

UPDATED LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARAP)

**Indonesia: Java-Bali 500 kV Power
Transmission Crossing Project**

January 22, 2018

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Alternate Current
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AMDAL	Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan
AP	Affected People
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DC	Double Circuit
DFR	Draft Final Report
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DWRD	Department of Water Resources Development
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Electromagnetic Field
EHT	Elevated High Tension
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOI	Government of Indonesia
ha	hectare
HHs	Households
HV	High Volt
HVAC	High Volt Alternate Current
HVDC	High Volt Direct Current
IA	Implementing Agency
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IPDP	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
IPs	Indigenous peoples
IPSA	Initial Poverty and Social Analysis
KV	Kilo Volt
LAIT	Land Acquisition Team
MASP/NLA	Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National land Agency
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LV	Low Volt
MOF	Ministry of Forestry
MVMC	Multi-Voltage Multi Circuit
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PDD	Project Design Document
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PLN	Perusahaan Listrik Negara
PLN UIP JJB	PLN Unit Induk Pembangunan Java – Bali

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Persons (Aps) / Households (Ahs)	All the people affected by the project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and include any person, household, firms, or public or private institutions. aps/ahs therefore include: (i) persons affected directly by the safety corridor, right-of-way, tower or pole foundations or construction work area; (ii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees or crops are affected; (iii) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to the project; (iv) persons who may lose work or employment as a result of project impact; and (v) people who lose access to community resources as a result of the project.
Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost based on current market value.
Cut-Off-Date	the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents or users of the same eligible to be categorized as ap. the cut-off date will coincide with the census of AP and the inventory of losses (IoL) that will be conducted by the national agency implementing land acquisition. persons not covered in the census would not be eligible for compensation and other entitlements unless they can provide evidence that (i) they have been inadvertently left out during the census and the IoL; or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the IoL and prior to the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).
Encroachers	Those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project.
Entitlement	the range of measures for compensation and other forms of assistance provided to the Aps in the respective eligibility criteria
Income Restoration	This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Inventory Of Losses (IoL)	the process where all fixed assets and sources of income and livelihood inside the project right-of-way (row) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculate
Land Acquisition	The process of acquiring all or part of the land and other assets attached to the land owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation. The land acquisition and resettlement plan is known as LARP.
Non-Titled	those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land

and/or structures occupied or used by them.

Relocation	This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Rehabilitation	This refers to additional support provided to aps losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Replacement Cost	the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, or nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.
Resettlement Field Surveys	the detailed IoL that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground and includes socioeconomic data on the affected households/families, and stakeholder consultations
Severely AP Or Ah	this refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the project.
Sharecropper	The same as tenant collector or tenant farmer, and is a person who cultivates land they do not own for an agreed proportion of the crop or harvest.
Significant Impact	means 200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).
Vulnerable Groups	These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households head (more than 70 years), (v) landless households, and (vi) ethnic minorities.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forewords

- 1 This Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (Updated LARP) is a revision of LARP report concurred by ADB in 2013. This Updated LARP has been prepared based on the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) carried out in April - August 2015 by PLN and following the last project engineering design, survey on severity and vulnerability for income restoration program carried out in April 2017, and the current progress of land acquisition process including identification of entitled parties (affected households) and land acquisition objects by preparatory team of land acquisition in East Java Province (up to October 2017). The update of the LARP is limited to the affected land and non-land assets for the towers, while the impacts triggered by the transmission line right of way (ROW) still refer to the 2013 LARP.
2. The data disclosed in this updated LARP may change following the final detailed measurement survey (identification of land acquisition impacts) carried out by the Land Acquisition Team (LAIT) led by the Provincial/District Land Agency under the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National land Agency (MASP/NLA). The DMS of the affected persons (APs) and their assets impacted by the Transmission line Right of Way (TL ROW) will be carried out after the payment of compensation for the land acquisition necessary for the towers location. This procedure is undertaken to ensure the boundaries of the transmission line and to avoid or minimize potential social conflict if any tower reroute is required. As there will be no change of project resettlement policy and procedure as well as entitlement matrix for the APs, the final data of the APs and their losses will be reported in the quarterly monitoring reports of LARP implementation.

Project Background

3. To meet the long term plan of Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN), the Government of Indonesia has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to prepare and finance the power transmission interconnection project from Java (Paiton) to Bali (New Kapal). The Java-Bali 500kV Power Transmission Crossing Project will consist of construction of 500kV power transmission line (TL) from Paiton in East Java Province to New Kapal in Bali Province and associated sub-stations at New Kapal (Antosari) as well as extension of Paiton sub-station. The project is 219.16 km with 512 towers, it will traverse East Java and Bali Provinces covering three regencies (Probolinggo, Situbondo and Banyu Wangi) in East Java Province and two regencies (Jembrana and Tabanan) in Bali Province. The overall power interconnection system between Java and Bali is divided into seven components and will be financed as follows:

Component	Project	Financing
1	Extension of Paiton 500kV substation	ADB and PLN
2	HVTL 500 kV Paiton-Watudodol Transmission Line	ADB and PLN
3	HVTL 500 kV Watudodol - Segara Rupek Overhead Sea Crossing (2.68 km),	KfW PLN
4	HVTL 500 kV Segara Rupek – Gilimanuk Transmission Line (10.44 km),	PLN
5	HVTL 500 kV Gilimanuk – New Kapal Transmission Line (75.44km),	ADB and PLN
6	New Kapal (Antosari) 500 kV and 150 kV substations.	ADB, AIF, PLN
7	Extension of 150 kV Negara Substation	ADB and PLN
	Extension of 150 kV Payangan Uprating	
	Extension of 150 kV Lumajang Substation	
	Extension of 150 kV Sampang Uprating	
	Extension of 150 kV Wonokromo Substation	
	Extension of 150 kV Souter Surabaya Uprating	
	Extension of 150 kV Banaran Substation	
	Extension of 150 kV Manyar Substation	
	Extension of 150 kV Cerme Substation	
	Extension of 150 kV Altaprima Uprating	
	Extension of 150 kV Babat Uprating	

Table A-1 Project components and financiers

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts.

- The Updated LARP covers six (6) project components (component 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), among them five (5) components (2, 3, 4, 5, and 6) trigger land acquisition and resettlement. The six components will require a total of 752.25 hectares (ha) of land comprising forestry land (186.49 ha), PLN-owned land (2 ha for component 1), and private or company land (563.76 ha). Out of the 752.25 ha, about 439.1 ha only will be permanently acquired for tower footing and substation, while the 701.82 ha for ROW will only be restricted in land use. Out of 563.76 ha of private land, 30.09 ha will be permanently acquired for towers (component 2 and 5) and 9 ha for substation (component 6), while the 524.66 ha will only be restricted in use.
- The identification of affected persons (APs) and Inventory of Losses (IOL) for the five components carried out in the period of April 2015 – July 2015 identified a total of 492 HHs with 1,483 APs impacted by the tower location in the two provinces (East Java and Bali). Out of 492 HHs, 221 households are from East Java and 271 HHs are from Bali. Each of the 492 HHs may lose single or multiple types of land that include residential areas, crop land, and forestry land. There are 110 HHs considered severely affected by the project.
- There are about 128 structures owned by 128 HHs within the ROW of TL and there might be some temporary impacts experienced during the project construction. Approximately 5,107 trees/plants and 175,604 sqm seasonal crops will be affected due to the installation of towers and trees/crops to be affected by the 34 m of ROW

alignment. Approximately 1,868,900 sqm of TN Baluran, TN Bali Barat and production forest will also be cleared due to use for transmission tower. The affected crops are dominated by paddy fields followed by other crops such as banana, coffee, cacao and others local crops.

Socio-Economic Profile.

7. A socio-economic survey (SES) was carried out in conjunction with the IOL survey. In East Java province, a total 44 villages in Situbondo District and 7 villages in Banyuwangi District will be affected by the project, whereas in Bali province 29 villages in Jemberana District and 4 villages in Tabanan will be directly affected. In East Java, most of AHs are farmers (54%) and have secondary school level (46%) most of them are have income Rp.1, 000,000/month. A similar picture occurred in Bali, in which 35% of AHs are farmers and 35% AHs have secondary school level.

Gender Issues and Vulnerability

8. Gender strategies are included in LARP, which considers the active participation of women in resettlement activities ranging from IOL/DMS and SES, consultation, to monitoring and capacity-building programs. The SES has been segregated by gender and consultations during land acquisition preparation phase has also involved women participation. The active women participation will continue during land acquisition implementation. For effective implementation of gender strategies, monitoring indicators by gender will be developed. There are 18 AHs in East Java and 21 AHs in Bali considered vulnerable groups impacted for the tower footing. No indigenous people (IP) have been identified living in the project area. However, the project will respect the communities' culture and belief, especially in Bali.

Consultation, Participation, and Disclosure.

9. Consultation meetings were held since March 2010 – May 2011 in all affected districts and towns with the participation of local authorities and affected households. The consultations were also carried out in April – May 2015 during LARP update and during the preparatory phase of land acquisition in 2016. The consultations will continue for land acquisition preparation and during LARP implementation. In the process of land acquisition, the consultation and project information will be conducted by Local Government and Land agency throughout all the phases of land acquisition preparation and implementation. The draft LARP have been made available at the Land Agency and PLN Project Offices. The summary of the LARP in the form of booklet/pamphlets have also been disclosed on the village offices. The summary of Updated LARP in the form of Public Information Booklet (PIB) will also be disclosed at the strategic places at village level and distributed to the affected households. The following information contained in the PIB include: (i) a brief background of the Project, specifically the civil works to be undertaken and the adverse social impacts; (ii) potential impacts; (iii) IOL results; (iv) basis used for asset valuations; (v) the resettlement entitlements; (vi) resettlement activities schedule including the timing of payments; (vii) grievance redress mechanism; and

- (ix) List of contact persons of PLN project staff handling land acquisition and the land agency if necessary.

Grievance Mechanism.

10. In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of Project in particular on land acquisition related issues are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. All APs can send any questions to the implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. Grievances related to any aspects of the Project will be handled through negotiation with aim to achieve consensus. The procedures to be followed in resolving complaints on the affected assets, the level of compensation offered by the government, and other aspects of the Projects are outlined in chapter V. All administrative channels, such as the office of the Camat and the office of the Regent, will be exhausted in the effort to resolve any complaint before elevated to a court of law for adjudication. No cost shall be borne to the APs in relation with the grievance redress mechanism.

Legal Framework.

11. The LARP has been prepared in compliance with the 2009 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and harmonized with the current Government of Indonesia laws and regulations on land acquisition and resettlement. The main legal instruments that will be reference for involuntary resettlement are Act No. 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest and its implementing regulations. The Act and implementing regulations stipulate clear time frame of land acquisition process, consultation with APs on the project location and compensation, lost land and non-land valuation by independent appraisers, budget, and monitoring to pursue development projects for public interest. Other key laws and regulations which will be referred for land acquisition and resettlement are:

- Act No. 30/2009 on Electricity stipulating provisions on land acquisition and compensation for electricity projects including compensation for land use restriction in the ROW;
- Minister Decree No. 38/2013 Ministry of Energy and, Mineral Resources on Compensation of land, structures and plants, under ROW of high voltage transmission line and Act No. 41/1999 on Forestry that regulate land replacement for acquired land;
- Governor of East Java Decree No. 6 year 2016 about guidelines for preparation of land procurement for development interests;
- Keputusan Parisada Hindu Dharma Indonesia Pusat, No.11/Kep/1/ PHDIP/ 1994;

- Provincial Regional Government Decree of Bali No 4/1996 on Regional Spatial Planning of Bali Province.

Resettlement Policy and Entitlements.

12. One of key resettlement policy objectives of the Project is to replace or compensate any loss of land and non-land assets at replacement cost and to ensure that: the living standard of the AP is improved or at least equal to the pre-project standards, assistance during land acquisition process will be provided and income restoration programs will be put in place prior displacement of affected households. The severely APs and vulnerable AHs (poor households, household headed by women and elderly) will be assisted to improve their socio-economic status.

Income Restoration and Rehabilitation.

13. The provision of restoration of livelihoods and income will be provided to the severely and vulnerable AHs, to ensure that they are able to at least regain their previous living standards. Part of the program will be dedicated also to nearby communities in order to avoid friction between AP entitled for direct compensation and neighbors not directly impacted by the project. During the construction phase, employment opportunity will be provided to the local people based on their skills and project manpower requirements, this will have a beneficial effect on impacted people and will provide to the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership towards the project.

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.

14. The tentative total cost of land acquisition sense of ownership in the project is Rp 877,198,487,038.20 (\$64,776,139.94 equivalent) PLN will ensure the timely provision of counterpart funds for resettlement to meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the resettlement budget estimates in order to satisfy resettlement requirements and objectives.

Institutional Arrangement.

15. The main institutions involved in the preparation and implementation of the LARP are:
 - PT PLN Head Quarter (PLN Pusat) as the Executing Agency. PLN Unit Induk Pembangunan VII (PLN UIP VII) as the Implementing Agency. PLN UIP VII will closely coordinate with PLN UPK 9 (Unit Pelaksana Konstruksi 9);
 - LAIT led by Land Office – Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency;
 - Local government (provincial and district governments handling land acquisition preparation) and civil society organizations as necessary.

PT PLN will be supported by the Project Implementation Consultant (will include resettlement specialist consultants), will closely collaborate with Land Office (National land Agency/BPN), provincial and district governments as necessary to update the LARP and implement resettlement activities.

Implementation Plan and Schedule.

16. The total LARP implementation time has been decided as approximately 20 months. A composite implementation schedule for resettlement activities including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule has been prepared. However, the sequence may change or delay due to circumstances beyond control of executing agency. Adjustments in implementation schedule would be done as necessary.

Monitoring and evaluation.

17. Both internal and external monitoring of the Resettlement Plan need to be carried out. Internal monitoring will be conducted by PLN. External monitoring will be assigned to an Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA), such as a qualified NGO or a university. The IMA will monitor the compensation process, verify the internal monitoring information, and conduct post-implementation evaluation of the resettlement program six month after the completion of resettlement to assess whether the resettlement objectives have been achieved or not. A semiannual monitoring report will be prepared and submitted to PLN and ADB for website post

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. BACKGROUND

18. Bali Island is an international tourism centre, and has a quite large power demand growth. The proposed power transmission interconnection project from Java to Bali systems is aimed at building the power capability and reliability of the electrical system in Bali and meeting the increasing demand for power in the island. The project is identified as a national priority and it will contribute to alleviation of poverty by contributing to regional and national socio-economic development. The project is of key importance for the Bali province as well as for the country's economic activities, as Bali Island will face acute shortage of power in the near future. At the same time, surplus power in Java province will be utilized in best possible way by supplying it to Bali. The interconnection of Java system and Bali system will address this issue.
19. The Java-Bali 500kV Power Transmission Crossing Project will construct 500kV power TL from Paiton in East Java Province to New Kapal in Bali Province and sub-stations at New Kapal (Antosari), extension of Paiton sub-station, and extension/uprating of 11 substations located in Bali and East Java Province. The overhead TL is approximately 219.16 km. The towers to be installed for 500kV TL are lattice steel frame towers with 500 double circuit conductors. The height of towers will be 75-84 m with minimum ground clearance of 12.5 m. The average span between two 500kV towers is 450 m. The profit of used lattice steel frame of towers is make the stringing more perfect, wherever need broader land. Another profit is easier to build in the mountainous area and shore up more burden. This type of tower easier to build at the tower location and have more flexibility to build in mountain area.

B. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AND RESETTLEMENT

20. The project consists of seven components as shown in Table B-1

Component	Description	Resettlement Impact (Yes/No)
Component 1	Extension of Paiton 500 kV substation	No
Component 2	HV/TL 500 kV Paiton-Watudodol Transmission Line (130.60 km)	Yes
Component 3	HV/TL 500 kV Watudodol - Segara Rupek Overhead Sea crossing (2.68 Km)	Yes
Component 4	SUTET 500 kV Segara Rupek – Gilimanuk (10.44 km)	NO
Component 5	SUTET 500 kV Gilimanuk – New Kapal (75.44 km)	Yes
Component 6	GITET 500 kV Antosari (New Kapal)	Yes
Component 7	Extension and upgrading of 150 kV 11 substations	No

Table B-1 Impacts per project components

21. Components 1, 2, and 7 are financed by ADB, Component 5 and 6 will be financed by ADB and AIF, while component 3 will be financed by KFW. The component 4 is financed by PLN however the component 3 and 4 as a part of the project, apply to the ADB SPS (2009). All activities of the component 7 will be built on area of GI 150 kV owned by PLN, therefore the activities of component 7 will not require land acquisition. Due diligence of resettlement impacts for component 7 has been prepared and concluded and no resettlement impacts identified. Table B summarizes the information on the areas traversed by the components.

Table B-2 Location and Area Traversed by Components

No	Component	District	Sub-District	Village
1	Komponen 1	Probolinggo	Pañton	Bhinar
		Probolinggo	Pañton	Bhinar
			1. Banyu Glugur	1.1 Banyuglugur 1.2 Kalianget 1.3 Lubawang 2.1 Bloro 2.2 Bimbing 2.3 Wido ro payung 2.4 Jetis 3.1 Jatibanteng 4.1 Dawuhan 4.2 Gunungmalang 4.3 Suboh 4.4 Gunungputri 5.1 Selo mukti 5.2 Sum berpinang 5.3 Trebungan 6.1 Selo wo go 6.2 B ungatan 6.3 P asirputih 7.1 Klatakan 7.2 Kendit 8.1 Kilensari 8.2 P ao van 8.3 Sum berkalak 9.1 Kotakan 10.1 Siliwang 10.2 Adirejo 10.3 Battal 10.4 Panji Kidul 10.5 Klampo kan 11.1 Curahco to k 11.2 Kandang 11.3 Sletreng 12.1 Arjasa 12.2 Lam ongan 12.3 Keto vam 12.4 Kedungdo wo 12.5 Kedungdo wo 13.1 Sopet 13.2 Curahkalak 13.3 M o jo sari 14.1 Raasan 14.2 Parante 14.3 Awar-awar 15.1 B anyuputih 15.2 Sum ber rejo 15.3 Sum ber anyar 15.4 Sum ber waru 15.5 Alas B aluran
2	Komponen 2	Situbondo		
			11. Kapo ngan	11.1 Curahco to k 11.2 Kandang 11.3 Sletreng 12.1 Arjasa 12.2 Lam ongan 12.3 Keto vam 12.4 Kedungdo wo 12.5 Kedungdo wo 13.1 Sopet 13.2 Curahkalak 13.3 M o jo sari 14.1 Raasan 14.2 Parante 14.3 Awar-awar 15.1 B anyuputih 15.2 Sum ber rejo 15.3 Sum ber anyar 15.4 Sum ber waru 15.5 Alas B aluran
			12. Arjasa	12.1 Arjasa 12.2 Lam ongan 12.3 Keto vam 12.4 Kedungdo wo 12.5 Kedungdo wo 13.1 Sopet 13.2 Curahkalak 13.3 M o jo sari 14.1 Raasan 14.2 Parante 14.3 Awar-awar 15.1 B anyuputih 15.2 Sum ber rejo 15.3 Sum ber anyar 15.4 Sum ber waru 15.5 Alas B aluran
			13. Jangkar	13.1 Sopet 13.2 Curahkalak 13.3 M o jo sari 14.1 Raasan 14.2 Parante 14.3 Awar-awar 15.1 B anyuputih 15.2 Sum ber rejo 15.3 Sum ber anyar 15.4 Sum ber waru 15.5 Alas B aluran
			14. Asem bagus	14.1 Raasan 14.2 Parante 14.3 Awar-awar 15.1 B anyuputih 15.2 Sum ber rejo 15.3 Sum ber anyar 15.4 Sum ber waru 15.5 Alas B aluran
			15. B anyuputih	15.1 B anyuputih 15.2 Sum ber rejo 15.3 Sum ber anyar 15.4 Sum ber waru 15.5 Alas B aluran
		Banyuwangi	1. Wongso rejo	1.1 Watu Kebo 1.2 Sido wangi 1.3 Alas Rejo 1.4 Wongso rejo 1.5 Alas Buluh 1.6 Bengkak 1.7 Bangsring
3	Komponen 3	Banyuwangi	Wongso rejo	Bangsring
		Buleleng	Gero kgak	Sum berklampo k
4	Komponen 4	Buleleng	Gero kgak	Sum berklampo k
5	Komponen 5	Jembrana	1. M elaya	1.1 C ekik 1.1 M elaya 1.2 Nusasari 1.3 Wan asari 1.4 Candi Kusuma 1.5 Tukadaya 1.6 M anistutu 2.1 Kaliakah 2.2 Berangbang 3.1 Baler Bale Agung 3.2 P endem 3.3 Dauhwaru 3.4 Batu Agung 3.5 D angin Tukadaya 4.6 M endo yo D aud Tukad 4.7 P oh Santen 4.8 P regung 4.9 Tegal Cangkring 4.10 Penyaringan 4.11 Yehem bang Kauh 4.12 Yehem bang 4.13 Yehem bang Kangin 4.14 Yeh Sum bul 5.1 M edewi 5.2 P ulukan 5.3 P ekutatan 5.4 Gumbrih 5.5 P angeragoan
		Jembrana	2. Negara	2.1 Kaliakah 2.2 Berangbang 3.1 Baler Bale Agung 3.2 P endem 3.3 Dauhwaru 3.4 Batu Agung 3.5 D angin Tukadaya 4.6 M endo yo D aud Tukad 4.7 P oh Santen 4.8 P regung 4.9 Tegal Cangkring 4.10 Penyaringan 4.11 Yehem bang Kauh 4.12 Yehem bang 4.13 Yehem bang Kangin 4.14 Yeh Sum bul 5.1 M edewi 5.2 P ulukan 5.3 P ekutatan 5.4 Gumbrih 5.5 P angeragoan
		Jembrana	3. Jembrana	3.1 Baler Bale Agung 3.2 P endem 3.3 Dauhwaru 3.4 Batu Agung 3.5 D angin Tukadaya 4.6 M endo yo D aud Tukad 4.7 P oh Santen 4.8 P regung 4.9 Tegal Cangkring 4.10 Penyaringan 4.11 Yehem bang Kauh 4.12 Yehem bang 4.13 Yehem bang Kangin 4.14 Yeh Sum bul 5.1 M edewi 5.2 P ulukan 5.3 P ekutatan 5.4 Gumbrih 5.5 P angeragoan
		Jembrana	4. M endoyo	4.6 M endo yo D aud Tukad 4.7 P oh Santen 4.8 P regung 4.9 Tegal Cangkring 4.10 Penyaringan 4.11 Yehem bang Kauh 4.12 Yehem bang 4.13 Yehem bang Kangin 4.14 Yeh Sum bul 5.1 M edewi 5.2 P ulukan 5.3 P ekutatan 5.4 Gumbrih 5.5 P angeragoan
		Jembrana	5. P ekutatan	5.1 M edewi 5.2 P ulukan 5.3 P ekutatan 5.4 Gumbrih 5.5 P angeragoan
		Tabanan	1. Selamandeg Barat	1.1 Selabih 1.2 Lalanglin ggah 1.3 Lum bung 1.4 Bengk elsari 1.5 Antosari 1.6 Antap
6	Komponen 6	Tabanan	Selamandeg Barat	Antap

22.

Component 1: Extension of Paiton 500 kV Substation

23. Paiton, located in Probolinggo District is a major 500kV pooling sub-station in East Java presently receiving power from eight generating units (unit size of 400 to 660 MW) with a total capacity of 3,440 MW. The substation is built with outdoor 500kV GIS along with two 500MVA, 500/150kV power transformers with associated 150kV line bays (open terminal bays). The planned 500kV double circuit TL to Bali (this Project) will be approaching the Paiton station from the eastern side. The extension of the Paiton substation will require approximately 2.0 ha of land. The construction on this component will not trigger land acquisition/resettlement.

Component 2: Paiton - Watudodol 500 kV Transmission Line

24. This component includes the construction of 130.60 km, Paiton-Watudodol 500kV double circuit TL on Quadruple Zebra (436 sqm) conductor within the East Java Province. The project takes off from Paiton substation and will terminate at Watudodol which is landing point of the Java-Bali strait. The proposed alignment, running parallel to the existing 150kV TL at some places, passes through generally plain terrain. The proposed TL with a total of 309 transmission towers has been included in the district's spatial planning and will traverse three districts, namely Probolinggo, Situbondo, and Banyuwangi.
25. The land for the location of 309 Towers is mostly agricultural with some plantations and production forest areas. Approximately 17 km of TL in this component passes through special zone of the Baluran National Park. Out of 309 towers, 49 will traverse the Baluran National park for 19.64 km, and 27 towers will traverse the National Park at Western Bali for 11 km. The **permit for the use of forest land area** and protected forest in East Java Province (District of Probolinggo, Situbondo and Banyuwangi) and Bali Province (Buleleng and Jemberana District) covers 207,845 hectares and is issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry on **January 23, 20015**. A **collaborative permit** for the component that traverses the two national parks (Baluran National Park and Bali Barat National Park) was issued by **Ministry of Forestry No.S.42/Menhut-IV/2012** on **16 January 2012** and **extended in 2017** as per Table B-3.
26. **Principle of forest use “Borrow and Use permit”** for the construction of 500 kV JBC for protected forest area, limited production forest area and permanent production forest area has been approved in Probolinggo Regency, Situbondo, Banyuwangi East Java Province, and Buleleng and Jembrana regency Bali, in accordance with the **Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. RI. 29/1 / S-PKH / PMDN / 2015 dated July 3, 2015**. The forest land affected by land taking will be replace following the principle of land for land, replacement size will be one time since it is production forest. This procedure “Borrow and Use permit” is in process as shown in Table B-3
27. **Project location determination permit** for lands to be acquired in Situbondo, Probolinggo and Banyuwangi has been issued as per Decision of East Java

Governor **decree no. 188/360 / KPTS / 013/2016** and **decree no. 188/284/KPTS/0.13/2017**. Complaints raised by an affected household (AH) and a company have been settled by land acquisition preparatory team and were acceptable to the complainants prior to the issuance of project location determination. For land acquisition PLN is waiting form KJPP valuation based on procurement process of KJPP by land acquisition committee lead by BPN.

