

Resettlement and Customary Communities Plan

Resettlement and Customary Communities Plan
August 2016

INO: West Kalimantan Power Grid Strengthening Project
(Tayan – Sanggau – Sekadau)

Prepared by PT. Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) Persero for the Government of Indonesia and the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 31 August 2016)

Currency unit	–	rupiah (Rp)
Rp1.00	=	\$0.0000751936
\$1.00	=	Rp13,229

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AFD	–	Agence Française de Développement
AH	–	Affected Household
AP	–	Affected Person
BPN	–	<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (National Land Agency)
BAPPEDA	–	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i> (Provincial / District Development Planning Agency)
COI	–	Corridor Of Impact
DED	–	Detailed Engineering Design
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	–	Executing Agency
EIA	–	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	–	External Monitoring Agency
GOI	–	Government of Indonesia
HH	–	Household
HUP	–	<i>Harga Umum Pasar</i> – general market price
HVTL	–	High Voltage Transmission Line
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IOL	–	Inventory Of Losses
IP	–	Indigenous People
IR	–	Involuntary Resettlement
KITRING KBB 2	–	<i>Pembangkit dan Jaringan Kalimantan Bagian Barat 2</i> (Powerplant and Transmission of West Kalimantan 2)
LA	–	Land Acquisition
LAC	–	Land Acquisition Committee
LARP	–	Land Acquisition Resettlement Plan
LVDL	–	Low Voltage Distribution Line
MVDL	–	Medium Voltage Distribution Line
MUSPIKA	–	Musyawarah Pimpinan Kecamatan (Board of Subdistrict Government Leaders)
MAPPI	–	Masyarakat Profesi Penilai Indonesia (Indonesian Professional Appraiser Association)
NGO	–	<i>Non-governmental Organization</i>
NJOP	–	<i>Nilai Jual Objek Pajak</i> (Tax object selling price)
NTP	–	Notice To Proceed
UIP	–	<i>Unit Induk Pembangunan</i> (Principal Development Project)
UPP	–	<i>Unit Pelaksana Proyek</i> (Project Implementation Unit)
PBHTP	–	<i>Biaya Perolehan Hak Atas Tanah dan Bangunan</i> (Cost for the Acquisition of the right Land and / or Buildings)
PIB	–	Project Information Booklet
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit

PLN	–	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) (State Owned Electricity Enterprise)
PNBP	–	<i>Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak</i> (Non-Taxes of State Revenue)
RCCP	–	Resettlement Customary Communities Plan
RCCDP	–	Resettlement Customary Communities Development Plan
RCS	–	Replacement Cost Study
ROW	–	Right-Of-Way
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SES	–	Socio Economic Survey
TL	–	Transmission Line
TOR	–	Terms of Reference

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

kV (kilovolt) – unit of voltage, equal to 1,000 volts

NOTE

(i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Household / Population / Entitled Persons	Refers to any person or persons, customary community, private or public institution who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as result of i) acquisition of land; ii) restriction on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The affected populations are parties who control or posses an object land acquisition.
Entitled party	Party that controls or possesses land acquisition object
Land Acquisition object	Land, space above ground and below ground, buildings, plants, objects related to land, or any other objects that can be assessed
Census of affected persons	<p>The census is a count of all displaced persons irrespective of their titled or non-titled land ownership status. Its purpose is to accurately document the number of displaced persons and to create an inventory of their losses finalized on the basis of a Detail Measurement Survey</p> <p>A census describes the persons who are displaced, their livelihoods and income sources, and what they are likely to lose because of the project.</p>
Compensation	Proper and equitable replacement provided in the form of cash or other agreed in kind at replacement cost to the affected person/entitled party in the process of land acquisition/resettlement for the assets and livelihoods lost or affected by the project.
Corridor of Impact	Area, which is impacted by civil works (including construction for footprint of towers, construction of substation and facilities, and restricted area due to transmission line ROW) in the implementation of Transmission Line 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau project. It is important in two particular respects: (a) Legally as the area within which AHs will be entitled to compensation and other measures for any loss of land, structures or land use and occupation and of livelihoods and (b) Operationally as the agreed and demarcated area within which construction activities will take place.
Cut-off date	The date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area make residents or users of the same eligible to be categorized as AP/entitled party to receive compensation and other assistances. The cut-off-date will coincide with the census of APs/entitled parties and the IOL that will be conducted by the PLN implementing land acquisition.
Detailed Measurement Survey	With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of APs done during the preparation of this resettlement customary community plan (RCCP). The updating will be carried out during land acquisition implementation phase undertaken by the PLN land acquisition

committee

Disclosure	Relevant information (whether positive or negative) about social and environmental safeguard issues is made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and to other stakeholders, including the general public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation
Eminent domain/ Compulsory Land Acquisition	The right of the state using its sovereign power to acquire land for public purposes. National law establishes which public agencies have the prerogative to exercise eminent domain.
Entitlement	Refers to a range of measures of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced/entitled persons in the respective eligibility category.
Impact	Extent of social and economic impacts resulting from the implementation of an activity. In land acquisition/resettlement, the degree of impact will be determined by (a) scope of economic loss and physical displacement/relocation; and (b) vulnerability of the affected population/entitled party. Impact can be positive or negative.
Impact Indicator	Effect of benefits derived from project activity. Impact indicators can only be known in medium and long term. Impact indicators show the rationale why a project is implemented, describe the macro aspects of project implementation, and the purpose of sectoral, and regional projects.
Income restoration	This involves rehabilitating the sources of income and productive livelihoods of severely affected and vulnerable APs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than earned by displaced persons before resettlement.
Indigenous People	A generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separated from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be taken into account.
Informed Consent	Informed consent means that the person involved is fully knowledgeable about the project and its implications and consequences, and freely agrees or disagrees to participate.
Inventory of Losses	This is the listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of this RCCP where all fixed assets (i.e. land used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; standing crops and trees with commercial

value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the COI are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed and their replacement costs calculated. The severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of the Affected Persons or entitled parties are likewise determined.

Land acquisition	The process and activity of acquiring all or part of land and assets attached to the land by way of giving compensation and other measures adequately and at replacement costs for damages/loss to the entitled parties/affected populations in order to reduce adverse social impacts due to the project. Land acquisition and resettlement are conducted involuntary for the benefit of the project.
Resettlement Customary Community Plan (RCCP)	A time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies considering customary culture, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring and resettlement evaluation.
Power of choice	Power of choice means that the person involved has the option to agree or disagree with the land acquisition, without adverse consequences being imposed formally or informally by the State.
Resettlement	It is the displacement of people, not of their own volition but involuntarily, from their homes, assets, sources of income and livelihood in the Corridor of Impact (COI) in connection with the Project.
Relocation	The physical displacement of an AP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Relocation Assistance	Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by a project. It may include transportation, transitional assistance (food, shelter, and social service) that is provided to the displaced persons in connection with their relocation.
Replacement cost	Amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction for transaction costs or depreciation, at prevailing market value or its nearest equivalent, at the time of compensation payment
Meaningful consultation	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities and implementation issues.
Severely affected persons	This refers to Affected/Displaced Persons who will i) lose 10% or more of their total productive assets, ii) have to relocate, and/or iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the project.

Suku Terisolir

Isolated ethnic minority groups

Vulnerable groups

These are distinct groups of people who might suffer more or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: i) households that are headed by women, ii) household heads with disabilities, iii) households falling under the regional poverty line, and iv) elderly household heads.¹

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¹ This definition is in line with Law No. 39/1999 (Article 5 elucidation) on Human Rights. Vulnerable populations include the elderly, children, the poor, pregnant women and people with disabilities.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Background

i. The 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission Line will be built as the extension of West Kalimantan Power Grid Strengthening Project (275 kV Jagoibabang-Bengkayang Transmission Line and 150 kV Bengkayang-Ngabang-Tayan Transmission Line) where it will interconnect between Sarawak/East Malaysia and West Kalimantan 150 kV grids. The proposed Project will include two sections i.e. 150 kV Transmission Lines running from Tayan to Sanggau and Sanggau to Sekadau in West Kalimantan. The Project includes transmission towers and lines and two new 150/20 kV substations in Sanggau and Sekadau.

ii. The 150 kV Transmission lines will improve electric power supply as well as reliability of the power service in Sanggau and Sekadau regencies, West Kalimantan. It is expected that these transmission lines will create multiplier effect in economic development at various scales in Sanggau and Sekadau regencies and surrounding regions in West Kalimantan.

B. Legal Policy Framework

iii. The current legal framework applied for land acquisition is Law Number 2 year 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for the Development of Public Interest and its implementing regulations that include President Regulation number 71 year 2012 concerning the Implementation of Land Acquisition for the Development in Public Interest and its amendments . However, as land plots for transmission line and substations to be acquired are less than 5 hectares, as per provision in the Presidential Regulation number 40 year 2014, PLN will use a negotiated land acquisition. The PLN Decree Number 0289.K/DIR/2013 Concerning Land Acquisition for the Purpose of Providing Electricity, Operational Cost of Land Acquisition and Operation; Cost of Compensation within PT PLN (Persero). In addition, the Resettlement and Customary Communities Plan (RCCP) has been prepared in reference to other relevant law and regulations on land acquisition and customary communities. For compensation of land, building and vegetation along the space zone of high voltage transmission power line, the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) promulgated the Regulation number 38 year 2013.

C. Scope of Resettlement Impacts

iv. IOL census and SES was conducted by PLN survey team on November – December 2015 and continued during second week of January 2016. For the construction of a new substation in Sanggau and Sekadau, PLN will acquire 2.9050 ha of land which belong to 2 AHs and 450 trees of rubber. For construction of tower base construction : (i) a total of 76,275 m² of farmland and 50 m² of residential land belong to 297 private households, including 2 customary land and 4 institutions, will be acquired by PLN. Total land for construction of 14 towers located within the Forest Area has not been surveyed because PLN will reroute the section of the 14 towers, (ii). There is part of a house to be acquired and an entire farm shed to be acquired, but according to PLN this tower will be rerouted to avoid affected structure, (iii). Four thousands one hundreds fifteen of various species and commercial value were counted during IOL, whose owners have been identified. Of this number, 813 trees are small, 802 trees are not yet bearing fruits (i.e. young), while 2,500 are fruit bearing. There are 5,649 m² of perennial crops, mostly are paddy, were also counted during IOL. An addition of 106 perennial and timber trees of various species and commercial value were counted during the IOL but in areas where the owners are could not be found yet. Therefore, their rightful owners could not be determined during the IOL.

v. 150 kV transmission line RoW requires 20 m wide (10 m +10 m) along 71.13 km of the transmission line route from Tayan-Sanggau and along 77.29 km route from Sanggau to Sekadau. The total area of 2,968,400 m² of the land under the RoW will be affected by

the project and some restrictions on the use of the land and building, for instance to grow high standing trees and building, will be applied. As the route of transmission line has not been determined yet, for this RCCP purposes IOL survey to households affected by the transmission lines ROW were conducted by sampling to 68 AHs who is also affected due to tower base construction, and one customary land. Final route of transmission line right of way and detailed measurement survey for restricted asset under the right of way will be conducted later after foundation of the tower base completed

D. Project Entitlement

vi. APs/AHs which mostly customary communities will be provided compensation for the lost land at replacement cost based on compensation valuation by independent appraisers. *Solatium* compensation (the amount of which will be determined by an independent property appraiser) will be provided for affected persons/entitled parties who lost structures. Land and non-land assets (structures, trees/crops, things attached to the lands) affected will be compensated at replacement cost at the time of delivery of compensation without deductions for transaction costs and get incentive of taxes, including the costs involved in the issuance of amended certificates for affected lands. The current valuation standard issued by Indonesia Appraiser association (Standarf Penilaian Indonesia- Masyarakat Penilai Indonesia/SPI- MAPPI) does not apply provision of depreciation for affected structures. Compensation will also be provided for the affected trees/crops and land use restriction under the the transmission line rights of way (ROW) in reference to the MEMR Regulation Number 38 year 2013, PLN Decree year 2013, and valuation of independent appraisers. Severely affected APs/AHs and vulnerable AHs which mostly are farmers will also take part in an income restoration program (IRP). Detailed culturally appropriate IRP will be prepared during sub project implementation in consultations with the APs/AHs. Opportunities for project related jobs if possible will be provided for the local communities including vulnerable groups.

E. Ethnicity, Vulnerability and Gender Issues

vii. A majority of the AHs (61%) are Dayak ethnic, followed by Malay, Chinese, Javanese and other ethnics. All ethnic groups live in social harmony. Dayak ethnic is considered as customary communities (indigenous peoples). The inventory of losses identified that there are 136 vulnerable households and 5 severely affected households. This number might change during implementation The vulnerable and severely affected groups will be provided with the culturally appropriate IRP which might be given in the form of distribution of perennial crops seeds to the AHs and capacity building for farming and opportunities of project related jobs to ensure that at least, their standard of living will not be worse off due to the loss of their assets and livelihood by the project.

F. Participation, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress

vii. viii. All the AHs and stakeholders (including local government staff and officials, customary leaders) from village to district levels were consulted during the preparation of the RCCP conducted from September 2015 to January 2016. Their concerns and suggestions were noted and incorporated in this RCCP. Consultations have also been conducted for the project location determination. The consultations will continue during implementation. A grievance mechanism has been prepared in reference to the Land Acquisition Law of 2012, PLN Decree, and based on practical experiences in handling the complaints for other PLN projects, and to ensures that the concerns and complaints of APs/AHs are addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. Relevant information on resettlement will be disclosed to the APs/AHs through the distribution of a project information booklet to AHs and the posting in local government offices, particularly in Sub-district and village offices. The agreed RCCP in *Bahasa* Indonesia will be made available in relevant provincial and district offices.

G. Implementation Arrangements

ix. PT. PLN (Persero) Head Quarter (PLN Pusat) will be the EA of the project, will be responsible for overall coordination and administration of the project, including those related to resettlement. The project implementation will be conducted by PT PLN (Persero) Unit Induk Pembangunan (UIP) Kalimantan Bagian Barat or Principal Development Project located in Pontianak West Kalimantan. The PIU will responsible on the 1 preparation and implemnetation of this RCCP, including designation of Independent Appraisal for appraise unit rate for affected asset. A Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) will be recruited in each location to assist the IAs in overall Project 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 RCCP. 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 Land Acquisition Committee, in coordination with the BPN in related District. Since location of the project between Tayan, Sanggau and Sekadau, development of transmission networks in this project will be under supervision PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2, Sintang.

H. RCCP Budget

viii. x. The estimated cost of resettlement for the 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau Sekadau transmission line is estimated at Rp **39,769,772,218**, and the budget will shoulder by PLN UIP-Kalimantan Bagian Barat,

I. Monitoring

ix. xi. The PLN UIP–Kalimantan Bagian Barat–assisted by PIC is the Project internal monitor. An External monitoringagency will be mobilized to verify internal monitoring of RCCP implementation and monitor the achievement of resettlement principles and objectives. The external monitoring agency submit semiannual monitoring reports to PLN and ADB. Internal and external monitoring reports will be uploaded on the ADB website.

J. Implementation Schedule

xii. A tentative schedule of RCCP preparation and implementation is presented in table below. Implementation of resettlement activities will be coordinated with the schedule of civil works and that safeguard actios are timely implemented to avoid project delays. Compensation payment will be delivered when the RCCP has been approved by ADB. Acquisition of assets and payment of compensation of AHs will be completed prior to any construction activities taking place. The PLN UIP–Kalimantan Bagian Barat will carry out its best efforts to minimize the resettlement transition period.

Table. Indicative Schedule of RCCP Implementation

No.	Task	Timing
	Preparation	
1	Inventory of Losses (IOL) and Socio Economic Survey (SES)	December 2015 – January 2016
2	Finalization of draft Resettlement Customary Community Plan	August 2016
3	ADB Approval and uploading to ADB website	September 2016
4	Resettlement disclosure in component area	September 2016

	RCCP Updating	
5	PLN LAC establishment ^{*)}	January 2016
6	Route and design finalization (<i>including reroute of tower located inside the forest</i>)	October 2016
8	DMS and socio economic survey	November – 2016
9	Finalization of updated RCCP	December 2016
10	Submission of updated RCCP to ADB and its approval	December 2016
11	Public disclosure of updated RCCP	December 2016
	Updated RCCP Implementation	
12	Designation of Independent Appraisal	June 2016
13	Compensation payment for towers and substation	December 2016 –February 2017
14	Compensation payment for RoW	January – March 2017
15	Delivery of income restoration program for vulnerable & severely Ahs	Jan – May 2017
	Monitoring	
16	Internal and External Monitoring	December 2016 – resettlement completion

Note :^{*)} Latest SK on PLN LAC from GM of The PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Overview

1 The 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission Line will be built as the extension of West Kalimantan Power Grid Strengthening Project (275 kV Jagoibabang-Bengkayang Transmission Line and 150 kV Bengkayang-Ngabang-Tayan Transmission Line) where it will interconnect between Sarawak/East Malaysia and West Kalimantan 150 kV grids. The proposed Project consists of two 150 kV Transmission lines from Tayan to Sanggau and Sanggau to Sekadau in West Kalimantan; additions to an existing substation at Tayan West Kalimantan, and two new 150/20 kV substations in Sanggau and Sekadau. The Project also includes a limited number of access roads to the new substations, equipment and materials storage, assembly area and facilities for workers.

2 The 150 kV Transmission lines will improve electric power supply as well as reliability of the power service in Sanggau and Sekadau regencies, West Kalimantan. It is expected that these transmission lines will create multiplier effect in economic development at various scales in Sanggau and Sekadau regencies and surrounding regions in West Kalimantan.

