARAP Draft discussion with the Director General of Sea Transportation of the Ministry of Transportation, JICA and the Director General of Highways of the Ministry of PUPR	10 February 2022
7.	Socialization Stage – 2	February 2022
8.	Final Submission of LARAP Documents to the Director General of Sea Transportation of Ministry of Transportation and JICA	March 2022
II	PREPARATION STAGE	
1.	Land Acquisition Planning Document (DPPT) Received by Governor of West Java Province	September 2021
2.	Formation of the Land Acquisition Preparation Team (no later than 5 days since the DPPT is received by the Governor)	September 2021
3.	The Plan announcement for Patimban Access Toll Road	September – October

NO.	ACTIVITY STEP	EXECUTION TIME
	development to the Community	2021
4.	Initial Identification and Data Collection of Entitled Parties and Land Acquisition Objects (30 days)	October 2021
5.	Public Consultation on Development Plan	October - November 2021
6.	Location Determination	December 2021
III	IMPLEMENTATION STAGE	
1.	Preparation for the Land Acquisition Implementation	July 2022
2.	Formation of Land Acquisition Implementation Team (5 days)	July 2022
3.	Inventory and identification (30 Days)	July - August 2022
4.	Announcement of Definitive affected people and Refutation Period (14 Days)	September 2022
5.	Re-inventory and Re-identification if there is a Rebuttal (14 Days)	September - October 2022
6.	The Process of Selection and Appointment of Independent Appraisers (30) and Appraisal of Land Acquisition Objects (30 days)	August – September 2022
7.	Deliberation about the Form of Compensation and Compensation form Announcement (30 Days)	October – November 2022
8.	Objection and Court settlement (if any 88 days)	October 2022
9.	Compensation (if there is no objection) (30 days)	November - December 2022
10.	Handover (transfer of rights and certification)	December 2022
IV	MONITORING AND REPORTING	
1.	Internal Monitoring	November 2022
2.	External Monitoring	March 2023

13.2. LARAP ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTATION TIME

13.2.1. Work Planning

The preparation of the land acquisition and resettlement action plan (LARAP) for Patimban access toll road is targeted to be completed in approximately 6 months. The stages and time of this activity will be described in table 13-2 below:

Table 13-2. LARAP Document Preparation Work Plan

No	Description of activities	Implementation Time Plan																							
		Ag 21		Sept 2021			Oct 2021				Nov 2021				Dec 2021				Jan 2022				Feb '22		
		3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
1	Preparation and Implementation of Initial Socialization	█	█																						
2	Land Owner Identification			█	█	█																			
3	Land Measurement and Land Owner Update						█	█	█	█															
4	Socialization of Asset and Socio-Economic Survey Plan										█	█	█												
5	Asset and Socio-Economic Survey											█	█	█	█										
6	Dissemination of Asset Survey Results															█	█								
7	Data Processing and Drafting of LARAP Documents																█	█	█	█					
8	LARAP Document Review/Revision and Finalization																				█	█	█	█	█

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1.** Initial Meeting Minutes
- Appendix 2.** Map of Affected Areas Per Village
- Appendix 3.** List Peta Bidang dan Pemilik Lahan
- Appendix 4.** Map of Intact Affected Areas
- Appendix 5.** Nominative List
- Appendix 6.** Minutes of Cut Off Date
- Appendix 7.** Land Owner Socialization
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- Appendix 9.** Issue Mitigation Matrix (Land Owner)
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- Appendix 14.** Gender Action Plan
- Appendix 15.** Stage 2 Socialization Brochure
- Appendix 16.** Socialization Stage 2
- Appendix 17.** Basic Assumptions for Determining the Price of Compensation