Component 3: Watudodol - Segara Rupek 500 kV Transmission Line

28. In Java the main tower for crossing is located in Watudodol in Banyuwangi District and it will be constructed on a private land (10,000 sqm) owned by one household. This portion of land has been acquired by PLN after JKPP evaluation dated May 29, 2017. Compensation of IDR 27,007,130,000.00 was paid in July 2017 based on the valuation rate by independent appraiser without any deduction for tax. The process of land acquisition and compensation have been in line with the procedure set forth in the land acquisition law and regulations and has been in compliance with the project policy principles and entitlements stipulated the LARP. A semi-permanent small shop (warung) owned by an AH identified in the LARP has moved to another area before land acquisition process was commenced. The land is being cultivated with crops (corns and cassava). While, two anchor towers will be located on forestry land. On the Bali side, at Segara Rupek, the main tower and two anchor towers will be located within Bali Barat National Park in Buleleng District. The main tower and the two anchor towers at Segara Rupek are within a distance of 200-300 m from the two nearby temples (Pura Payagan and Pura Pasiraman).
29. Provincial spatial planning requires a clearance of about 2 km from any temple for construction of high rise buildings. However, a representative institution (Persatuan Hindu Darma Indonesia) and the Provincial Government of Bali have approved the construction plan. In Bali side, there is no people cultivating the Bali Barat National Park land to be used for towers either for agricultural production or livelihood, therefore the project will not trigger the involuntary resettlement. While waiting the completion of the 500 kV TL construction, PLN will build a substation on PLN's land located next to the main tower in Watudodol. Permit already owned by the Ministry of Transportation of the Directorate General of Sea Relations No. BX-28 / KL203 of 2017 on the granting of license for the construction of Java-Bali interconnection transmission network through Transmission 500 kV (Java-Bali Crossing) across the strait of Bali to PT PLN UIP East Java. The approval of project location determination by the Bali Governor experienced long delays because of the rejection of the project by the Buleleng District Head.¹

¹ Although project was agreed by the Bali Governor in 2012, during the project implementation, the Buleleng District Head prefers that the power supply is generated within Bali and he as of the view that the project might affect to the beauty of city and it might create negative impacts on tourism. The main and anchor towers to be built nearby the temples at Segara Rupek might create social rejection from the peoples. PLN has conducted a series of dialogues with communities, local leaders including religious leaders at village and provincial level, parliaments, various government agencies and the Bali Governor to settle this issue.

Component 4: Segara Rupek - Gilimanuk 500 kV Transmission Line

30. The 10.44 km revised alignment of the TL from Segara Rupek to Gilimanuk consists of 26 towers against 42 towers of the original design. All the 26 towers fall within the Buleleng District and traverse Bali Barat National Park. The collaborative Permit for the component was issued by the Ministry of Forestry on 16 December 2012. No people live and rely their livelihood on the land along the ROW of the transmission line in the national park, thus involuntary resettlement safeguards are not triggered by this component. Land use forest production permit has been obtained based on letter of Park and Bali Barat National Park that was issued by Ministry of Forestry No.S.42/Menhut-IV/2012 on 16 January 2012 **and extended in 2017** as per Table B-3. Principle of forest use for the construction of 500 kV Java Bali Crossing for protected forest area, limited production forest area and permanent production forest area has been approved in Probolinggo Regency, Situbondo, Banyuwangi East Java Province, and Buleleng and Jembrana regency Bali + 207,845 Ha, in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. RI. 29/1 / S-PKH / PMDN / 2015 dated July 3, 2015. This procedure "Borrow and Use permit" is in process as shown in Table B-3

Component 5: Gilimanuk - New Kapal 500 kV Transmission Line

31. This Component includes the construction of 75.44 km with 176 towers (Gilimanuk-New Kapal) of combine run of 500kV Quadruple, Double Circuit and 150kV twin, double circuit overhead line within Bali province. This Component takes off from Gilimanuk and will terminate at Desa Antosari (New Kapal). The proposed alignment mostly running parallel to the existing alignment of 150kV TL passes through generally plain terrain traversing Jembrana and Tabanan Districts. This land is dominantly used for agriculture with some areas under forestry land at Buleleng and Jembrana District as provincial plantation and mixed use of land. The land acquisition process in this component is ongoing. The land acquisition preparatory team has been prepared and public consultations for the project location determination has been completed. It is expected that the Bali Governor will issue project location determination in June 2018.

Component 6: New Kapal 500 kV and 150 kV Substations (Antosari)

32. A new substation will be constructed at New Kapal (Bali) for reliable transmission (500kV to 150kV) of power from Paiton (Java) to Bali through 500kV double circuit Paiton (Java)-New Kapal TL and onward transmission to proposed 500kV New Kapal sub-station and various 150kV sub-stations of Bali. About 4.4 ha of private land will be required for the location of substation. The land use of proposed site is irrigated agricultural and non-productive land owned by around 17 HHs and utilized by farmers.

Component 7: Extension and upgrading of 150 kV 11 Substations.

33. The extension and upgrading of 150Kv substations are to ensure capacity enhancement of the substation in Bali to distribute transmitted power and to improve the reliability, quality, and efficiency of power supply in the Java – Bali Grid. The 11 proposed substations are located in 11 districts/cities under the two provinces (2 in Bali and 4 in East Java Province). A joint assessment conducted by ADB and PLN on 1 – 5 August 2012 to the selected substations identified that additional lands required for the extension have been available in the existing substations, therefore the project will not have to acquisition of land and not impact to resettlement. However, during project implementation, similar assessment and report for each substation are required and submit them to ADB prior to the contract award. If any land acquisition and resettlement issues are identified, the ADB SPS (2009) will apply.

Status of land permits on Novmeber 2017						
COMPONENT	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	TYPE OF LAND	TYPE OF PERMIT	ISSUE DATE	STATUS
2	EJ	Regencies of Probolinggo and Situbondo	Individual private and company land of PT. Gelatung and PT. Trigarta Rajasa (agriculture: paddy, corn, fruits, sugarcane); limited and permanent production forest area (PT. Perhutani land); protected forest area (Taman Nasional Baluran)	Determination location permit as per Decision of East Java Governor Decree No. 188/360/KPTS/013/2016	9-Jun-16	Valid
2-3	EJ	Banyuwangi Regency	individual personel land and private company PT. Sumber Pangestu (agriculture: paddy, fruits; and orchard: wood, kapok); and Gov. land (bushes)	Determination location permit as per Decision of East Java Governor Decree No. 188/284/KPTS/013/2017	22-May-17	Valid
2-3-4	EJ and Bali	Situbondo of East Java (for Perhutani land and Baluran National Park land), and Buleleng of Bali (for Bali Barat National Park land)	Forest land (limited and permanent production forest) and for National Park of Baluran land	Collaborative permit - Ministry of Forestry No.S.42/Menhut-IV/2012 Extension of Collaborative Permit - Ministry of Forestly No. S.460/KSDAE/PIKA/KSA.018/2017	1/16/2012 extended in 2017	Valid
2	EJ	Situbondo	Forest land (limited and permanent production forest)	Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. RI. 29/1 / S-PKH / PMDN / 2015 dated July 3, 2015. Extension in progress , refer to Ministry of FE No. 50/2016 PLN HO already submit propose letter No.0752/KON.02.02/DITDAN/2017 filed June 6,2017 to Ministry of FE	July 3, 2015.	In process of renewal following the new regulation

Table B-3 Status of Land Permit on November 2017

Project Location and Map

34. The area will be directly impacted by the project will covered East Java Province and Bali. Three districts in East Java (Probolinggo, Situbondo and Banyuwangi) and three districts in Bali Province (Buleleng, Jembrana and Tabanan). These area will be use for this transmission project is shown in **Error! Reference source not found..** The project location map is shown in

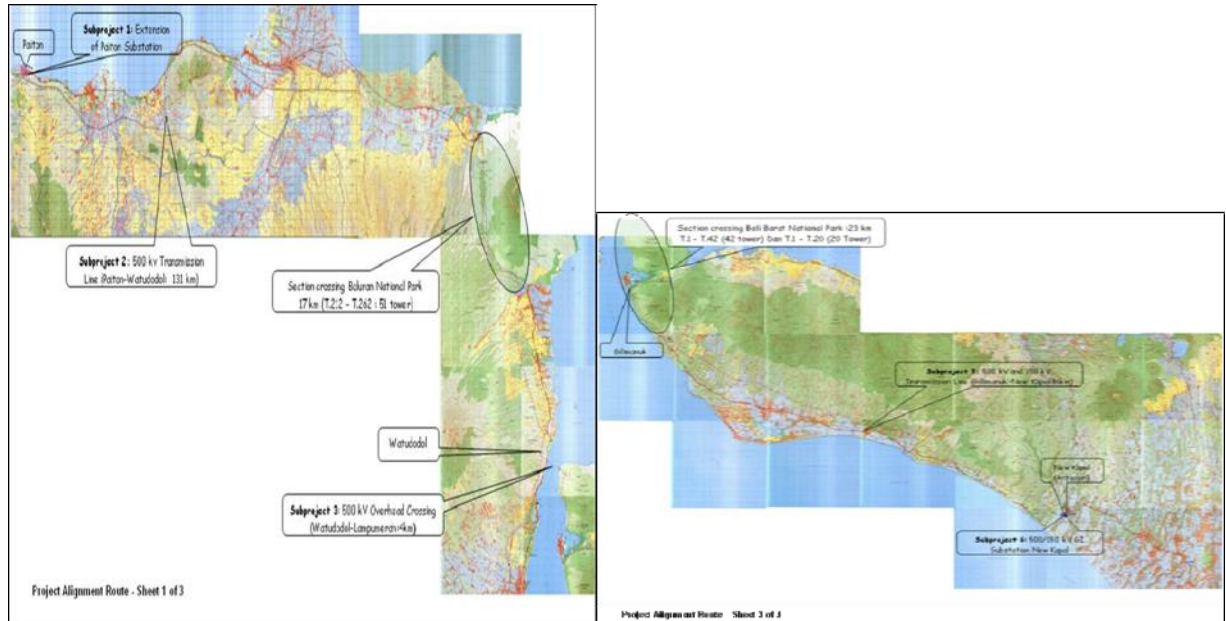


Figure B-1 Project Area

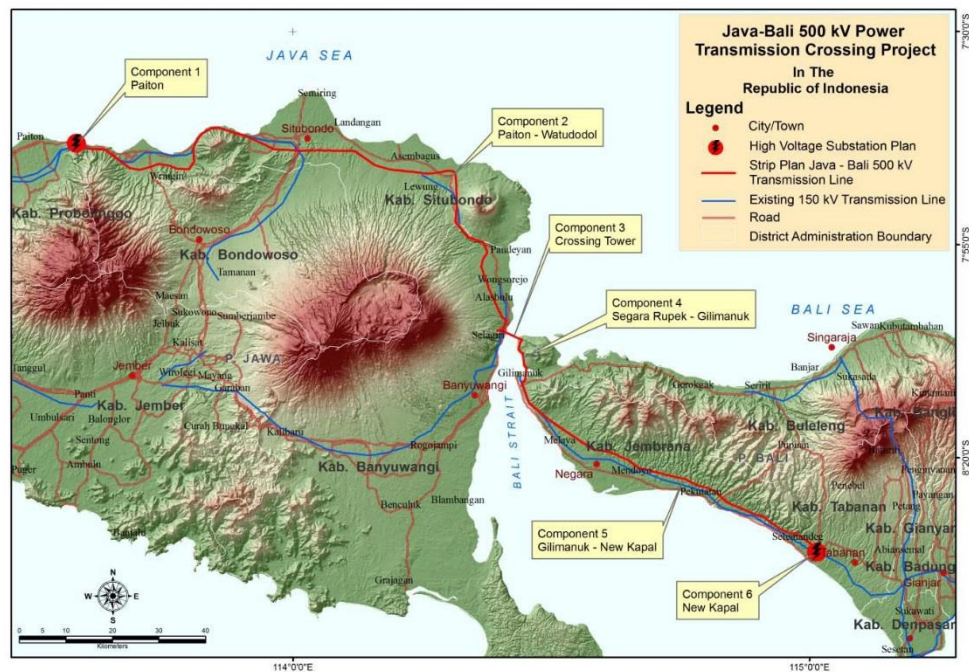


Figure B-2 Project Components Location

C. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

35. This Updates LARP is based on the final project design and tower schedule provided by PLN. The scope of the LARP updating covers 6 project components which are either funded by ADB and Co financiers and only cover the permanent impact such as for tower location and substation.
36. Inventory asset on the ROW area will be carried out after finished of payment the land acquisition for footing tower. Based on the assessment of impacts, the Project is categorized as 'Category A' for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the SPS (2009). It is intended to ensure that land acquisition and resettlement for all the components is conducted in a manner consistent with the laws and regulations of Indonesian Government and the ADB SPS (2009). The LARP has taken into account the findings of the preliminary IOL survey, data from census and SES, field visits, and meetings with stakeholders and affected people in the Project area.

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

37. Activities under the project will have positive social benefits and will contribute towards improving the operating efficiency of the Java-Bali power grid system. From a social perspective, making the existing transmission infrastructure more efficient will be appealing to the residents of Bali and East Java as well. Any electricity supplying project to Bali will benefit the local people in various ways: i) increased access to electricity and reduction in power interruption, ii) better economic opportunity, iii) better social services including education and health, iv) job opportunity in the Project, v) scope for improving quality of life, vi) exposure to awareness programs and hence updating knowledge. However, the project may also have some adverse social impacts involving land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, safety issues, reduced income during the construction as there might be impact on livelihood, and certain other social implications related to gender issues, occupational health and child labor etc.

B. MEASURES TO MINIMIZE RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

38. PLN attempts to take all possible steps to reduce land acquisition and minimize the likely adverse impacts on the local communities in the design and implementation of its power transmission interconnection components. Based on consultation with various stakeholders and the project engineering team, the following measures were and will be undertaken to minimize likely resettlement impacts:

- For TLs, considerable re-routing was undertaken following an initial field appraisal to minimize the impact in the national parks and to avoid congested areas, paddy, and plantation land to the extent possible,
- For the new sub-station at New Kapal, built-up areas were avoided and extension of Paiton sub-station were accommodated on area available within exiting substation,
- Where government owned or non-agricultural/uninhabited land was not available, suitable private land was sought to minimize number of APs,
- If a location required relocation of APs, it was avoided to the extent possible,
- For TL towers, houses and structures were avoided and unused land was selected as much as practicable,
- All efforts will be made to reduce negative impacts during detailed engineering design and throughout the project implementation process.
- To minimize impacts associated with the construction stage, following measures are considered.

- During the detail technical design, PLN and its EPC Contractor will reinvestigate the routes and make certain modification, if necessary, for optimal results.
- Suitable measures and optimum arrangements for the project construction are considered,
- I.e. construction would be carried out right after the harvest of crops and terminated before the next sowings. To achieve such target, apt workforces with working shifts would be
- Scheduled to shorten the temporarily affected period.
- The construction camps for workers in the construction period shall be located on the bare or public lands nearby headquarters of districts. The camps shall not be built in populated areas.
- In order to minimize the temporary impact by access roads during the construction period, canals, existing roads, paths are considered for the access roads.

C. RESETTLEMENT FIELD SURVEY

39. The resettlement and SES team along with the technical surveyor of PLN-Engineering conducted the fieldwork for LARP updating in Components with resettlement impacts was carried out in April – July 2015. The field activities included (i) preparation of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) of land and non-land assets, including structures, crops and trees; (ii) full census of affected households due to the acquisition of land for the towers, substation; (iii) consultations at the village level with APs, community members, and other concerned parties. In addition, the survey was also carried out in April 2017 to identify severely APs and vulnerable groups. The survey also considered the identification and inventory carried out by land acquisition preparatory team in East Java in 2016 - 2017. The calculation of impacts was based on best possible estimates as the alignment of the TL still needs to be marked on the ground.

D. CUT-OFF DATE

40. The Cut-off Date shall refer to the date of issuance of the permit is issued by the determination of the location of each governor. Currently Java Province has issued the project location determination as per table below. Bali province is expected by June 2018. The cut-off date also refers to the date of completion of the census and inventory of persons and assets affected by the project by land acquisition implementation team (LAIT). The LAIT will disclose the list of APs/AHs and affected assets for 14 working days to get confirmation from the APs/AHs. Person occupying the project area after cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Fix asset established after the date of completion of the asset inventory, will not be compensated.

41. To build or plan the trees after project location determination issuance is allowed. To sell the land to other parties after project location determination is prohibited. The selling of the land should only to NLA/Land Office. To build structure or plant trees/crops are after DMS by the land acquisition team is prohibited.

Province	District	Project Component	Cut-off date (project location determination date)	Doc Number
JAVA	Proboling	2-Jan	9-Jun-16	Decree no. 188/360 / KPTS / 013/2016
	Situbond	2	9-Jun-16	Decree no. 188/360 / KPTS / 013/2016
	Banyuwar	3-Feb	22-May-17	Decree no. 188/284/KPTS/0.13/2017
BALI	Buleleng	4-Mar	Jun-18	
	Tabanan	5	Jun-18	
	Jembrana	6-May	Jun-18	

E. TYPE OF IMPACTS

42. The proposed high voltage 500kV TLs and 500/150kV substation project will cause the following types of impacts:

- Permanent land acquisition for tower foundations and substation location.
- Loss of trees, crops and assets in permanently acquired land.
- Restriction in the use of land/houses/structures within the ROW.
- Lost trees, crops in temporarily required land for construction activities and within the ROW of more than 9 m height.

Impacts due to acquisition of land for the Towers

43. Tower erection will trigger permanent land acquisition (mainly agricultural) for about 483 tower footings (tension and suspension towers for Component 2 and Component 5). The area required for the tower footing is calculated based on the average footing size of 32m x 32m (1024 sqm) for the tension tower and 28m x 28m (784 sqm) for the suspension tower. Additionally, crops/trees, structures on the land would also need to be compensated. The project will also require temporary access roads to straining towers during line stringing. Such temporary land acquisition may affect crops which will be compensated as per the provisions of this LARP.

F. LAND USE RESTRICTION TRAVERSED BY THE TRANSMISSION LINES AND ROW

44. The construction of TL will not trigger permanent land acquisition, but just temporary loss of crops and trees due to the line stringing. Within the ROW crops and trees below the height of 3 m can be cultivated, structures and trees (coconut, commercial

wood forest trees, etc.) above 9 m high are not allowed. Some landholders will be required to remove or trim back trees which would interfere the lines.

Construction Work

45. During the construction phase construction activities will require temporary acquisition of land for labor camps, storage of material and equipment which may cause impacts on environment through vegetation clearance, compaction of land, and improper management of wastes. Problems such as disruption of traffic, threat to the safety of local inhabitants and workers may be faced during the construction phase of the project. Clearing of vegetation, site compaction and land acquisition can change land use patterns.

G. DETAILED IMPACTS BY COMPONENTS

Number of APs

46. Components 2, 3, 5, and 6, financed by the ADB, will impact a total of 487 HHs due to construction of tower footings and substation. Component 1 and 7 will not impact any household as the land for the proposed substation at Paiton is owned by PLN. The distribution of affected households by provinces is in Table G-1

Province	District	No. of HHs	Total No. of Persons	Remarks
East Java	Situbondo	200	738	Impacts due to the Component 2
	Banyuwangi	19		
	Sub-Tot	219		
Bali	Tabanan	64	806	Impacts due to the Components 5 and 6
	Jembrana	133		
	Sub-Tot	268		
	Tot	487	1544	

Table G-1 Distribution of affected HHs by provinces

47. DMS has been conducted for 473 HHs affected by component 2, 3, 5, and 6. Of the total 487 AHs, 219 AHs are in East Java and the remaining 268 HHs are in Bali province. Of the 487 AHs, 106 AHs would be severely affected by loss of more than 10% of their productive land holdings. The distribution of severely households by percentage of total land holding is shown in

48. Table G-2. A complete list of severely can be seen in Annex 8.

Component No.	< 10 %	10- 20 %	20-30%	> 30%	Total	Total >10%
Component 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component 2	158	47	14	0	219	61
Component 5	209	35	10	0	254	45
Component 6	2	0	0	12	12	12
Total	367	82	24	0	473	118

Source: IOL carried out by PLN in April – July 2015

Table G-2 Distribution of AHs by Percentage of Affected Permanent Land

49. Of the 473 HHs with permanent affected land in East Java and Bali Provinces, the 472 HHs are titleholders over their affected properties, notably productive and residential land. While the 1 HHs is a customary leader (pemangku adat) in Bali who have right to cultivate the affected land owned by customary village (Desa Adat or Desa Pakraman). In Bali, the customary land is also called as village land (tanah desa/Pakraman land). This land can be acquired in consultation and agreement with the customary village.

Permanent Loss of Land for Tower Foundations and New Kapal substation

50. Total area of land affected by permanent loss is estimated to be 484,295 sqm (48.43 ha) comprising 394,295 sqm (39.43 ha) for towers and 50,000 sqm (5.00 ha) for New Kapal substation. Of 39.43 ha land for towers, 30.10 ha land is privately owned land and 9.33 ha belong to forestry. Detailed information on loss of land for each component is as follows.

51. **Component 1:** No land required for extension of Paiton substation as the proposed extension work will be carried out on the open land adjacent to exiting Paiton substation. This 2 ha of open land is owned by PLN and will be used for the proposed extension work.

52. **Component 2:** A total of 235,486 sqm (23.55 ha) will be permanently acquired for the transmission towers consisting of 6.98 ha of forestry land and 16.57 ha of private land. Nearly 219 HHs will be affected for the TL towers under Component 2 located in Situbondo District of East Java Province. Most of the affected land is productive land. Out of 219 AHs, 61 AHs would be severely affected due to loss of more than 10% of their total productive land.

53. **Component 3:** A total of 10,000 m³ (1 ha) land to be permanently acquired for the main and anchor crossing towers foundation.

54. **Component 5:** A total of 158,809 sqm (15.88 ha) land will be permanently acquired for the transmission towers comprising 23,520 sqm (2.35 ha) of forestry land and 135,289 sqm (13.53 ha) of private land. Nearly 254 HHs will be affected for the TL towers in three districts: Tabanan, Jembrana and Buleleng, of Bali Province. Most of the affected land is productive. About 45HHs would be severely affected due to loss of more than 10% of their total productive land.

55. **Component 6:** For the proposed 500/150kV sub-station in Tabanan District, there is a slight shift of the location and additional land area required for the construction of the substation. As per the LARP 2013, the land to be acquired for the substation is 5.9 ha owned by 20 HHs and the current design indicated that an agricultural plot and non-productive land of 50,000 sqm (5.00 ha) would need to be acquired and will be affecting 17 HHs. Some parts of the land are irrigated and cultivated by rice while the other parts are non-productive lands. About 12 HHs would be severely affected due to loss of more than 10% of their total productive land.
56. In addition, the construction of transmission towers in Component 2 will cause impacts on 6.9 ha of forestry land owned by Perhutani and Baluran National Park in East Java. While for Component 5 is 2.4 ha.

Land Use Restriction in RoW

57. Survey in 2015 has not cover the update of ROW data, therefore this report still use the previous data regarding ROW impact of the LARP year 2013. Community-utilized plantations and forest land, paddy fields, and residential land traversed by the TLs will be affected by restricted use. A preliminary estimate shows that approximately 6,610,052 sqm area will be affected by restricted use. Of this, 1,614,786 sqm is forestry land. In project component 2, out of 4,198,069 sqm of affected land, the 3,304,169 sqm is private land, while 893,900 sqm is forestry land². In component 5, of 2,411,983 sqm, the 1,691,115 sqm is private land (34 m ROW for 75 km length) and the remaining of 720,686 sqm is forestry land (please see Table G-3). The affected land belongs to 713 HHs in which 488 HHs are from East Java province and 225 HHs are from Bali province. The impacts estimated are based on a detailed land use assessment along the route given a 34 m wide ROW for the TL.

Component	Land Acquisition for Substation (sqm)		Land Acquisition for Towers (sqm)			Land Use Restriction in ROW (sqm)			Total (sqm)
	Private	PLN	Private	Forest	Total	Private	Forest	Total	
Component 1	0	20,000	0			0		0	20,000
Component 2	0	0	165,710	69,776	235,486	3,146,700	1,306,724	4,453,424	4,688,910
Component 5	0	0	135,289	23,520	158,809	2,099,900	464,880	2,564,780	2,723,589
Component 6	44,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,000
Total	44,000	20,000	300,999	93,296	394,295	5,246,600	1,771,604	7,018,205	7,478,499

Table G-3 Status of land to be acquired by the project

Affected Structures for Towers Base and RoW

58. The IOL (Inventory of Losses) conducted in the range of April-July, 2015 and the result showed that that there was only one a small kiosk that has been displaced with the land acquisition process of component 3. There are no structures to be affected

² About 23 km length of TL passes through forest area. This will be compensated as per *forest regulation of Government of Indonesia* and therefore excluded from the scope of the resettlement plan. The amount of permanent affected land (for tower base) is deducted for estimation of area affected by restricted use.

by New Kapal Substation. However, based on LARP 2013, a total of 128 structures owned by 128 HHs including boundary walls, gates, etc. fall within the ROW and they would be affected by restriction on their height. The owners could still live at those buildings or homes and none of the structure would be demolished, partially or entirely and therefore, no relocation of any structure/household would be necessary. Some of these structures may however, be temporary affected during the stringing activities.

Component	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total
Component 1	0	0	0	0
Component 2	10	0	2	12
Component 5	34	24	58	116
Component 6	0	0	0	0
Total	44	24	60	128

Source: IOL carried out by the Consultant in May 2015 Note: Temporary - thatched/wooden wall; Semi-Permanent - Mixed between thatched/wooden and concrete wall; Permanent - Whole is concrete wall.

Table G-4Type of Affected Structures within RoW

Impacts on Crops and Trees

59. Crops, trees and plants would be permanently affected due to the acquisition of land for tower footings. Further, all trees and plants growing over the height of 9 m within the ROW would be affected and would need to be cut. All affected trees/crops both for tower foundation and TL (trees and crops more than 9 m height and which may grow above 9 m height) will be compensated at replacement cost. Additionally, crops may also be damaged during stringing activities.
60. Based on preliminary estimates approximately 175,604 sqm of crop area will be cleared due to construction of tower footings, TL and New Kapal substation. Of these affected crop area 16,737 sqm belong to Bali province while 68,867 sqm crop area belong to East Java. The Crop area affected by Antosari Substation is 4, 4 ha. The affected crops are dominated by paddy fields.
61. Table G-5 shows the details of affected trees.