3 The proposed Project is the extension part of the ASEAN Power Grid (APG) Interconnection Development Project, of which the objective is to leverage the economic use of energy resources for mutual benefit, while also enhancing power system security and opening up opportunities for energy trading in ASEAN electricity market. The Project is a key element for the West Kalimantan Power Grid Strengthening Strategy, under the PLN Electricity Supply Planning Effort (Rencana Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik – RUPTL 2015-2024), see Figure 1.1. Components of the Project have also been identified in the Regional Regulation No. 5 year 2004 West Kalimantan Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW or Spatial Plan) refer to article 23 and in the RTRW of Sanggau and Sekadau regencies.

1.2 Project Location and Route

4 The Project is located in the mid-western part of the Kalimantan (Borneo) island of Indonesia. The route of 150 kV Transmission lines stretches from Tayan to Sanggau and Sanggau to Sekadau in West Kalimantan which is shown in Figure 1.1

5 The length of 150 kV Transmission line is 148.42 km long from the existing Tayan substation to Sekadau West Kalimantan. The line will pass through 7 Subdistricts in Sanggau regency namely Tayan Hilir, Balai, Tayan Hulu, Parindu, Kapuas and Mukok and one subdistrict (Sekadau Hilir) in Sekadau regency. see Table 1.1

6 The route elevations ranges from 15.4 to 142.4 masl (meters above sea level) in Sanggau regency and 22.9 to 155 masl in Sekadau regency. The proposed route is mostly in the vicinity of existing roads where it is envisaged that access to the line will be from the existing roads and the tracks across land by foot or motor bike.

Table 1.1 The Route Length, Villages and Number of Transmission Towers for 150 kV Tayan - Sanggau – Sekadau Transmission Lines

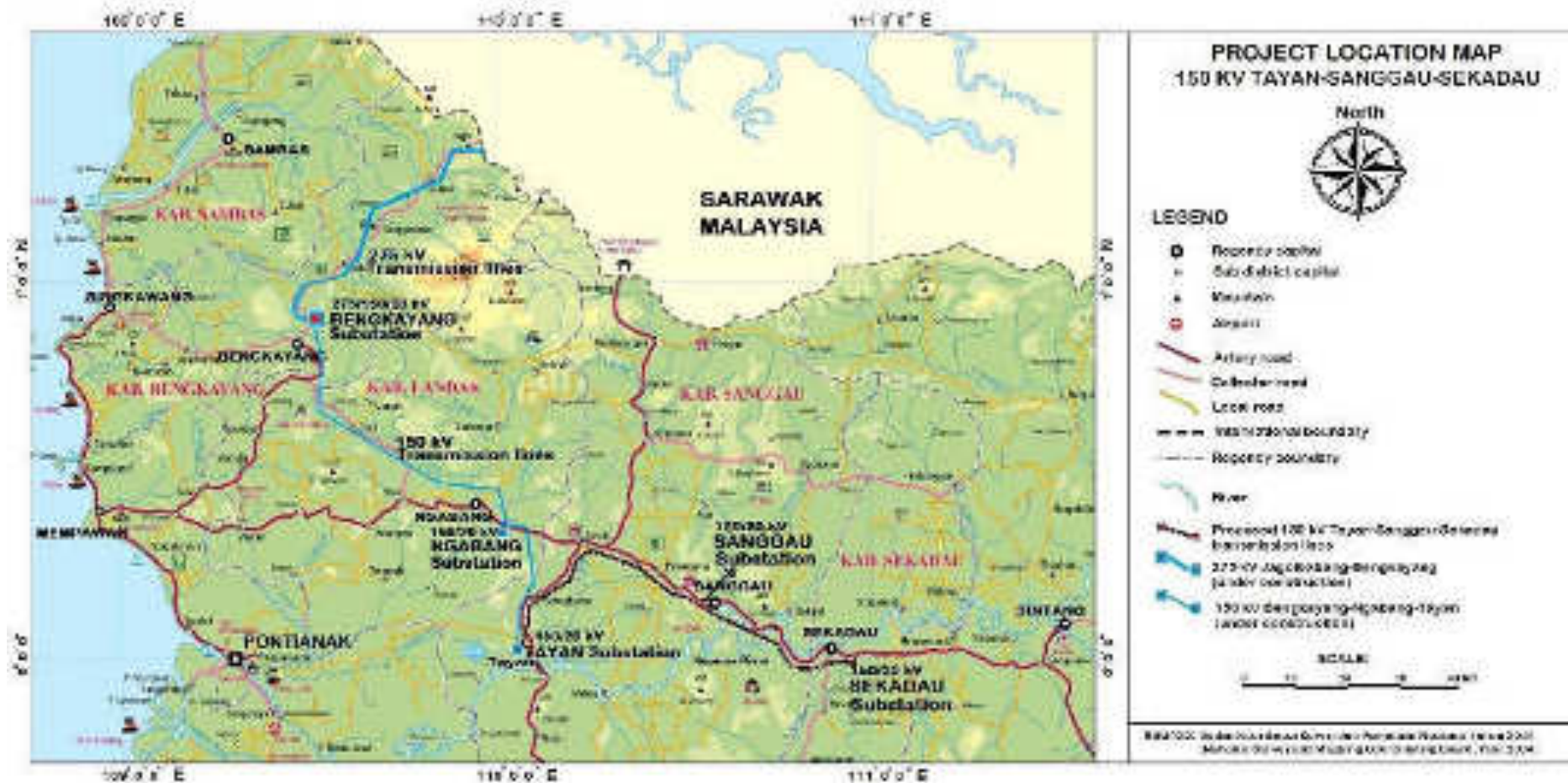
No	Section/Length (km)	Sub District	Village	Tower	Number of Tower	
1	Section 1. Tayan Sanggau (71.13 km)	Tayan Hilir	Cempedak	T.02 - T.15	14	
			Tebang Benus	T.16 - T.29	14	
2		Belai	Tamlang Mali	T.30 - T.43	14	
			Hilir	T.44 - T.46	3	
			Kebadu	T.47 - T.65	19	
			Sanyabang	T.66 - T.79	14	
			Tamlang Taba	T.80 - T.90	11	
3		Tayan Hulu	Menyabo	T.91 - T.107	17	
			Sosok	T.108 - T.124	17	
			Binjai	T.125 - T.140	16	
4		Pamindu	Suka Gerundi	T.141 - T.155	15	
			Palem Jaya	T.156 - T.173	18	
			Pusat Damai	T.174 - T.189	16	
			Sebbira	T.190 - T.200	11	
5		Section 2. Sanggau - Sekadau (77.29 km)	Kapuas	Lape	T.201 - T.214	14
				Sungai Mawang	T.215 - T.217	3
			Sungai Mawang	T.05 - T.10	6	
			Bunul	T.11 - T.25	15	
			Beringin	T.26 - T.37	12	
			Tanjung Kapuas	T.38 - T.42	5	
			Penyeladi	T.43 - T.62	20	
	6		Mukok	Somuntai	T.63 - T.74	12
	7		Sekadau Hilir	Sungai Kunyit	T.75 - T.86	12
				Peniti	T.87 - T.105	20
Ensalang		T.107 - T.116		10		
Sungai Ringin		T.117 - T.121		5		

26. PLTU Kutapang (FTP2) 20 MW-2016
 27. PLTU Kutapang IPP 12 MW-2015
 28. PLTA Nanga Pinoh 58 MW-2022
 29. PLTU Kalbar-1 400 MW - 2023/24
 30. PLTU Kalbar-1 200 MW-2016
 31. PLTU Kalbar-2 400 MW 2020/21
 32. PLTU Pabelan Koro-Rura 55 MW-2018
 33. PLTU P. Baru (FTP1) 100 MW-2016
 34. PLTU P. Baru (FTP2) 110 MW-2017/18
 35. Kalbar Feeder 100 MW- 2019

36. MPP Kalimantan 100 MW - 2016
 37. MPP Kalimantan 100 MW - 2016
 38. MPP Kalimantan 100 MW - 2016
 39. MPP Kalbar 100 MW - 2016

It is a key element of West Kalimantan Power Grid
PLN Electricity Supply Planning Effort (Rencana Usaha
2023-2024)

Figure 1.2 Project Location Map of 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau – Sekadau Transmission Line



1.3 Project Components Resulted from Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

7 Project component resulted from land acquisition and resettlement will be associated with procurement of land for the Sanggau and Sekadau substations and for transmission line tower sites.

A. Transmission Line Towers

8 Towers of 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau – Sekadau transmission line will be self-supporting steel lattice towers, 200 to 400 m apart from each other depending on terrain and location. The number of towers for the 150 kV Transmission line is shown in Table 1.1. The number of towers may subject to change during detailed design .

9 There will be several types of towers: where the transmission lines are straight or almost straight, suspension towers will be used; angle towers will be used where the direction of the line route changes more than 5^0 ; and dead end towers will be used at the terminus of a line. Figure 1.3 shows a side-profile of a typical transmission tower where its height is about 33.5 m. The body height of the towers is adjustable, and towers will be designed to achieve legislated minimum conductor clearances from the ground, trees and structures, as summarized in Table 1.2. The most common tower height will be about 36.5 – 39.5m.

10 Most tower bases will occupy an area of 225 m^2 in size, with each of the four tower legs supported by foundations designed for the soil conditions at the site. The height of each tower leg will also be adjustable. This will allow each leg to conform to the slope of the tower site, and prevent excessive land cutting and erosion and land collapse around foundations. The footprint of the tower sites will be $15 \times 15\text{ m}$ (225 m^2) for suspension towers and $20 \times 20\text{ m}$ (400 m^2) for angle towers (Figure 1.4)

Figure 1.3 Side-View of Typical 150 kV Transmission Tower

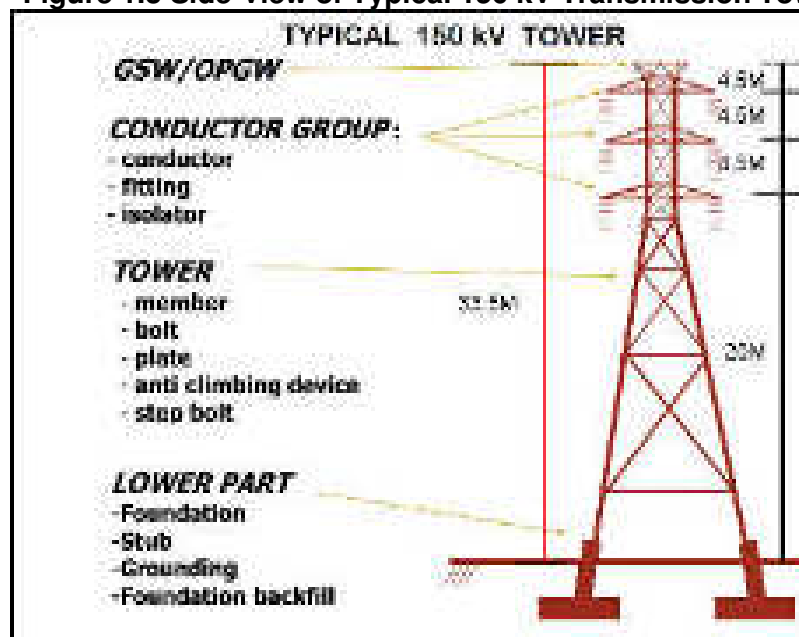
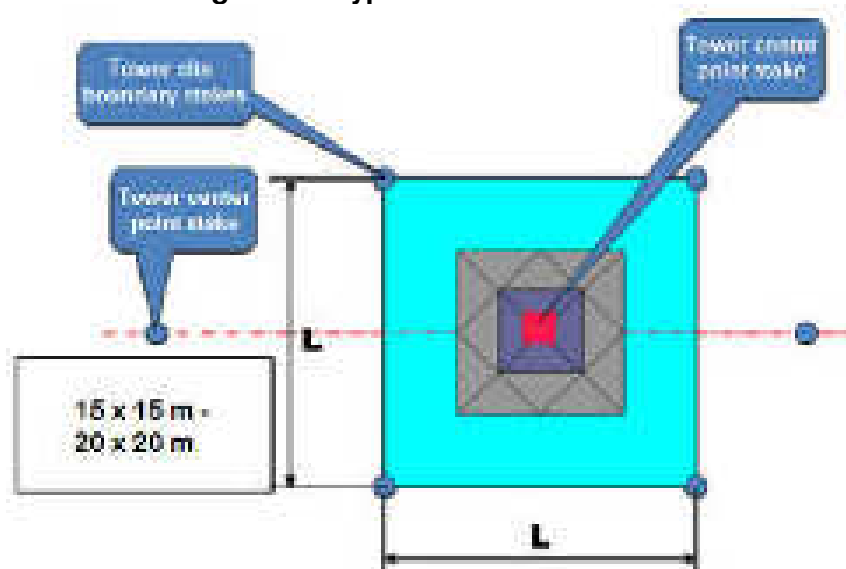


Figure 1.4 Typical Tower Site 150 kV



11 The span between towers has been designed to comply with the minimum conductor clearance standard as promulgated on Regulation of Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources no 18 year 2015 (see Table 1.2)

Table 1.2 Minimum Transmission Lines Conductor Clearance

No.	Location	Minimum Clearance (m)
1.	Open space	8.5
2.	Other area with specific determination	
2.1	Building, bridges ^b ,	5.0
2.2	Plant / vegetation, forest, Plantation b	5.0
2.3	Road, Highway	9.0
2.4	Public space ^a	13.5
2.5	Others HVTL, MVDL, LVDL communication line, antenna, sky lift	4.0
2.6	The highest point of ship mast at flood/ highest water level in water traffic	4.0

Source: 1) Indonesian National Standard (SNI) No. 04-6918-2002.

Note: ^a Minimum vertical free space from the ground or road / railway

^b Minimum vertical free space from the highest point of ship mast at flood / highest water level

B. Right-of-Way

12 A Right-of-Way (RoW) corridor with a width of 20 m for the 150 kV Transmission lines will be established. Tall trees ($\geq 5\text{m}$) within the RoW will be removed as necessary in order to maintain minimum transmission line conductor clearance (see Table 1.2).

13 No house has been identified to be removed as required in the RoW and the transmission line will be sited to avoid houses to the maximum extent possible. The practice is to allow houses and other structures maintaining minimum vertical clearance of 7m.

14 The transmission line will cross the Kapuas River (about 600 to 800 m width) three

times. Additional height / elevated towers will be constructed in Beringin village Kapuas district and Semuntai village, Mukok district to get safe clearance for ships to pass freely in Kapuas River. The height of those towers will be 66.5m; 69.5m and 75.5m respectively.

C. Substations

15 Two new substations in Sanggau and Sekadau will be established while the existing Tayan substation will be expanded within the existing land. The new substations will consist of one 150/20 kV transformer bay with a 25 MVA transformer, four 150 kV line bays, capacitor bank, control building with 20 kV indoor switchgear, computer-based substation control system, protection and metering equipment, telecommunication facilities, AC/DC supply and other accessories (see Figure 1.5, Figure 1.6 and Figure 1.7 respectively).

16 The Sanggau substation will be connected via 150 kV transmission lines with both Tayan and Sekadau substations, while Tayan substation will be connected with Ngabang substation and substations in Siantan via 150 kV Transmission lines. The expansion of Tayan substation will use the available/existing land, while area needed for Sanggau and Sekadau substation will be approximately 1.3 ha and 2.1 ha respectively.

Figure 1.5 Layout of Sanggau Substation

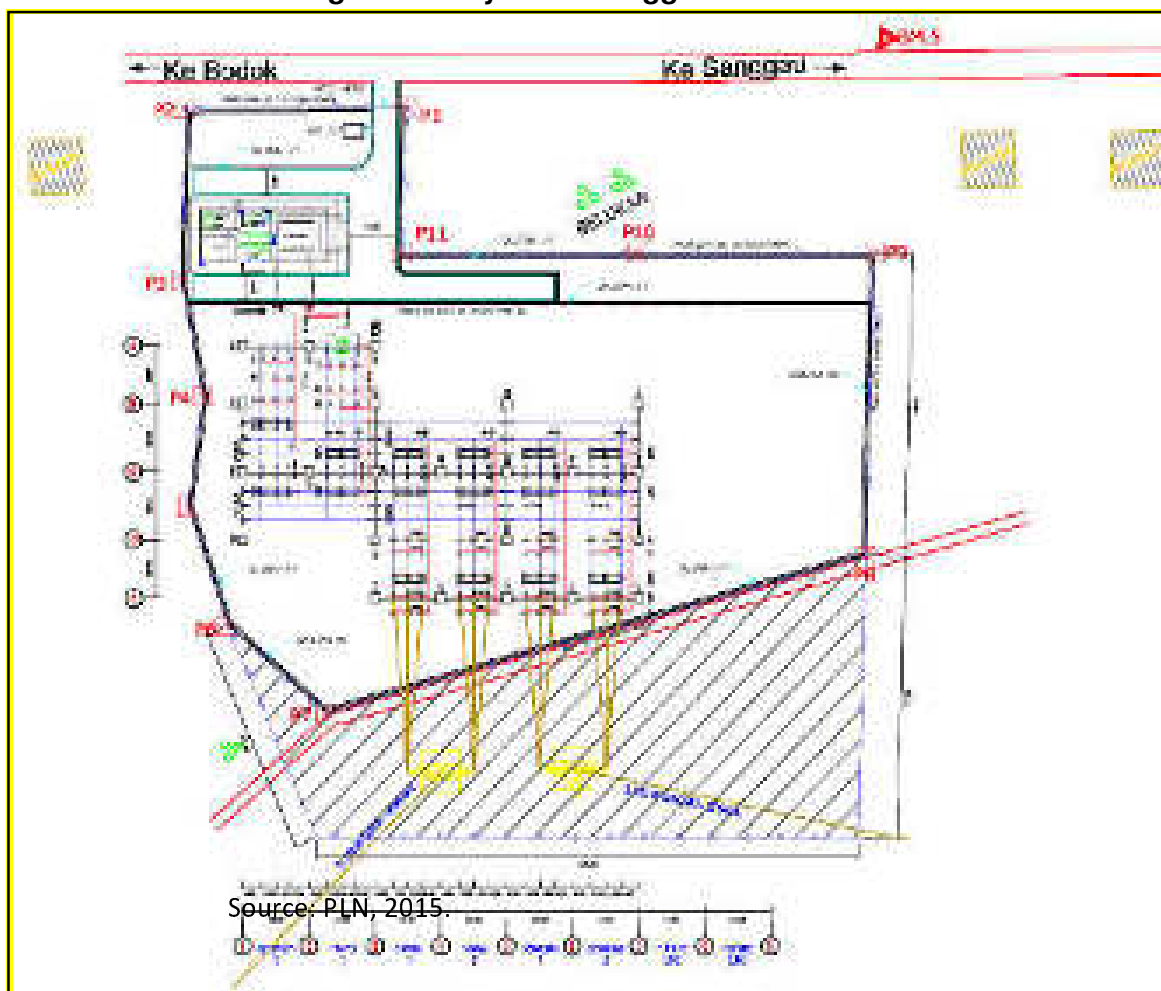
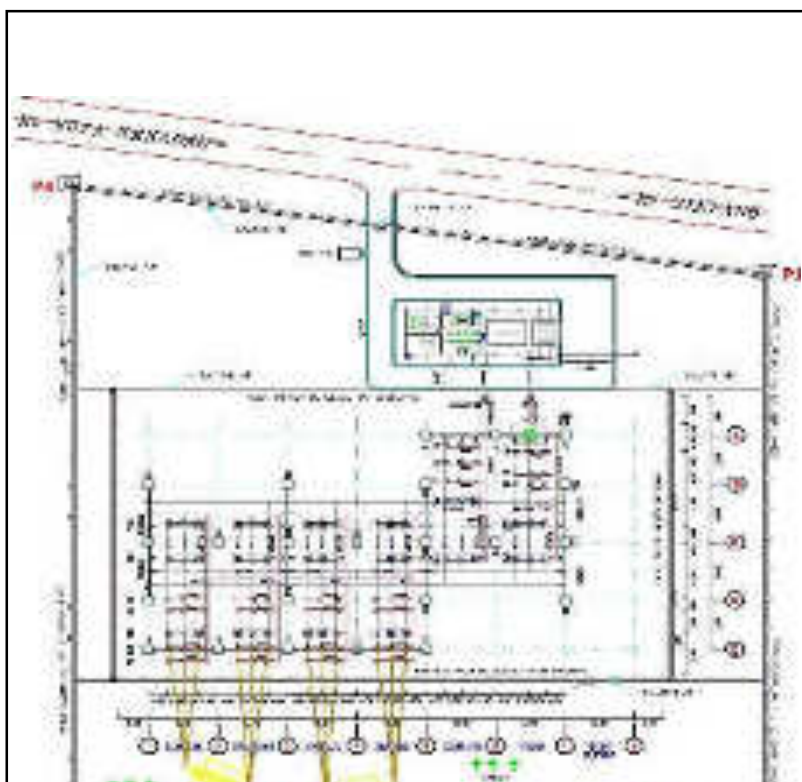


Figure 1.6 Layout of Sekadau Substation



Source: PLN, 2015.

Figure 1.7 Layout of Tayan Substation



Source: PLN, 2015.

1.4 Measures Adopted To Minimize Resettlement Impacts

17 There are key principles that have been practiced by PLN to minimize negative impacts of the project. The project will avoid, wherever possible, residential areas by rerouting the line. A number of alternative alignments for transmission lines were studied by PLN to varying degrees and comparison of criteria used to assess several alternative routes. PT PLN (Persero) undertook considerable effort to fine tune the alignment to avoid

sensitive areas to the maximum extent possible (e.g. protected areas, protected forests), production forests, settlements, physical cultural heritage sites (e.g. cemeteries), and to avoid social conflict. Furthermore, the alignment of the 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau and Sanggau-Sekadau transmission lines has been selected considering some following reason

- The route mostly pass through agriculture/plantation area and will not require relocation of settlements. None of public utilities such as school, church, mosque, health center, public garden as well as communally owned forest that is not allowed to be used for any physical development (*tembawang*), long house (*rumah betang*), cemetery and private structure/house will be affected .
- The route will not intrude into areas or protected forests, endanger protected flora and fauna, or disturb ecological services. However there are 1 or 2 tower locations which are still located in the forest area and may cause the adjacent tower to be located in the forest area too. According to PLN UPP 2 this situation will be avoided through rerouting of the line. .

18 Other efforts conducted by PLN to minimize resettlement are as follows :

- i. The project development has been planned under National and Regional and Local Planning, that such high voltage transmission and interconnection with other areas must provide reliability for the electricity supplies for those regions.
- ii. The transmission lines have been sited to avoid construction in production forest land and houses to the maximum extent possible. The practice is to allow houses and other structures maintaining minimum vertical clearance of 7m.
- iii. The body length of the towers is adjustable, and towers will be designed to achieve legislated minimum conductor clearances from the ground, trees and structures
- iv. The tower design using self-supporting steel lattice towers, is economically viable, able to carry the necessary voltage and achieve the required heights, and can be assembled on site without the use of permanent access roads or helicopters

2. Social Impact Assessment and Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.1 Potential adverse and positive impact of the project to the Affected Persons and Customary Communities and necessary measures to avoid or minimize adverse affects

2.1.1 Positive impacts

19 The sources of electricity transmitted through 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission lines will be from electricity imported from Sarawak through 150 kV Bengkayang-Ngabang-Tayan Transmission lines and the electricity produced by coal fired power plants and transmitted through 150 kV Siantan-Tayan Transmission lines. The 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission lines will also enable access to electricity for hundreds of thousands of households, which will also enhance livelihoods, business opportunities. These are potential permanent impacts of the project.

20 An example of positive impact can be found in the drug storage application. Electricity is needed to store drugs to ensure stability of temperature so that the quality of drugs/vaccines remain good. A sufficient electricity supply will also ensure medical equipment, that require electricity, keep function well (x-ray machine, USG, ECG, etc.). Thus, increasing the capacity of electricity supply can be indirectly improving health services.

2.1.2 Impact on livelihoods

21 During the civil works construction and transportation of materials to the sites some labour opportunities will be available for unskilled local workers (as land clearing labor or

bricklayer), both men and women. This will contribute to improve livelihoods for some households. This is a temporary positive impact during the project construction time.

22 West Kalimantan is poor in energy resources. Oil, gas and coal are imported and no significant hydro power resources have been identified. Electricity is generated by large, medium-speed diesel power plants for the main grid and for the isolated regions with small diesel power plants. PT PLN (Persero) cannot satisfy current demand, more than 30% of the population in Sanggau and Sekadau are on a waiting list for a connection to the PT PLN (Persero) main grid. Some industrial and commercial entities have lost patience and have installed their own power generation. In the long term, the reliable supply of electricity will trigger the establishment of many new industries that will in turn providing employment opportunities for many dwellers living nearby.

Negative Impacts

Acquisition of Land and Vegetation

23 Construction of the Project will require the acquisition of land for substations and transmission tower sites. In addition, as noted above tall trees will be removed as necessary within the RoW corridor. The land acquisition will affect to the economic income and livelihood of the affected persons/indigenous people communities. However, the impacts are expected to be minor as most of the affected persons/indigenous people communities have large of land. There are only several persons/households identified to be severely affected.

24 There are two parcels of customary land will be affected located in the seven subdistricts of the project, five parcels of land belong to four institutions and the remaining belong to community according to the IOL survey, Dayak customary leaders and consulted affected people. The customary land is not considered as Tembawang (customary land is used for the protection of particular trees and seedlings), so that these lands can be used for the transmission line construction. PLN will reroute the transmission line traversing the protected forest land, so that only customary and private land will be affected. The project will not have any impact on local people's access to natural resources.

2.1.3 Special concerns on the Dayak

25 According to Socio Economic Survey (SES) with AHs and Key Informant Interviews with several customary leaders in the project areas, the Dayak communities are supportive of the development 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau – Sekadau transmission line. All the Dayak stakeholders consulted in the seven subdistricts are positive to the project and wish to support. However, the concern of both the Dayak customary leaders and the Village/Subdistrict officers is whether the project implementing agency and the involved contractors will respect Dayak culture and customs. The customary leaders recommend that the construction contractor should arrange a consultation meeting with the customary leaders and community as well before the construction start in order to understand the Dayak culture, what is appropriate and not appropriate, the dos and don'ts according to the local customary culture.

26 The *customary* leaders also expected to be regularly informed and consulted by the contractor on the ongoing construction activities throughout the project time, to discuss and solve any problems arisen during construction. The consultation could be done informally or formally through community meeting. The customary leaders in their turn will keep all the local communities informed.

27 The Dayak customary leaders also emphasizes to promote transparency in regard to land acquisition and compensation. The customary leaders fear that unclear land acquisition procedure may potentially lead to social tension and conflicts in the local communities. Therefore negotiation over compensation need to involve desa authorities, customary leaders, and other social leaders as well as big family of the claimer/land owner to avoid unexpected problems after agreement with land owner.

28 All the consulted Dayak people and customary leaders paid attention to the Dayak customary ceremony that has to be arranged before the road construction start to satisfy the spirits and hinder accidents that angered spirits might cause.

Mitigation Measures

29 To minimize impacts on the private land and non land asset (tress/crops), a number of studies have been carried out to assess several alternative routes of the transmission line. The RCCP has been prepared in close consultations with the affected persons/households including customary communities and customary leaders. The amount of compensation will be given based on the unit price of affected land and non-land appraised by independent appraisal and in accordance with ADB and Indonesian regulation.

30 As expected by the customary leaders, before the start of the construction, the contractor will arrange a consultation meeting with the customary leaders in order to be informed of the Dayak culture and the necessary ceremonies to be organised prior to the construction. In the same meeting the contractor will inform the customary leaders of the construction schedule and activities. A schedule for timely organising the Dayak ceremonies in each subdistrict before any construction activity will be agreed in the meeting. No construction activity must start before three days after the conducted ceremony, unless allowed by the customary leader. The project implementing agency and the contractor will be properly informed and accordingly respect this customary regulation in the planning. PLN and the contractor will organise regular (at least quarterly) information and consultation meetings with the local customary leaders in order to keep the local communities informed throughout the project time.

Special activities

31 According to the Dayak culture, a customary ceremony has to be conducted once per village before the construction commencement of tower base and/or substation. The purpose of the ceremony is to appease the spirits in that place and accordingly to protect construction workers and villagers against accidents caused by angry spirits that are disturbed by the construction activities. The content of the ceremony is to offer food (pork, chicken, rice) to the spirits and ask them to be benevolent to the coming activities. According to the customary leaders, this ceremony will also protect demolition and relocation of houses and other structures as well as trees in the area from any misfortune caused by angered spirits. However, if any household still wish to conduct a small ceremony connected to relocation, they can organise it within their family.

32 Construction activity may start at least three days after the conducted ceremony. The project implementation agency and the contractor should be informed about this customary regulation and respect it accordingly.

2.2 Characteristic of Affected Persons and Customary Communities

2.2.1 Ethnicity in the project area

33 The total population in the seven affected subdistricts is 282,873 persons in 71,184 households, meaning an average household size of 4.0 persons living in 104 villages. 25 villages are located along the transmission line and will be affected by the the project which can be seen in Table 2.1 below. There is no data available on population and number of households per village in Balai Subdistrict. Of 25 villages along the project, there are a total population of 93,625.

Table 2.1 Total Population and Number of Households in the Seven Subdistricts and Affected Villages

Subdistrict	Affected villages/total	Population		No. of households	
		Subdistrict	Affected	Subdistrict	Affected

	no. of villages		villages		villages
Sekadau District: Sekadau Hilir*)	4/17	62,224		16,540	
	Peniti		3,322		883
	Sungai Ringin		12,438		3,273
	Sungai Kunyit		2,103		559
	Ensalang		1,269		341
Sanggau District: Mukok (1/9	19,631		5,371	
	Semuntai		2,730		800
Kapuas	6/26	81,320		19,458	
	Lape		2,595		661
	Sungai Mawang		2,044		472
	Bunut		6,973		1,693
	Beringin		11,317		2,650
	Tanjung Kapuas		5,929		1,404
	Penyeladi		2,425		505
Parindu	4/14	33,463		8,173	
	Suka Gerundi		1,137		326
	Palem Jaya		1,965		606
	Pusat Damai		5,467		1,164
	Sebbara		1,716		406
Tayan Hulu	3/11	32,200		7,536	
	Sosok		9,650		2,170
	Menyabo		2,484		570
	Binjai		3,721		950
Balai**	5/12	22,341		5,419	
	Temiang Mali		1,583		No data
	Hilir		2,674		No data
	Kebadu		2,844		No data
	Senyabang		1,869		No data
	Temiang Taba		1,714		No data
Tayan Hilir	2/15	31,694		8,687	
	Cempedak		2,189		507
	Tebang Benua		1,467		380
Total		282,873		71,184	

Source: *)Sekadau Hilir Subdistrict Statistic, 2013, **) conversion from Subdistrict Monography, 2015

34 There is no official data on ethnicity of the population in the project areas. According to the information gathered from Dayak customary leaders, between 60 to 90% of the population in the different areas of the seven Subdistricts are Dayak Customary Communities². However, none affected villages are included in the list of villages with remote customary communities issued by World Bank. Table 2.2 below shows the 11 Dayak subgroups in the project area Subdistricts is based on information from the Dayak customary leaders in the seven Subdistricts.

Table 2.2 Total Population and Number of Households in the Seven Subdistricts and Affected Villages

Subdistrict	Dayak Subgroup
Sekadau Hilir	Ketungau Benawas Mudong
Kapuas	Pandu
Tayan Hulu	Ribun (majority) Pandu/Kodatn Balantian Banyuke Mali
Parindu	Mali Pandu Ribun
Balai	Mali Angan
Mukok	Jangkang
Tayan Hilir	Mali Tobak

35 The rest of the population in the seven Subdistrict comprises of Malay ethnicity (majority), Javanese, Batak, Chinese, and other ethnicities. Most of the Dayak and Chinese people are Catholic or Protestant, while most of Malay ethnic are Moslem. Despite their differences, they live in harmony and respect each other.

Land Ownership

36 Consultations with customary leaders confirmed that status of the land along the project area consist of private/individuals area and customary land. Private land usually inherited from their ancestors and a household has 2 to 6 ha in average. Customary/communal land, usually in the form of customary forest , is jointly owned by a clan or big family, managed by customary leaders. Indigenous peoples can only utilize/take the products of the land with the consent of customary leaders. Customary land usually 40 ha to 100 ha. The customary communal land consists of “Tembawang” which is only used for protection of particular trees/seedlings and non-Tembawang which is allowed to be used for other purposes including transmission line construction..

37 Most households do not have an official land ownership certificate (legal document issued by the National Land Bureau, BPN), but the status of their land is declared in SKT (*Surat Keterangan Tanah*, which is a document signed by the Village head) and SPT (*Surat*

³ 2013 Statistical Yearbook of Sanggau District and 2013 Statistical Yearbook of Sekadau District

Pernyataan Tanah which is a document signed by Head of Village and Subdistrict Head), in which the document only states location and owner of the land. According to the IOL survey, only 6 of 297 AHs have certificate of land ownership, while the remaining AHs only have SKT. Although there is no customary regulation stating that the ownership of the land must be in the name of a man, the owner of household land is almost exclusively the husband while his wife is not mentioned in the SKT. The same applies to most official land certificates that are routinely issued in the name of the husband only.

2.2.2 Land use and Livelihoods

38 Farming is the main livelihood in the seven Subdistricts. There are very few industrial companies and accordingly few job opportunities. In the entire Sanggau and Sekadau district, 78% of the reported economically active population (aged 15 years and above) is working in the agricultural sector, 6% in Sekadau District and 7% in Sanggau District work in the industrial sector, and 12% for Sekadau District and 6% for Sanggau District work in trade and accommodation services sector³

39 Traditionally the Dayak practiced swidden agriculture on customary forest areas, but nowadays only a few Dayak communities in remote hilly and mountainous areas in the interior of the Kalimantan island, far from the project area, still do farming in the traditional way.

40 Dayak farmers habitually burn the land they have opened from the forest before planting paddy. After 2 to 3 years when the productivity of the paddy land is decreased, they usually plant rubber trees on the land. Currently those Dayak farmers who can afford it are replacing rubber forests with oil palms, which can be seen in many places along the project road. The transformation of the Dayak farming has gone from traditional paddy cultivation to rubber forests, and currently being transformed to oil palm plantations. In fact, many of these Dayak communities that now do not have their own plantation just become laborers in oil palm plantations.

41 Rice is cultivated only for household consumption; they only plant rice once a year in general. Paddy rice is planted on dry or semi-irrigated lands, which rely on the rainy season. The number of households with paddy fields has been decreasing year by year when paddy lands have been transformed to rubber or oil palm plantation.

2.2.3 Religion and Cultural Features

42 Most of the Dayak are Catholics, while some are Protestants or Moslems. However a Dayak who becomes Moslem still identify him/herself as a Dayak. Dayaks are usually converted to Islam through marrying a Moslem, and children generally follow their parents' Islamic faith.

43 Dayak people believe in spirits, ghosts and ancestor spirits, that reside in particular places like buildings, trees, stones, bridges, sacred materials. In the Dayak cosmology, the energy of the spirits can be good or bad and cause people good or bad luck. They undertake rituals with offerings and praying or mantras with the purpose of neutralising negative energy or a bad spirit, and of attaining protection from good spirits. After being converted to Christianity or Islam, the Dayak worship the Christian or Islamic God, but their traditional beliefs live integrally in the monotheistic religions. Accordingly, the Dayak today go to church or mosque but also conduct rituals to the spirits in special occasions.