Component	East Java	Bali	Total (m2)
Component 1	0	0	0
Component 2	68,867	0	68,867
Component 3	0	16,737	16,737
Component 4	0	90,000	90,000
Total	68,867	106,737	175,604

Source: IOL carried out by PLN in April – July 2015

Table G-5 Affected Crops Area (sqm)

62. In addition to loss of crops, trees and plants will be affected due to the tower footings. It is estimated that approximately 5,107 numbers of trees and plants of small, medium and large sizes will be cut due to installation of towers. Estimated number of trees and plants of small (< 9 m height), medium and large trees by Components is shown in Table G-6. Affected trees include commercial wood trees and fruit bearing trees consisting of coconut, mango, banana plantation, chocolate, teak, bamboo plantation, wood trees etc. Most of these trees are located individually or in clusters, mostly on field boundaries and plantation areas.

Component	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Component 1	0	0	0	0
Component 2	1,510	781	551	2,842
Component 5	375	1,397	493	2,265
Component 6	0	0	0	0
Total	1,885	2,178	10,440	5,107

Source: IOL carried out by PLN in April – August 2015

Note: Small Size Tree/Plant are those with < 3 m height),

Medium size trees are those now fully grown and large trees

fully grown which can be used for good quality timber.

Table G-6 Affected Trees and Plant

Temporarily Affected Land

63. Some private assets (land, structures, crops, etc.) may be affected temporarily during the stringing operations and other construction activities particularly for access roads and establishment of construction facilities such as borrow area, workers camps etc. such impacts will be identified during the detailed engineering and LARP will be updated and compensation shall be paid as per project policy.

Loss of Income Business and Employment

64. Preliminary IOL conducted in 2010 indicates that no APs will lose their business/employment income due to the project. Survey carried out in 2015 for the LARP updating identified that the project will not cause the loss of business/employment income of the APs.

Impact on State Land and Public Infrastructure

65. In addition to the affected forestry land that PLN shall compensate in accordance with the forestry policy, the TL will cross-over several public infrastructure facilities such as: national highways, railway tracks, rivers and irrigation canals, etc. (Table F 7). Advance notice will be required for crossing over minor infrastructure i.e. smaller rural access roads or watercourses. For crossing major infrastructure, PLN will continue consultation, obtain formal permission from each concerned agency and provincial government agencies, and provide advance notice of commencement of

works. PLN will not be required to pay a fee or compensation for it. Official clearances will be required for this purpose from the concerned state and provincial agencies.

Infrastructure	Component 2	Component 5	Component 6
River/Irrigation Channel	0	3	0
Road	0	27	0
Transmission Line	0	0	0
Railway Track	0	0	0
School boundary wall	0	1	0

Source: IOL carried out by PLN in April 2015

Table G-7 Affected Public Infrastructure

Vulnerable Groups

66. Based on the SES, of the total 487 HHs there are a total of 68 HHs identified as a vulnerable group. Of these, 26 HHs is under the national poverty line, which is Rp. 312.328 per capita per month (BPS, 2016). Another 11 HHs are women headed households without support of any other earning members, and 32 are elderly HHs. These vulnerable households would be entitled to participate in the livelihood restoration program. Distribution of vulnerable groups by provinces is outlined in Table G-8.

Province	HH below Poverty Line		Women Headed HH		Elderly headed HH		Total
East Java	12	46,2 %	5	45,5 %	13	41%	30
Bali	14	53,8 %	6	54,5 %	19	59%	36
Total	26	100%	11	100%	32	100%	66
%	36.4		15.16		48.48		

Table G-8 Vulnerable Groups

Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous People (IP)

67. Javanese in the East Java section of the project and Balinese on the Bali Component of the project form the dominant groups affected by the project. National Map on Remote Indigenous Communities issued by the Ministry of Social, 2004 identified that some IP groups such as Osing Community in Banyuwangi District, Tengger Community (Bromo) in Probolinggo District of East Java and Trunyan and Songan Communities in Bangli District – Bali Province are located away from the project areas and they will not be affected in any way due to the project. Muslims form the majority in Java Island, while Hindus are predominant group in Bali Island. So the Project will consider their traditions with respect and accordingly design a strategy to formulate a suitable awareness program.

68. The project will not cause any adverse impacts on any ethnic minority. Affected households belong to the major ethnic groups like Javanese, Madura in East Java and Balinese in Bali. None of these groups would be affected differentially and none have attachment to ancestral land, although they do have unique religious and cultural practices, particularly the Balinese. None of the project affected households satisfy the criteria for applicability of ADB's policy on IPs.

Summary of Impacts

69. Table G-9 gives the summary of land acquisition and other social impacts of the Project.

Loss Category	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
Component 1: Extension of substation at Paiton			
Number of Households	Nos.	0	
No of Affected People	Nos.	0	No land acquisition.
Loss of Land (Permanent)	sqm	0	Extension of substation will be accommodated in
No. of Affected Structures (Building etc.)	Nos.	0	existing land owned by PLN
No. of Severely Affected Households (>10% affected land)	Nos.	0	
No. of Houses to be Resettled	sqm	0	
Loss of Trees and Crops	sqm	0	
Loss Category	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
Component 2: Paiton - Watudodol 500 kV Overhead Transmission Line			
Total Number of Households Towers	Nos.	219	
ROW		488	
No. of Affected People	Nos.	2,828	
Loss of Land (Permanent) Private land : 165,700 Forestry : 69,800	sqm	69,800	
No. of Affected Structures (Building etc.)	Nos.	12	Structures under the Transmission line ROW
No. of Severely Affected Households (>10% of land getting affected)	Nos.	61	
No. of Vulnerable Households: Poor, Women Headed Households and elderly	Nos.	31	
No. of Houses to be Resettled	Nos.	0	No Resettlement
Loss of Trees and Plants	Nos.	2,842	
Loss of Crops	sqm	68,867	
Restricted Use (Traversed by Transmission Lines)			
Private land:		3,146,700	
Forestry land :	sqm	4,453,424	Land by RoW Use

Loss Category	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
Component 1: Extension of substation at Paiton			
Number of Households	Nos.	0	No land acquisition. Extension of substation will be accommodated in existing land owned by PLN
No of Affected People	Nos.	0	
Loss of Land (Permanent)	m2	0	
No. of Affected Structures (Building etc.)	Nos.	0	
No. of Severely Affected Households (>10% affected land)	Nos.	0	
No. of Houses to be Resettled	m2	0	
Loss of Trees and Crops	m2	0	
Component 2: Paiton - Watudodol 500 kV Overhead Transmission Line			
Loss Category	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
Total Number of Households Towers : 219 AHs ROW: 488 Ahs	Nos.	707	
No. of Affected People	Nos.	2,828	
Loss of Land (Permanent) Private land: 165,700 Forestry: 69,800	m2	235,486	
No. of Affected Structures (Building etc.)	Nos.	12	Structures under the Transmission line ROW
No. of Severely Affected Households (>10% of land getting	Nos.	61	
No. of Vulnerable Households: Poor, Women Headed Households and elderly	Nos.	31	
No. of Houses to be Resettled	Nos.	0	No Resettlement
Loss of Trees and Plants	Nos.	2,842	
Loss of Crops	m2	68,867	
Restricted Use (Traversed by Transmission Lines) Private land: 3,146,700 Forestry land: 1,306,724	m2	4,453,424	Land by RoW Use
Component 3: Watudodol-Segara Rupek 500 kV Tansmission Line			
Total number of Affected Households	Nos	1	
Total number of Affected Persons	No	3	
Loss of Land (Permanent) Private Land	M2	10,000	
No of Affected Structure (Kiosk)	Nos	0	
No of Severely Affected Households (>10% affected land)	Nos	0	
No. of Vulnerable Households: Poor, Women Headed	Nos	0	
No. of Houses to be Resettled	Nos	0	No resettlement
Loss of Trees and Plants	Nos	0	
Loss of Crops	M2	0	
Component 5: Gilimanuk - New Kapal Overhead Transmission Line (500 kV cum 150 kV MVMC)			
Total Number of Households Towers : 254 AHs ROW: 225 Ahs	Nos.	479	
No. of Affected People	Nos.	1,577	
Loss of Land (Permanent) Private land: 135,289 Forestry land: 23,520	m2	158,809	
No. of Affected Structures (Building etc.)	Nos.	116	Structures under the Transmission line ROW
No. of Severely Affected Households (>10% affected land)	Nos.	45	
No. of Vulnerable Households: Poor, Women Headed	Nos.	36	
No. of Houses to be Resettled	Nos.	0	No Resettlement
Loss of Trees and Plants	Nos.	2,265	
Loss of Crops	m2	16,737	
Restricted Use (Traversed by Transmission Lines) Private land : 2,099,900 Forestry land: 464,880	m2	2,164,780	Land by RoW Use
Component 6: 500/150 kV Gl. Antosari			
Number of Households	Nos.	17	
No. of Affected People	Nos.	68	IOL has not been done for the new location
Loss of Land (Permanent)	m2	44,000	
No. of Affected Structures (Building etc.)	Nos.	0	
No. of Severely Affected Households (>10%affected land)	Nos.	NA	Based on brief IOL done for the new location

Source: IOL carried out by PLN in April – July 2015

Table G-9 Summary of Land Acquisition and Project Impacts

IV. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. METHODOLOGY USED FOR SOCIO- ECONOMIC SURVEY

70. This section is based on the updated data/information collected through the census of AHs, in the interval between April-July, 2015. The survey team also carried out in-depth interviews with many leaders and representatives of the affected regencies on their socioeconomic conditions and obtained additional detailed information on their opinion with regard to relocation and income restoration in 2016 - 2017. In addition, the team also collected some socio-economic data from Statistical books of affected districts in East Java and Bali Provinces.

B. PROJECT AREAS

71. The TL will pass through three districts in East Java and two districts of Bali provinces. Project affected area, population and number of electricity consumers in these provinces is given in Table B 1 Profile of Direct Project Influence Area below.

Regency	Total Land Area of Regency (km ²)	Population Density (nos./km ²)	Affected Sub-districts (nos.)	Total Population of affected sub-districts	Population below Poverty Line	Electricity consumers (HHs)
East Java						
Probolinggo	1,696	1,127,950	1	71,327	14,981	12,482
Situbondo	163,850	660,702	15	601,466	242,391	198,484
Banyuwangi	341,145	1,582,586	1	74,453	7,125	18,789
			Sub-total	747,246	264,497	229,755
Bali						
Buleleng	136,588	624,125	1	78,825	5,080	15,186
Jemberana	842	322,600	5	322,600	6,775	40,325
Tabanan	839	519,300	1	18,809	526	4,187
			Sub-total	420,234	12,381	59,698
		Total	24	1,167,480	276,878	82,453
		%			23.72	7.06

Source: BPS, 2015

Table B-1 Profile of Direct Project Influence Area

C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC

72. The survey for LARP updating was carried out to 473 HHs to be affected by tower development (31, 90% of the total AHs) comprising 254 HHs (17, 10%) in the province of Bali and 219 (14, 80%) in East Java Province.

Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Household in East Java Province

73. **Origin and Ethnicity.** There are 738 AHs. Most families live in nuclear type of family structure. Out of total 219 AHs, 19 HHs (9%) were identified as not originally from the area where they live now and the 178 HHs (81%) are originally from the area, while the remaining 22 HHs (10 %) did not disclose statue of their place of origin.
74. **Religion.** In East Java, majority of households are Muslim, followed by Christians, Hindu family and one did disclose the religion but responded having faith in universal God.
75. **Education and Occupation.** All children in schooling age among project affected families were attending school. Out of total respondents, more than 75 % heads of affected households were literate. However, majority (46%) have only basic education (completed elementary and secondary schools). It's only 14% completed high school and 6% finished college, while 10% did not provide response. In East Java, majority household heads (54%) have farming and livestock raising as main occupation and 4% unemployed. The rest (37%) are involved in other occupations and no answer.
76. **Income.** The average family income of HHs in East Java from all sources including wages and sales of agriculture product was Rp.16,450,205 with range of Rp.75,000 lowest to Rp. 1,000,000,000 highest. Out of total 219HHs, the 13 families have per capita monthly income less than national poverty line standard, i.e. Rp.312, 328 per capita per month. The figures for monthly household income of project affected households may be revealed as low as some households did not disclose their all sources of income.
77. There are total 8 women headed HHs (2%) in East Java of the total number of AHs. They are considered vulnerable group. The range of monthly income earned by the women headed households is from Rp.75,000. To Rp.1.000, 000,000. Their main source of income is farming/livestock (40%), diver/labourer, work (40%), and others (20%).

Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Households (AHs) in Bali Province

78. **Origin and Religion.** Out of total 254 surveyed HHs, 8 HHs (3%) consider themselves as not original inhabitants from the area where they live now, 175 HHs (69%) stated as original inhabitants while the remaining 71 HHs (28%) did not disclose statue of their place of origin. The majority of Balinese are Hindu.
79. **Education and Occupation.** Over 86 % of AHs head in Bali are literate. However, majority (35 %) of heads of affected households just completed basic education (elementary and secondary schools). It's only 15% completed high school and 6% finished college. In every household all schooling age children were attending school. Majority of AHs occupation in Bali are farming (35%), followed by business/trade/small shop (9%), employee (2%), labourer (2%), Fishermen (1%) and 2% unemployed. The rest (49%) are other occupations and no answer.

80. **Income.** The average household income in Bali province from all sources including sales of agriculture products and other sources was Rp.1,409,880 with range of Rp.100,000 lowest to Rp 10,000,000 highest. Average per capita monthly income of 10 HHs is less than national poverty line standard, i.e. Rp.312, 328. However, the households below national poverty line reported to have sufficient food items required for their household members for a year.
81. The majority of HHs in Bali province was headed by males (more than 98 %) and only 5 HHs (2%) were headed by females. Most of women heading are farmers and employees as the main source of income, while the range of monthly income is from Rp.300,000 (farmer) – Rp.3,000,000
82. **Energy Sources.** In Eastern Java Province, the sources energy for lighting, cooking and electronic of all respondents are come from PLN. For Bali province, all of respondent use energy from PLN except one respondent (I Wayan Gajih) in Nusasari Village sub-district Melaya is use the kerosene for cooking and lighting. Hi is use kerosene because the condition of his economy cannot use energy from PLN.
83. **Perception and Response to the Project.** Base on interview with respondent at East Java and Bali, the response and perception of communities to the transmission Line SUTET 500 kV Java – Bali Crossing as shown on Table C 1and Table C 2 below.

GENDER	Perception of Communities about Transmission Line Development			PROVINCE		Total
				EAST JAVA	BALI	
MALE	Perception of Communities about Transmission Line Development	UNDERSTAND	Count	93	56	149
			% of Total	22,9%	13,8%	36,7%
		Not-understand	Count	40	122	162
			% of Total	9,9%	30,0%	39,9%
		Not responded	Count	27	68	95
			% of Total	6,7%	16,7%	23,4%
Total			Count	160	246	406
			% of Total	39,4%	60,6%	100,0%
FEMALE	Perception of Communities about Transmission Line Development	UNDERSTAND	Count	39	6	45
			% of Total	41,5%	6,4%	47,9%
		Not-understand	Count	25	13	38
			% of Total	26,6%	13,8%	40,4%
		Not responded	Count	5	6	11
			% of Total	5,3%	6,4%	11,7%
Total			Count	69	25	94
			% of Total	73,4%	26,6%	100,0%
Total	Perception of Communities about Transmission Line Development	UNDERSTAND	Count	132	62	194
			% of Total	26,4%	12,4%	38,8%
		Not-understand	Count	65	135	200
			% of Total	13,0%	27,0%	40,0%
		Not responded	Count	32	74	106
			% of Total	6,4%	14,8%	21,2%
Total			Count	229	271	500
			% of Total	45,8%	54,2%	100,0%

Source: primary data April-July 2015

Table C-1 Perception of Communities about Transmission Line Development

GENDER	Response of Communities to Transmission Line Development			PROVINCE		Total
				EAST JAVA	BALI	
MALE	Response of Communities to Transmission Line Development	Agree	Count	129	145	274
			% of Total	31,8%	35,7%	67,5%
		Not-agree	Count	4	24	28
			% of Total	1,0%	5,9%	6,9%
		Not Responded	Count	27	77	104
			% of Total	6,7%	19,0%	25,6%
Total			Count	160	246	406
			% of Total	39,4%	60,6%	100,0%
FEMALE	Response of Communities to Transmission Line Development	Agree	Count	64	17	81
			% of Total	68,1%	8,1%	86,2%
		Not-agree	Count	0	1	1
			% of Total	0,0%	1,1%	1,1%
		Not responded	Count	5	7	12
			% of Total	5,3%	7,4%	12,8%
Total			Count	69	25	94
			% of Total	73,4%	26,6%	100,0%
Total	Response of Communities to Transmission Line Development	Agree	Count	193	162	355
			% of Total	38,6%	32,4%	71,0%
		Not-agree	Count	4	25	29
			% of Total	0,8%	5,0%	5,8%
		Not responded	Count	32	84	116
			% of Total	6,4%	16,8%	23,2%
Total			Count	229	271	500
			% of Total	45,8%	54,2%	100,0%

Source: primary data April-July 2015

Table C-2 Response of Communities to Transmission Line Development

84. From the survey data above, 40% of the public do not understand the importance of JBC project and relevant impacts on communities. The results of the survey on the perception of affected households about the JBC project implementation is the basis for developing materials and methods in public outreach and consultation. In this framework, specific consultations for project location determination have been conducted by the land acquisition preparatory team, with PLN support, in Situbondo, Probolinggo and Banyuwangi. Following the consultation the APs agreed with the project development plan and land acquisition program and therefore, the Governor issued project location determination. The consultations to inform affected households on JBC project plan and implementation have also been conducted in Bali.
85. **Gender issues.** Explicit consideration of social aspects of development has been undertaken with issues such as people's participation, poverty reduction, and enhancing role of women in development as priorities. Apart from family responsibilities both in Bali and East Java Provinces, women play an active role in

the agricultural and forestry production processes, both on farm and in non-agricultural activities. Balinese women actively work in public sector such as construction workers, home industrial workers, farmers, and traders. Women may be disadvantaged by the Project activities by losing land or income from land. Besides, they may face exposure to / threats of sexually transmitted infection or HIV/AIDS as it is well established fact that because of development activities mobility of truck drivers and commercial sex workers increases intensifying chances of transmission and spread of these diseases.

86. Attention needs to be taken to support them to maintain their sources of livelihood and traditional production pattern. Particular attention shall be paid to the needs of women in general, and women-headed households in particular, in formulation of appropriate programs such as employment opportunities provided by the project to ensure that women will equally benefit from the project. Other social issues related to vulnerable groups, such as poor households, child labour, HIV/AIDS, human trafficking and resettlement effects will also be duly considered for this project preparation.
87. In particular both in Java and Bali dedicated consultations with women will be conducted. In Bali, the project will also take into consideration that women in Bali are responsible to prepare Adat ceremony in the particular day, therefore consultations will also consider these days so that women will be ensured participate in the consultation meetings.

V. PUBLIC CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

88. Participation provides the occasion and the process by which stakeholders influence and become co-responsible for the development of initiatives and decisions that affect them. Through participation, the needs and priorities of the local population are expressed and can be addressed in project and resettlement planning. The affected households and other stakeholders will continue to be consulted during LARP updating and implementation, following a two-way process-information dissemination and gathering of feedback and suggestions.

A. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

89. Stakeholders involved in JBC Project have been identified by PLN as per table below

Table A-1 Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholder	Potential Interest in Project	Effect of Project on Interest	Degree of influence	Engagement Date		
				Consultation	Information Disclosure	Other Communication or Participation
Project affected people: East Java (3 districts: Probolinggo, Situbondo, Banyuwangi)	Land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, loss or reduced income, safety and health issues, labor issue, direct benefit from the project.	5	5	Yes	Yes	
				Not yet all participated	Not yet all participated	
Project affected people: Bali (2 districts: Jembrana, Tabanan)	Land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, loss or reduced income, safety and health issues, labor issue, social (religious) impact (heights of TL).	5	5	Yes	Yes	
				Not yet all participated	Not yet all participated	
Nearby residents	Temporarily affected by construction activities.	3	3	Some	Yes,	
				During AMDAL study	Through leaflet posted at village office	
Project affected people: East Java (3 districts: Probolinggo, Situbondo, Banyuwangi)	Land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, loss or reduced income, safety and health issues, labor issue, direct benefit from the project.	5	5	Yes	Yes	
				Not yet all participated	Not yet all participated	
Officials of 6 districts (kabupaten), sub-districts, and local villages	General coordination and information sharing (Construction will take place in these districts), grievance redress mechanism.	3	4	Yes	Yes	Involved in permit approval and discussion on project design, especially in Bali
				During RP preparation and AMDAL	Public disclosure of RP and AMDAL (limited)	
				No, for Buleleng District		
Staff of Baluran National Park and Bali Barat National Park	Environmental and image issues (TL will pass through special zone of these parks).	4	4	Yes	Yes	
				During preparation of RP, EIA,, AMDAL, and collaborative agreement for conservation forest permit		
Visitors of Baluran National Park and Bali Barat National Park	Environmental and image issues (TL will pass through special zone of these parks)	2	3	No	No	

Stakeholder	Potential Interest in Project	Effect of Project on Interest	Degree of influence	Engagement Date		
				Consultation	Information Disclosure	Other Communication or Participation
Staff of Perhutani Unit II, East Java (including Bali Area)	Safety and health issues, (TL will pass through and inside Perhutani area).	4	4	Yes,	Yes, only in AMDAL	
				during preparation of RP, EIA, and AMDAL		
Residents living around the project in Perhutani Unit II, East Java (including Bali Area)	Safety and health issues, (TL will pass through and inside Perhutani area).	2	3	Yes	Yes,	
				during AMDAL consultation	PIB for resettlement posted on village offices	
Staff and visitors of temples in Bali (Pura Payagan, Pura Segara Rupek)	Access for activities will be affected during construction	5	5	Yes for staff, yet No for visitors	No	For visitors using flyer/pamphlet
					for visitors	
Religious group: Persatuan Hindu Dharma Indonesia	Compliance issue (Approval for TL to pass nearby temples is given by this group).	5	5	Yes	No	
	Environmental and religious issues (TL is within 200-300 m and will be visible from these temples).			During preparation of RP, EIA, AMDAL, and approval of project design		
				No, before construction start		
Ministry of Environmental and Forestry	Compliance issue (Some permits issued by MoEFor)	4	5	Yes	No	
				For collaborative agreements of two national parks (conservation forest)		
Provincial National Land Agency (BPN)/Land Office in Bali and East Java	Implementing and preparation for land acquisition	5	5	Yes	No	
				For Land Acquisition Plan Document		
Ministry of Transportation	General coordination and compliance with government's regulations.	5	5	Yes	No	
				During preparation of RP, EIA, and AMDAL During permit process for Construction and Operation of Tower Crossing and Temporary Jetty		

Stakeholder	Potential Interest in Project	Effect of Project on Interest	Degree of influence	Engagement Date		
				Consultation	Information Disclosure	Other Communication or Participation
Provincial government handling for project location determination	Issue project location determination required for land acquisition	4	4	Yes	No	
				During RP preparation, approval of project design, EIA, AMDAL		
Provincial Government in 2 provinces, including relevant agencies (forestry agencies in East Java and Bali)	General coordination and compliance with local regulations.	3	4	Yes	No	
				During RP preparation, approval of project design, EIA, AMDAL		
PLN and Subsidiaries labor union	Employment issue due to the new system	3	4	Yes,	No	
				Meetings during project preparation		
Local and National NGOs	Land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, loss or reduced income, safety and health issues, labour issue, environmental issue, quality of consultation process, public access to information, ADB loan.	3	4	Yes.	Not yet	
				Still limited during RP and AMDAL preparation		
PLN's field offices	Project's general information, general coordination and information sharing issue, grievance redress mechanism	5	5	Yes.	Yes	
				All the process		
International Development Agencies	Project's general information, project's development	1	3	Not yet	No	
Media	Project's general information, project's development, potential negative impacts.	1	4	Yes,	No	
				Invited in the Bali government's meetings		

B. CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

Consultations for LARP Preparation

90. During the preparation of the project and the draft LARP, PLN supported by the consultant, paid great attention and efforts on public and stakeholder's consultation. The methods adopted for project information and public consultation included group and focus discussion, public meetings, key informant interviews and HH's SES. The consultation activities started from the Inception stage (March 2010) and continued till census and SES in the months of November 2010 – May 2011 and April – May 2015. Consultations and focus-group discussions were held with (i) local authorities of different levels provincial, district and sub-district, (ii) local community and groups of affected HHs; (iii) local non-government organizations such as Women's Association, Farmer's Association, etc.
91. Consultation sessions were also held with the representatives of the village administration and neighbours of the Affected Persons in order to understand community's response to the project, perceived benefits and impacts, local needs/options, project options and choices. This included participatory discussions and key informant interviews as part of the social assessment carried out for the Project. The scope of the key informant interview included: a) capacity of local governments on social safeguards implementation, and b) the possibility of pursuing livelihood restoration programs for APs and vulnerable groups.
92. Public meeting and socialization to the peoples of planning implementation of the Java – Bali Transmission project have been carried out simultaneously while the survey for the LARP updating. The socialization and public meeting on 17 Sub-district at East Java were held at: Banyuglugur, Besuki, Suboh, Mandingan, Situbondo, Panji, Arjasa, Banyuputih, Kapongan, Asembagus, Panarukan and Wonorejo, and in Bali at sub-district Melaya, West Selemandeg, Pakutatan, Negara and Jembrana.
93. Details of various public consultations carried out in the process of preparation of resettlement plan is summarized in Table B 1. The information gathered from the consultation process has been used for assessing project resettlement impacts and clarifying recommended measures to mitigate potential negative resettlement impacts on local population.

Table B-1 Summary of Public Consultations

Date	Venue / No. of Participants	Issues Discussed and Remarks
Oct.–Nov. 2010	Situbondo District / 49	General information of the Components, its route and features;
Oct.–Nov. 2010	Badung District / 03	List of project affected areas and the scale of possible land acquisition for the project TLs and sub-station;
Oct.–Nov. 2010	Buleleng district / 01	Objectives and Principles of LARP according to the requirements of Government of Indonesia and ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement;
Oct.–Nov. 2010	Jembrana district / 30	Livelihood restoration program;
Oct.–Nov. 2010	Tabanan district/ 32	Compensation and relocation modes (options for cash and/or in-kind compensation);
27-May-10	District, Bali (Buupaties) / 31	Ethnic, gender and vulnerable group issues; and
27-May-10	Banzar Village (Affected people) / 20	Mechanisms of APs participation, grievance redress, monitoring and evaluation.
10-Jan-12	Provincial Office of Land National Agency, East Java	Consultation on land acquisition under the new land acquisition law
10-Jan-12	Probolinggo District, Situbondo District, Banyuwangi District in East Java	Consultation on land acquisition under the new land acquisition law
12-Jan-12	Office of Baluran National Park in East Java and Bali Barat National Park in Bali.	Consultation with local governments and local leaders related to project potential impacts; safety, land acquisition/resettlement
14-Jan-12	Tabanan District	environmental and resettlement issues
16-Jan-12	Land Office-BPN RI in Tabanan District.	Consultation with APs and village office on project potential impact; land acquisition, land rate, etc.
28-Apr-15	Besuki Subdistrict in Situbondo District / 85	Practices on land acquisition in Tabanan District, land acquisition process
29-Apr-15	MelayaSubdistrict in Jembrana District / 28	Public consultation with Aps and village office on project potential impact; land acquisition, land rate, etc.
30-Apr-15	Mendoyo Subdistrict in Jembrana District / 30	Public consultation with Aps and village office on project potential impact; land acquisition, land rate, etc.
30-Apr-15	Jangkar Subdistrict in Situbondo District / 36	Public consultation with Aps and village office on project potential impact; land acquisition, land rate, etc.
4-May-15	Pekutatan Subdistrict in Jembrana District / 27	Public consultation with Aps and village office on project potential impact; land acquisition, land rate, etc.
5-May-15	Bungatan Subdistrict in Situbondo District / 45	Public consultation with Aps and village office on project potential impact; land acquisition, land rate, etc.
6-May-15	Kapongan Subdistrict in Situbondo District / 28	Public consultation with Aps and village office on project potential impact; land acquisition, land rate, etc.

94. **Finding of Consultations.** Major social issues with the proposed TL and sub-station were identified mainly in Bali. According to the local beliefs, no structure should be taller than a coconut tree as that indicates disrespect for God. In New Kapal expressed their reservation on the proposed 500 kV TL due to the perceived negative affect on their health. However, most of the respondents interviewed in Bali support the project due to the benefits will bring to them. Based on Public Consultation on April – July 2015 the most of the communities agreed with the transmission line project of Java – Bali crossing and the Head of local Government hopes the PLN continue conducting socialization about the project activities.

Community Consultation for LARP Updating

95. During the various consultation sessions at phase of LARP preparation and updating, most people both in East Java and Bali fully supported the project. They welcome the transmission line that will traverse their villages. Details of official record on consultations can be seen in the Annex 2. However, people in East Java hoped that PLN will maintain transparency in regard to land acquisition and payment of compensation for impacted land and other assets, if any. The villagers also hoped that the incoming power plant will be safer than that in Paiton in East Java as the investor will implement state of the art technology and the generator will be silent, so that there is no chance of noise pollution.

96. Project development plan of SUTET 500kV Java - Bali Crossing, has been recognized by PAPs of the 17 districts crossed by the TL through the census survey. Most of the affected residents in the area assert that they have all information of the project plans from the PT.PLN (partners) directly.

97. PAPs in principle approve and realize the benefits that can be derived from this project. Such as development of the region, increasing power reliability, reduce power outages, and improve the electricity supply in the neighbourhood so that electricity can be up to every citizen in need. However, the final approval and support to the project, will be given by PAPs when PT.PLN (Persero) will conduct consultation on the rights over the land affected by the transmission project and there should be consultation for compensation / indemnity residents affected by the project. The suggestions presented in consulting citizens, among others: i) need socialization and coordination with the village and also local residents, so that suggestions and complaints of citizens delivered to the authorities; ii) the project should be able to meet the electricity needs of citizens; iii) the implementation of the project needs to be accelerated and also pay attention to the economic conditions of society. Consultation process for project location determination has been successfully carried out for Situbondo, Probolinggo and Banyuwangi.

98. Most of the PAPs stated that they prefer to receive information about the project from PT PLN (Persero). It can also be delivered in a meeting with village community. Currently, the affected people (APs) well-informed about the 500 kV transmission project that will cross their villages. The Affected Peoples also quite understand the

impacts of this 500kV transmission project. In addition, people in the districts still need more socialization or a thorough explanation of the Paiton project 500kV high-voltage transmission - Watudodol - Antosari , and SUTT 150 kV Antosari - GI New Kapal. A summary of the key issues raised during focus group discussions is in Table B 2 Issues from Consultation with Stakeholders

Table B-2 Issues from Consultation with Stakeholders

Issues	Stakeholders' Suggestion	Proposed Action
Forestry Agency of Bali Province. The Agency complained that there were pegs set up in their area without coordination and permission from them.	It was decided to take the Forestry Agency of Bali Province in confidence and they were invited for discussion	PLN agreed to better coordinate with the Forestry Department.
Shepherd boys while playing might reach/climb transmission tower which will be built in pasture.	The people expect that the incoming transmission tower which will be built in pasture is secured by fence	PLN agreed to put in place Anti-climbing devices on the towers.
Land acquisition	The public expect that PLN maintains transparency in case of land acquisition and payment of compensation for affected land. PLN should pay land owner directly under knowledge of the concerned heads of the locality.	LARP provides for Transparent compensation payment procedures.
People blaming either village head or head of sub district in case of any crisis.	Concerned heads should be involved in coordination and information dissemination to public, to develop partnership between PLN and local government.	PLN will coordinate with local leaders and community Representatives.
Some misunderstanding with local people.	If the project team needs to enter the sites for any project related activities, it is expected that PLN and all of its counterparts to work in coordination with the local heads	PLN will ensure coordination with local authorities
	PLN Paiton will recruit more people of Situbondo and Banyuwangi Sub Districts as labor in construction of coal fired power plant and its high voltage transmission.	
	Provide community development program and around transmission areas, as CSR or as such. Provide continuous assistance for affected people to keep up supporting the community development program, to avoid temporal responsibility of PLN side.	

Issues	Stakeholders' Suggestion	Proposed Action
Acquiring fertile land, impact people around, won't exacerbate scenery and won't disturb sustainability of flora and fauna in Bali Barat National Park Region	People think that it is better to build 500kV transmission in the same route as the existing route of 150 kV TL. Other way is to do by using underground cable instead of overhead cable	Final decision on the tower design will be based on careful consideration of technical aspects. Proposed route would be decided to cause least impact on the national park. Wherever critical areas are encountered alternative measures will be suggested. Laying of underground cable for a long distance is not technically possible and comparatively its cost is very high.
Problem in uniformity of payment	If it takes compensation for land along the transmission, the compensation should be equal for plantation field and paddy field. If it is considered to paddy price, no wonder the compensation for it would be lower than the price of plantation products such as coconut, clove, durian, mangos teen, cacao, etc.	Resettlement policy in the LARP is consistent with the provisions of the ADB SPS (2009). The policy requires compensation for all assets at replacement cost based on the current market prices.
Compensation for lands within Right of Way (ROW) along the transmission should take a serious concern. It is due to the anxiety and fear of negative impacts; moreover the land within ROW is very cheap, even unwanted.	Compensation should be paid for lands around the ROW which is considered impacted by electricity induction.	The resettlement policy in the LARP provides for compensation for land acquired for the tower footings only. The compensation payment for Asset in the ROW (land, building tree crop will be based on Permen ESDM No.38 year 2013. As 15% of the price Independence appraisal
Compensation should be paid for lands around the ROW which is considered impacted by electricity induction.	Tower higher than coconut tree is not a problem as long as it is located away from religious site. In accordance with regional regulation, building should not be higher than coconut tree (approximately 15 m)	PLN has assured that there are no ill-effects due to induction. PLN will carry out public awareness program during the final survey.

Issues	Stakeholders' Suggestion	Proposed Action
To conduct further dissemination to affected areas, so that the impacted people can understand clearly the risks and the compensation they receive.	it should not use representative for impacted people,	PLN plans to conduct public consultations
	Besides providing proper compensation, it is required that the impacted people along the TL are also provided with assurance fee for health, death and any destruction on building, plants and pets that may be caused by the transmission (such as collapsing tower, broken cable, etc.). The assurance fee should be legalized in written and detail per item.	PLN will conduct public awareness program to inform people that there are no adverse impacts on health and safety of people and domestic animals due to the TL.
Staff of Bali Barat National Park suggested that TL should not pass through the national park area. They were anxious about any negative impact on the Park.	Even if it is possible technically, transmission cables shall not stretch overhead but planted underground, so that they won't exacerbate natural scenery and dangerous effects are eliminated.	The proposed route would be decided in such a manner that it has the least impact on the national park.

Issues	Stakeholders' Suggestion	Proposed Action
The participants felt that visitors of the Park will mostly complain if TL stretches over the park (it is moreover high voltage transmission). It will affect the national park directly and image of its management indirectly		The proposed route would be decided in such a manner that it has the least impact on the national park.
All the villagers are willing to participate if PLN and investor maintain coordination with the community and keep their word that the development of power plant will not adversely affect the community	a. To pay more attention to matters of safety, conduciveness, security and health of local community during operation of power plant.	Resettlement policy in the LARP is consistent with the provisions of the ADB SPS (2009). The policy requires compensation for all assets at replacement cost based on the current market prices. LARP provides for:
		a. Public consultation and participation;
	b. Conduct continuous information dissemination, particularly concerning its negative effect.	b. Public awareness program on people health safety issues;
	c. Valuation, grievance redress and compensation of affected land, plant, building, etc. These should be assessed based on market price.	c. Compensation for all affected assets at replacement cost based on market prices;
	d. For the construction local people should be deployed as labor.	d. Preference to local people for jobs in the project

Issues	Stakeholders' Suggestion	Proposed Action
Compensation for lands along the previous TL project has not been paid yet and complaints are not redressed.	This compensation has to be paid before any other transmission system gets constructed.	PLN promised to look into the issue and redress any outstanding claims and disputes.
1. Children with lesser IQ and vulnerable to diseases are due to existing TL that passes over community settlements.	a) To involve related stakeholders, so that positive and negative effects such as induction impact on health and so on, are known.	PLN will assure people that there will be no ill-effect on health and safety of the people. PLN plans to carry out Public awareness program in conjunction with consultations during the final survey.
2. Some TL Towers are so short in some regions that their cables touch plants (particularly the bamboo plantation).	b) Decide the upcoming TL and location for the towers in coordination with villagers along the TL.	
3. The participants wanted the pending complaints/problems to be resolved before coming up with planned transmission (SUTET).	c) Any decision regarding tolerance or resistance for upcoming SUTET project depends on villagers' conference.	
4. Conduct comprehensive information dissemination involving APs. There were following suggestions for the upcoming SUTET:	d) To explore the possibility of upcoming planned transmission and existing transmission (SUTT) in the same route.	
The villagers communicated that paddy crops have failed as lights from SUTT Transmission Project attracts insect and pests as a consequence rice production is declining.		There is no negative health effect along the TL.
1. They have some feeling that negative effects emerged from overhead transmission, but not yet complained firmly.		
2. Electricity is a basic need of people		Also see above on proposed actions by PLN to address these issues.

Issues	Stakeholders' Suggestion	Proposed Action
3. Seeking possibility that \upcoming TL is constructed to cross over or get through the mountains in order to avoid community settlement		
4. Information dissemination to community, so that the safety matter and health impact could be considered. PLN need to inform about the dangers that might emerge from sparks from transmission cable.		
People who have agriculture field, fish pond and house near The power plant site face the fear of losing livelihood. Even though provided compensation or land bought by government, people were not convinced.		Severely affected APs will be entitled to income rehabilitation assistance over and above compensation and other assistance they are entitled to for their lost assets.
People are worried about long- term negative impact on health, destruction of surrounding environment (surrounding plantation is wilted and dried off due to heat).		
Provision of job opportunity and social grant (CSR) to community.	It Is necessary to create more awareness for community of Sukadana Village and villages Surrounding it (there are 4 villages) regarding positive and negative effects of power Transmission on community surrounding power plant.	PLN agreed to take appropriate action.
	For land acquisition or redress, the investor should directly be connected with land owner.	
	During implementation of the Project priority should be accorded to local labor/manpower as per their ability/skill.	

99. People in Bali consider that current electric supply is sufficient for household purposes, but not for hotel and commercial needs. They think that it will be better to build 500kV TL in the same route as the existing route of 150kV TL in order to reduce the requirement of fertile land. Alternate way is to use underground cable instead of overhead cable, so that it does not impact people around, their surroundings and will not disturb flora and fauna in Bali Barat National Park as well. They recommend that:

- Compensation shall be equal for plantation field and paddy field.
- Determination of land rate should not only refer to NJOP (Price Based on Scat), but should refer to recent market price in the locality.
- It is essential that transaction for land acquisition is dealt by land owner and PLN only, not by broker.
- Compensation for lands within Right of Way (ROW) along the transmission line should be taken into consideration.
- Transmission line should not cross over temple as well as other religious sites in order to avoid electrical negative impact and to respect the faith of Hindu People of Bali.
- Besides providing proper compensation, it is required that the impacted people along the TL are also provided with and any destruction of building, plants and animals that may be caused by the transmission line.

100. All the villagers are willing to participate in the project activities if PLN maintain coordination with the community and take such care that the project will not adversely affect the villagers. The group strongly suggested:

- To pay more attention to matters of safety, security and health of local community during construction and operation of power plant.
- Conduct continuous information dissemination, particularly concerning its negative effect.
- Valuation, redress and compensation of affected land, plant, building, etc. should be assessed based on market price.
- For the construction local people should be given priority to get deployed as project labourers.

Consultations for Project Location determination at Land Acquisition Preparatory phase.

101. The consultation process will be carried out throughout the planning and implementation phase of the project, as shown in Table below. Follow up consultations shall be carried out during the census and during the land acquisition implementation by implementation committee/Land office.

102. Consultations for land acquisition preparation have been done in Java as well as in Bali. In Java, Government issued the Project location determination (Probolinggo and Situbondo on June 2016 and Banyuwangi on May 2017). Regarding the Bali side Consultation for project location determination have been conducted by December 2016, the issuing of Project location determination by the Government is in process

Purpose of Event	Form of Event	Implementing Agencies	Target Participants	Remarks
Phase of Land Acquisition Planning: LARP preparation and Updating				
Disclosure of LARP	Posting of leaflets/public information booklet (PIB) on village offices/Adat Villages and made available to the Aps Uploading on PLN website Copies made available at PLN project offices, and BPN's local offices.	PT PLN Project Office, Village Head (<i>Kepala Desa Dinas</i>)/Adat Village Head (<i>Ketua Desa Adat</i>)	All APs	Disclosed Draft PIB is attached (Annex 2)
Inform APs and beneficiaries of project progress, final design, land acquisition, and timing	Community meetings and focus group discussions	PT PLN Project Office, Land Agency, PIC, Village Head/ Adat Village Head	APs, stakeholders, beneficiaries	Meetings to be held with APs and with beneficiary population
Inform APs on DMS, finalize the identification of losses, project benefit, and grievance redress mechanism	Face to face meeting, community meetings	PT PLN Project Office, Land Agency supported by PIC and village head/Adat Village Head	APs,	
Phase of Land Acquisition Preparation				
Socialization and consultation on identification of land acquisition objects and entitled parties.	Community meeting	PLN Project office and Governor of east java and Bali	Aps	Meetings to be held with APs and with beneficiary population
Consultation on project plan, it's impacts, and project location to obtain agreement of entitled parties and affected peoples on project and location	Community meeting	PLN Project office and Governor of east java and Bali	Aps	Agreement of community will be impacted by the project
Announcement on the project location determination	Announcement of project location determination in sub district and village office	Governor of east java and Bali	Aps	Aps understand and response to the project location determination
Phase of Land Acquisition Implementation				
Consultation on DMS and confirmation on the DMS result	Announcement of DMS result	Land Agency and PLN project office	Aps	Respond to the result of DMS

Purpose of Event	Form of Event	Implementing Agencies	Target Participants	Remarks
Consultation/negotiation on compensation, income restoration, and payment mechanism	Community meetings, stakeholders meetings	PT PLN Project Office, Land Agency supported by PIC and village head/Adat Village Head	APs	Will ensure participation of women and vulnerable groups in the consultation meetings.
Disclosure of updated RP	Posted updated leaflets/public information booklet on village offices/Adat Villages and made available to the Aps Uploaded on PLN website Copies made available at PLN project offices, and BPN's local offices.	PT PLN Project Office, Land Agency, supported by PIC, Village Head (<i>Kepala Desa Dinas</i>)/Adat Village Head (<i>Ketua Desa Adat</i>)	All APs	
Further consultation on income restoration /livelihood restoration program	Community meetings/focus group discussion		Vulnerable groups and severely APs/AHs	
Monitoring and evaluation (during resettlement)	Household interviews, group discussion, site investigation	PT PLN Project Office, Land Agency, PIC, external monitor	All APs or random sample depending on number of APs	Monitoring of compensation payments and compensation in kind Monitoring of land evacuation Monitoring of rehabilitation measures
Monitoring and evaluation (six months after end of resettlement)	Household interviews, group discussion, site investigation	PT PLN Project Office, independent external monitor	All APs or random sample depending on number of APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of rehabilitation measures Monitoring of any grievances
Monitoring and evaluation (after the end of construction)	Household interviews, group discussion, site investigation	Independent external monitor	All APs or random sample depending on number of APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of results of the resettlement program Assessment of rehabilitation and satisfaction of APs

Table B-3 Public Participation Plan

103. Consultation will be conducted by taking into account the culture and institutional structure in the project area. In Bali, considering the strong culture and role of traditional institutional structures, consultation will be carried out not only through the government institutions, but also through the customary institutions especially at village level (*desa adat* or *desa pakraman*). The consultation will also be carried out not in the days of customary/traditional ceremonies and celebrations as all citizens will be busy with the celebration. The consultation will also take into consideration of participation of women, therefore consultation on the days when Balinese women cannot leave the house because they have to prepare a customary ceremony will be avoided.

Public Information Booklet

104. A draft updated public information booklet (PIB) has been prepared and will be distributed to the affected households at the Public Consultation (Annex 2). The following information will be provided in the PIB: (i) a brief background of the Project, specifically the civil works to be undertaken; (ii) potential social impacts; (iii) Key provisions of the compensation policy including income rehabilitation and assistance to vulnerable groups; (iv) basic principle of asset valuation and compensation; (v) resettlement schedule including timing of payments and the schedule of displacement; (vi) grievance redress mechanism; and (vii) contact persons at PLN and concerned local authorities. Upon finalization, PLN will translate the PIB in Indonesian for distribution to the APs during the final survey by Land Acquisition Implementation Team.

C. DISCLOSURE OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

105. Copies of the approved draft and updated LARPs in 2013 have been uploaded on the PLN and ADB websites. They have been made available at PLN Project and local government offices that are traversed by the project including provincial government and Land Agency. The final updated LARP will also be uploaded on the ADB and the PLN website. Additionally, summary of the LARP (including project potential impacts, census, asset inventory and valuation) and the key provisions of the compensation policy and resettlement entitlements in the form of Public Information Booklet will be translated in Indonesian and will be placed at the village office and made available to the APs.

D. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

106. In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of Project in particular on land acquisition related issues are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. All APs can send any questions to the implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration.
107. Consultation and participation of the APs should serve to minimize the occurrence of major grievances. However, to ensure that the AP have avenues for redressing their grievances, procedures have been established for the Project, in accordance with Act No. 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for the Development in the Public Interest and other related/followed regulations either at the national level or regional level.
108. Grievances related to any aspects of the Project will be handled through negotiation with aim to achieve consensus. The procedures to be followed in resolving complaints on the affected assets, the level of compensation offered by the government, and other aspects of the Projects are outlined below. All administrative channels, such as the office of the *Camat* and the office of the Regent, will be exhausted in the effort to resolve any complaint before elevated to a court of law for adjudication. No cost shall be borne to the APs in relation with the grievance redress mechanism.

Grievances Related to Location of Project Component

109. An AP/AH may raise any complaint to the District Head or Head of PLN UIP East Java and Bali.
110. The District Head establishes a team to assess the complaint. If the complaint is meritorious, the District Head will ask PLN General Manager/Head of Unit to find another location for that component of the project. However, if the complaint is not acceptable, the team will recommend the District to reaffirm the project location determination permit.
111. If the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the decision of the District Head, she/he may file the complaint to the Court for adjudication.
112. There were two complaints raised by a AH and a private company in Banyuwangi District, East Java for project determination received Land Acquisition Preparatory Team in 2016. These two parties objected their areas to be traversed by the project and requested PLN to reroute the transmission alignment. . These complaints have been settled by the preparatory team supported by PLN's team and no realignment of the transmission line should be undertaken. Following the agreement of the APs for project location and acceptance of complaint solution by the complainants, East Java Governor issued the project location determination for Banyuwangi. There was

no complaint raised by AH in Probolinggo and Situbondo. The project location determination has been issued for these two regencies. Whereas the issuance of project location determination for Bali section is still pending due to the rejection of project location by the Buleleng Regent. PLN is still trying efforts to settle the issues.

Grievances Related to Inventory of Affected Assets

113. An aggrieved AP/AH may appeal the result of the DMS on affected land and other assets found on the affected land (buildings, plants, other objects) to PLN Land Acquisition Committee (PLN LAC).
114. PLN LAC within fourteen (14) days will verify the results of the DMS on affected assets of the AH and will make necessary revisions/corrections, as needed.
115. If the grievance complaint concerns ownership/control of land and/or other assets found on the affected land, PLN LAC will seek a settlement with the contending parties through consultation.
116. If the consultation does not produce a settlement, PLN LAC will advise the APs to resolve the case through the Court.
117. PLN keeps the records of all complaints and disputes handled.

Grievance Related to Compensation

118. An aggrieved AP/AH may bring the grievance/complaint in regards compensation rates directly to PLN LAC or through the Customary or Village leader who will submit it to PLN LAC either in writing or relay it verbally. PLN LAC together with the locally recognized informal leader or Village leader will attempt to seek consensus to achieve an acceptable settlement with the aggrieved AP/AH, specifically.
119. An AP/AH who is not satisfied with the amount of compensation initially offered by the PLN LAC has within 90 days to come into agreement with PLN LAC on the level of compensation for affected assets, including income loss for adversely affected business or employment.
 - If negotiation on compensation with PLN LAC fails, the PLN LAC shall suggest the Board of Directors or any official one level below the Board of Directors or the General Manager/Head of Unit to relocate the development plan to another location of the PLN LAC shall request the Board of Directors or any official one level below the Board of Directors or the General Manager/Head of Unit to agree with the amount of compensation demanded by the APs/AHs.
 - If the aggrieved AP/AH is not satisfied with the decision of PLN Board Directors on compensation rate and/or compensation amount then PLN LAC could take the complaint case to the District Court. The District Court shall determine the complaint case within fourteen (14) working days after the case submitted. If the complaint case cannot resolve at the Court level, then PLN LAC could take the case to the Supreme Court.

- The Supreme Court should determine the case no later than thirty (30) working days after the appeal is received. The final decision of the Court/Supreme Court will be as the legal basis for the payment of compensation to the owner (AP/AH) of impacted (land and non-land) assets. If the AP/AH still refuses the decision of the Court/Supreme Court, then the PLN LAC will deposit the amounted money of land and other assets compensation in the Court.

Related to Other Aspects of the Project

120. An aggrieved AP/AH may bring any complaint either directly to PLN project office or contractor or to the locally recognized informal leader in the sub-village/community neighborhood level, or village leader in the village level who will bring the grievance to the Contractor or PLN Office, in the first instance to seek resolution. The PLN/contractor/community formal and informal leaders have fourteen (14) days to settle the complaints.

- If the grievance cannot be resolved, the AP/AH may convey the grievance to the community informal leader in the sub district level (if any) or directly bring to the head of sub district (*Camat*) to get resolution. At this level, the *Camat* has fourteen (14) days to settle the complaint.
- If the grievance cannot be resolved, the AP/AH may convey the grievance to the district office for resolution. The district office has fourteen (14) days to settle the complaint.
- If the aggrieved AP/AH is not satisfied with the action taken on the complaint, she/he may file the complaint to the Court for final adjudication.

121. Related with all complaints/disputes that may be raised by AP/AH, the PLN LAC shall be responsible for recording and storing records on all complaints delivered and handled. PLN Project staff will make maximize efforts and work closely with village chiefs and/or locally recognized informal leaders such as religious leaders or neighborhood community leaders, whenever possible, to resolve all complaints at the local level to prevent the appeal to a higher level.

122. Generally, an aggrieved AP/AH may bring his/her grievance/complaint either verbally or in written directly to PLN LAC or Land Agency through the village chiefs and/or informal community leaders chief who will submit it to the PLN LAC or Land Agency. Where the complaints are received verbally, it will be written down for documentation purposes. PLN LAC together with the village chiefs or other recognized informal community leaders will attempt to seek consensus to achieve an acceptable settlement with the aggrieved AP/AH.

123. PLN project staff will maintain full record of all complaints received, date and place, and actions taken. Complaints received verbally will be written down. Figure D-1 shows the proposed grievance redress mechanism.