44 The Dayak arrange annual seasonal celebrations and pay offerings in special occasions to the spirits of a certain place in order to soothe the potential anger of the spirits that will be disturbed by an activity (such as e.g. land clearing for cultivation or for a road). The purpose of a ritual is to make the spirits benevolent for e.g. demolition of a house,

³ 2013 Statistical Yearbook of Sanggau District and 2013 Statistical Yearbook of Sekadau District

cutting down a sacred tree, relocation of sacred stone, moving into a new house, and area clearing for construction. Some examples of ceremonies or rituals conducted by Dayak customary community are: (i) *Gawai* after the rice harvest to show gratefulness to the spirits for the good rice yield, usually held in May-June, (ii) Mudas farm is ceremony to bless farm land, (iii) Mudas house before moving to a newly constructed house, praying to the ancestor's spirits to protect the people who will reside there⁴

45 Longhouse called *rumah betang* is traditional dayak house that functions not only as a residential place but also as a centre for social and cultural activities such as traditional court, *musyawarah* (meeting to make decisions), different ceremonies and rituals, and storing traditional artefacts. Even if most Dayaks nowadays live in one-household houses, *rumah betang* remains central for their cultural identity. Each *rumah betang* has its own organisation of members, headed by a customary leader.

2.2.4 Customary institutions, leadership and rules

46 The Dayak is a patriarchal community in which kinship follows the male line. Customary leadership and customary rules are still effective in the daily life of the Dayak communities. Although, in term of land, there has been quite significant change on customary land ownership. Many Dayaks have individual land ownership and the authority of the customary leaders is more for communal customary lands. Customary leaders have an important position and role in upholding the social structure through enforcing Dayak customs, norms and traditions. Each Dayak subgroup has its own customary leaders exercising authority at village and subdistrict level, and depending on the number of Dayak subgroups there may be several traditional leaders in the same Subdistrict. There has been

47 The task of the customary leaders is to lead ceremonies and rituals and to execute the customary rules. At village level *tumenggung* is the highest leader in the customary institution of leaders with power to interpret, implement and apply Dayak customary rules. This position can cover several Dayak subgroups in a village or in a group of villages. *Tumenggung* is elected directly by all the people in the village/villages.

48 *Jaya* is a subordinate leader, assisting *tumenggung* in executing customary tasks in the sub Village area. In the absence of *tumenggung*, *Jaya* can also to some extent take over his tasks. While *Pateh* is customary leader who control several villages (usually three villages).

49 They respect customary leader as well as head of village, both of them was elected by people. There have been good coordination between both leaders. All problems related with customary land and other social problems will be solved by customary leader first before going to the head of village. Only criminal problems will be brought to the head of village or head of subdistrict or police.

50 Execution of the Dayak customary rules is under the authority of *customary leader*. Whether the national or the customary law is applied usually depends on the parties involved in an accident, conflict or other dispute case. *Pengurus adat* usually has the authority to apply customary rules as far as the case is not a murder or a fatal accident. In that case, *tumenggung* can decide who is the perpetrator and what kind of penalty and fine shall be charged. In case of conflict between two families or persons, *tumenggung* will take over as the mediator.

51 The role of *customary leader* or *tumenggung* is not the same as that of a judge in a formal trial. They only function as mediators between persons involved in a conflict. For example in traffic accident cases, it is up to the involved parties to report to the national juridical system, i.e. the police, if they are in agreement, or to bring the case to *tumenggung* for decision. *Tumenggung* will then facilitate negotiations between the conflicting parties, and

⁴ Names of the rituals told by some customary leaders in Sekadau Hilir Subdistrict, the names vary in different areas and for different Dayak subgroups, but the basic content of the rituals is the same

decide of the punishment or compensation to be paid by the person causing death or injury. In some cases the involved parties may not agree to the *tumenggung* decision, but will finally report the case to the police to be dealt with in the national juridical system

52 Another social organization referring to *adat* or customary issues is *Dewan Adat Dayak* (DAD) (Dayak customary council). Even DAD is hierarchially based on the administrative territory. At village level DAD is usually managed by *pengurus adat* (customary authority). At subdistrict level as well as at district and provincial level there is a DAD committee. DAD is a political rather than a cultural institution. Most Dayak political actors and government authority persons hold a status in DAD, e.g. the current Head of DAD in the province is also Governor of West Kalimantan which is also the head of National Dayak Council. DAD was established as a response to the ethnic unrest between the Dayak and the Madurese taking place in West Kalimantan in 2001. This organization aims to unite the Dayak people not only in West Kalimantan but also in the other provinces of Kalimantan. DAD is focused on preserving Dayak cultural values, impeding conflicts among the Dayak and between the Dayak and other ethnic groups, and empowering Dayak people through socio-economic and political development. However, DAD has no cultural or social function or authority, as these are executed by *jaya*, *tumenggung* and *pateh*. Accordingly, DAD is not allowed to act as customary judge in *adat* court, or to lead rituals or *adat* ceremonies.

2.3 Inventory of Losses and Detailed Measurement Survey

55 An inventory of losses (IOL) and a census of all APs/AHs and private and public organizations and institutions affected by the loss of assets were conducted on 16 November to 11 December 2015 and on 12– 16 January 2016 by PLN UPP 2survey team with data collecting assistance by the consultant and government personnel participation from villages traversed by 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau – Sekadau transmission line.

56 IOL is carried out for preparing Resettlement Customary Community Plan (RCCP), which plans to address social and resettlement impact and estimate budget for the action plan.

57 The IOL is a survey to all entitled parties and data collection on:

- (i) Identification of land holdings and tenure, buildings, plants, and / other objects related to land;
- (ii) Proof of occupancy and / or ownership of land as well as impact identification on land, buildings, plants, other assets attached to land, and all or part of other assets;
- (iii) Location of the land, land area and land identification number, status of the land and the document, type of land use and utilization
- (iv) Identification of economic loss, such as loss of business income, employment, over the profession, cost of removal, and.
- (v) Control and identification of space above and below the affected / lost land, if any.

58 IOL survey will be conducted with the invited AHs/APs in each affected village and will be carried out in the presence of heads/guardians or members of households. The household head/representative or members will duly endorse completed IOL forms. IOL survey will be carried out to all owners of the land affected by the tower and substation, whereas IOL survey for ROW (area under the transmission line) will be done by sampling 15-20% of all landowners affected by the tower.

59 Information to be obtained in the IOL survey shall include the following for each entitled party, such as:

- (i) Identification of the affected entitled parties, number of family members, and their names;
- (ii) Location, area of all land owned and lost, tenure status, and functions;
- (iii) Number, lost / affected structures area, building function;
- (iv) Number, category / type of affected crops and trees

- (v) Other objects associated with the affected land.
- (vi) Number and category of loss of fixed assets; and
- (vii) Temporary losses of productive assets.

60 The data derived from the IOL survey will constitute the basis for valuation of losses at replacement cost, calculating amounts of compensation and determining compensation packages. The data will then be encoded and stored into 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau transmission line database maintained by PIU and accessible for external monitoring. Appendix 1 provides a combined SES and IOL questionnaire.

2.4 Replacement Cost Study and Assessment

61 A replacement cost study (RCS) shall be conducted by a licensed property appraiser accredited by Ministry of Finance or BPN. Law No. 2/2012 which stipulates that assessment of Land Acquisition compensation by appraisers will be conducted during land acquisition implementation stage.

62 At the implementation phase, the chairman of PLN Land Acquisition Committee in the The PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will assign appraisal services⁵ in accordance with PLN procurement regulations. If the provision of independent appraisal cannot be obtained or implemented within a period of 30 working days, the chairman of Land Acquisition will appoint government appraisers accredited by Minister of Finance. The Appraiser conducts compensation assessment for physical losses (land, spaces above or below the ground - such as structure, 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, interest, on loss of residual land, loss of business, job, profession shift, and other types of loss stated by the assignor). Assessment will be conducted per plot of land affected by the project. The assessment results will be the official basis for compensation determination that will be delivered to the entitled parties.

63 Land acquisition assessment will adhere to the Indonesia Valuation Standards 306. The bases of assessment are: (i) Fair Replacement Value- This value can be understood as a value based on the interests of the owner (the value to the owner)⁶; (ii) Market value equivalence⁷; (iii) non-physical losses caused by the compulsory right relinquishment of property owner⁸; (iv) 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 the 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 on the risks 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).

64 Compensation assessment in this standard includes but not limited to: i) the construction of resettlement; ii) education and motivation programs; iii) provision of working facilities; and iv) business facilities compensation. Assessment approach is specified in the detailed SPI 306 in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Assessment Approaches According to Indonesia Valuation Standards

⁵ 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 object. Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012, Article 1.

⁶ Value to the owner is defined as the economic benefits derived from the possession or ownership of a property.

⁷ 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).

⁸ 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.

Valuation object	Calculation basis	Approach	Remark
Physical: - Land or land and structures	Market and Non Market	Market approach Income approach	
Structure and / or Complementary Facility	New replacement cost with adjustments	Cost approach	Depreciation calculation is only used for adjustment of physical condition
Crops	Markets 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 shift. 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 The 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 bank deposits interest		Based on applicable laws and regulations
Loss of residual land	Market	Market data approach	Based on applicable laws and regulations

Valuation object	Calculation basis	Approach	Remark
Other physical losses	Reparation cost	Cost approach	Based on applicable laws and regulations

65 Method to be used to calculate compensation for ROW are refer to the Ministry Energy and Mining No 38 year 2013 are set as follow :

- o Calculation for affected land are : $15\% \times Lt \times NP$ (Lt = width of land under ROW, and NP is market lands value appraised by Independent Appraisal)
- o Calculation for affected building/structure are : $15\% \times Lb \times NPb$ (Lb = width of building under ROW, and NPb is market lands rate for structure/building appraised by Independent Appraisal)
- o Calculation for affected trees are based on valuation approaches according to Indonesia Valuation Standards above

66. Assessors should consider the following:

- In conducting compensation assessment process, 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 location determination.
- Replacement Value should be equal or higher than the market value to provide certain benefits to landowners.
- Any compensation valuation undertakings 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 the Cost Approach in compensation valuation should consider the following:
 - a. Economics/external slowdown 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 considered with caution, especially if the existing structure is still in function/viable.
- Application of Income Approach in compensation valuation should consider:
 - (i) Cash flow projections are made without considering any land acquisition.
 - (ii) The year projection basis should be free from the influence of land acquisition.
- Application of Land Development Method in compensation valuation should consider issues including:
 - (i) Development scenario, without considering land acquisition.
 - (ii) Cash flow projections are made without considering land acquisition.
 - (iii) The year projection basis should be free from the influence of land acquisition.
- 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.

67. For the purpose of the preparation of RCCP document, unit rate for estimation of

affected land will use the unit rate used during the construction of West Kalimantan land acquisition of 150 kV Transmission Line Project Strengthening West Borneo Power Grid 2014, with the consideration of the inflation rate of 8.36% per year in 2014, 3.35% in 2015 and 4.7% in 2016; for structure will use unit rate appraise by Independent Appraisal for affected structure in the Sp. Tanjung – Entikong under TA Second Regional Road Development Project 2013 with consideration of inflation rate; and for affected trees/crops will use agreed unit rate that will use for compensation asset in development of 150 kV Transmission Line Siantan –Tayan (January 2015).

II.5. Affected Fixed Assets

2.4.1 Impact by Substation

Affected Land

68 For the construction of a new substation in Sanggau and Sekadau, PLN will acquire 2.9050 ha of land which belong to 2 AHs. Both AHs are male headed households, one AH owner of land in Sungai Mawang is Dayak, another AH owner of land in Sungai Ringin is Malay. The 1.535 hectare of land located in Sungai Mawang Village, Kapuas Subdistrict will be acquired for Sanggau substation and the 1.37 hectare of land located in Sungai Ringin Village, Sekadau Hilir Subdistrict will be acquired for Sekadau substation.

Perennial and Timber Trees

69 Land in both location are agriculture land, one was planted with rubber trees, while another parcel of land is in the fallow period (usually planted with cassava and rice paddy). Following are the detailed information regarding affected assets due to substation development

Table 2.4 Affected Asset Acquired for Substation

Table 2.4 Affected Asset Acquired for Substation						
Name of AHs	Ethnicity	Land		Trees/Crops		
		Total Land Holding (hectare)	Affected (hectare)	Name	Total	Unit
Sungai Mawang Village, Kapuas Subdistrict, Sanggau District						
Ulin Hartono	Dayak	1.535	1.535			
Sungai Kuring Village Sekadau Hilir Subdistrict, Sekadau District						
Abang Mukmen	Malay	1.37	1.37	Rubber	450	trees

2.4.2 Permanent Land Acquisition of Tower Base

Affected Land

70. Land area needed for tower bases of the 150 kV Transmission Line is 225 m² (15 m x 15 m) for suspension tower and 400 m² (20 m x 20 m) for angle tower. From the inventory of affected assets result, PLN will construct 298 normal towers and 21 angle towers, while type of 14 towers located within the forest was not determined yet.

71. In total of 313 tower bases will be constructed by PLN, 216 tower bases will be constructed along Tayan-Sanggau transmission line and 117 tower bases along Sanggau-Sekadau transmission line. Up to mid of January 2016, PLN could only identify 290 tower bases, while 43 tower locations could not be identified yet due to following reasons:

Table 2.5 Current Status of RCCP Data Survey

Village	Tower Number	Number of Tower	Remark
Tayan – Sanggau			
Tebang Benua	T.23 to T.29	7 Tower	Located inside the Forestry Area, PLN will reroute all 14 towers
Temiang Mali	T.30 to T.36	7 Tower	
Temiang Taba	T. 80 & T. 81	2 Tower	A. Land owner could not be found B. The compensation will be deposited in the District Courts. Later if the owner come/found, he/she can take the compensation in the court. <u>This procedure is accepted according to the land acquisition law</u>
Palem Jaya	T. 168	1 Tower	
Sosok	T.121	1 Tower	
Suka Gerundi	T.141 & T.142	2 Tower	Tower Location could not be found, PLN need to conduct IOL survey before payment of compensation
Palem Jaya	T.164, T.170, T.171 & T.172	4 Tower	
Sosok	T.108 to T.118	2 Tower	
Pusat Damai	T.174 to T.184	11 Tower	Location currently is flooded, PLN needs to conduct IOL later
Sanggau – Sekadau			
Bunut	T.14 & T.23	2 Tower	A. Land owner could not be found B. The compensation will be deposited in the District Courts. Later if the owner come/found, he/she can take the compensation in the court. <u>This procedure is accepted according to the land acquisition law</u>
Tanjung Kapuas	T.38	1 Tower	
Penyeladi	T. 62	1 Tower	
Sungai Kunyit	T. 86	1 Tower	
Ensalang	T. 112	1 Tower	Dispute of ownership, the compensation will be deposited in District Court

72. A total of 76,275 m² of farmland and 50 m² of residential land belonging to private households, including customary land and institutions, will be acquired by PLN for tower base construction. Total land for construction of 14 towers located within the forest have not been surveyed because PLN will reroute the section of the 14 towers.

Table 2.6. Summary of Affected Land

Section	Number of Tower	Owner	Occupation of Land	Width (m2)
Tayan – Sanggau	216	Private	Farmland	46,775
		Private	Residential	0
		Institution	Farmland	1,525
Sanggau -Sekadau	117	Private	Farmland	25,775
		Private	Residential	50
		Institution	Farmland	2,150
Total	313			76,275

73 Regarding the tenure status of the affected land, only six AHs in Suka Gerundi Village have certificate, while for the remaining land only letter from Head of Village or Head of Subdistrict exists.

74 Tenure status of the land owned by institution is the forest concession rights (HPH) and customary land as mention in the following table. Customary land affected by tower base is in the form of customary forest, is jointly owned by a clan, managed by customary leaders. Customary peoples can only utilize/take the products of the land with the consent of customary leaders.

Table 2.7. Name of Affected Institution

Transmission Line	Name of Institutions	Village and Subdistrict	Affected Land (m2)
Tayan - Sanggau	Customary People	Lape Village, Kapuas Subdistrict	400
	Pusat Penelitian Kelapa Sawit	Binjai Village, Tayan Hulu Subdistrict	450
	PT. Agrisentra Lestari	Lape Village, Kapuas Subdistrict	675
Sanggau-Sekadau	Customary People	Temiang Taba Village, Balai Subdistrict	225
	PT. Evita Agro Lestari	Sosok Village, Tayan Hulu Subdistrict	1,025
	PT. MPE	- Mukok Village, Semuntai Subdistrict	225
		- Sungai Kunyit Village, Sekadau Hilir Subdistrict	675
Total			3,675

75 The total affected land belong to 297 AHs, (which are 237 male headed households and 31 women headed households, while 29 AHs could not be found during IOL survey), 6 institutions and forest as mentioned in the table below:

Table 2.8. Number of AHs who Loses The Land

Village	Male HH	Woman HH	Not known	Forest	Institution
Tayan - Sanggau					
Cempedak	15	1	0	0	0
Tebang Benua	7	1	6	1	0
Tamiang Mali	6	1	7	0	0
Hilir	2	1	0	0	0
Kebadu	15	2	0	0	0
Senyabang	14	0	0	0	0
Tamiang Taba	7	1	2	0	1
Menyabo	15	0	0	0	0
Sosok	13	0	3	0	1
Binjai	13	3	0	0	1
Suka Gerundi	7	5	2	0	0
Palem Jaya	12	1	5	0	0
Pusat Damai	4	1	11	0	0
Sebarra	10	0	0	0	0
Lape	9	2	0	0	2
Sungai Mawang	3	0	0	0	0
Total	151	19	36	1	5
Sanggau – Sekadau					
Sungai Mawang	5	1	0	0	0
Bunut	13	1	2	0	0
Beringin	10	1	0	0	0
Tanjung Kapuas	1	0	1	0	0
Penyeladi	16	4	1	0	0
Semuntai	9	1	0	0	1
Sungai Kunyit	5	2	1	0	1

Peniti	16	1	0	0	0
Ensalang	8	1	1	0	0
Sungai Ringin	5	0	0	0	0
Total	88	12	6	0	2

Affected Structure

76 There is part of a house to be acquired and an entire farm shed to be acquired for tower base. Both structures belong to a male-headed AH, and all are Malay ethnic. By construction grade the affected house is classified as permanent, while the entire affected farm shed is classified as temporary. The new farm shed will build in the remaining land. According to information from The PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat, PLN will reroute this tower to avoid affected of structure (information will be provided in the updated RCCP)

Table 2.9 Name of Affected Structure AHs and their Losses

Village	Name of AHs	Affected Structure	Area Affected	
			Total Area	Affected
Tayan – Sanggau				
Sosok	Heriyanto	Farm shed	12 m ²	12 m ²
Sanggau – Sekadau				
Peniti	Abang Romli	Permanent House	110 m ²	50 m ²

Affected Perennial and Timber Trees

77 Four thousands one hundreds fifteen of various species and commercial value were counted during IOL, whose owners had been identified are to be acquired by PLN. Of this number, 813 trees are small, 802 trees are not yet bearing fruits (i.e. young), while 2,500 are fruit bearing. There are 5,649 m² of perennial crops, mostly are paddy, were also counted during IOL. Detailed number of affected trees per section of transmission line are mentioned below :

Table 2.10. Affected Trees and Crops

Section	Trees			Perennial Crops
	Small	Young	Fruit Bearing	
Tayan - Sanggau	646	404	1,432	3,799
Sanggau- Sekadau	167	398	1,068	1,850
Total	813	802	2,500	5,649

78 An addition of 106 perennial and timber trees of various species and commercial value were counted during the IOL but in areas where the owner are could not be found yet. Therefore, their rightful owners could not be determined during the IOL. Please see **Appendix 2** for details on the quantity of affected perennials and timber trees.