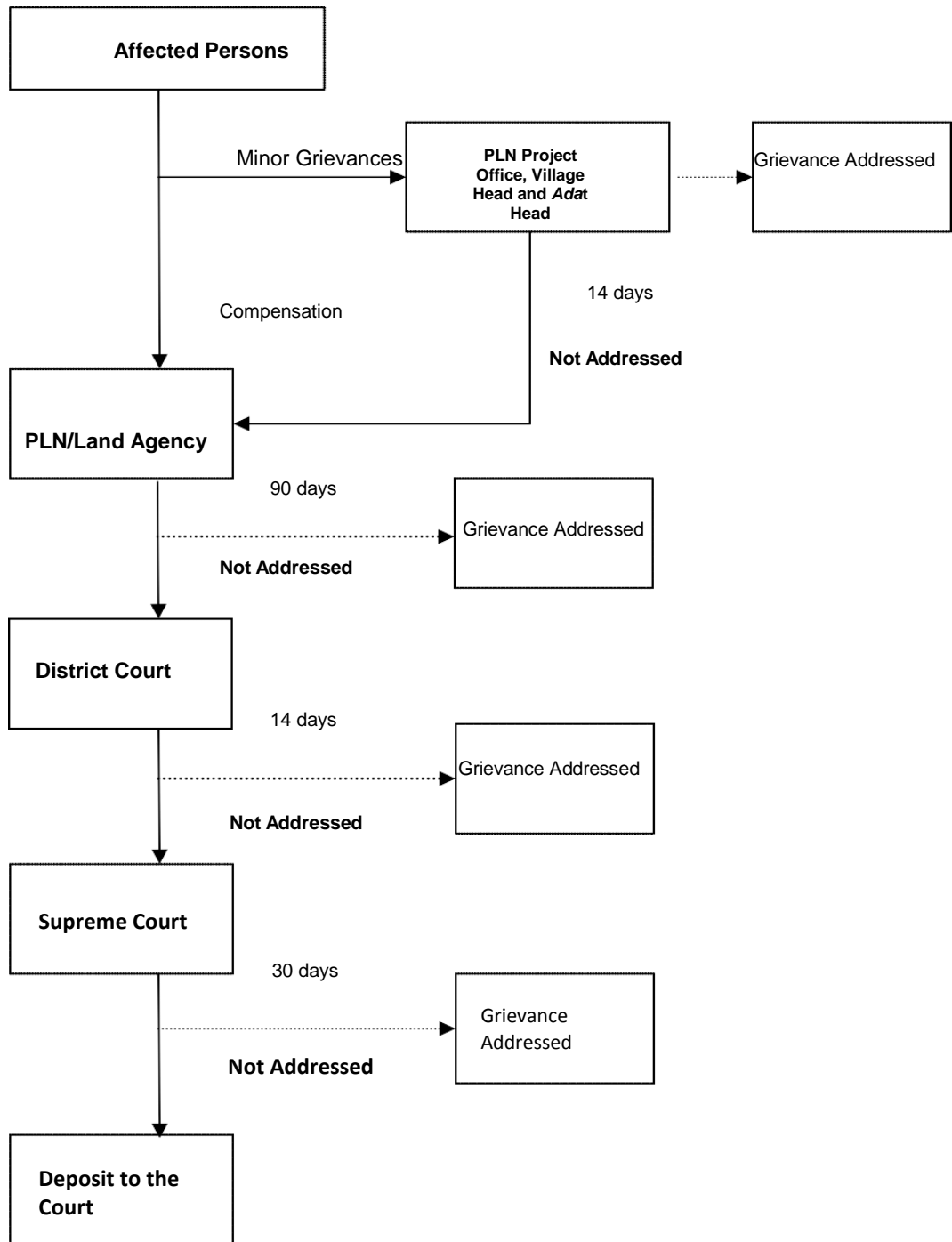


Figure D-1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

124. For handling the grievances of APs in Bali, attention will be paid to several crucial items. Bali has a dual governance structure, namely government structure and traditional/customary structure. Traditional/customary leaders (pemangku adat) plays significant role in the normal day-to-day life of the Balinese particularly concerning adat affairs. Traditional governance structure also exist from village to provincial level (Desa Adat or Desa Pakraman at village level, Desa Adat Madya at sub district level, and Desa Adat Agung at district level). As the traditional/customary structure in Bali has significant role for the Balinese, the grievance redress mechanism in Bali will take into consideration the traditional structure existence. Therefore, it is necessary that all complaints are also directed to respective Desa Adat Head (Kepala Desa Adat) at village level, in addition to Desa Dinas Head (Kepala Desa Dinas). At the local level, both the kepala desa adat and kepala desa dinas will coordinate among themselves to address the complaints together with project staff of the PLN. When the complaints are elevated at sub district level, Majelis Desa Adat Madya at sub district level would also be member of team addressing the complaints at that level. Taking into account the fact, the grievance redress mechanism provides for important role to be played by Kepala Adat in Bali.
125. Balinese people have strong customary bond with their living place. What makes them bound are customary values associated with shrine, cemetery activities, social connections and social activities. All of those values have been determined in customary statute (awig-awig) prevailing within each customary village. A customary village can consist of several administrative villages. Every person / household moving out from their customary village, either by their own willingness or involuntary displacement, has to find a new customary village to live in. Balinese people are able to run customary values in their life if only they have become member of a customary community and fulfill the obligations determined in the awig-awig.
126. Balinese people are able to move in to another customary community in another customary village with requisite of paying “penanjung batu”. It is a fee (in form of kepeng money which can be converted into IDR rate) in amount equal to total value of customary village’s assets divided by the number of member of the customary village. The amount of the customary village’s assets is relative. It can be estimated into IDR rate if the customary village has customary rural micro loan institution (LPD), land, shire structure, village hall, facilities, infrastructures, etc. The customary village located in tourism area may have assets worth billions IDR, such as customary village of Sanur, Legian, Kuta, Jimbaran, Ubud, Mengwi, Denpasar Kota, etc. The customary village located more to the rural area, like from Tabanan heading to Gilimanuk, mostly doesn’t have asset with high rate, so the fee for becoming the customary village member does not cost much. However, the physical and psychological difficulties to the new customary member are certainly priceless. Thus, the case of Balinese people’s shifting to another customary village is not common.
127. The acquisition of land from Balinese APs is not likely to pose any problem if the replacement land is in the area of the same customary village (wewidangan) or the APs is not losing all their land and thus not getting completely displaced from the

project area. As the APs don't have to move in to another customary village, the acquisition of land

VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

128. This chapter discusses the national, provincial, Project level resettlement policies and legal issues involved in land acquisition and compensation. The chapter describes the principles and approach to be followed in minimizing and mitigating negative social and economic impacts by the Project.

A. POLICY AND REGULATORY BACKGROUND OF GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

129. The principal laws and acts of Government of Indonesia in regard to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement include the following; i) Law on Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest; ii) Indonesian National Electric Act; iii) The current Presidential Decree (Keppres) of Indonesia in case the Government Regulation for the Land Acquisition Law has not been issued; iv) Other relevant national and local laws and regulations

130. The Indonesian National Electric Act Number 30, Year 2009 states that Indonesian government is responsible for providing safe, reliable, efficient and environment friendly power supply. To provide such power supply, Indonesian government establishes the Act and the regulations in which the installation and maintenance of electric power plant, transmission, distribution, receiving facilities in building are required to follow the existing regulations, standards and codes especially design, technology, and health, safety and environmental requirements.

131. Regulations that became the main basis for land acquisition and compensation are as follows:

- Law No.2 Year 2012 on Land Procurement for Development for Public Interest
- Presidential Regulation No. 71 Year 2012 on the Implementation of Land Procurement for development in the public interest and its amendments
- Please identify other presidential regulations related to land acquisition (implementing land acquisition regulations)
- Law No. 30 Year 2009 on Electricity.
- The Board of Directors Decree No. 0344 of 2016 on Land Acquisition in the PT. PLN (Persero)
- The Board of Directors Decree No. 0104 2015 on guidelines for Procedures for procurement electricity Land for Infrastructure Development
- Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 38 Year 2013 concerning Compensation for the land, buildings and plant that are free under high voltage and extra high voltage.

132. The Act No. 2/2012 regulates that land acquisition is undertaken through a planning by involving all concerned stakeholders and taking into account the interests of development and community. In addition, land acquisition is conducted

by providing fair and adequate compensation. The Act also recognizes that i). residents controlling and utilizing land are entitled to compensation; ii) valuation for all losses (lost land and non-land assets, other losses that can be valued) by appraiser plot by plot; iii) requirement of project location permit that should refer to the spatial planning prior to land acquisition; iv) land acquisition implementation by Land Agency (National Land Agency/BPN); and vii) monitoring of land acquisition and acquired land.

133. The 2012 act has been is in line with the ADB SPS (2009) and just a few gaps are identified and need to be redressed, including the principle of no depreciation for compensation of lost structures, clear provisions on livelihood restoration programs for severely affected persons and vulnerable groups to ensure that their living standard will not be worse off, assistance for relocation (transition allowance), and requirement for external monitoring.

134. Additional relevant regulations include:

- Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 41 Year 2009, on Sustainable Food Protection of Agricultural Land that regulates on requirement of replacement land for the acquired agricultural land for sustainable food
- Provincial Regional Government Decree of Bali, No-4 1996 Regional Spatial Planning of Bali Province
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number-41, Year-1999 on Forestry governing on compensation and land replacement for acquired forestry land;
- Law No. 11 Year 2011 on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights that protects people rights including rights to decent living.

B. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK POLICY

135. The aim of ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is to avoid or minimize the impacts on people, households, businesses and others affected by the acquisition of land and other assets, including livelihood and income. Where resettlement is not avoidable, the overall goal of the ADB policy is to help restore the living standards of the affected people to at least their pre- Project levels by compensating for lost assets at replacement costs and by providing, as necessary, various forms of support.

136. ADB SPS (2009) consolidates three existing safeguard policies: Involuntary Resettlement (IR), Indigenous Peoples (IP), and environment. The objectives of the IR policy are:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;
- To minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and,

- To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

137. Involuntary resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas – regardless of whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

138. The provisions of the 2012 land acquisition act are generally has been in line with the provisions of the ADB SPS (2009) with only minor gaps including requirement of SES (Table 5.1.7 2), principle of compensation for affected structures without depreciation, provision of livelihood restoration programs for severely affected persons, special attention to severely affected persons and vulnerable groups to ensure that they are not worse off due to the project, and assistance for relocation and (transition allowance) . The land acquisition and resettlement policy for the project will be generally guided by the provisions of the Land Acquisition Bill of 2012 with procedural amendments, where necessary, consistent with the objectives and requirements of the ADB SPS (2009).

Principles	Government Policies and Best Practices	ADB Policy	Project Policy
Eligible persons	Persons who own, control, use, and utilize land are entitled for compensation	The IR applies to (i) persons with formal land legal rights; (ii) persons who have no formal legal rights but who have claims to such lands recognized under national laws; (iii) persons who have neither legal rights nor Recognized claims to such land.	Gap ADB Policy will be applied
Compensation	Compensation will be provided based on valuation of independent appraiser for i) land; ii) trees/crops; iii) building; iv) other things at above and underground; v) Land use restriction; vi) other losses that can be valued such as job and income losses. Tax incentive will be provided for land acquisition. Building will be valued based on condition of building/structure	Compensation at replacement cost will be provided for loss of physical assets and economical losses as well as restriction of access to protected area and parks. No deduction of taxes and administrative cost. No depreciation for compensation of structure or deduction for salvaged material.	Gap Depreciation for acquired building and deduction for salvaged material will not apply
High risk of Impoverishment	Aims to improve the welfare and prosperity of community while ensuring the interest of entitled parties. No special attention for vulnerable group and severely affected	Aim to improve the living standards of the poor and otherwise vulnerable to at least national minimum standards	Severely APs are entitled for Livelihood restoration program. Special assistance will also be provided for vulnerable groups including household headed by women, elderly, poor household, and ethnic minority.
Relocation assistance	Resettlement is one of the compensation options, yet no clear provisions for the relocation assistance including transition and moving allowance	Provide assistance for physically or economically displaced persons including i) secure tenure to land and housing with comparable access to employment and production opportunities; ii). assist to integrate and share benefits with hosts, iii) restore social amenity; iv) provide moving and transitional support e.g. Land preparation, training, access to credit, civic infrastructure and community services if required.	Transition and moving Allowance will be provided for relocating AHs.
Monitoring	Land Agency will monitor land that have handed over to institutions in land need Government will monitor land acquisition process	Monitoring is required to assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on standards of living of APs, and whether the objectives of the LARP have been achieved. For projects with significant IR	External monitoring by independent monitoring agency will be mobilized to ensure that the objectives of project resettlement principles and policy are achieved and to verify internal monitoring results.

Principles	Government Policies and Best Practices	ADB Policy	Project Policy
Principles	Government Policies and Best Practices	ADB Policy impact, qualified and experienced external experts is required to be mobilize for verifying the monitoring information	Project Policy
Public disclosure	<p>During the planning of land Acquisition, provincial government and institution in land need will announce the location for development for the public interest.</p> <p>Land Agency (BPN) will disclose the list of eligible persons and their losses to communities</p>	The draft and final LARP are to be disclosed to APs and other stakeholders in accessible forms, languages and places in timely manner	<p>Summary of LARP in the form of leaflet will be distributed and posted to the strategic places at village level</p> <p>LARP and IMA report will be posted on ADB website</p>

Table B-1 Comparison of Government Law and Regulations with ADB and Project

C. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FOR THE PROJECT

139. Where possible, PLN will explore all opportunities to avoid land acquisition and displacement through engineering alternatives. Where impacts are unavoidable, PLN will ensure that all adverse impacts are mitigated and affected persons are able to improve, or at least restore their livelihood to pre-project level.
140. Compensation for all assets acquired by PLN will be provided at their replacement cost. Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair current market value at the time of compensation; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) transitional and restoration costs; and (iv) other applicable payments, if any. The compensation for affected structures will be paid without depreciation and deductions for salvaged material. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.
141. The policy covers all people affected by PLN TL projects, irrespective of their land tenure status. Persons or households without formal legal rights or recognizable claims to the acquired land are still entitled to be compensated for their loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings or other improvements on the land at full replacement cost, provided that they have occupied/used the land or structures in the affected land prior to the cut-off date. Where resettlement is necessary PLN will develop resettlement options that can include cash payments or equivalent, replacement land or other forms of assistance based on discussions with the affected families.

D. KEY PRINCIPLES FOR PROJECT

142. The key policy principles governing the land acquisition and resettlement activities in the project and, components to be financed by the ADB including associated facilities that are financed by the Government or other sources, are as follows:
- Screen early to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
 - PLN will carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in various stages of the project especially vulnerable and poor groups. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.
 - Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation, assistance at replacement value for land

when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation, assistance at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

- Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- Disclose both the draft and final Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) in a form and language understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.
- Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of Project's costs and benefits.
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.
- No physical or economic displacement will occur until compensation at replacement cost has been paid to all APs.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS AND ASSISTANCE

A. ELIGIBILITY

143. All affected persons losing land, buildings, plants and other objects related to the land will be compensated and rehabilitated in accordance to the type and amount of their losses (Land Acquisition Law No. 2/2012). Eligibility will be determined with regard to the cut-off date, which is taken to be the date of completing detailed measures survey for which land and/or assets affected by the projects are measured. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date for each project component, and any people who settle in the project area illegally after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and/or assistance under the project.
144. In addition, the extent of eligibility for compensation with regard to land is determined by legal rights to the land concerned. There are three types of APs: i) persons with legal rights to land lost in entirety or partially, ii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not currently possess a legal rights but have a claim that is recognizable under national laws, or, iii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not have any recognizable claim to that land. APs included under i) and ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land. APs included under iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they have to relocate.

B. ENTITLEMENTS

145. According to Act no. 2 of 2012 and Perpres (Presidential Decree) No. 71/2012 “Implementation of Land Acquisition for the Development of Public Interest” and its amendments, affected persons are entitled to compensation in the form of (i) cash, (ii) land for land, (iii) resettlement (substitution for houses), or (iv) other form of compensation which are agreed by both parties concerned. Valuation of land acquisition objects will be done by a certified professional appraiser / Independent appraiser agency. The valuation results will be used by Land Agency as the basis of negotiation with the affected persons to determine the final fair compensation value and ensuring that the agreed compensation is at least at replacement cost. Act no. 30/2009 on Electricity regulates that compensation will be provided for the land traversed by the TL that will resulting in decline in its value.

C. REPLACEMENT COST STUDY

146. Please explain on replacement cost study in reference to provisions in the Law 2/2012 and Guides from MAPPI’s standard (SPI 306).
147. The entitlements for different APs are summarized as follows:

- APs affected by permanent loss of land and assets due to the tower footings will be compensated at replacement cost, without any deduction for taxes and administrative cost based on Indonesian government's tax regulation.
- APs affected by permanent loss of trees/crops will be compensated at market rate taking into account of the value base on the Independent appraiser agency.
- APs affected by permanent loss of building/structure will be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.
- APs affected by impact on their agricultural, garden, residential/commercial land within the ROW will be entitled to an 'easement fee' equivalent to 15% of current land value for tower bases without any deduction of administrative cost and taxes based on the government's regulation.
- APs affected by permanent loss of commercial and fruit trees above the 3 m height, within the ROW will be entitled to compensation at market price;
- Loss of business income will be compensated in cash at replacement cost.
- Temporary acquisition of land and or other assets for access roads, storing of equipment and material, labour camps etc. will be compensated according the policy in this LARP and contractors will make good the assets before returning to the owners.
- Based on the analysis of the impact of the project, an entitlement matrix has been prepared as a guide to compensation payments (Table C-1). The matrix describes eligibility and payments according to the type of loss.

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements
I. Permanent Acquisition for the Tower Foundations and substation		
Agricultural Land	Legal owner or traditional title holders.	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost based on a valuation of independent appraiser and without deduction for taxes (base on tax regulation) and administrative costs, including cost for updating land ownership document based on government regulation.</p> <p>Remaining land that is no longer viable, the project, at the informed request of the household, will acquire the entire land at replacement cost.</p>
Permanent Acquisition of Residential Land for the TL Towers	Legal owner or traditional title holder.	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current land market value with similar type and category, and free from administrative costs and deduction for taxes including updating land ownership document based on government regulation.</p> <p>Remaining land that is no longer viable, the project, in consultation with the APs will acquire the entire land at replacement cost.</p>
Crops and trees	Owners of Crops and Trees, regardless of tenure status, including sharecroppers (penggarap) /adat land users.	<p>Perennial crops : cash compensation at replacement cost taking into account the productivity</p> <p>Cash compensation to the replacement value of the tree lost based on government regulation estimate, related to type, age and productive value</p> <p>The APs will be provided opportunity to harvest prior to the construction commencement with 30 days advanced notice.</p>
II. Restricted Use on Land Traversed by Transmission Lines (ROW)		
Private Residential and nonresidential land.	Land owners with legal title or traditional title (customary land)	Compensation in the amount of 15% current land value for tower bases without any deduction of administrative cost and taxes based on government tax regulation.
Crops and trees	Land owners with legal title or traditional title (customary land)	<p>Tree will be compensated. The value of compensation will be based on Government regulation. .</p> <p>No compensation for seasonal crop.</p> <p>Advance notice of at least 30 days (or based on agreement with APs) to harvest tree products.</p>
Structure/ building	Legal owner or occupant	Structure still can be used by AP however additional levels cannot be added. Compensation will be paid for this permanent restriction based on the government valuation.

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements
Income Loss	Losses of business or employment income for the business established more than 6 months	Permanent loss: cash compensation of two months' net business income loss. Temporary loss: cash compensation based on the duration of the stoppage, to a maximum of two months. Evidence of income level to be provided, but at least Government – decreed minimum wage to be paid
III. Public Facilities		
Community Facilities, Public infrastructures	Local communities/Government agencies	Rebuild the facilities at least as per pre project condition based on agreement by both parties.
IV. Temporary Loss of Land & Impacts on Non-Land Assets during Construction		
Temporary loss of Land	To be determined during final detailed measurement survey and during construction	APs whose land is taken temporarily due to civil work under the payment for land based on prevailing rental cost and agreed by Restoration of land will be done as pre- project condition.
Impacts on Non- Land Assets (crops, trees, houses, structures)	Owner regardless of tenure status including sharecroppers	<u>Trees/Crops:</u> Compensation will be provided at replacement cost (see I C) <u>Structure:</u> Compensation to the affected assets at full replacement cost based on actual market prices of materials and labor for dismantling, transfer, and rebuild based on government regulation. No deduction for depreciation, transaction cost or value of salvaged material. If remaining structure is no longer viable, entirely structure will be acquired with compensation at replacement cost. Restoration of the land to pre-project condition or better Advance notice of at least 30 days to harvest the crops or to fell the trees.
V. Special Attention to Severely Affected and Vulnerable Groups, including Women, IPs, and Poor People		
	APs that lose more than 10% of their total productive Land/assets. APs who are categorized vulnerable groups regardless of severely of impacts including elderly (more than 70 years) household heads , disabled household head, poor, landless, households headed by women	<u>Severely APs:</u> Aside of receiving compensation for lost assets, they are entitled for income restoration program agreed by the APs. <u>Vulnerable:</u> Aside of receiving compensation for lost assets, they are entitled for rehabilitation program agreed by the APs. Based on project needs, opportunities will be provided for project employment of APs having appropriate qualification and skills.

Table C-1Entitlement Matrix by Type of Loss

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. ENTITLED PAPS

148. In addition to compensation of loss of land and non-land assets, the Affected Persons (APs) will be entitled to other assistance. Severely affected APs with loss of more than 10% of their productive assets or total household income will be entitled to income rehabilitation assistance. The LARP therefore includes possible income and livelihood restoration activities that are based on the inventory during the social survey for initial planning. During the detailed measurement survey, PLN project unit will coordinate with PLN Regional Office responsible to implement the program. PLN will further review and develop appropriate income restoration programs in consultation with severely affected APs by evaluating their needs and priorities.
149. Income of severely affected entitled parties and vulnerable groups will be enhanced, so that they would thoroughly benefit from the project. The income restoration and rehabilitation will be delivered whether by PLN UIP Jawa Timur and Bali I through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs.
150. Based on finding from the field collected by local Consultant in April 2017, 110 HHs are estimated to be severely affected due to loss more than 10% of their productive assets, most of which are agriculture land (paddy and crop land). The loss of these lands will directly reduce their capacity to produce commodities for their sustenance, as well as sell surpluses to the market. In order to address loss of livelihood due to land loss, they will be provided with income/livelihood restoration program. In addition, vulnerable households comprising 10 women headed households and 43 elderly headed households in East Java and 16 women headed households and 25 elderly headed household in Bali will be entitled to participate in income/livelihood restoration programs. About 24 households falling below poverty line will also be entitled to participate in livelihood restoration program. (Annex 8 List of Severity affected and Vulnerable Group)

			PROVINCE		Total
			EAST JAVA	BALI	
LAND OF PROJECT JAVA BALI CROSSING PROJECTS	LOSS < 10%	Count	36	24	60
		% of Total	21,2%	14,1%	35,3%
	LOSS > 10 %	Count	55	55	110
		% of Total	32,4%	32,4%	64,7%
Total		Count	91	79	170
		% of Total	53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

Table A-1 HH affected by the loss of land >10%

			PROVINCE		Total
			EAST JAVA	BALI	
VULNERABLE GROUP	AGE <70 YEAR	Count	81	54	135
		% of Total	47,6%	31,8%	79,4%
	AGE >70 YEAR	Count	10	25	35
		% of Total	5,9%	14,7%	20,6%
Total		Count	91	79	170
		% of Total	53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

Table A-2 Vulnerable HH

151. The field survey was focused on PAP's need, skills and preferences assessment. According to the activities practiced by the HH components, the survey aimed at investigating the type of improvement can be provided to their activities in terms of physical inputs and training. The tables below show the PAP's preference for the income restoration program.
152. The assessment was structured giving the HHs and HH components the possibility to express their preference in term of livelihood improvement and their interest in working within the project development by contractor side.
153. As it is shown in the tables most of the HHs are interested in agricultural and livestock physical inputs associated with training. The 3.5% asked access to credit while the 26.5% has no idea in regard.

SUGGESTION FOR INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM		PROVINCE		Total
		EAST JAVA	BALI	
LIVESTOCK & TRAINING	Count	2	0	2
	% of Total	1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
FARMING TOOLS, SEEDS & TRAINING	Count	28	29	57
	% of Total	16,5%	17,1%	33,5%
SEEDS SUPPORT	Count	16	1	17
	% of Total	9,4%	0,6%	10,0%
FERTILIZER, SEEDS & TRAINING SUPPORT	Count	4	0	4
	% of Total	2,4%	0,0%	2,4%
WATER AVAILABILITY FOR FARMING	Count	2	0	2
	% of Total	1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
WATER AVAILABILITY DAN LIVESTOCK SUPPORT	Count	2	0	2
	% of Total	1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
CARPENTER TOOLS SUPPORT	Count	0	2	2
	% of Total	0,0%	1,2%	1,2%
LIVESTOCK & TRAINING SUPPORT	Count	0	13	13
	% of Total	0,0%	7,6%	7,6%
CHOCOLATE SEEDS SUPPORT	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
FARMING TOOLS & TRAINING SUPPORT	Count	0	3	3
	% of Total	0,0%	1,8%	1,8%
HAND TOOLS SUPPORT	Count	0	2	2
	% of Total	0,0%	1,2%	1,2%
IMPROVEMENT OF IRRIGATION CHANNELS/ORONG-ORONG	Count	0	4	4
	% of Total	0,0%	2,4%	2,4%
WELFARE BENEFIT FOR LANSIA	Count	0	2	2
	% of Total	0,0%	1,2%	1,2%
PADDY SEEDS & TRAINING SUPPORT	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
FERTILIZER & TRAINING SUPPORT	Count	0	7	7
	% of Total	0,0%	4,1%	4,1%
BUSINESS CAPITAL ASSISTANCE	Count	2	4	6
	% of Total	1,2%	2,4%	3,5%
DO NOT ANSWER / DO NOT KNOW	Count	35	10	45
	% of Total	20,6%	5,9%	26,5%
	Count	91	79	170
	% of Total	53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

Table A-3 suggestions for income restoration programme

154. In addition it has been asked both the HHs Heads and its members the specific sector in which they would like to be engaged by the contractor.