2.4.3 Restrictions Transmission Line Right of Way

79 150 kV transmission line RoW requires 20 m wide (10 m +10 m) along 71.13 km of the transmission line route from Tayan-Sanggau and along 77.29 km route from Sanggau to Sekadau. The total area of 2,968,400 m² of the land under the RoW along 148,42 km from Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau will be affected by the project. Some restrictions on the use of the land and building for instance to grow high standing trees and building, will be applied.

Compensation will be provided due to the use and access restrictions of the land under the RoW.

80 As the route of transmission line has not been determined yet, for this RCCP purposes IOL survey to households affected by the transmission lines ROW were conducted by sampling to 68 AHs who is also affected due to tower base construction, and one customary land. Final route of transmission line right of way and detailed measurement survey for restricted asset under the right of way will be conducted later after foundation of the tower base completed.

81 There are 26,400 m² farm land belong to 68 AHs (61 male head AHs and 7 women head AHs) and one customary land will be restricted by the transmission line.

Table 2.11. Number of AHs Restricted Land

Village	Male HH	Woman HH
Tayan – Sanggau		
Cempedak	2	0
Tebang Benua	0	0
Tamiang Mali	2	1
Hilir	2	0
Kebadu	2	2
Senyabang	4	0
Tamiang Taba	2	1
Menyabo	4	0
Sosok	2	0
Binjai	4	0
Suka Gerundi	1	1
Palem Jaya	2	0
Pusat Damai	2	0
Sebarra	2	0
Lape	1	0
Sungai Mawang	0	0
Total	32	5
Sanggau –Sekadau		
Sungai Mawang	2	0
Bunut	2	0
Beringin	3	0
Tanjung Kapuas	1	0
Penyeladi	4	0
Semuntai	6	1
Sungai Kunyit	1	1
Peniti	4	0
Ensalang	3	0
Sungai Ringin	3	0
Total	29	2

Perennial and Timber Trees

82 One thousands six hundreds thirty nine of various species and commercial value will be restricted by the transmission line. Of this number, 181 trees are small, 647 trees are not yet bearing fruits (i.e., young), while 811 are fruit bearing. Since all of the trees potentially will have more than 5 m high, then PLN will acquire all the trees. For details on the quantity of affected perennials and timber trees please see **Appendix 2**.

I.1.1 Vulnerable and Severely Affected Households

83 In general, potential impacts to be experienced by AHs due to the permanent land acquisition for the tower bases are minor. Almost all AHs will lose about 1% of their

total land. However, 2 AHs will lose more than 10% of their productive land as demonstrated in the table below. Two AHs whose their land will be acquired for substation and one AH whose house is partly affected will be considered as severely affected AH.

Table 2.12 Number of Severely AHs by 150 kV Transmission Line Towers and Substation

No.	Tower	Ethnicity	Gender	Total Land/House Holding (m ²)	Total Affected Land / House (m ²)	Remaining Land/House (m ²)	Percentage Affected / House (%)
Sub Station							
1	Sanggau	Dayak	M	1,535	1,535	0	100.00
2	Sekadau	Malay	M	1,370	1,370	0	100.00
Tower Base-Affected Land							
3	T.13.	Batak	M	1,200	225	975	18.75
4	T.28	Malay	M	1,600	225	1375	14.06
Tower base-affected house							
5	T.105	Malay	M	110	50	60	45.00

84 Based on the SES, there are 136 AHs classified as vulnerable group, in which 12 of them are poor women headed AHs, 10 of them are poor elderly headed AHs, 14 of them are women headed AHs, 4 of them are women elderly headed AHs, 1 of them is woman disabled headed AHs, 13 of them are elderly headed AHs and 82 AHs reported their income was below the provincial poverty level. Detail name and vulnerability of AHs are shown in **Appendix 6**

Table 2.13. Number of Vulnerable AHs by 150 kV Transmission Line Towers and Substation

Section	Vulnerability							Total
	P	P/W	P/E	W	W/E	W/D	E	
Tayan - Sanggau	67	8	8	8	2	1	11	105
Sanggau - Sekadau	15	4	2	6	2	0	2	31
Total	82	12	10	14	4	1	13	136

Note : P : poor HH, P/W : poor women headed HH, P/E : poor elderly HH, W : women headed HH, W/E : women elderly headed HH, W/D : women disabled headed HH, E : elderly headed HH.

2.4.4 Summary of Impacts

85 Table below lists down the adverse social impacts of the 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission Line.

Table 2.64. Summary of Impacts

Item	Unit	Total
Total AHs :		
- Affected by 2 new substations	AH	2
- Affected by tower base (<i>excluding 14 tower in the forest area that will be rerouted by PLN</i>)	AH	297
Affected Institution		
- Plantation Enterprise		4

- Customary Land		2
Land		
Total land area to be acquired for 2 new substations	m ²	29,050
Total land area to be acquired for tower bases (excluding total land needed to construct 14 tower bases located in the forest area)	m ²	76,275
Total land area will be restricted by Transmission Line ROW	m ²	2,968,400
Structure to be acquired for tower base		
- House (permanent grade)	m ²	50
- Farm shed (temporary grade)	m ²	12
Timber trees of various species with known owners		
- Small	Tree	813
- Not bearing fruits	Tree	802
- Bearing Fruits	tree	2,500
Perennial crops of various species with known owners	m ²	5,649
Timber trees of various species with un known owners		
- Small	Tree	5
- Not bearing fruits	Tree	27
- Bearing Fruits	Tree	74
Vulnerable and Severelly AHs		
- Severelly AHs	AHs	5
- Poor AHs	AHs	82
- Poor women headed AHs	AHs	12
- Poor elderly headed AHs	AHs	10
- Women headed AHs	AHs	14
- Women elderly headed AHs	AHs	4
- Women disabled headed AHs	AHs	1
- Elderly AHs head	AHs	13

3. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

86 The socioeconomic survey (SES) were conducted in parallel with the IOL survey from 11 November – 11 December 2015, and from 12 – 16 January 2016. SES covered 270 of 299 AHs affected by substation (2 AHs) and tower base (268 AHs). The 29 AHs could not be interviewed because the owner of the land was not found or location of the tower have not been defined yet. The socioeconomic survey (SES) has been conducted to establish a baseline of demographic, socioeconomic conditions and socio-cultural dynamics of people affected by the project. The Social Economic Survey (SES) data includes information on

demographic characteristics of the entitled party's household members, ownership of land and other assets, households living sources and conditions and levels of household income.

3.1 Basic Socioeconomic Information from the Census of APs

I.1.2 Male AH Heads

87 Out of the 270 AH heads surveyed, 239 (88.5%) are males, while 31 (11.5%) are females. Among the 239 male AH heads, 26 (10.9%) are 65 years old and above; none of them have disabilities; 213 (89.1%) are married; 8 (3.3%) are single; and 18 (7.5%) are divorced (Please see Figure 3.1 below). Some of the male AH heads (155 males or 64.9%) are identified their ethnic affiliation as *Dayak*, while 50 of them (or 20.9%) are reported to be *Melayu*, 17 of them (7.1%) are reported to be Chinese, 11 of them (4.6%) are reported to belong to the *Javanese* ethnic group and 6 of them (2.5%) are from Batak ethnic (Please see Figure 3.2 below)

88 One hundred fifteen (48.1%) of the male AH heads are reported Chatolic as their religion, 55 males (23.0%) as Protestant, while 64 (26.8%) males are identified Islam as their religion. . For details of the basic socioeconomic information gathered for the 239 male headed AHs are shown in **Appendix 3**

3.1.1 Women AH Head

89 Among the 31 women AH heads, 4 (16.1%) of them are 65 years old and above; one woman AH head have disabilities; 18 (58.1%) women are widows and 13 (41.9%) are divorced (Please see Figure 3.1 below). Twenty four (77.4%) of the women AH heads identified their ethnic affiliation as *Dayak*, while 7 (22.6%) are *Melayu* ethnicity. Twenty one (67.7%) of the women AH heads reported Chatolics as their religion, 2 (6.4%) are Christian, while 8 (25.8%) reported Islam as their religion (one of the *Dayak* ethnic are Islam) (Please see Figure 3.2 below). (Please see **Appendix 3** for details of the basic socioeconomic information gathered for the 31 women-headed AHs).

90

3.2. Educational Attainment

90. With regard to educational attainment of the affected persons, 93 man (8%) and 122 women (10%) of the affected persons (APs) reportedly have no school, 251 men (21%) and 169 women (14%) of APs are attended elementary school; 108 man (9%) and 91 women (8%) of APs reportedly attended junior high school; 153 man (13%) and 105 women (9%) of APs were attended senior high school and 4 (12.9%) attended senior high school, and 46 man (4%) and 36 women (3%) of the total APs went to the college and university.

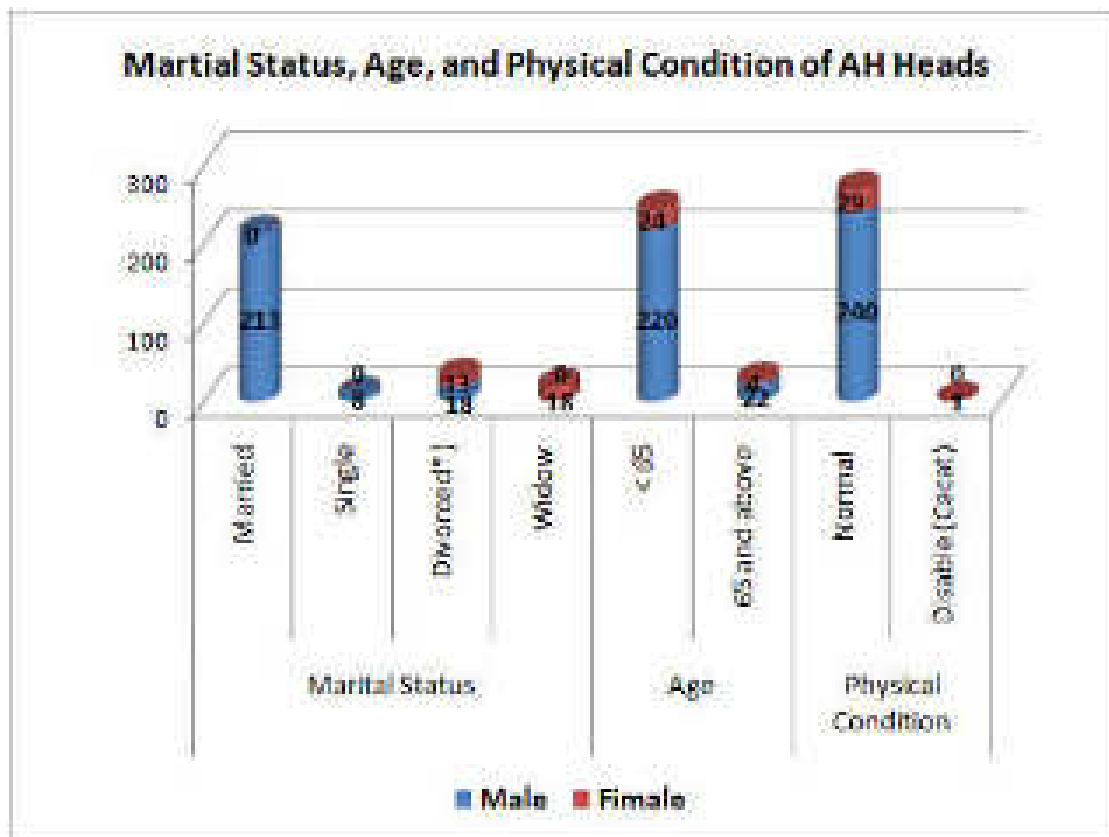


Figure 3.1. Martial Status, Age, and Physical Condition of AH Heads

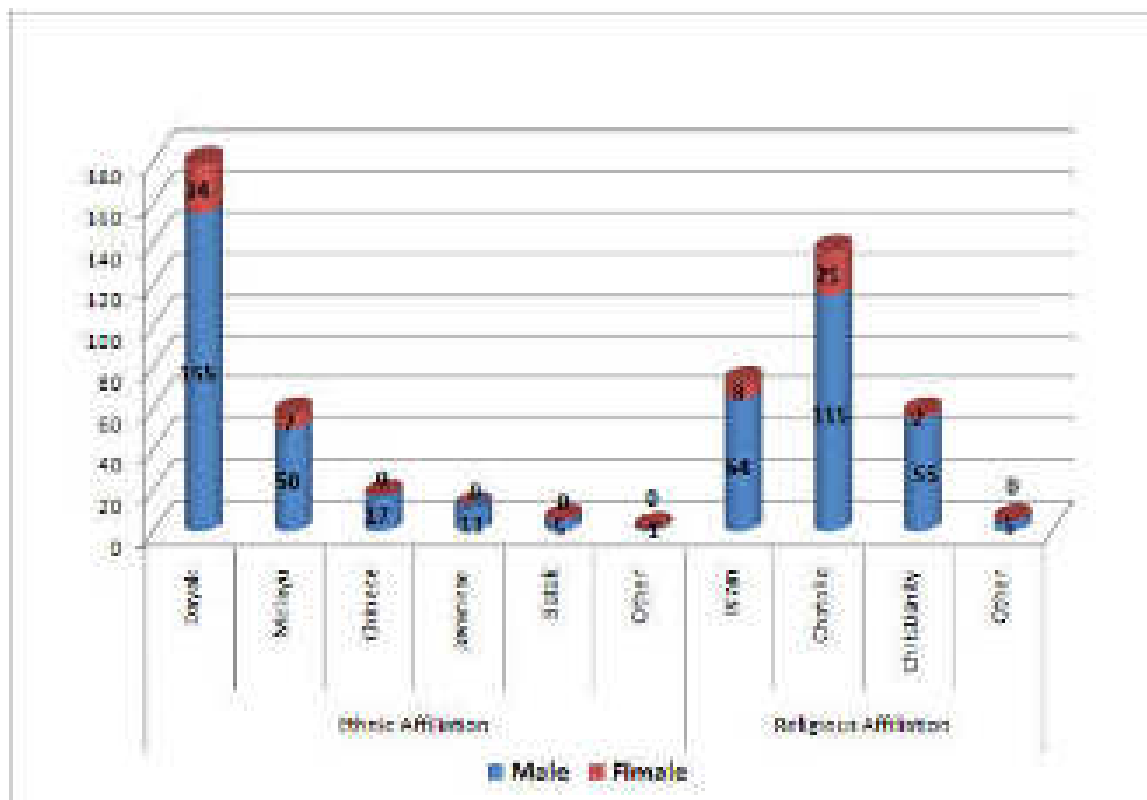


Figure 3.2. Ethnic and Religious Affiliation of AH Heads

3.2 Livelihood and Household Income

91 One hundred seventy six (55.2%) of the male AH heads reported farming as their main livelihood, 19 (6.6%) are operating shops (food and non-food businesses) and working as a labor in the plantation or factory as their primary livelihood, 13 (4.1%) working as civil servant as their main occupation, 7 (3%) are retired, 2 (1%) work as Village Official, while 3 other male AH heads (1%) are reported work as army, fisherman and unemployed.

14 (5.6%) of the male AH heads reported have households monthly income below the estimated provincial poverty threshold of Rp.298,212 per person/month (as of September 2014) or Rp 1,282,312) based on an average household size of 4.3 persons.

92 Twenty five (80.6%) of the women AH heads reported farming as their main livelihood, 2 (6.5%) of the women AH heads are operating shops (food and non food business), working with government and work as a plantation labor as their main occupation, while one woman AH head is a household wife.

93 One woman AH headed (3.2%) of the women headed AHs reported have households monthly income below the estimated provincial poverty threshold in September 2015. (Please see **Appendix 3** for details of livelihood and household income)

3.3 Health and Sanitation

94 The availability of health facility for all the villages along the project is good. Health clinic/sub health clinic is available in each subvillage (13.7%), 64% of them are located in the same village, 12% of them are located in the neighbour village within the same subdistrict, 10% are located in the different subdistrict within the same District and 2% of health facilities are only available in the Province as mentioned in the Figure 3.3 below. For details on the health facilities location are shown in **Appendix 3**.