FAMILY HEAD INTEREST TO WORK IN PROJECT	PROVINCE		Total
	EAST JAVA	BALI	
INTERESTED; TO INCREASE REVENUES	Count	10	8
	% of Total	5,9%	4,7%
INTERESTED; BECOME SECURITY	Count	0	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%
MINAT; BECOME FOREMAN	Count	2	7
	% of Total	1,2%	4,1%
MINAT; BECOME DRIVER	Count	1	2
	% of Total	0,6%	1,2%
NOT INTERESTED; ALREADY OLD	Count	1	19
	% of Total	0,6%	11,2%
NOT INTERESTED; HAD JOB	Count	24	29
	% of Total	14,1%	17,1%
NOT ANSWER	Count	53	13
	% of Total	31,2%	7,6%
Total	Count	91	79
	% of Total	53,5%	46,5%
			100,0%

Table A-4 interest of family members for work in project

INTEREST OF FAMILY MEMBERS FOR WORK IN THE PROJECT	PROVINCE		Total
		EAST JAVA	BALI
INTERESTED; TO INCREASE REVENUES	Count	6	11
	% of Total	3,5%	6,5%
INTERESTED; BECOME FOREMAN	Count	2	10
	% of Total	1,2%	5,9%
INTERESTED; BECOME SECURITY	Count	0	5
	% of Total	0,0%	2,9%
INTERESTED; BECOME CLERK	Count	0	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%
INTERESTED; BECOME WORKER	Count	0	3
	% of Total	0,0%	1,8%
NOT INTERESTED; DO NOT HAVE EXPERTISE	Count	1	8
	% of Total	0,6%	4,7%
NOT INTERESTED; HAD JOB	Count	18	12
	% of Total	10,6%	7,1%
NOT INTERESTED; STILL STUDYING	Count	1	2
	% of Total	0,6%	1,2%
NOT ANSWER	Count	63	27
	% of Total	37,1%	15,9%
Total	Count	91	79
	% of Total	53,5%	46,5%
			100,0%

Table A-5 Family head interest to work in project

B. ECONOMIC REHABILITATION MEASURES

155. For restoring APs/AHs livelihood affected by JBC up to certain increased level or at least to the same level as before the project development, PLN as the implementer of JBC, will implement Income Restoration Program (IRM) through economic rehabilitation measures. The aim of the program is to enhance income of severely affected entitled parties and vulnerable groups, so that they would thoroughly benefit from the project. The income restoration and rehabilitation will be delivered by PLN UIP Jawa Timur and Bali through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs.
156. The APs/AHs severely affected by loss of their productive assets >10% and/or severely loss of their income sources will be given options based on assessment result. According to survey results on the total 170 APs both in project area part of East Java and Bali section, as in the Table below, can be concluded that mostly (52.9%) of them are interested with agriculture/farming program support such as: support for farming tools, fertilizer, seeds (paddy and cacao), also including associated training to these farming/agriculture program. Then followed by interest to livestock program (livestock and its associated training support). In line with these program, the APs/AHs are also interest for water/ irrigation support, both for farming and livestock purposes.
157. Considering that the majority of APs/AHs are interested in farming/agriculture (as their main occupation also), and considering the potential development of agriculture in the affected area, it was suggested that income restoration program is delivered in agriculture sectors to improve farmers capability in cultivate other products aside their current primary products (paddy). There is only one example of Aps interested in cultivating cacao and other potential perennial crops, then IRP could be given in form of training on how to plant that commodities followed by distribution of plant seeds to be managed by severely affected and vulnerable households.

Preferable IRM Program	East		Bali		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Livestock and training [livestock and training support]	2	1.2	13	7.6	15	8.8
Agriculture/farming [farming tools, fertilizer, seeds support (paddy, cacao), and training support]	48	28	42	25	83	53
Water/irrigation support [for livestock, farming, irrigation channel]	4	2.4	4	2.4	8	4.7
Labor support [carpenter and hands tools support]	0	0	4	2.4	4	2.4
Welfare support/benefit for elderly	0	0	2	1.2	2	1.2
Capital assistance for small business	2	1.2	4	2.4	6	3.5
Don't know/don't answer	35	21	10	5.9	45	27
TOTAL	91	54	79	47	170	100

Source: survey result, 2017

Table B-1 Summary of Interested APs (AHs head) to Some Possibility of Income Restoration Program

Following are IRP that may suitable for AHs by JBC project, can be grouped into three (3) programs:

Agriculture Extension and Inputs

158. According to IOL and SES 2015 and 2017 survey most of severely affected people are farmer (paddy culture). Considering of AHs main occupation and potential development of agriculture in the affected area, it was suggested to give income restoration program in agriculture sectors to improve farmer's capability in paddy cultivate as their primary product. The IRP could be given in form of training on how to improve cultivating paddy in its quality and quantity, plus agriculture support such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, and handy tools. This program will be deliver to the eligible people i.e. severely and vulnerable households, plus of about 20% person of them from the surrounding community

159. The JBC project will coordinate with local agencies to facilitate the provision of agricultural extension services (not limited to only plants/crops farming, but also include livestock culture) to all severely affected AHs-farmers who derived their incomes primarily from agriculture. This program is aimed specifically to enhance their productivity (productive capacity) on their land. Agricultural extension service may also include training in new cropping methods or new commodity livestock. The agriculture extension and inputs service package will be developed in coordination

with the local/regional agricultural agency/department in consultation with each APs who are interested to this option

160. The income restoration program will be delivered parallel with payment of compensation, using CSR program/budget under PLN UIP Jawa Timur and Bali I. For initial plan, one AH will get training on proper cultivation of paddy and provide good variety of paddy seeds (1 training package of each AHs, for 3 times of delivering of training). Women group will be prioritized to participate in the capacity building activities. Every eligible AH would be entitled for 1 package of agriculture support plus 1 package of cultivation training.

Training and Training Allowance

161. The associated-agriculture training support and allowance are intended for severely affected APs affected by the loss of incomes due to displacement and the income derived from cultivation only. Outside agriculture training support, PLN could facilitate AHs with other training support in a new occupation skill such as carpenters and others. All the members of each severely affected household can be entitled to training (plus training subsistence allowance) either in their current occupation to enhance their existing skills to be able to improve their productivity or training in a new occupation field. Further through participating on the program could put them in position to increase household income or finding new potential income sources.

Facilitate access to credit facilities

162. Training without the necessary materials or equipment to practise the new skills will reduce the potential benefit from the training. Post-training credit assistance is very important, particularly for APs who would like to start small businesses. While the project cannot provide post-training credit assistance, APs will be facilitated to obtain credit assistance. Project authorities will arrange with credit institutions to set up short-term credit program to offer credit at low-interest or low-collateral basis if APs meet the criteria. APs will be informed of how and where to apply for credit assistance. Credit facilities will be offered to all the APs and beneficiary population.
163. The income restoration program will be delivered parallel with payment of compensation, using CSR program/budget under PLN UIP Jawa Timur and Bali. Women groups will be prioritized to participate in the capacity building activities through involving them into this IRP.
164. PLN project unit has a well-established planning division handling community program that will be responsible for the implementation of income restoration and rehabilitation activities under the project. The planning division further may engage a consulting firm or NGO to implement the program.
165. Aside the IRP, the JBC project will provide job opportunities for the local communities and affected vulnerable groups. The construction of substations will absorb unskilled workers and the contractor can provide employment opportunities to local communities and vulnerable groups. The contractor with the support of

resettlement specialist consultant will collaborate with the village office/village leaders to identify the type of project related jobs not necessary to have special skills and potential applicants including affected vulnerable groups.

Project-Related Jobs

166. According to the survey result in project related jobs as per the following table, some Ahs both in East Java and Bali are interested to join with the project, particularly as an un-skilled labourer that may suitable with their capability. Some others are also interested for specific positions, such as security, foreman, and driver. However, mostly of AHs are not interested to work in the project-related jobs due to the reasons of being old, or having already their own job.

Preferable IR Program	East Java		Bali		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Livestock and training [livestock and training support]	2	1.2	13	7.6	15	8.8
Agriculture/farming [farming tools, fertilizer, seeds support (paddy, cacao), and training support]	48	28.2	42	24.7	83	52.9
Water/irrigation support [for livestock, farming, irrigation channel]	4	2.4	4	2.4	8	4.7
Labor support [carpenter and hands tools support]	0	0.0	4	2.4	4	2.4
Welfare support/benefit for elderly	0	0.0	2	1.2	2	1.2
Capital assistance for small business	2	1.2	4	2.4	6	3.5
Don't know/don't answer	35	20.6	10	5.9	45	26.5
TOTAL	91	53.5	79	46.5	170	100.0

Table B-2 Preference in Income Restoration Program

PLN Corporate Social Responsibility activities

167. CSR division of PLN has a strong experience in community development activities and it will play an active role in the implementation of training activities. Consultation were held within the division in order to assess what kind of activities already implemented and tested in term of effectiveness can be suitable also for this JBC project. This information were extracted from the SOP (standard operation procedures) of Pelaksanaan Program Kemitraan dan Bina Lingkungan PT. PLN (Persero) or SOP for the implementation of partnership and environmental assistance program, which is decided through PLN Director, Decree No. 366.K/Dir/2007 dated December 28. The CSR program of PLN will be given for benefiting community in the business area of PLN in form of: Community Relation, Community Services, Community Empowering, and assistance to support Natural Preservation.

168. Example of the CSR programs that have been implemented by PLN, among others:

In Bali region:

- CSR in Jembrana District, amounted Rp. 385.000.000. This CSR program in general is in form of assistance to improve house worship (shrine/temple), as part of Community Services.

- CSR program in form of assistance for improving/deepening of Hindu faith for Hindu religious leader, amounted around Rp. 75.000.000, as part of Community Services.
- In some regions where most residents are working (or willing to work) abroad as a migrant worker, PLN through their CSR had supported to provide such a course/training of ready-made-workable employees to the migrant worker candidates, as part of Community Empowering.

In East Java Region:

- Shining Area (Kawasan Bersinar), part of Community Services
- CSR program that developed by PLN to clean the environment and secure its electricity supply. The activities through this program among others: support to establish Waste Bank, in synergy with the local government. Local government provided land for waste bank, and supported its management, while PLN supported program and facilities with community involvement.
- Support for mangroves establishment/re-planting program, establishing environmental libraries, and creating/raising environmental leaders through the program. This program is part of Community Services and Natural Preservation of PLN CSR.
- Partnership Program: soft loan/credit, as part of Community Empowering. This grant is not given in cash. It was given as aid/assistance in form of the equipment for small business. The beneficiaries are obliged to repay the equipment accordingly and there is no profit sharing obligation. This program is delivered to the beneficiaries with certain criteria i.e.: (i) don't have a bank debt yet, (ii) business has been running for 1 year, (iii) to the individual or small business. This partnership program has been valid for 1 year, then was stopped for evaluation. Partnership program was delivered based on PLN business area.
- Creative Home of BUMN (state owned enterprises/companies), part of Community Empowering. This program is to support products marketing, i.e. products resulting from PLN's partnership program. Through this program PLN is also assisting their partnership program beneficiaries by online marketing at toko.com

CSR Program in Transmission Line Division

- This program is mainly addressed to farmers, who have land under the ROW. The form of assistance consists of commonly farming equipment, so as to allow and increase chances of AHs to keep cultivating their land within the ROW respecting the eight limitation for trees plantation. Selection of CSR locations is prioritized for locations with high social issues. When the beneficiaries refused assistance in the form of equipment and propose other programs, PLN TL division could not accommodate alternative program. However, PLN can support

the reliability and repair of project related infrastructure, such as the repairing of access roads used for tower maintenance access.

169. On implementing the CSR programs PLN can work together in association with local NGOs and/or other independent parties, such as farmer groups, women groups, environmental community, local/regional workforce agency, etc.

Project-Related Jobs Opportunity

170. Employment opportunities particularly in the PLN's project-related jobs that can be given to interested APs so far as the security personnel. However, if it is not possible for the next program other un-skilled labour and/or semi-skilled labour can be give, even only on temporary basis during the project construction stage. This still needs PLN confirmation.

Gender Strategy

171. The needs of women affected by the project are likely to be different from men and may experience more adverse impacts from the project than man. To ensure that women will be benefited by the project, the following gender strategy is and will be considered in the implementation of resettlement activities:

- While implementing resettlement plan, women including women headed households will be consulted;
- Socio-economic profile of the affected people will be disaggregated by gender;
- Women's participation, especially poor women and female headed households will be ensured in consultation meetings, on resettlement planning, and implementation. Consultation meetings in Bali will consider the time when most of women in Bali should be at home to prepare the ceremony;
- Where Project involves granting new land or replacement of land for acquired land, the option of title of land with the name of both spouses will be offered;
- Women will participate in the income restoration/livelihood program and women groups will be one of target groups for the program. .
- The Project staff will be oriented towards dealing with gender issues and resettlement checklist of ADB to ensure that gender strategy is implemented in resettlement activities;
- Gender disaggregated indicators will be developed for monitoring resettlement activities in terms of women's participation in the consultation for detail management survey, disclosure meetings, land titling, compensation, and to measure the impact of resettlement on poor women.
- In the long term a rehabilitation program and increase revenues from the impact of the JBC project, will be conducted by CSR program comprehensively. Models

and selection program will certainly vary according to the needs and skills base of society and also the availability of resource

C. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION SCHEDULE

Activity	Months																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Job opportunity within contractor																								
meeting with contractor-definition of man power needed																								
list of eligible PAPs based on skills																								
definition of type of training for unskilled PAPs who could be engaged in the future																								
training organization for unskilled PAPs																								
training																								
Land based activities																								
focus group discussion with PAPs, trainers and PLN																								
training for agricultural enhancement																								
Non land based activities																								
focus group per activity with PAPs, trainers and PLN																								
focus group with vulnerable people, trainers and PLN																								
training organization by PLN																								
Women																								
focus group with group of women																								
assessment of special additional needs or empowerment activities																								
business plan submission																								
PLN Monitoring																								

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

A. LEGAL BASIS

172. The basis of determination of compensation rate is Act no. 2/2012 and related prevailing regulations. The land acquisition act regulates that valuation for land will be carried out by an appraisal agency plot by plot and will cover valuation for (i) land; (ii) space of above and undergrounds; (iii) buildings; (iv) plants; (v) objects relating to land and other losses that can be valued including job and income losses. Where there are remaining lands that are not economically viable, the land owners have rights to request the compensation for the entire parcel of land. Forms of compensation offered include cash, replacement land, resettlement, ownership of shares, and other forms agreed by both parties. There will be no deduction for taxes and transaction cost for the compensation and no depreciation for lost building/structure. As per PLN's best practices, Land under transmission line will be compensated 15% of land market rate for the tower base at the nearest location. For budget calculation, compensation rate for land is based on information from interview with respondent and key informant on land market rate in the project area collected

from the communities

District	Sub District	Market rate	Rate used for budget calculation	Rate used for budget calculation with inflation rate of 10% of the rate in 2015
		(Rp per sq. m)	(IDR) in 2015	
East Java Province				
Situbondo	Banyuglugur	270,000	349,286	384,215
	Besuki	270,000		
	Suboh	225,000		
	Mandingan	225,000		
	Bungatan	800,000		
	Panarukan	600,000		
	Situbondo	800,000		
	Panji	250,000		
	Kapongan	200,000		
	Arjasa	250,000		
	Anchor	250,000		
	Asembagus	250,000		
	Banyuputih	250,000		
Banyuwangi	Wosorejo	250,000		
Bali Province				
Jembrana	Melaya	250,000 – 350,000		
	Negara	450,000	626,667	689,334
	Jembrana	450,000		
	Medoyo	90,000 – 1,500,000		
	Pekutatan	350,000 - 1,200,000		
Tabanan	Selamadeg Barat	1,000,000		

Source: East Java, Notes on Sale and Purchase Transactions in Villages and Bali, OLX. Year 2015

Table A-1 Land Market Rate

173. The indicated price or standard tree pricing released by district governments will be a reference for valuation of lost trees by independent appraiser. The market value of crops or produce lost at the value of the season of acquisition.
174. Compensation for lost building will be provided at replacement cost. A decree related to pricing standard of buildings material and other assets issued by district governments will be one of the references used by the appraisers. Where the regulation with depreciation value to any structure affected applies, other measures will be devised to meet replacement cost principle. The pricing standard has considered the repair and restoration costs of structures. The remaining building that is no longer economic viable as per relevant government regulation (Minister of Public Work Decree 403/KPTS/M/2002 concerning Technical Guidelines

Development Simple Healthy House), the Acquisition of the whole parcel of structure/building will be done in close consultation with the APs.

175. A Replacement cost study (RCS) shall be conducted by a licensed property appraiser accredited by Ministry of Finance or BPN (National Land Agency). Law No. 2/2012 which stipulates that assessment of land acquisition compensation by appraisers will be conducted during land acquisition implementation stage.
176. At the implementation phase, the chairman of PLN LAC in the PLN UIP Jawa Bagian Timur and Bali will assign appraisal services³ in accordance with PLN procurement regulations. If the provision of independent appraisal cannot be obtained or implemented within a period of thirty (30) working days, the chairman of Land Acquisition will appoint government appraisers accredited by Minister of Finance. The Appraisers conducts compensation assessment for physical losses (land, spaces above or below the ground – such as structures, plants, and other assets related with the land) and for non-physical losses (loss due to relinquishment of right by the land owner that will be given in cash (premium) as well as for other losses that can be calculated through transaction costs, interests, on loss of residual land, loss of business, job, profession shift, and other types of loss stated by the assignor. Assessment will be the official basis for compensation determination that will be delivered to the entitled parties.
177. Land Acquisition assessment will adhere to Indonesia Valuation Standards 306. The bases of assessment are: (i) Fair Replacement Value – This value can be understood a value based on the interests of the owner (the value to the owner)⁴; (ii) Market Value Equivalence⁵; (iii) Non-physical losses caused by the compulsory right relinquishment of property owner⁶; Property ownership is not limited to ownership rights, but can be interpreted as control, management, and use of property in accordance with applicable laws and regulations or according to the agreed scope of assignment; (v) Valuation date is announcement date, and the date of site determination for development for public interest in accordance with the applicable legislations; (vi) value adding should be calculated based the risk incurred from owner's potential losses. The adequate replacement value must be higher than Property Market Value or at least equal to the compensation transaction value of similar property (if the comparator is similar property from a compensation transaction).
178. Compensation assessment in this standard includes but not limited to: i) the construction of resettlement; ii) education and motivation programs; iii) provision of

³ Appraiser is land appraiser, an individual professional who independently assess and obtain permit from the Ministry of Finance and has been licensed by BPN to calculate/value of land acquisition objects. Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012, Article 1

⁴ Value to the owner is defined as the economic benefits from the possession or ownership of property.

⁵ The market value is one of the basis in the value determination by taking into account limited or entirely absent data market. This market value can be compared with the value based on the potential use (without looking at the benefit of land acquisition plan for the public interest).

⁶ Non-physical loss is other losses, as referred to in Law No. 2/2012, Article 33 f and its elucidation, applicable or according to the agreed scope of Tenure

working facilities; and iv) business facilities compensation. Assessment approach is specified in the detailed SPI 306 in Table A-2

Valuation Object	Calculation Basis	Approach	Remark
Physical: Land or land and structure	Market and Non- Market	Market approach Income approach	
Structure and/or Complementary Facility	New replacement cost with adjustment	Cost approach	Depreciation calculation is only used for adjustment of physical condition
Plants/Crops	Market and reasonable cultivation calculation norms	Income approach	With the Discounted Cash Flow method for one cycle
		Market approach	For non-commercial plant, using references from relevant agencies
		Cost approach	Immature crops
Non-Physical Adequate replacement of the loss on right relinquishment from landowners who will be given a premium Loss of job or loss of business, including profession shifting Emotional losses (<i>solatium</i>)	Market and non-market Additional compensation is calculated based on percentage value of physical losses	Income approach Cost approach	Based on applicable laws and regulations Losses due to termination or closure of business premises e.g.: fish farmers, restaurants, and workshops e.g.: 10% - 30% from value of physical loss compensation for benefit of the owner's residence
Transaction cost	Based on socio-economic study conducted by an expert consultant/or applicable laws and regulations	Cost approach	Cost of removal Cost of clearing Tax associated costs Cost of certificate of Land Deed official (PPAT)
Waiting period compensation (interest)	Based on the risk-free rate, or the government deposits interest	Interest approach	Based on applicable laws and regulations
Loss of residual land	Market	Market data approach	Based on applicable laws and regulation
Other physical losses	Reparation cost	Cost approach	Based on applicable laws and regulations

Table A-2 Assessment Approaches According to Indonesia Valuation Standards

179. Method to be used to calculate compensation for ROW are refer to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 38/2013 which are set as follow:

- Calculation for affected land is: $15\% \times L_t \times NP$ (L_t = width of land under ROW, and NP is market value/price of land appraised by Independent Appraisal);
- Calculation for affected building/structure is: $15\% \times L_B \times NP_b$ (L_b = width of building/structure under ROW, and NPb is market rate/price for structure/building appraised by Independent Appraisal);
- Calculation for affected plants/trees is based on valuation approaches according to Indonesia Valuation Standards above.

180. Assessors of Independent Appraiser should consider the following:

- In conducting compensation assessment process, the Assessors are required to refer to the relevant laws and regulations issued at any government levels. Compensation shall not be lower than the land market value, although there are

cases where there is a decrease or increase in the land value as identified during land acquisition determination.

- Replacement value should be equal or higher than the market value to provide certain benefits to landowners.
- Any compensation valuation undertaking related to land acquisition for development projects for public interest, the Appraiser shall use SPI 306. Application of the market data approach in compensation valuation should consider data that reflects the price trends in location where the land will be acquired and this will serve as “data control”. Meanwhile the application of Cost Approach in compensation valuation should consider the following:
 - a) Economics/external slowdowns due to land acquisition should not be taken into account.
 - b) Functional decline due to Harga Bangunan Umum (Price of Structure and Labor Cost) should be consider with caution, especially if the existing structure is still in function/viable.

181. Application of Income Approach in compensation valuation should consider:

- Cash flow projections are made without considering any land acquisition.
- The year projection basis should be free from the influence of land acquisition.

182. Application of Land Development Method in compensation valuation should consider:

- Development scenario, without considering land acquisition.
- Cash flow projections are made without considering land acquisition.
- The year projection basis should be free from the influence of land acquisition.

183. Assessment of non-physical losses such as job loss or business loss including profession shift and emotional (solatium) loss should consider that the determination of the type of non-physical losses are determined through agreement with the assignor. The percentage value of solatium is determined through agreement with the assignor agency.

184. For the purpose of the preparation of this LARP document for Java-Bali Crossing, unit rate for estimation of affected land will use the unit rate used during year 2015, with the consideration of the inflation rate of 3,35% in 2015, and 4,7% in 2016; while for structure will use unit rate appraised by Independent Appraisal for affected structures.

B. BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

185. The budget for implementation of LARP of Java-Bali 500kV Power Transmission Line and substation rests with PLN. The PLN will be responsible for channeling funds

for the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to Land Agency that will be responsible for delivering payment directly to APs with respect to affected land, structures, crops and trees. The cost given in this LARP is an estimate only. During the LARP's implementation stage, a full replacement cost survey will need to be conducted by district committees to ensure that compensation for land and assets are made at replacement costs.

C. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST FOR LARP IMPLEMENTATION

186. The tentative cost of land acquisition is estimated at 877,198,487,038.20 rp (\$64,776,139.94 equivalent) The proposed budget includes compensation and allowances, management cost, appraisers, capacity building, cost of external monitoring and income restoration program. The estimated resettlement cost is shown in *Table C-1*.

No	Components	Unit	Unit Rate (IDR)	Quantity	Amount (IDR)	Amount (USD)
						1 USD = Rp 13,542
A	Compensation Cost					
I	Compensation for Permanent Land					
	Component 2	Sq.m	384,215.00	165,710.00	63,668,267,650.00	
	Component 3	Sq.m	2,700,713.00	10,000.00	27,007,130,000.00	
	Component 5	Sq.m	689,334.00	135,289.00	93,259,307,526.00	
	Component 6	Sq.m	1,000,000.00	90,000.00	90,000,000,000.00	
	Sub Total I				273,934,705,176.00	
II	Compensation for ROW: Land Use					
	Component 2					
	a. East Java	Sq.m	57,632.00	3,146,700.00	181,350,614,400.00	
	Component 5					
	a. Bali	Sq.m	103,400.00	2,099,900.00	217,129,660,000.00	
	Sub total II				398,480,274,400.00	
III	Compensation for ROW: Trees					
	Component 2					
	a. Trees	Trees	252,584.00	35,944.00	9,078,879,296.00	
	b. Crops	Sq.m	10,000.00	211,642.00	2,116,420,000.00	
	Component 3					
	a. Trees	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	b. Crops	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Component 5					
	a. Trees	Trees	285,024.00	22,581.00	6,436,126,944.00	
	b. Crops	Sq.m	10,000.00	10,540,900.00	105,409,000,000.00	
	Component 6					
	a. Trees	Trees	213,917.00	60.00	12,835,020.00	
	b. Crops	Sq.m	10,000.00	50,000.00	500,000,000.00	
	Sub total III:				123,553,261,260.00	
IV	Compensation for ROW: Building (average, 100 sq.m)					
	a. Permanent	Sq.m	40,000.00	60.00	2,400,000.00	
	b. Semi permanent	Sq.m	20,000.00	24.00	480,000.00	
	c. Non permanent	Sq.m	15,000.00	44.00	660,000.00	
	Sub total IV				3,540,000.00	
	Sub total A: I - II - III - IV				795,971,780,836.00	
B	Livelihood Restoration Program (Package)					
I	Transaction Allowance/Income Restoration Program					
	Component 2					
	a. Severely APs	HH	5,000,000.00	61.00	305,000,000.00	
	b. Vulnerable APs	HH	5,000,000.00	31.00	155,000,000.00	
	Component 3					
	Severely APs	HH	5,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	Vulnerable APs	HH	5,000,000.00	1.00	5,000,000.00	
	Component 5					
	a. Severely APs	HH	5,000,000.00	45.00	225,000,000.00	
	b. Vulnerable APs	HH	5,000,000.00	36.00	180,000,000.00	
	Component 6					
	a. Severely APs	HH	5,000,000.00	12.00	60,000,000.00	
	b. Vulnerable APs	HH	5,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	Sub total B				930,000,000.00	
	Sub total B + 20%				1,116,000,000.00	
C	Monitoring					
I	IMA		1,500,000,000.00	1.00	1,500,000,000.00	
	Sub total C				1,500,000,000.00	
	Sub total A & C				797,471,780,836.00	
D	Administrative Cost					
	Land Agency (based on Permenkeu No.13/PMK.02/ 2013)				1,600,000,000.00	
	Appraiser 2% of land rate				5,478,694,103.52	
	Sub total D				7,078,694,103.52	
	Sub total A – B+ - C - D				805,666,474,939.52	
	Contingency (8%)				64,453,317,995.16	
E	GRAND TOTAL				877,198,487,038.20	64,776,139.94

Table C-1 Estimated Resettlement Cost

187. This budget does not include cost for two resettlement consultants as it has been included in the team of project implementation consultant (Budget for grievance redress mechanism is not include yet)

D. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

188. An institutional framework has been developed for this Project to ensure timely establishment and effective functioning of appropriate organizations mandated to plan and implement land acquisition, compensation, income restoration and livelihood programs. The main institutions involved in the preparation and implementation of the LARP are:

189. PT. PLN (Persero) Head Quarter (PLN Pusat), as state owned electric utility company, responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in Indonesia under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources will be the Executing Agency (EA) of the project, will be responsible for overall coordination and administration of the project, including those related to resettlement. Social Development Unit and an Environment Unit. Of PT. PLN will act as the PMU. Key capabilities and activities of the office are: management of social impact assessments, environmental impact assessments, initial social and environmental examinations, monitoring, auditing, and associated project studies. This office is responsible for the overall coordination of organizations involved in resettlement, and supervision and management of LARP implementation. The Environmental Office will work in close conjunction with the Project PMU.

190. The project implementation will be conducted by PT. PLN (Persero) Unit Induk Pembangunan (UIP) Jawa Bagian Timur dan Bali I or Principal Development Project located in Surabaya, Jawa Timur. The working area of PTL UIP Jawa Bagian Timur and Bali I cover the whole project (generation and transmission) in East Java part and west part of Bali. It has number of units PLN Unit Pelaksana Proyek (UPP), or the implementation project unit. Development of transmission networks in this project will be under supervision PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2, located in Surabaya. Once constructed, management of transmission network is handled over to Transmission Management Unit under PLN Regional Office of East Java which will be responsible for all aspects of the operation and maintenance of transmission networks.

191. Land Acquisition Committee. Land acquisition for the transmission line will be conducted separately for each tower and thus the amount of land acquired in any case would be less than 5 ha. Therefore, land acquisition for the transmission line will be carried out by PLN and Land Acquisition Committee in coordination with the BPN in related District/Regency. Head of LAC Team and the secretary are from PLN UIP Jawa Bagian Timur and Bali I, while the members are from UPP KITRING KBB 2.

192. Province/District Government. PLN UIP Jawa Bagian Timur dan Bali I as the project implementing agency and agency requiring land in cooperation with Province/District Government, referring to land acquisition document, conduct preparation of land acquisition activities.
193. A dual administrative system exists in Bali, especially at village level. There are both government structures ('Desa Dinas') and local village level institution ('Desa Adat'). The Desa Adat is village unit in which customary symbols and regulations play an important role in community life and for social integration. The Desa Adats are indigenous groups sharing common origin or social bonds and are distinguished from village administrative units or other local government entities determined by territorial lines. This has strong function in the local development and in decision making. Keeping this in mind the Project has designed a proper strategy to engage with dual administrative system at village level. Efforts were taken to consult and coordinate with Desa Dinas and related institutions in the project area. The local decision makers have been consulted and their suggestions are incorporated in the Project planning.
194. As per Act No. 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest, PLN will use the mechanism of compulsory land acquisition in acquiring the land both for the substations and transmission line (TL). The roles of respective institutions in the resettlement process are summarized in Table D-1

Institution/Organization	Responsibilities
PT. PLN (Persero) HQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for all resettlement activities including budgeting, financing, implementation and coordination for project and resettlement activities
PLN Social Development Unit (SDU) and Environment Unit (EU) within central Project Management Unit (PMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking co-ordination of all LARP activities within the sector project Carry out internal monitoring and appointment of NGOs or professional consulting firm or university research center for external monitoring of resettlement activities Review of monitoring reports and remedial actions, when necessary reporting to ADB Supervising LARP document updating
PLN UIP JBTB I and UPP Ring JBTB 2 East Java and Bali (Local/Regional PMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the LAC to conduct detailed census/measurement surveys (DMS), in association with respective levels of government <i>dinas</i> offices, following final design Obtaining of authorization for land use and house/structure demolition Responsible for implementation all LARP activities for the respective project Close coordination with PLN Regional Office, responsible for designing and implementing special measure for the income restoration and livelihood rehabilitation of APs/AHs Support LAC in conducting public consultation, public disclosure, and community participation programs Support LAC in conducting direct negotiation of compensation to APs/AHs Witnessing the disbursement of compensation payments to the APs in acknowledgement of the LAC) Conduct internal monitoring and integrated the report to quarterly project report to be submitted to ADB for review Mobilize Independent Appraisal for determination of compensation
Land Preparatory team at Provincial Government level with the members (appropriate for project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conjunction with PLN UIP JBTB I and UPP Ring JBTB 2 to conduct an initial identification of project location, public consultation with APs and concerned stakeholders, notification to the APs on project/development location plan
Land Acquisition Implementation Team as Land Acquisition Committee lead by Land Agency at District Level with supervision of Provincial Land Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize permits related to the location of the land in accordance to regulation Conduct socialization on the project and its potential impact as well as conduct consultation meetings for compensation and income rehabilitation assistances Conduct Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) following final design Review legal status of land and buildings that will be compensated and supporting documents, and prepare minute of releasing of land right Request and receive unit prices of affected land and non-land assets from Independent Appraisal Disclose list of affected assets to the AHs Assist on the expeditious resolution of complaints of APs Determine compensation rate and payment based on close consultation to APs Manage and disburse the funds with regards to compensation, assistance, and administrative cost Properly receive and document concerns or complaints, verbal or written, from the APs and ensure that there are brought to the attention of the General Manager, Head or Unit of <i>Bupati</i> or <i>Walikota</i> for appropriate action Maintain record of all process of land acquisition, including public

Institution/Organization	Responsibilities
	meetings, complaints, and actions taken to address concerns or grievances
PLN UIP Jawa Bagian Timur and Bali I (JBTB I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the project implementing agency and agency requiring land in cooperation with Province/District Government, referring to land acquisition document, conduct preparation of land acquisition which include: • Notification on the development plan; • Initial location identification on the development plan; • Public consultation on the development plan; • The Province/District issued the location determination for project development. If there are objections, the Governor/Regent will establish a special team to assess
Project Management Consultant (PIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIC will be recruited in each location of East Java and Bali section to assess the IAs in overall management and to ensure construction quality • Social resettlement consultant will be recruited as part of the PIC, and will be responsible for assisting PLN in implementing the land acquisition in accordance with the LARP document
External Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMA will be engaged on undertaking external monitoring for implementation of resettlement plan and assess the achievement of resettlement objectives

Table D-1 Institutional Framework for Resettlement Issues

X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT AND SCHEDULE

A. CAPACITY BUILDING

195. In preparation for resettlement implementation, PLN will, together with respective local government and project implementation consultant, ensure that the key steps of resettlement implementation are undertaken. One or more of the activities may be carried out simultaneously. In order to streamline the implementation, PLN will provide capacity building training on Involuntary Resettlement to all concerned parties handling land acquisition and RP updating including PLN staff working for land acquisition and resettlement both at Head Office and Project Office, resettlement specialist consultant (PIC), Land Agency staff/team handling land acquisition for this project .

196. A specific training on Capacity Building on the Implementation and Monitoring of LARP has been held in Surabaya – November 2015 by the Project consultant

197. The training focused on the resettlement implementation issues and in general, included the following:

- Analysis and tabulation of impacts with gender perspective; identification of severity and vulnerability
- Key issues of entitlements including entitlements to those without tenure rights, relocation issues and income rehabilitation assistance;
- Replacement cost study and finalization of entitlements;
- Sequence of activities in resettlement implementation;
- Public consultation and participation; disclosure and cutoff date
- Grievance Redress Mechanism, procedures for documentation; and
- Monitoring and supervision

Concession Application

198. Before any RoW issue is addressed, and prior to implementation of land acquisition, PLN must apply for a concession for the project from the government including issuance on the project location determination by Governor (referring to the new Act No. 2/2012 on Land Acquisition). Additionally, PLN will need to obtain approval from the Ministry of Forests for the project that will run to the forestry land.

Updating of LARP

199. This draft LARP has been prepared based on the final design. The alignment of the TL has been finalized and boundaries marked on the ground, a detailed measurement survey has been undertaken. The update will involve AP and

community consultation; IOL; new compensation rates for lost assets (including land, structures, crops and trees; preparation of a detailed livelihood restoration plan, if necessary; updates on resettlement implementation schedule. As the data on the resettlement impacts in the ROW has not been updated and data on substation may need to be further finalized by land acquisition committee. This updated LARP will be submitted to the for final approval prior to start-up of its implementation and initiating civil works

200. The updated LARP endorsed by PLN should be acceptable by the ADB prior to the award of civil work contracts. Once approved, the LARP will become legally enforceable. Implementation of the LARP can begin as soon as the approval from the Government and the ADB is received. For updating and implementation of the LARP following activities will take place sequentially.

B. LARP UPDATING ACTIVITIES

Finalization of TL Alignment and Tower Locations

201. The final location of transmission towers and route will be identified before the LARP updating process begins. The recommended route, from the project preparation stage, based on minimizing loss of land, trees, crops and structures, and utilizing existing access roads wherever possible, will be taken into account to minimize, if not avoid resettlement impacts. Once PLN has evaluated the contractors' bids and awarded the contract/s, the contractor will conduct a detailed line route survey, identifying a center line. PLN will provide the contractor preliminary topographic survey and schedule of towers to facilitate access to the land of the affected people. The contractor will then design the TL route, sub-station, required RoW, number and location of towers, and location of access roads.

Census and Detailed Measurement Survey

202. The initial database created with the assistance of the TA consultant during LARP preparation will be updated to include information on:

- Total and affected areas of land, by type of land assets
- Total and affected areas of structures, by type of structure (main or secondary)
- Legal status of affected land and structure assets, and duration of tenure and ownership
- Quantity and types of affected crops and trees
- Quantity of other losses, e.g., business or other income, jobs or other productive assets; estimated daily net income from informal shops
- Quantity/area of affected common property, community or public assets, by type
- Summary data on AP households, by gender of head of household, household size, primary and secondary source of household income vis-à-vis poverty line,

income level, whether household is headed by women, elderly, disabled and poor peoples

- Identify whether affected land or source of income is primary source of income
- AP preferences for compensation and, where necessary, relocation options and rehabilitation measures.

Information Dissemination, Consultation and Public Participation

203. In parallel with the detailed design, census and DMS activities, PLN in conjunction with staff of Land Agency in East Java and Bali will continue to consult and disseminate project and resettlement-related information to APs via local authorities. PLN in coordination with Land Agency will provide a copy of the PIB to each AP. Community meetings will be held and opinions and suggestions elicited from the APs will be reflected in the Updated LARP. Land Agency and PLN will inform all APs about the line route RoW, number and location of towers, location of access roads, restrictions on land use in the project RoW following construction, compensation principles and appeal procedures. All consultations with APs, including questions asked and answers provided, will be recorded. Particular efforts will be made to ensure women are consulted and informed.

Establishing Cut-off Date

204. The date of issuance of project location determination becomes the cut-off-date for land acquisition. APs will be informed that no new houses or structures are to be built, or trees/crop. Land Agency will inform the APs that anyone settling within the project area after the cut-off-date or constructing any new structures will not be entitled to any compensation and assistance in the project. Cut-off-date for ROW compensation will be established after DMS of ROW has been completed.

Replacement Cost Survey and Valuation of Assets

205. The land agency will mobilize a professional appraiser agency (MAPPI/ under that has license from Ministry of Finance and MASP/NLA) to conduct valuation of the land acquisition objects to determine lost land and non-land assets value as well as economic losses value that should be compensated. The SPI 306 and the entitlement matrix in the Updated LARP will be the basis for the valuation. The replacement cost survey will be undertaken in parallel with DMS activities by verifying the rates provided in this LARP. Activities include: collecting information from both secondary sources and primary sources (direct interviews with people in the affected area, recent land transactions, material suppliers, house contractors) from both those affected and those not affected. Standard pricing for plants and building materials established by local government at district level will be a reference in determining the value.

Submission of Updated LARP to ADB for Approval

206. The key information of the LARP will be disclosed to the APs before submission of the same to the ADB for review and approval. Compensation payment will not commence until the updated and final LARP has been approved.

Resettlement Implementation

207. PLN will use a compulsory land acquisition/eminent domain approach in acquiring the land and non-land assets both for substations and TL. After receiving project location determination, PLN will propose to Land Agency to facilitate land acquisition that will cover i) identification and inventory of land acquisition objects; ii) valuation of compensation; iii) deliberations for establishing and determining compensation; iv) delivery of compensation; v) handover of land from Land Agency to PLN. In addition with the Act provision, PLN will conduct internal monitoring and will mobilize external monitoring experts/agency to ensure that objectives of resettlement are achieved.

208. If relocation is required, Land Agency in close coordination with PLN will carry out extensive consultation with the APs entitled to relocation and income rehabilitation measures to determine their choice of relocation site and selected option for income rehabilitation. Final selection of type of intervention should be based on AP's needs and priorities. These choices will be recorded on the 'Summary Compensation Form'.

209. PLN will issue a RoW notice to land owners who have had their land traversed by the TL, but on which no towers will be located. The RoW notice will contain the obligations of the land owner and restrictions imposed on the 34 m wide RoW, such as:

- No planting of trees/crops which will grow higher than 9 m
- No burning within the RoW
- No piling of earth or other deposits, or construction of buildings within the RoW
- No excavations around or near towers.

210. Once approval has been gained, the PLN Finance Section releases funds for compensation payments, and PLN in coordination with Land Agency disburses the funds to APs, obtaining the necessary receipts. Compensation shall be paid in a public meeting in the presence of community representatives. The compensation amounts would be in accordance with the 'Summary Compensation Form' distributed to each AP. Once compensation has been received, APs will hand over/vacate the land within three months. The title of the land is then transferred to PLN by the Land Agency/BPN. PLN will maintain file copies of all AP contracts, compensation receipts and RoW notices, and furnish the same to AP signatories.

XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

211. The implementation of resettlement will be regularly supervised and monitored by PLN through its local project staff to ensure that the LARP is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. PLN will also contract an experienced consultant group as an external monitor. External monitoring and evaluation, in particular, will focus on social impacts on APs and whether or not APs have been able to restore a standard of living equal to, if not better which they had before the project. For external monitoring an independent agency would be contracted.
212. The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation are to (i) ensure that the standard of living of APs is restored or improved; (ii) monitor whether the time lines of resettlement activities are being met; (iii) assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures and social development support programs are sufficient; (iv) identify problems or potential problems; and (v) identify methods and required corrective actions to mitigate problems if any in timely manner during project implementation.

C. INTERNAL MONITORING

213. The PLN will conduct the internal monitoring of LARP implementation regularly to assess the progress of resettlement implementation and problems and delays encountered, if any, in the implementation of LARP. Related information will be collected monthly from the field to assess the progress of LARP implementation and will be consolidated every quarter.
214. An initial key indicator will be the payment of compensation, relocation to new sites, and rehabilitation assistance being in place before award of civil contracts and these will be monitored under each of the Civil Contracts. The other main indicators that will be monitored regularly are:
- Payment of compensation to all APs in various categories, according to the compensation policy described in the LARP.
 - Delivery of technical assistance including transitional and other allowances; .
 - Delivery and progress of income/livelihood restoration programs and social support entitlements.
 - Public information dissemination and consultation procedures.
 - Consultation meetings, participation of APs including women, and knowledge of the APs on the resettlement entitlements and grievance.
 - Adherence to grievance procedures and outstanding issues requiring management's attention.
 - Priority of APs regarding the options offered.

- Coordination and completion of resettlement activities and award of civil works contract
- The PLN will incorporate the status of LARP implementation in the overall quarterly project progress Report to the ADB.

D. EXTERNAL MONITORING

215. The general objective of the external monitor is i) to provide an independent verification of the PLN's internal monitoring information to assess whether resettlement objectives have been met and whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced, including those of the non-titled displaced persons; ii) advise PLN on safeguard compliance issues identified during monitoring. If compliance issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) will be prepared. Strategic lessons learned will also be drawn for future resettlement policy formulation and planning;

216. The PLN will retain the services of an external entity or institute as the qualified experienced external monitoring agency to undertake objective monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation of project in the two provinces. The external monitoring activities will be conducted on a semi-annual basis after compensation payment and during the project construction. The sample Terms of Reference for external monitoring agency is included in Annex 3.

217. The following indicators will be monitored and verified by the external monitoring agency.

- All APs recorded as of the cut-off-date are entitled to compensation, allowances and other assistance in accordance of the policy in the LARP irrespective of their tenure status.
- Payment of compensation will be as follows: (a) Full payment to be made to all affected persons sufficiently before land acquisition; adequacy of payment to replace affected assets; and (b) Compensation for affected structures should be equivalent to the replacement cost of materials and labour based on standards and special features of construction with no deductions made for depreciation or the value of salvageable materials.
- Verify that all APs have received a copy of the 'Summary Compensation Form'
- Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule: the completion of land acquisition and resettlement activities for any component should be completed at least one month prior to start-up of civil works for that component.
- Provision of technical assistance for house construction to APs who are rebuilding their structures on their remaining land, or building their own structures in new places as arranged by the project, or on newly assigned plots.
- Provision of income restoration assistance under the income restoration program.

- Public consultation and awareness of compensation policy: (a) All APs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities; (b) The monitoring team should attend at least one public consultation meeting each month to monitor public consultation procedures, problems and issues that arise during the meetings, and solutions that are proposed; (c) Public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among all APs; (d) Assessment of awareness of various options available to APs as provided for in the LARP; and all APs have received a copy of the PIB.
- Affected persons should be monitored regarding restoration of productive activities.

218. The level of satisfaction of APs with various aspects of the LARP will be monitored and recorded. The operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress, and the speed of grievance redress will be monitored. Verify that the documentation of grievances received and actions taken are maintained properly at each village and sub district level.

219. Throughout the implementation process, the trends of living standards will be observed and surveyed. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported. Effectiveness of resettlement planning including whether the APs and their assets were correctly enumerated, time frame and budget was sufficient to meet the resettlement objectives, vulnerable groups were identified and assisted, and how did resettlement implementation deal with unforeseen problems.

220. The external monitoring agency shall submit semi-annual reports to the PLN and ADB for review that will include the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities. One post- resettlement implementation evaluation will be undertaken by the external monitoring agency within 6 to 12 months after completion of resettlement activities. The monitoring reports and CAP if any will be uploaded on ADB website upon receipt.

UPDATED LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARAP)

ANNEX 1 PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET

1. QUESTION: WHAT IS JAVA-BALI 500 kV POWER TRANSMISSION CROSSING PROJECT?

ANSWER: Java-Bali 500 kV Power Transmission Crossing Project is the proposed power transmission interconnection project between Java and Bali power systems. It is aimed at building the power capability and reliability of the electrical system in Bali and meeting the increasing demand for power in the island. It is a 500 kV interconnection between Paiton to Kapal with 500 kV TL on Bali side. It will guarantee reliable electricity supply to Bali. The project is composed of following seven Components:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Financing</u>
Component 1	Extension of Paiton 500kV substation	ADB and PLN
Component 2	Paiton-Watudodol 500 kV Transmission Line (130.60 km),	ADB and PLN
Component 3	Watudodol - Segara Rupek 500 kV Overhead Sea Crossing (2.68	KFW and PLN
Component 4	km), Segara Rupek – Gilimanuk 500 kV Transmission Line (10.44	PLN
Component 5	Gilimanuk – New Kapal 500 kV Transmission Line (75.44km),	ADB and PLN
Component 6	New Kapal 500 kV and 150 kV substations.	ADB, AIF, PLN
Component 7	Extension and upgrading of 150 kV 11 Substation	ADB and PLN

2. QUESTION: WILL WE BE AFFECTED BY THE TRANSMISSION LINE?

ANSWER: Following the final technical design, the updated Inventory of Losses (IOL) for the five components was carried out in the period of April 2015 – July 2015, survey for severity and vulnerability in April 2017, and identification of entitled parties/affected households by land acquisition preparatory team in East Java in 2016 -2019. These survey identified a total of 492 HHs with 1,483 APs impacted by the tower location in the two provinces (East Java and Bali). Out of 492 HHs, 221 households are from East Java and 271 HHs are from Bali. Each of the 492 HHs may lose single or multiple types of land that include residential areas, crop land, and forestry land. There are 118 HHs considered severely affected by the project. The DMS of the affected persons (APs) and their assets impacted by the Transmission line Right of Way (TL ROW) will be carried out after the payment of compensation for the land acquisition necessary for the towers location.

In case the effects on land and structures cannot be avoided, APs will be compensated either in cash or in kind for their losses at replacement cost. This will allow the APs to restore their lost assets, resources or incomes. Income rehabilitation/restoration assistance will also be provided to the APs considered severely affected and vulnerable. The project will purchase the land at the substation sites and where towers will be built, but other land in the ROW will remain with the present owner.

3. QUESTION: WHAT IF MY LAND IS AFFECTED BY THE TRANSMISSION LINE?

ANSWER: The project will acquire land for the towers construction and will provide compensation either in the form of replacement land with similar attributes or even better or in cash at current market values without any deduction of taxes and administrative cost. Compensation shall also be paid for any damage to trees or crops during construction

4. QUESTION: DO WE NEED TO HAVE A LAND TITLE IN ORDER TO BE COMPENSATED?

ANSWER: No; land owners (APs) with land legal title or traditional title holders are entitled to receiving compensation, allowances, and rehabilitation assistance. Non-titled land users and occupants including tenants are also entitled to compensation for lost assets and economic income and assistance.

5. WHAT ABOUT MY LAND AND ASSETS LOCATED IN THE RIGHT OF WAY OF THE TRANSMISSION LINE?

ANSWER: Land located in the ROW of TL will not be acquired by the project, therefore APs can still use the land for production. However, the use of the land will be restricted to meet the safety standard

Requirement for TL. Trees/timber with more than 9 meters of high cannot be planted and the height of house cannot be more that the permitted height under the standard safety. Compensation

for land use restriction will be provided in the amount of 10% of the land market rate for the tower at the nearest. Although structures/buildings in the ROW will not be demolished and APs will still live in, allowance will be provided for the affected structures.

6. QUESTION: DOES COMPENSATION APPLY TO MY AFFECTED HOUSE OR OTHER STRUCTURES?

ANSWER: Yes. Houses and structures such as wells, animal pens, fences etc that will be affected by the Project for towers and substation and need to be demolished shall be compensated at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials in order to allow you rebuilding a new structure.

7. QUESTION: WHAT ABOUT MY CROPS AND TREES?

ANSWER: Affected crops and trees will be compensated for at current market value. Compensation for annual crops will be based on the anticipated harvest at market value while trees will be based on type, age and productivity. Compensation for perennial crops and trees will be compensated at market value.

8. QUESTION: WHAT ABOUT OUR COMMON PROPERTY?

ANSWER: For common property resources, the affected land will be replaced in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant organizations. Affected buildings and structures will be restored to original and better condition.

9. QUESTION: HOW DO YOU DETERMINE REPLACEMENT COST OR CURRENT MARKET VALUE FOR OUR LAND AND OTHER ASSETS?

ANSWER: The Project has carried out a Replacement Cost Study. For land, structure and other types of losses for the Project. These rates will be updated by a professional independent appraiser hired during the Detailed Design Phase and final compensation rates will be established. The established rates that will be proposed during the Design Phase of the Project must be acceptable to both APs and the project.

10. QUESTION: DOES THAT MEAN ANYBODY IN OUR COMMUNITY CAN CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION?

ANSWER: No. Entitled APs are those persons who will have been surveyed during a final Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) based on the actual location of the Right of Way and substations. The cut- off date for determining eligibility for compensation shall be at the completion of the AP Census that will take place after Detailed Design and pegging of the ROW and substation sites and on its approval by the ADB and the Indonesian Government. Persons who try to use the surveyed area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. A list of permitted land uses for the Right-of-Way will be issued to all owners of lands affected.

11. QUESTION: WHAT IF I HAVE BEEN TOLD TO MOVE BUT WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY?

ANSWER: During the detailed design some minor changes to the position of some infrastructure may occur. This could affect people who were not included in the original inventory survey. These APs will be entitled to the same compensation as all other APs. Once the actual position and alignment of Infrastructure is known, a detailed measurement survey will be undertaken in the presence of APs to Inventory the losses for compensation and rehabilitation.

12. QUESTION: DO WE NEED TO CLEAR THE AFFECTED AREA IMMEDIATELY ONCE OUR LAND, HOUSES, OR STRUCTURES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS AFFECTED?

ANSWER: No; clearing of the Project area will only take place after compensation for affected land and other lost assets has been received by APs. After the AP has acknowledged receipt of payment, the Project shall provide a reasonable time and assistance for APs to clear the area in

order for construction activities to commence. Effective dates will be notified to affected land owners and users.

13. QUESTION: DO WE NEED TO PAY ANY ADMINISTRATIVE OR SERVICE FEES TO THE PROJECT ONCE WE RECEIVE OUR COMPENSATION?

ANSWER: No; the APs need not pay any service fees or donations. APs who are asked for service fees or donations by any government or Project staff in the area must report this directly to the Provincial authority, the Project Management Organization, or to the External Monitoring Agency (EMA), would be hired to monitor the Project's resettlement activities.

14. QUESTION: IF THERE WILL BE DISAGREEMENTS OR PROBLEMS THAT ARISE DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SUCH AS COMPENSATION, TECHNICAL AND GENERAL PROJECT- RELATED DISPUTES? DO I HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOICE OUT MY COMPLAINT?