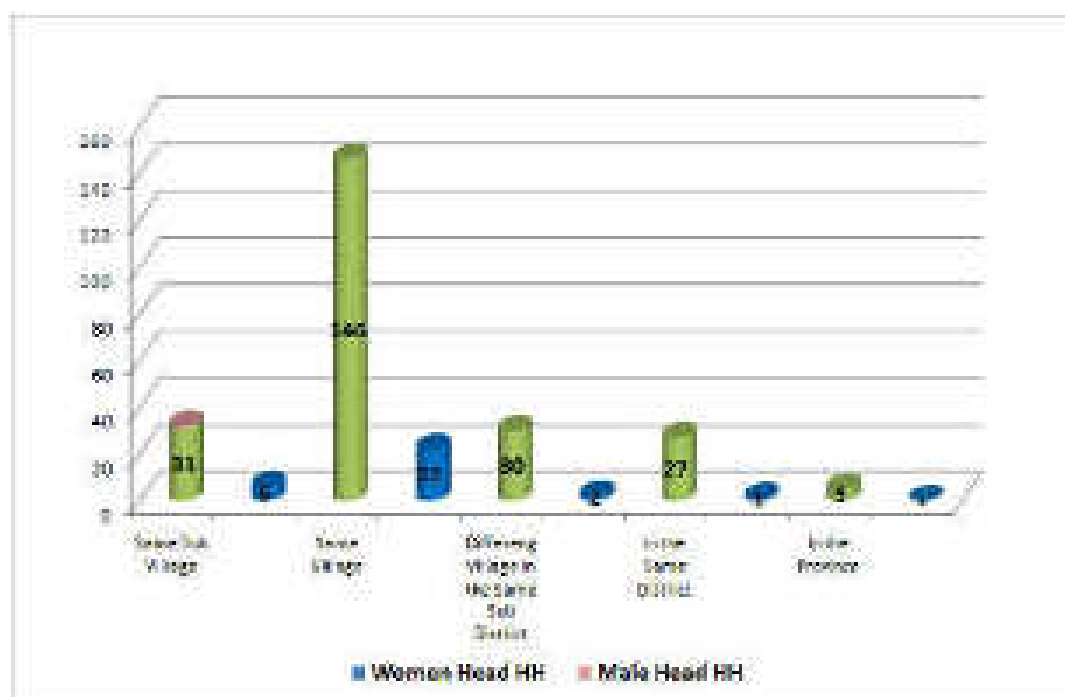


Figure 3.3. the Availability of Health Facility

95 Fifty four AHs (20.0%) of the 270 AHs surveyed in the SES use household ground well for drinking, 45 AHs (17%) use household pump well, 32 AHs (12%) get potable water from PDAM, 10 AHs (4%) use public pump well, 9 AHs (3%) use public ground well, 47 AHs (14.4%) purchase purified water from retailers or from the river, 27 AHs (10%) get from the rain water and 17 other AHs (6%) use springs for drinking as shown in figure 3.4 below. Ninety four (35%) of the 270 AHs surveyed in the SES withdraw water from the river for washing, 65 AHs (24%) use household pump well, 50 other AHs (18.5%) use household

pump well, 28 AHs (10%) from PDAM, while 15 AHs (5.5%) from fountain, 6 AHs (3%) from public ground well, 6 other AHs from public pump well and 3 other AHs (1%) from the river as shown in figure 3.5. For details on main sources of water for drinking and washing of the AHs are mentioned in **Appendix 3**.

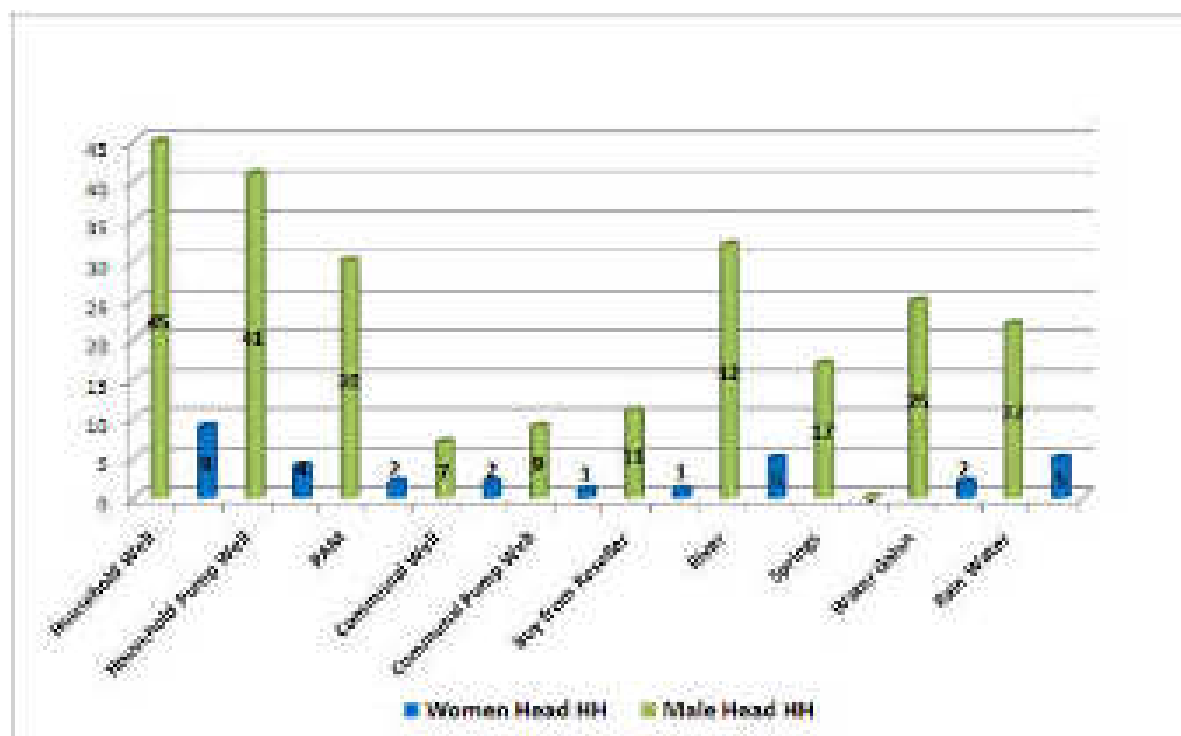


Figure 3.4. Source of Drinking Water

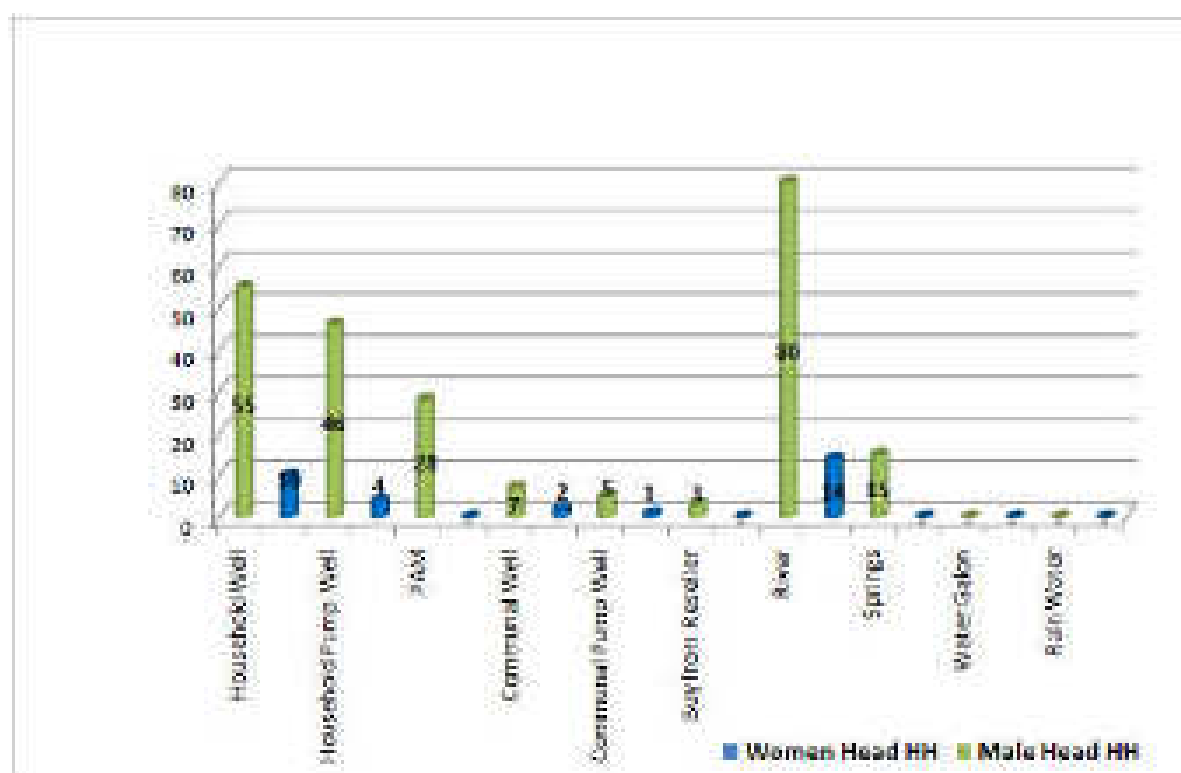


Figure 3.5. Source of Water for Washing

96 One hundred ninety two AHs (71.1%) of the 270 AHs surveyed in the SES reportedly have household toilets, while 78 AHs (28.9%) do not have any toilet in their homes. One hundred forty eight AHs (54.8%) of the 270 AHs surveyed in the SES are reported to have a bathroom inside their homes, while 50 AHs (18.5%) claimed to have an open place for bathing beside their homes, while 72 other AHs (26.7%) reported do not have any place for bathing in their residences and use public bathroom as shown in Figure 3.6. For details on the toilet and bathing facilities of the AHs are mentioned in Appendix 3

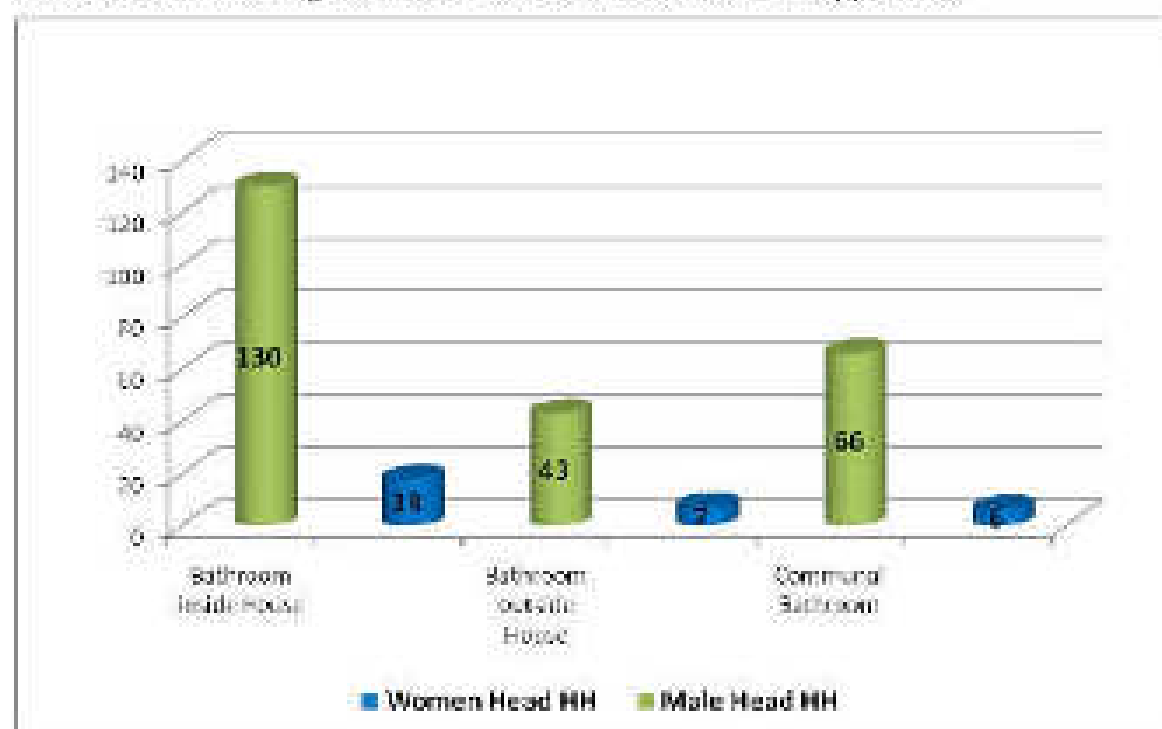


Figure 3.6: Bathing and Toilet Facilities

3.4 Amenities in AHs Surveyed

97 Two hundred thirty four AHs (86.7%) surveyed in the SES use electricity from household PLN for lighting, while 22 other AHs (8.1%) get the electricity from their neighbour. Seven AHs (2.8%) get the electricity supply from their own generator and use kerosene lamp for source of energy (please see figure 3.7 below). For electricity supply, 130 AHs (66.7%) spent less than Rp100,000 per month, 66 AHs (24.4%) spent Rp100,00 to 300,000 per month, 8 other AHs (3%) spent Rp. 300,000 to 500,000 per month, while 16 AHs (5.9%) who are running business as their livelihood spent more than Rp. 500,000 per month. According to the SES surveyed, one household uses more than one source of energy. Most of them use liquefied petroleum gas (232 AHs or 88.5%), electric stove (159 or 58.9%) and wood (163 AHs or 60.3%). Only one AHs uses kerosene for cooking (please see figure 3.8 below).

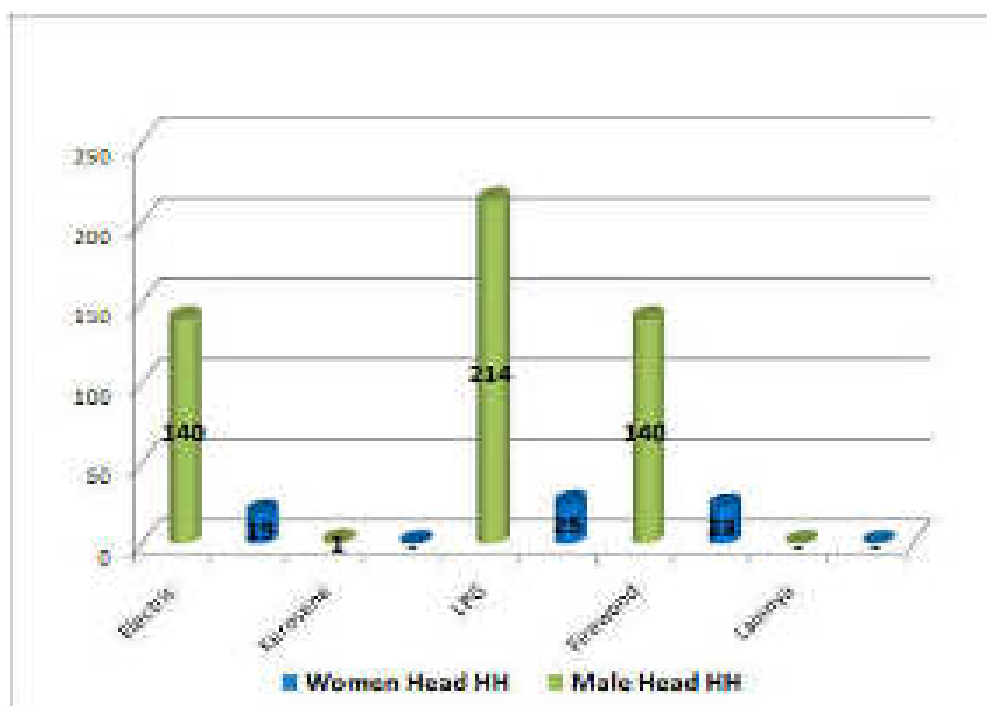


Figure 3.7. Source of Energy for Lighting

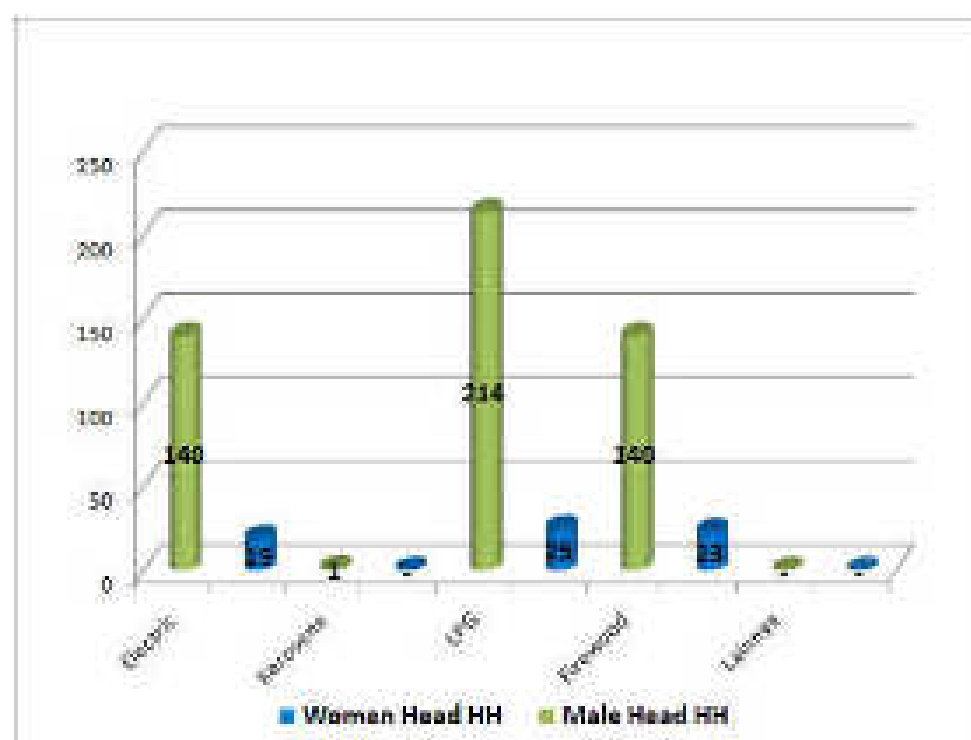


Figure 3.8 Source of Energy for Cooking

98 From 270 AHs surveyed in the SES reported have 424 motorcycles, which means many of the AHs have more than one motorcycle. Sixty three AHs (22.3%) reported own a car, 10 AHs (3.7%) own truck, 21 AHs (7.8%) own bicycle, while 22 AHs who is fisherman reported own boat (please see figure 3.9. below)

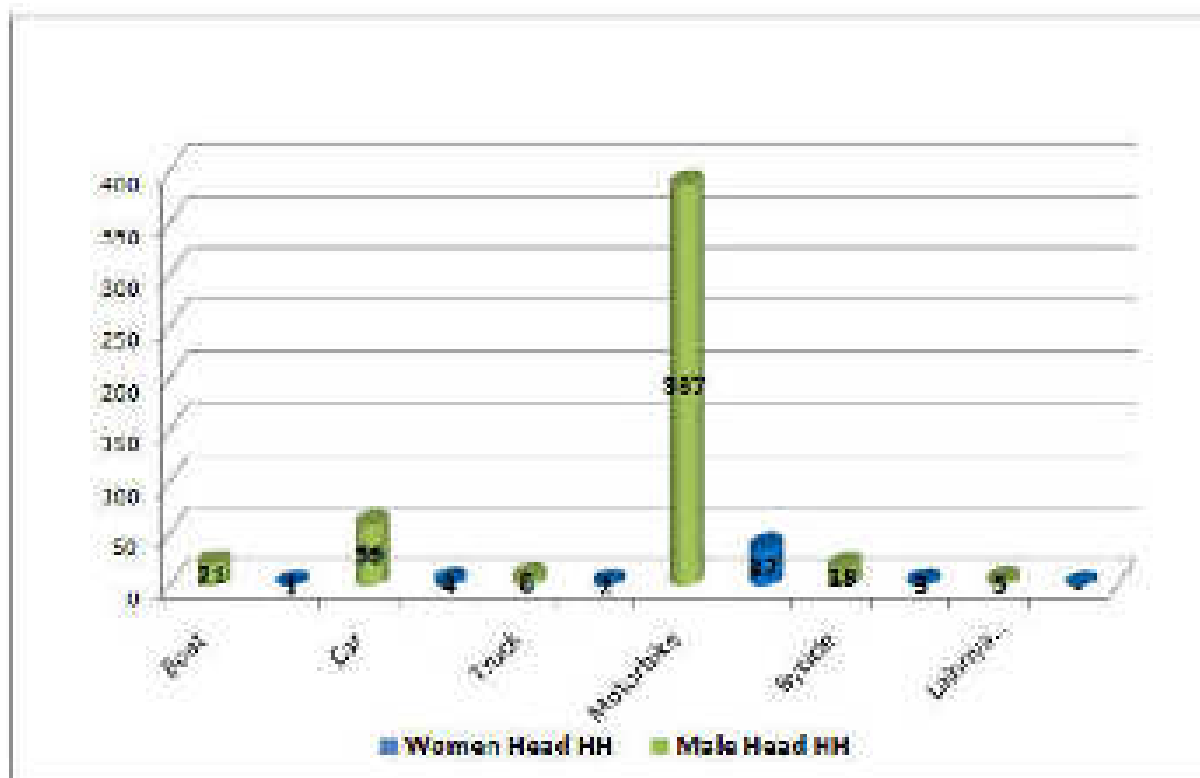


Figure 3.9. Ownership of Vehicle

99 Two hundred thirty eight (88.1%) own a television set, 167 AHs (81.9%) own refrigerator, while 191 AHs (70.7%) own telephone portable. One hundred nine AHs (40.4%) own DVD/CD player, 170 AHs (62.8%) own electricity fan, 42 other AHs (15.5%) own oven stove, while 8 other AHs (2.9%) own AC. (please see Figure 3.10 below)

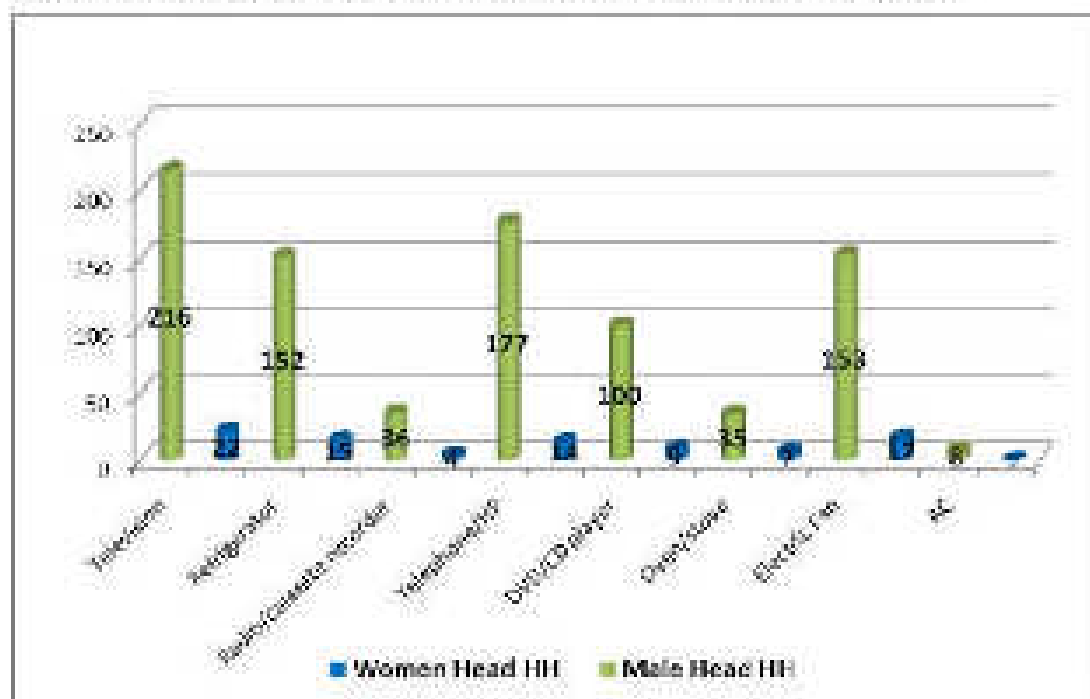


Figure 3.10. Household Amenities

For details on the sources of fuel or power used for cooking and lighting and on the appliances of the AHs are shown in Appendix 3

3.5 Perception About The Project and Suggestions

100 Two hundred thirty two (86%) AHs claimed that they have been informed about the project, while thirty eight (14%) of AHs never got information regarding the project. 125 (53.9%) of 232 AHs got information regarding the project from the meeting in the village which was held regularly by Village, 58 AHs (25%) from PLN survey team, 35 AHs (15.1%) from the Head of Village and/or Head of Subdistrict, while 14 other AHs from rumours among their neighborhood.

101 On the positive side of the proposed 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission Line, 123 AHs (45.6%) said that they don't know what is the benefit of the project to them, 117 of AHs (43.3%) said the project will give better electricity services, such as more people will get electricity service, improve the voltage etc. 29 other AHs (10.7%) said the project will give better chance for economic and livelihood, while one AH said that getting compensation is the positive impact of the project. On the negative side of the proposed 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission Line, 101 of the AHs (37.4%) said their land width will reduce, 130 AHs (48.1%) said they do not know what is the negative impact of the project, while 28 AHs (10.4%) said there is no negative impact at all. There are 7 AHs (2.6%) said they are worried about high voltage of transmission line as a negative impact. But in general almost AHs (269 AHs) expressed their support on the project plan, and only one AH does not answer this question.

102 On procedures for addressing complaints, 204 of the AH heads (75.6%) suggested that at the first instance, grievances should be filed with the office of the Head of Village, while 47 (17.4%) of the AH heads suggested that at the first instance, grievance should be filed to PLN office. All of AHs think that complaints can be filed verbally. When not satisfied with the action taken, of which the first time complaint is filed, almost all AH heads still said that it should be filed with the Head of Village and PLN office.

4. Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure

4.1 Consultation and Participation

103 Prior to the inventory of losses (IOL) and socio economic survey (SES), PLN have carried out series of public consultations in seven affected subdistrict during 12 to 23 October 2015 (see Table 4.1 below). Subdistrict and Village officials, including local residents, were briefed about the proposed 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau – Sekadau Transmission Line project, also their opinions and concerns were solicited.

Table 4.1 Summary of Public Consultation

Date	Venue	Participants	Number of Participants
12 October 2015	Tayan Hilir Subdistrict Office	Head of Subdistrict, Secretary of Head of Subdistrict, Secretary of Customary Council, Head of Cempedak Village, Secretary of Tebang Benua Village, Local Community from Cempedak and Tebang Benuah Village, Subdistrict Police, PLN LAC	Men : 23; Women : 4
13 October 2015	Balai Subdistrict Office	Head of Subdistrict, Secretary of Head of Subdistrict, Secretary of Customary Council, Head of six affected villages in the Subdistrict, Local community from six affected villages, Subdistrict Police, PLN	Men : 56; Women : 7

		LAC	
15 October 2015	Tayan Hulu Subdistrict Office	Head of Subdistrict, Secretary of Head of Subdistrict, Head of three affected villages in the Subdistrict (Menyabo, Sosok, Binjai), Local community form three affected villages, Subdistrict Police, PLN LAC	Men : 76; Women : 4
16 October 2015	Parindu Hulu Subdistrict Office	Head of Subdistrict, Secretary of Head of Subdistrict, Head of four affected villages in the Subdistrict (Pusat Damai, Palembang, Suka Gerundi, Sebarra), Local community form four affected villages, Subdistrict Police, PLN LAC	Men :36; Women : 5
20 October 2015	Kapuas Subdistrict Office	Head of Subdistrict, Secretary of Head of Subdistrict, Head of Village of Sungai Mawang and Lape, Secretary of Bunut Village, Local community form those three affected villages, Subdistrict Police, PLN LAC	Men : 29; Women :4
21 October 2015		Head of Subdistrict, Secretary of Head of Subdistrict, Head of three villages within the Subdistrict (Beringin, Kapuas, Penyeladi), Local community form those three affected villages, Subdistrict Police, PLN LAC	Men: 28; Women :5
22 October 2015	Mukok Subdistrict Office	Head of Subdistrict, Member of District Customary Council, Head of Semuntai Village, Local Community from Cempedak and Tebang Benuah Semuntai Village, Head of Subdistrict Police, PLN LAC	Men : 32; Women: 6
23 October 2015	Sekadau Subdistrict Office	Head of Subdistrict, Head of four affected villages within the Subdistrict (Peniti, Sungai Kunyit, Ensalang and Sungai Ringin, Local Community from those four affected villages, Head of Subdistrict Police, PLN LAC	Men : 28; Women: 3

104 There were 346 people attended the public consultation, in which 308 of them are men and 38 (11%) are women. PLN were invited representation of women to attend the public consultation, but only few of them were attended may be because of prevailing practice that man is usually attended any consultation or information meeting related with the development plan. Efforts to invite women will be continued for consultations during RCCP implementation. Key points of the series of consultation are as follow :

Table 4.2 Key Points of Public Consultations in Seven Subdistrict

Issues	Key points
Implementation of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of substation and transmission line are expected to start in 2016. Prior to the construction commencement, compensation of land and non land asset should be paid completely. • Development of transmission networks in this project will be under supervision of PLN UPK 5 located in Pontianak. Once constructed, management of transmission networks will be handed over to a Transmission Management Unit under PLN Regional office West Kalimantan which will be responsible for all aspects of the operation and maintenance of transmission networks
Impact of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People should not to worry about the electric radiation generated by 150 kV Transmission Line for life and public health, because the installation of transmission line will be done by considering a minimum free space based on SNI standards • PLN and the selected contractor will be responsible to handle any negative impacts during construction of substation and transmission line • Customary leader who attended the public consultation requested that PLN and selected contractors must pay attention to the culture and customs prevailing in dayak communities during construction to avoid negative impact • The lifetime of the tower is designed for 20-25 years and PLN will be responsible if there is a fallen tower. There will be a line foreman who will monitor tower network conditions periodically. • People along the transmission line asked possibility to get electricity in order to be used by residents. The electrical voltage must be lowered to 20 kV and 220 V beforehand
Land acquisition procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLN will carry out IOL and SES to identify land and non land asset that will be affected by the project, so they will know the detailed information and status of land owners. • PLN will verify land ownership and its supporting documents to make sure/ensure people who receive the compensation is the person who has the right to land • Replacement of unit price will be determined by independent appraisal that have licensed from Ministry of Finance and BPN. • Land, building, trees (≥ 4 m tall) and other objects under transmission line of above 35 kV will be compensated refer to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Decree No. 38/2013. Regarding Compensation of Assets in the ROW of Transmission Line regarding procedures, mechanisms, and formulas for compensation • Budget for certification of remaining land shall be borne by PLN
Object of land acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land or other assets that are existed on the land used for substation or tower will be acquired permanently. Area to be acquired for tower are $15 \times 15 \text{ m} = 225 \text{ m}^2$ for straight tower or $20 \times 20 \text{ m} = 400 \text{ m}^2$ for angle tower. • PLN will shift/reroute the tower to avoid installation of towers on the customary land • Trees and other assets that will be compensated are the assets recorded during IOL carried out by PLN.
Consultation and Socialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and negotiation to determine the amount of compensation will be conducted transparently. • PLN is expected to coordinate with customary leaders and village/sub leaders during construction

105 Consultation was also conducted in each village prior to IOL and SES survey from November 16 to December 11, 2015 and 12-16 January 2016. Summary of the consultation are mentioned in the following table

Table 4.3 Summary of Consultation Prior To IOL and SES Survey

No	Date	District	Subdistrict	Village
1	13/11/2015	Sekadau	Sekadau Hilir	Peniti Village Office
2	16/11/2015		Sekadau Hilir	Sungai Ringin Village Office
3	20/11/2015	Sanggau	Mukok	Semuntai Village Office
4	25/11/2015	Sekadau	Sekadau Hilir	Sungai Kunyit Village Office
5	26/11/2015		Sekadau Hilir	Ensalang Village Office
6	01/12/2015	Sanggau	Tayan Hulu	Sosok Village Office
7	02/12/2015		Tayan Hulu	Menyabo Village Office
8	03/12/2015		Parindu	Pusat Damai Village Office
9	03/12/2015		Kapuas	Lape Village Office
10	04/12/2015		Balai	Temiang Taba Village Office
11	04/12/2015		Tayan Hulu	Binjai Village Office
12	04/12/2015		Parindu	Suka Gerundi Village Office
13	04/12/2015		Kapuas	Sungai Mawang Village Office
14	05/12/2015		Parindu	Palem Jaya Village Office
15	08/12/2015		Kapuas	Bunut Village Office
16	08/12/2015		Parindu	Sebbara Village Office
17	08/12/2015		Balai	Kebadu Village Office
18	09/12/2015		Balai	Senyabang Village Office
19	09/12/2015		Balai	Hilir Village Office
20	09/12/2015		Tayan Hilir	Cempedak Village Office
21	10/12/2015		Balai	Temiang Mali Village Office
22	10/12/2015		Kapuas	Beringin Village Office
23	11/12/2015		Tayan Hilir	Tebang Benua Village Office
24	11/12/2015		Kapuas	Tanjung Kapuas Village Office
25	11/12/2015		Kapuas	Penyeladi Village Office

106 All those consultations above were carried out in the Village office. Concern and question raised by AHs are almost the same with what raised in the public consultation. Following are the key point of the consultations.

Table 4.4 Key Points of The Consultation in Each Village Prior to Conduct IOL and SES survey

Issues	Key points
Project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of substation and transmission line is expected to

	start in 2016. Prior to the construction commencement, compensation of land and non land asset should be paid completely.
Compensation of the affected asset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of unit price will be determined by independent appraisal that is licensed from Ministry of Finance and BPN • All assets belong to private, customary community or government identified during Inventory of Losses Survey will be compensated by PLN refer to the prevailing regulation • Land, building, trees (≥ 4 m tall) and other objects under transmission line of above 35 kV will be compensated refer to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Decree No. 38/2013. Regarding Compensation of Assets in the ROW of Transmission Line regarding procedures, mechanisms, and formulas for compensation • If the tower located in the rice paddy field, the construction of tower will wait for the rice harvested.
Expectation from the customary and local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customary and village leaders are expected to be involved in the consultation process for the replacement of assets and during the construction period • Local communities are expected to work in the project. PLN will ask the contractor to provide opportunity to local community to works as unskilled workers • PLN was asked to pay all the cost borne due to customary ceremony prior and during the construction process. PLN will coordinate with the customary leader regarding what kind of the ceremony need to be conducted in each stage of construction

107 In addition to the consultation mentioned above, consultations have been conducted with the land owners for the substation and consultations with the relevant local governments for project location determinations. Project consultations and information disclosure have also been conducted with a range of organizations and surrounding community, particularly through environmental and social assessment processes. Environment related consultations were undertaken in April 2012 during initial preparation of the UKL-UPL Sanggau – Sekadau – Sintang Transmission Line. Additional consultations were conducted in April 2015 in relation with the UKL-UPL Tayan – Sanggau and the IEE composing process of the 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau – Sekadau Transmission line (*Detailed of the consultation are shown in Appendix 7*)

108 Key Informant Interviews (KII) was carried out with five customary leaders in five different villages and subdistrict in parallel with the IOL and SES survey (see Table 4.5 below).