ANSWER: Yes; any AP may file a complaint. The APs may present their complaints to PLN and or Land Agency handling Land Acquisition. The complaint can be filed first at the ward/commune level and can be elevated to the highest level and then taken to a court of law, if the AP is not satisfied with the decision made by the commune and district level committee. APs will be exempted from any taxes, administrative or legal fees associated with their complaint. Attempts will be made to settle the issues at the commune level through community consultation by the supervising engineer, IMA, or facilitators if required. The concerned Land Agency will properly document all complaints and resolutions.

15. QUESTION: WHEN IS THE PROJECT EXPECTED TO COMMENCE?

ANSWER: The Project will start soon after Asian Development Bank and the Indonesian Government approval, which may be in December 30, 2013 and Construction of the infrastructure is most likely to begin December 2016 and be completed in 2019. It is expected to take about 36 months to complete.

16. QUESTION: AS A RESIDENT OF ONE OF THE AFFECTED PROVINCES, HOW CAN I HELP?

ANSWER: We would like you, both men and women, to participate fully in all consultation meetings and other Project related activities to ensure that you are fully informed and your view are known and taken into account. Your active participation during the survey (DMS), detailed design and implementation will allow us to determine measures to accurately assess and pay compensation, mitigate impacts, to identify problems or potential problems, and to identify methods of responding immediately to solve any new problems.

17. QUESTION: HOW WILL YOU KNOW IF THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS PROJECT ARE MET?

ANSWER: The Project Management Unit will monitor all Project activities. An External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will be engaged by the implementing Agency to monitor and report on compensation payments, Resettlement Plan implementation and recommend solutions to problems that APs may raise. Semiannual Reports will be prepared and submitted to ADB. A post-resettlement impact evaluation will also be undertaken to assess whether impacts of the Project have been mitigated adequately and the pre-Project standard of living of APs has been restored as a result of the Project's Resettlement Plan implementation. The ADB will also monitor these activities in their regular supervision missions during the Project's implementation.

For further queries and suggestions, please contact us at:

Name : Position: Manager

PT PLN (PERSERO) UPP RING JB2 Banyuwangi, Indonesia

Address: Jl. Letjan S.Parman No.118, Pakistaji, Banyuwangi Phone/Fax : 0333 421313/033

UPDATED LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARP)

ANNEX 2 CONSULTATION MEETING DOCUMENTATION

Photographic Documentation



Image 1: Discussions with Village Head at Paiton



Image 2: Orientation of Team for Public Consultation and Focus Group Discussions



Image 3: Discussion with Head of General Affair of Bali Barat National Park



Image 4: Focus Group Discussion
at Sub District of Mlandingan



Image 5: Public Consultation
in Progress in Bali Province



Image 6: Public Consultation in
Sub district of Jembrana,
Jembrana Regency











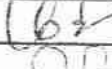



Image 7: Public Consultation in
Progress in Sub District of
Selemadeg, Tabanan Regency







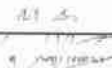



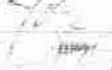




Image 8: Discussion with Head Village
of Sudimara, Tabanan Sub District,
Tabanan regency

Signed attendance sheets

4. List of Participants (Daftar Peserta)

SI No	Name (Nama)	Profession (Pekerjaan)	Age (Umur)	Sex (L/P)	Signature (Tanda tangan)
1	I Wayan Sumbawa	Kaur PM	47	L	
2	Esti Pt Windita	Km PMD	42	L	
3	I Nyli Rani Jatra	Sekdes DT.M	46	L	
4	I Kom Cakra	Sekdes Pakutatan	45	L	
5	I Nyimas Mahe	Sekdes Y. Kiri	47	L	
6	I Gusti Sudendia	Sekdes Panyangin	47	L	
7	I Nyimas Sunnara	Sekdes Panyangin	45	L	
8	Kamarudin	Kaur Trans	41	L	
9	Ido. Ooster	Sekdes Panyangin	50	L	
10	Haradin	Sekdes Panyangin	49	L	
11	I Nyimas Nana Wana	Sekdes Panyangin	49	L	
12	I Putu Widhiatara	Kaur Pakutatan	40	L	

4. List of Participants (Daftar Peserta)

SI No	Name (Nama)	Profession (Pekerjaan)	Age (Umur)	Sex (L/P)	Signature (Tanda tangan)
1	I Way. Guntur	Perangkat Desa	43	L	
2	I Way. Dika-S	Manajemen	48	L	
3	I PT. SANTIKA	Manajemen	47	L	
4	I Nyimas Sumbawa	Manajemen	47	L	
5	I Nyimas Sumbawa	Manajemen	47	L	
6	I Nyimas Sumbawa	Manajemen	47	L	
7	I Nyimas Sumbawa	Manajemen	47	L	
8	I Nyimas Sumbawa	Manajemen	47	L	
9	I Nyimas Sumbawa	Manajemen	47	L	
10	I Nyimas Sumbawa	Manajemen	47	L	
11	I Nyimas Sumbawa	Manajemen	47	L	
12	I Nyimas Sumbawa	Manajemen	47	L	
13	I Nyimas Sumbawa	Manajemen	47	L	
14					
15					
16					

4. List of Participants (Daftar Peserta)

Sl No	Name (Nama)	Profession (Pekerjaan)	Age (Umur)	Sex (L/P)	Signature (Tanda Tangan)
1	HERGAS HIRMA	BAKAL SIKADARA	47 th.	L.	[Signature]
2	Saharudin	Kuliah	42 th.	L.	[Signature]
3	Ganarudin	Polisi	40 th.	L.	[Signature]
4	NI Himmah Gidari	Staf Desa	26 th.	P.	[Signature]
5	Uti Lili Himmah	Calon Desa	26 th.	P.	[Signature]
6	Indi Gusmanudin	Calon Desa	26 th.	L.	[Signature]
7					
8					

4. List of Participants (Daftar Peserta)

Sl No	Name (Nama)	Profession (Pekerjaan)	Age (Umur)	Sex (L/P)	Signature (Tanda Tangan)
1	Indi Gusmanudin	Calon Desa	26 th.	L.	[Signature]
2	Indi Gusmanudin	Calon Desa	26 th.	L.	[Signature]
3	Indi Gusmanudin	Calon Desa	26 th.	L.	[Signature]
4	Indi Gusmanudin	Calon Desa	26 th.	L.	[Signature]
5	Indi Gusmanudin	Calon Desa	26 th.	L.	[Signature]
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					

4. List of Participants (Daftar Peserta)

Kec. KEDIRI - TABANAN

Sl No	Name (Nama)	Profession (Pekerjaan)	Age (Umur)	Sex (L / P)	Signature (Tanda tangan)
1	I NY MULIARTI	PEKERJA NY CHES	32 th	L	AF
2	I Gd. Pr. Inesrikelra	PERBEKEL BUDUK Gd. Pr.	52 th	L	Puripat
3	I NID ARSANA - PU	PER DES. BANGKAL	45 th	L	guz
4	IUP. PUGAH	PERBEKEL BUNUT	46 th	L	
5	IDA BAGUS MADE SUARDATA	PERBEKEL KABA	46 th	L	
6	IKI SUHARJANA	PERBEKEL CEPAN	41 th	L	
7	MD. SUMBARATA	CAMAT KEDIRI		L	
8					
9					
10					
11	DESA BUDUK - MENEWI, BADUNG				
12	KT. PUJITARMANZA	PEKERJA BUDUK	60 th	L	MX
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					

A. List of Participants in Focused Group Discussions

FGD GROUP I

4. List of Participants (Daftar Peserta)

No	Nama	Pekerjaan	Usia	Jenis Kelamin	No. Telp/ HP	Tanda Tangan
1.	Hermanto	Kades Bungatan	48	LK		
2.	Ahmad	Kades Blimbing	46	LK		
3.	Saleh Hartadi	KAdes	43	LK		
4.	Suyono	Kades Suboh	35	LK		
5.	Sidi yanto	BPD Jetis	40	LK		
6.	Edy Santoso	Sekdes Pasir Putih	42	LK		
7.	Ridwan	Sekdes Langkap	42	LK		
8.	Asfandi	Kades Bloro	51	LK		
9.	Agus Suhartono	Kades Langkap	45	LK		
10.	Subkhan	Kades Mlandingar	51	LK		
11.	Djainul	Kades Bletok	55	LK		
12.	Burhanuddin	Kades Kalimas	44	LK		
13.	Mulani Fatah	Kades Mlandingar Wetan	44	LK		
14.	Jayandi	Kades banyuglugu	48	LK		
15.	Sholehuddin	Kades Mlandingar Kulon	47	LK		
16.	Fauzan	Kades Bhinar	48	LK		
17.	Sutoyo	Kades Selo Mukti	43	LK		

Note: Use additional sheets for information and list of participants

(Catatan : Gunakan lembar tambahan untuk informasi dan daftar peserta)

4. List of Participants (Daftar Peserta)

No	Nama	Pekerjaan	Usia	Jenis Kelamin	No. Telp/ HP	Tanda Tangan
18.	Yoyok	Kepala desa klastakan		Laki2	081358079555	
19.	Andi Zakas	Sekdes Paowan		Laki2	0888 0360 7271	
20.	H. Sukarto	Kep.des Sumber kalak panarukan		Laki2	0812 49945 896	
21.	Badri	Kaur ardirejo		Laki2	081358 1091 28	
22.	Usman	Kepdes Panji Lor		Laki2	0852 339 18877	
23.	Untung S	Kep.des Kapongan		Laki2	0852 32 631593	
24.	H. Ferzia	Kepdes Pelean		Laki2	081251237727	
25.	Subiantoro	Kepdes Arjasa		Laki2	081 33615 6550	
26.	Yoyok	Kep des ketowan, arjasa		Laki2	0813 580 79 555	
27.	Moh Hafit	Kedung dowo, arjasa		Laki2	81 336 754 119	
28.	Sukarwi	Cukahkalak Asembagus		Laki2	081336 211 591	
29.	H. Kholili	mojosari		Laki2	0812348 6037	
30.	Basriyanto	Awor-awor		Laki2	0338 5503556	
31.	Ina kusweni	PKK Kec. panji		Pr	0817 969 1546	
32.	amiharjuni	PPL		Laki2	085258261816	
33.	sahur	Tokoh masy		Laki2		
34.	sugeng	Tokoh masy		Laki2	085258827049	
35.	a. pujiarto	Tokoh masy		Laki2	081252691737	
36.	mirjo	Tokoh masy		Laki2		
37.						

Note: Use additional sheets for information and list of participants

(Catatan : Gunakan lembar tambahan untuk informasi dan daftar peserta)

4. List of Participants (Daftar Peserta)

No	Nama	Pekerjaan	Usia	Jenis Kelamin	No. Telp/ HP	Tanda Tangan
40.	H. Didik Santoso, SH	Bag. Pemerintahan	43	LK		
41.	M. Rochim	PLN AJB Banyuwangi	38	LK		
42.	Andik Harianto	PLN AJB BANYuwangi	35	LK		
43.	Sugiharto	PLN UPT Jember	49	LK		
44.	Busaini	BPD	53	LK		
45.	M. Basuni	Kades Kelir	40	LK		
46.	Slamet Utomo	Kades Ketapang	38	LK		
47.	Ahmad S.	Kec. Kalipuro	42	LK		
48.	Hariono	Kec. Kalipuro	40	LK		
49.	Budi Priyambodo	Kel. KAlipuro	40	LK		
50.	A. Latif	Kel. Giri	36	LK		
51.	Idhum Kholid	Polri	50	LK		
52.	Suko Proyanto	Kel. Klatak	49	LK		
53.	Agus Setyabudi	Baluran	50	LK		
54.	Sumaryono	Kalipuro	55	LK		
55.	H. Kamari	Tomas	56	LK		
56.	Kunawi	BPD	45	LK		
57.	Noviyani Utami	TN Baluran	41	PR		
58.	Sulistowati	DS. wongsorejo	38	PR		
59.	Heni W	Ds. Alas buluh	35	PR		
60.	Abdul HAdi	Ds. Alas Buluh	32	LK		
61.	Imam Eka Martin	Kades Wonorejo	42	LK		
62.	Abdurahman	kades	35	LK		
63.	Ach Toha	Kades	40	LK		
64.	Suparto	Kades	35	LK		

Note: Use additional sheets for information and list of participants

(Catatan : Gunakan lembar tambahan untuk informasi dan daftar peserta)

UPDATED LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARAP)

ANNEX 3 SAMPLE TOR FOR EXTERNAL AGENCY

1. Introduction

An External Monitoring Agency (EMA) shall be appointed to monitor the Land acquisition and Resettlement process compensation process, and to verify that compensation resettlement and rehabilitation have been implemented in accordance with the agreed Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan.

2. Scope of Works

The appointed EMA shall undertake the following tasks to independently, externally monitor the Project Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan implementation and associated mitigation measures:

a. Baseline Internal monitoring reports will be verified by:

- i. Random review of DMS forms for correct inventory of assets and entitlements. This review shall cover 20% of all the DMS forms;
- ii. Random review of entitlement and compensation documents to ensure that the assessment of compensation is based on the agreed entitlement matrix and that all entitlements have been accurately applied.
- iii. Random review on livelihood restoration/income rehabilitation program and other required assistance if any to ensure that there APs standard of living and livelihood are not worse off.
- iv. Random review of status of affected households within the LAR impact areas.

b. Evaluation of Delivery

The delivery of entitlements will be monitored as followed:

- i. Field check, site visits coordinated with the resettlement activities that are taking place.
- ii. Evaluation of the quality and timeliness of delivering entitlements.

c. Evaluation of Consultation and Grievance Procedures

Consultation and grievance procedures will be monitored to:

- i. Assess if grievance procedures are adequately implemented,
- ii. Identify, quantify and qualify the types of conflicts and grievances (if any) reported and resolved.
- iii. Provide assistance when required to APs to address grievances, as required, and act as observers on the grievance procedure.

d. Declaration of Successful Implementation and follow-up actions

The EMA will provide a report to:

- confirm all compensation has been paid;
- Make recommendations for follow-up actions; and
- Identify lessons learned.

3. Implementation schedule

The EMA will be hired by the PLN in time for LARP implementation. The EMA will conduct formal M&E activities until compensation payments are completed.

4. Reporting

The following reports will be required for submission from the EMA:

- i. Baseline and Inception Report (1) – to be submitted within 1 week of mobilization to the PLN and ADB.
- ii. Monitoring Reports – to be formally submitted by the EMA directly after compensation has been distributed in each of the affected areas. The Monitoring Reports should particularly focus on:
 - A description of M&E activities;
 - A report on implementation of all aspects of the LARP;
 - Deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of the resettlement policy specified in the LARP;
 - Identification of problems, issues and recommended solutions; and,
 - Description of findings in relation to whether the project activities have been completed as planned and budgeted, and recommendations, timetable and budget for addressing outstanding problems;
- iii. Formal Verification Report to verify successful LARP implementation to be issued within 1 week after compensation and LAR procedures all affected areas is completed and prior to construction.

UPDATED LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARAP)

ANNEX 4 SOCIO ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

UPDATED LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARAP)

ANNEX 5 JAVA BALI CROSSING PRINCIPLE APPROVAL FROM MINISTRY OF FORESTRY

UPDATED LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARAP)

ANNEX 6 PT. PLN's BOARD OF DIRECTORS RULES OF LAND

UPDATED LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARAP)

ANNEX 7 RESULT OF SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY OF VULNERABLE GROUPS FOR INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

LAND OF PROJECT JAVA BALI CROSSING PROJECTS * PROVINCY Crosstabulation

				PROVINCY		Total
				EAST JAVA	BALI	
LAND OF PROJECT JAVA BALI CROSSING PROJECTS	LOSS < 10%	Count		36	24	60
		% of Total		21,2%	14,1%	35,3%
	LOSS > 10 %	Count		55	55	110
		% of Total		32,4%	32,4%	64,7%
Total		Count		91	79	170
		% of Total		53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

VULNERABLE GROUP * PROVINCY Crosstabulation

				PROVINCY		Total
				EAST JAVA	BALI	
VULNERABLE GROUP	AGE <70 YEAR	Count		81	54	135
		% of Total		47,6%	31,8%	79,4%
	AGE >70 YEAR	Count		10	25	35
		% of Total		5,9%	14,7%	20,6%
Total		Count		91	79	170
		% of Total		53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

RELIGION RELATED RESPONDENTS * PROVINCY Crosstabulation

				PROVINCY		Total
				EAST JAVA	BALI	
RELIGION RESPONDENTS	RELATED MOSLEM	Count		91	2	93
		% of Total		53,5%	1,2%	54,7%
	HINDUS	Count		0	77	77
		% of Total		0,0%	45,3%	45,3%
Total		Count		91	79	170
		% of Total		53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

JENIS KELAMIN * PROVINCY Crosstabulation

			PROVINCY		Total
			EAST JAVA	BALI	
JENIS KELAMIN	MALE	Count	48	63	111
		% of Total	28,2%	37,1%	65,3%

	FEMALE	Count	43	16	59
		% of Total	25,3%	9,4%	34,7%
Total		Count	91	79	170
		% of Total	53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

ETNIC GROUPS * PROVINCY Crosstabulation

			PROVINCY		Total
			EAST JAVA	BALI	
ETNIC GROUPS	JAVA	Count	8	2	10
		% of Total	4,7%	1,2%	5,9%
	MADURA	Count	82	0	82
		% of Total	48,2%	0,0%	48,2%
	BALI	Count	1	77	78
		% of Total	0,6%	45,3%	45,9%
Total		Count	91	79	170
		% of Total	53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

SUGGESTIONS FOR INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAMME * PROVINCY Crosstabulation

				PROVINCY		Total
				EAST JAVA	BALI	
SUGGESTIONS FOR INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAMME	LIVESTOCK & TRAINNING	Count		2	0	2
		% of Total		1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
	FARMING TOOLS, SEEDS & TRAINING	Count		28	29	57
		% of Total		16,5%	17,1%	33,5%
	SEES SUPPORT	Count		16	1	17
		% of Total		9,4%	0,6%	10,0%
	FERTILIZWER, SEEDS & TRAINING SUPPORT	Count		4	0	4
		% of Total		2,4%	0,0%	2,4%
	WATER AVAIBILITY FOR FARMING	Count		2	0	2
		% of Total		1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
	WATER AVAIBILITY DAN LIVESTOCK SUPPORT	Count		2	0	2
		% of Total		1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
	CARPENTER TOOLS SUPPORT	Count		0	2	2
		% of Total		0,0%	1,2%	1,2%
	LIVESTOCK & TRAINING SUPPORT	Count		0	13	13
		% of Total		0,0%	7,6%	7,6%
	CHOCOLATE SEEDS	Count		0	1	1

SUPPORT	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
FARMING TOOLS & Count		0	3	3
TRAINING SUPPORT	% of Total	0,0%	1,8%	1,8%
HAND TOOLS SUPPORT	Count	0	2	2
	% of Total	0,0%	1,2%	1,2%
IMPROVEMENT OF Count		0	4	4
IRRIGATION	% of Total			
CHANNELS/ORONG-ORONG		0,0%	2,4%	2,4%
WELFARE BENEFIT FOR Count		0	2	2
LANSIA	% of Total	0,0%	1,2%	1,2%
PADDY SEES & TRAINING Count		0	1	1
SUPPORT	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
FERTILIZER & TRAINING Count		0	7	7
SUPPORT	% of Total	0,0%	4,1%	4,1%
BUSINESS CAPITAL Count		2	4	6
ASSISTANCE	% of Total	1,2%	2,4%	3,5%
DO NOT ANSWER / DO Count		35	10	45
NOT KNOW	% of Total	20,6%	5,9%	26,5%
Total	Count	91	79	170
	% of Total	53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

FAMILY HEAD INTEREST TO WORK IN PROJECT * PROVINCY Crosstabulation

			PROVINCY		Total
			EAST JAVA	BALI	
FAMILY HEAD INTEREST TO WORK IN PROJECT	INTERESTED; TO INCREASE REVENUES	Count	10	8	18
		% of Total	5,9%	4,7%	10,6%
	INTERESTED; BECOME SECURITY	Count	0	1	1
		% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
	MINAT; BECOME FOREMAN	Count	2	7	9
		% of Total	1,2%	4,1%	5,3%
	MINAT; BECOME DRIVER	Count	1	2	3
		% of Total	0,6%	1,2%	1,8%
NOT INTERESTED; ALREADY		Count	1	19	20

	OLD	% of Total	0,6%	11,2%	11,8%
	NOT INTERESTED; HAD JOB	Count	24	29	53
		% of Total	14,1%	17,1%	31,2%
	NOT ANSWER	Count	53	13	66
		% of Total	31,2%	7,6%	38,8%
Total		Count	91	79	170
		% of Total	53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

INTEREST OF FAMILY MEMBERS FOR WORK IN PROJECT * PROVINCY Crosstabulation

			PROVINCY		Total
			EAST JAVA	BALI	
INTEREST OF FAMILY MEMBERS FOR WORK IN PROJECT	INTERESTED; TO INCREASE REVENUES	Count	6	11	17
		% of Total	3,5%	6,5%	10,0%
	INTERESTED; BECOME FOREMAN	Count	2	10	12
		% of Total	1,2%	5,9%	7,1%
	INTERESTED; BECOME SECURITY	Count	0	5	5
		% of Total	0,0%	2,9%	2,9%
	INTERESTED; BECOME CLERK	Count	0	1	1
		% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
	INTERESTED; BECOME WORKER	Count	0	3	3
		% of Total	0,0%	1,8%	1,8%
	NOT INTERESTED; DO NOT HAVE EXPERTISE	Count	1	8	9
		% of Total	0,6%	4,7%	5,3%
	NOT INTERESTED; HAD JOB	Count	18	12	30
		% of Total	10,6%	7,1%	17,6%
	NOT INTERESTED; STILL STUDYING	Count	1	2	3
		% of Total	0,6%	1,2%	1,8%
	NOT ANSWER	Count	63	27	90
		% of Total	37,1%	15,9%	52,9%
Total		Count	91	79	170
		% of Total	53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

KK YANG DISABILITAS * PROVINCY Crosstabulation

	PROVINCY	Total
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			EAST JAVA	BALI	
KK YANG DISABILITAS	KAKI KANAN AMPUTASI	Count	1	0	1
		% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
	STROKE	Count	1	0	1
		% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
	TIDAK ADA	Count	89	79	168
		% of Total	52,4%	46,5%	98,8%
	Total	Count	91	79	170
		% of Total	53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

PENDAPATAN TOTAL PER TAHUN (Rp) * PROVINCY Crosstabulation

			PROVINCY		Total
			EAST JAVA	BALI	
PENDAPATAN TOTAL PER 0	TAHUN (Rp)	Count	1	7	8
		% of Total	0,6%	4,1%	4,7%
	1400000	Count	1	0	1
		% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
	1500000	Count	0	3	3
		% of Total	0,0%	1,8%	1,8%
	2400000	Count	0	5	5
		% of Total	0,0%	2,9%	2,9%
	3000000	Count	0	1	1
		% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
	4000000	Count	1	0	1
		% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
	4500000	Count	1	0	1
		% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
	4800000	Count	0	1	1
		% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
	5000000	Count	1	0	1
		% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
	5400000	Count	0	1	1
		% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
	6000000	Count	4	1	5
		% of Total	2,4%	0,6%	2,9%
	7500000	Count	3	0	3
		% of Total	1,8%	0,0%	1,8%
	8400000	Count	2	0	2
		% of Total	1,2%	0,0%	1,2%

	% of Total	1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
9000000	Count	7	1	8
	% of Total	4,1%	0,6%	4,7%
10000000	Count	1	2	3
	% of Total	0,6%	1,2%	1,8%
10500000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
11000000	Count	2	0	2
	% of Total	1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
11700000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
12000000	Count	6	2	8
	% of Total	3,5%	1,2%	4,7%
13300000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
14000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
15000000	Count	2	2	4
	% of Total	1,2%	1,2%	2,4%
15200000	Count	1	1	2
	% of Total	0,6%	0,6%	1,2%
15500000	Count	0	2	2
	% of Total	0,0%	1,2%	1,2%
16000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
16300000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
16800000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
17000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
18000000	Count	5	3	8
	% of Total	2,9%	1,8%	4,7%
18400000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
19000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
19200000	Count	0	1	1

	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
19500000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
19800000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
20000000	Count	1	2	3
	% of Total	0,6%	1,2%	1,8%
20500000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
21000000	Count	0	2	2
	% of Total	0,0%	1,2%	1,2%
22000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
23000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
24000000	Count	2	0	2
	% of Total	1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
24500000	Count	0	2	2
	% of Total	0,0%	1,2%	1,2%
25000000	Count	2	3	5
	% of Total	1,2%	1,8%	2,9%
25500000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
26000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
26600000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
27000000	Count	2	0	2
	% of Total	1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
27200000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
28000000	Count	1	3	4
	% of Total	0,6%	1,8%	2,4%
28600000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
30000000	Count	4	0	4
	% of Total	2,4%	0,0%	2,4%
31200000	Count	0	1	1

	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
32000000	Count	0	2	2
	% of Total	0,0%	1,2%	1,2%
33000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
33600000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
36000000	Count	3	0	3
	% of Total	1,8%	0,0%	1,8%
36600000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
37200000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
40000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
41000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
41200000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
42000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
45000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
46000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
48000000	Count	1	3	4
	% of Total	0,6%	1,8%	2,4%
50000000	Count	3	0	3
	% of Total	1,8%	0,0%	1,8%
51000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
55000000	Count	2	0	2
	% of Total	1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
58000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
60000000	Count	2	2	4
	% of Total	1,2%	1,2%	2,4%
60900000	Count	1	0	1

	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
61000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
62200000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
63000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
66000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
69000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
72000000	Count	1	1	2
	% of Total	0,6%	0,6%	1,2%
74100000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
90000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
92000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
100000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
105000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
108000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
120000000	Count	2	0	2
	% of Total	1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
130000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
138000000	Count	2	0	2
	% of Total	1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
150000000	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
151000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
304000000	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	0,0%	0,6%	0,6%
400000000	Count	2	0	2

	% of Total	1,2%	0,0%	1,2%
Total	Count	91	79	170
	% of Total	53,5%	46,5%	100,0%

UPDATED LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARAP)

ANNEX 8 LIST OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

UPDATED LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARAP)

ANNEX 9 KJPP EVALUATION FOR COMPONENT 3