Table 4.5 Summary of Key KII's with Customary Leaders

Date	Venue	Customary Community
27 November 2015	Ensalang Village, Sekadau Hilir Subdistrict	Customary community of Dayak Benawas (Bp Yosep)
29 November 2015	Sungai Kunyit Village, Sekadau Hilir Subdistrict	Customary community of dayak Ketungau (Bp. Amung Merson)
8 December 2015	Sebbara Village, Parindu Subdistrict	Customary community of dayak Pandu (Bp. Herkulanus Baco)
10 December 2015	Tebang Benua Village, Tayan Hilir Subdistrict	Customary community of dayak Tobak (Bp. Tihon)
11 December 2015	Sei Mawang Viilage, KapuasSub Distric	Customary community of dayak Pangkodan (Bp. Neman)

109 Key points of the KIIs are mentioned in the Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Key Points of the Key Informant Interviews with Customary Leaders

Ethnicity	<p>Most communities in all villages are Dayak and Malay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensalang Village : Dayak Benawas (40%), Dayak Mudong (10%) and Malay (40%) • Sungai Kunyit : Dayak Ketungau (±70%), Malay (30%) • Sebarra Village : Dayak Pandu (60%), Malay (40%) • Tebang Benua Village Dayak Tobak (80%), Malay (20%) • Sei Mawang Village Dayak Pangkodan (75%), Malay (25%)
Land ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private land usually inherited from their ancestors, a household has 2-5 ha in average - Customary land, usually in the form of customary forest, is jointly owned by a clan, managed by customary leaders. Indigenous peoples can only utilize/take the products of the land with the consent of customary leaders. Customary land is usually about 40 ha to 100 ha. - Man or woman could own private land
Customary ceremony before tower or substation construction start	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to the Dayak culture, a customary ceremony has to be conducted before the start of tower or substation construction. - The ceremony need to be done in each village. The purpose of the ceremony is to appease the spirits in that place and accordingly to protect construction workers and villagers against accidents caused by angry spirits that disturb construction activities - The content of the ceremony is to offer food (pork, chicken, rice) to the spirits and pray them to be benevolent to the coming activities. According to the customary leaders, this ceremony will also protect demolition and relocation of houses and other structures as well as trees in the area from any misfortune caused by angered spirits. - No construction activity must start before at least three days after the conducted ceremony
Customary Leader vs Village Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both customary leader and village leader were elected by community, and there have been good coordination between them. - All problems related with customary land and others social problems will be solved by customary leader first before bring to the head of village. Only problems that cannot be solved by customary leader will bring to head of village or head of subdistrict. - Criminal problems will bring to head of village directly to get resolution
Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almost all local communities get income from farmer plantation or labor plantation. - No restriction for woman to work as farmers or plantation labor or other work
Expectation to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local community is expected to get work in the project as an unskilled labor, like they did in other telecommunication tower project and road project - The customary leaders recommend that PLN and construction contractor should arrange a consultation meeting with the customary leaders before the construction commencement in order to understand Dayak culture, what is appropriate and not appropriate, the do's and dont's according to the local customary culture. - The customary leaders also expect to be regularly informed by the contractor on the ongoing construction activities throughout the project time to help the project during construction period

4.2 Institutional Roles in the Conduct of Consultations

110 Table 4.7 below summarizes the roles and responsibilities of the Executing Agency, the local governments, and the AHs in the preparation, and implementation of the RCCP.

Table 4.7 Roles and Responsibilities of Institution in Conduct Consultation

Project Process Stage	Activities	Responsible Institution	Remarks
<u>During Land Acquisition Planning Phase</u>	Conducting initial survey in order to prepare Land Acquisition planning document in accordance with the laws and regulations and inform related local government	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat	Completed
	Pre-IOL consultation in each Subdistrict to inform local residents and officials about the proposed development of 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission Line, and the principle of compensation	PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2, Subdistrict and Village Government	Completed
	Conduct of IOL, census of APs, socioeconomic survey (SES) of AHs,	LAC Team, PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2	Completed
	Drafting of the resettlement customary community plan (RCCP) and project information booklet (PIB) for submission to PLN and ADB for review and approval.	(Consultant) Social Resettlement Specialist	Completed
	Submitting RCCP documents to ADB for review and approval	PLN Head quarter, PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat	July 2018
	Distribution of the Project Information Booklet (PIB) to the APs/AHs and posting of summary RCCP at District, Subdistrict and village government offices	PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2	
		ADB	
<u>Preparatory Stage</u>	Set up Land Acquisition Committee	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat and PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2	January 2016
<u>Public Announcement of the Project and confirmation of Project location</u>	Preliminary information gathering on Project impacts which involves, among others, holding consultation-meetings, including broadcasting in mass media (radio or newspaper), to inform the public about the Project (i.e., Public Announcement of the Project) and to solicit opinions and suggestions from the public, and confirm the location of the project and areas that will be affected adversely	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat and PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2	Completed
	Confirmation of Project location	District Local Government	For Sanggau District issued in April 2014. For Sekadau District under process

Implementation Stage Updating RCCP	<p>Conduct of detailed measurement survey (DMS) for reroute tower base and land use restriction and other affected asset under ROW. The SES method should be consider gender balance</p> <p>Updating of the RCCP and submission to ADB for review and approval</p> <p>Distribution of the updated PIB to the APs/AHs and posting of summary updated RP at District, Sub-district and village</p>	<p>PLN LAC</p> <p>Consultant PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat</p> <p>PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2</p>	
Implementation of RCCP	<p>Appraisal of affected asset to determine the replacement unit rate</p> <p>Negotiation with APs/AHs on compensation for affected assets, income losses (invitation should addressed to husband and wife)</p> <p>Payment of compensation and entitlements,</p> <p>implementation of income restoration program. Women will be prioritized in capacity building for farming</p> <p>Receipt and resolution of grievances of APs/AHs</p>	<p>PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat, Selected Independent Appraisal</p> <p>PLN LAC</p> <p>PLN LAC</p> <p>PLN LAC, PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat or PLN Regional Office of West Kalimantan</p> <p>PLN LAC PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat Local Government, Selected Contractor</p>	
<u>Monitoring and evaluation</u>	Monitoring of RP implementation (internal and external)	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat and Independent Monitoring Agency	

4.3 Disclosure

111 Copies of project information booklet (PIB), in *Bahasa* Indonesia will be given to the APs/AHs and relevant stakeholders following submission by PLN to ADB of the RCCP. Draft PIB can be found in Appendix 8. PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2 and Subdistrict Officials will ensure that the PIBs are distributed to the APs/AHs and will be made accessible in public locations, such as the village or subdistrict office. The PIB will include the following information: (i) description of the 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission Line Project and its adverse social impacts, (ii) measures to avoid impacts, including entitlements of APs/AHs, measures to minimize and mechanism to compensate (iii) consultation and

grievance procedures, (iv) schedule of safeguard activities (consultations for compensation, delivery of compensation, and assistance), (v) schedule of assets clearing and civil works (vi) officials name to contact for any queries or raise complaint on the project and social safeguards; (vi) monitoring.

112 At the site level, disclosure is through the district together with the PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat. They shall announce the location confirmation for development in the Public Interest. The announcement is intended to notify the community that the relevant location is affected by development in the public interest. For Sanggau District the location permit was issued already while for Sanggau are under processed (see Appendix 12)

113 Consultation with AHs will continue during RCCP updating up to implementation or resettlement. Particular attention will be given to the poor and other vulnerable AHs. All consultation and disclosure activities will be properly documented; minutes of meetings, photos, and attendance sheets will be prepared and recorded.

114 The RCCP will be posted in ADB Website and Project Information booklet, summarizing key provisions in the RP in Bahasa language will be distributed to all AHs.

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

115 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.

5.1 Related to Location of Project Component

1. An AP/AH may raise any complaint to the District Head or Head of PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat
2. 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.
3. 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.

So far there is no complaint raised by people for project location determination received by PLN and the District Head. The project location determination for two sections (Tayan – Sanggat and Sanggau – Sekadau) have been issued by the District Head.

5.2. Related to Inventory of Affected Assets

1. 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)
2. PLN LAC within 14 days will verify the results of the DMS on affected assets of the AH and will make necessary revisions/corrections, as needed.

3. 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.
4. If the consultation does not produce a settlement, PLN LAC will advise the APs to resolve the case through the court.
5. PLN LAC keeps the record of complaints and disputes handled.

5.2 Related to Compensation

1. An aggrieved AP/AH may bring the grievance/complaint as regards compensation rates directly to PLN LAC or through the Customary or Village leader who will submit it to the PLN LAC either in writing or relay it verbally. PLN LAC together with the Customary or Village leader will attempt to seek consensus to achieve an acceptable settlement with the aggrieved AP/AH, specifically
2. An AP/AH who is not satisfied with the amount of compensation initially offered by 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.
3. If negotiation on compensation with PLN LAC fails, the PLN LAC shall suggest the Board of Director 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 or the PLN LAC shall request the 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 AP/sAHs.

5.3 Related to Other Aspects Of the Project

1. An aggrieved AP/AH may bring any complaint either directly to PLN project office or contractor or to the “Jaya” customary leader in the sub village level, “Temenggung” customary 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/customary leaders have 14 days to settle the complaints.
2. If the the grievance cannot be resolved, the AP/AHs may convey the grievance to “Pati” customary community in the sub district level or bring to head of subdistrict to get resolution. The “Pati” or subdistrict has 14 days to settle the complaint.
3. If the grievance cannot be resolved, the AP/AH may convey the grievance to the district office for resolution. The “district office has 14 days to settle the complaint.
4. 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.

6. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1 Relevant Laws And Regulations In Indonesia

116 Key national laws, regulations and guidelines that apply to land acquisition are Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for the Development in the Public Interest and its implementing regulations that include Indonesian Presidential Decree No. 71/2012 and its amendments⁹. For the implementation stage, Head

⁹ Presidential Decree No. 40/2014 on the Amendment of the Presidential Decree No. 71 of 2012; Presidential Regulation No 99/2014 on the Second Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 71 / 2012 concerning Land

of National Land Agency Guidelines No. 5 / 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in Public Interest and Ministry Agraria and Spatial Planning No. 6/2015 concerning amendment of the Head of National Land Agency Guidelines No. 5/2012 will apply.

117 Law No. 2/2012 provides a clear procedure and time frame for land acquisition involving all stakeholders. The implementation of land acquisition considers balance between development interest and the interests of the community and by way of giving appropriate and equitable compensation. The objective of land acquisition is to make land available to improve the welfare and the prosperity of the people, state, and society by ensuring the legal interest of the entitled parties. Emphasis on principles of humanity, democratic process and equitability.

118 Based on Law No. 2/2012, the government should undertake land acquisition by involving all entitled holders (*pihak yang berhak*) and concerned. The entitled parties shall be those who control or own the object of the land acquisition, inter alia: a. the holders of land rights; b. the holders of land rights to manage; c. *nadzir* for the *waqf* land;¹⁰ d. *the owners of former customary rights secured land*; e. *indigenous people/customary communities*; f. the parties occupying the state land in good faith; g. land tenure holders; and/or h. the owners of buildings, plants or other objects related to the land. The object of land acquisition includes; (i) land; (ii) above ground and underground space; (iii) plants; (iii) buildings; (iv) objects related to land; and (v) other appraisable loss that include non-physical loss such as loss of business, loss of job, cost of change of location, cost of change of profession, and loss of the remaining property (residual property that is no longer viable).

119 Land acquisition for the transmission line will be conducted through negotiated land acquisition (land acquisition beyond the assignment from the government) as land plots to be acquired for towers are less than 5 ha. Similarly, land for Sanggau and Sekadau substation is not more than 5 ha. As stated in President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 40/2014 on amendment of Presidential Regulation No 71/2012 and Presidential Regulation No. 4/2016 on the Acceleration of Electricity Infrastructure Development article 34 (1), land acquisition for public interest with size less than 5 hectares can be implemented directly by the agency requiring land with the land rights holders, by way of sale or exchange or other means agreed upon by both parties. As mentioned in Kepdir PLN No 0289/2013, the land acquisition implementation will be handled by the PLN Land Acquisition Committee appointed by General Manager or Director and location permit (Penetapan Lokasi) will be required prior to land acquisition. The

120. Presidential Regulation No. 4/2016 and PLN Decree 2013 said that determination of amount of compensation for those land acquisition process will be assessed by Independent Appraisal. The Presidential Regulation No. 4/2016 further state that if the AHs doesn't agree with the amount of compensation which was appraised by the appraiser, PLN may set the value of the sale and purchase agreed by both parties based on the cost and benefit analysis with regard to good governance. The Presidential Regulation No 4 is inline with Presidential Decree No. 148 of 2015 on the fourth amendment of Presidential Decree 71 of 2012 which basically much changing the allocation of time at each stage of land acquisition to be faster, including time of handling objections of local community surrounding the project by the governor and time for location determination by Governor/Regent

Acquisition for Development in Public Interest. Presidential Decree No. 30/2015 on the Third Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 71 / 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in Public Interest and Presidential Regulation No 148/2015 on the Fourth Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 71 / 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in Public Interest. In addition, there are Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 13 / PKM.02 / 2013 concerning Operational and Supporting Cost for Implementation of Land Acquisition in Public Interest from National Budget. Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 72 / 2012 on Operational and Supporting Cost for Implementation of Land Acquisition in Public Interest from Regional Budgets.

¹⁰ Waqf - an inalienable religious endowment in Islamic law, typically donating a building or plot of land or even cash for Muslim religious or charitable purposes. The donated assets are held by a charitable trust or waqf organizer.

121 Other relevant laws, regulations and provisions are:

i) Related to Indigenous People (IP) / Customary / Adat land:

- a) Law No. 5 / 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Affairs – acknowledges customary rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- b) Law No. 23/2014 concerning Local Government – establishes state respect of customary and traditional rights and laws, devolves authority to village or customary governance systems and empowers them to promulgate customary village rules that may affect projects e.g. levying land transaction tax.
- c) Presidential Decree No. 111/1999. The Presidential Decree No. 111/1999 sets the criteria of identifying indigenous persons (IPs) as follows: (i) in form of small, closed and homogenous community; (ii) social infrastructure supported by familial relationship; (iii) in general geographically remote and relatively difficult to reach; (iv) in general live with subsistence economy; (v) its equipment and technology is simple; (vi) dependency to local environment and natural resources are relatively high; and (viii) limited access of social, economic, and political service
- d) Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights. Article 6 Para. 1: “In the framework of maintenance of human rights, the differences in and the needs of, adat law communities are observed and protected by the law of society and Government.” Article 6 Para. 2: “Cultural identity of *adat* law communities, including rights to *ulayat* land, is protected in line with the evolvement of time.”
- e) Regulation No. 5 of 1999 by the Minister of State, Agrarian Head of National Land provides guidance for resolution of problems within ulayat lands of adat law communities.
- f) Constitutional Court Decision (MK) canceled the provisions of the Forestry Law No. 41/1999 on indigenous forests, which establishes that indigenous forest is state forest in the area of indigenous peoples. This Decision excluded indigenous forest within the state forest.
- g) Ministry Agraria and Spatial/Head of BPN No 9/2015 on the Procedures for Establishing Communal Rights Over Land of Customary Communities and the Communities within a Particular Area.

ii) Related to compensation and Improvement of living standards:

- a) Law No.11 / 2005 on the Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This Act protects people rights of economy, social, and culture including right to live descent and protection of culture. As stated in Article 11 of the Convention that the state recognizes the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The State will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing the importance of international cooperation based on free consent and proclaimed previously.
- b) Head of BPN Regulation No. 1 / 2010 – on Standard of Land Service and Regulation regulates the time frame for certification of the remaining land after compensation payment.
- c) Presidential Decree No. 34 / 2003 on National Policy on Land- regulates authorities of national and local governments on land. It stipulates that the

authorities of local government on land include; i) undertake land acquisition for development; ii) provide compensation and allowance (*santunan*) for land acquisition.

- d) Law No. 23/2014 about Local Government which is set the state activities that must be conducted by the provincial government and district / municipality government related to non basic services ¹¹ including among others land issues.¹²
- e) Indonesia Valuation Standards 306 (SPI 306) on the Assessment of Land Acquisition for Development for the Public Interest. The Indonesia Professional Appraisers Society (MAPPI) formulated the standards by adopting the development of international standards (IVS 2011). Standards 306 provides guidelines for assessment of land acquisition object for compensation in land acquisition for development in the public interest. Assessment includes adequate replacement value of property and land. Assessment standards are also associated with other standards, such as scope of assignment, land property and structures valuation, farmland property valuation, valuation of property with particular business, business valuation, and inspection of cases under consideration.

i) Related to Energy and Electricity

- a) Law No. 31/2009 on Electricity. The law states that the use of land by the electric power supply concession holder shall be conducted by providing compensation for affected land, buildings, and plants in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing law. Compensation is also provided to state land users.
- b) Presidential Regulation No. 4 of 2016 on Acceleration of Infrastructure Development for Electricity. The regulation sets the government's efforts in supporting the accelerated development of electricity power infrastructure, including implementation support, ease of financing and the ease of obtaining any permits. This regulation also regulate that for negotiated land acquisition (land acquisition less than 5 Ha), if the AHs doesn't agree with the amount of compensation which was appraised by the appraiser, PLN may set the value of the sale and purchase agreed by both parties based on the cost and benefit analysis with regard to good governance
- c. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Decree No. 38/2013 Regarding Compensation of Assets in the ROW of Transmission Line establishes procedures, mechanisms, and formulas for compensation. Compensation is provided for restrictions on the use of land and other assets as it is used indirectly for electricity development. Compensation for restriction of land and building will be provided in the form of easement fee in the amount of 15% of the value appraise by independent appraisal. Compensation for trees are based valuation approaches according to Indonesia Valuation Standards . Only tall trees that have potentially more than 5 m height under the ROW of transmission line will be compensated
- d. Director of PLN Decree No. 0289/2013 Regarding Land Acquisition for the Purpose of Providing Electricity, Operational Costs of Land Acquisition, and Operational Cost of Compensation. The decree covers (i) direct land

¹¹ Article 12 paragraph 2

¹² Compulsory activities reference to Article 12 para 2 includes a. employment; b. women empowerment and child protection; c. food; d. land; e. environment; f. construction administration and civil registration; g. community empowerment and villages; h. family planning and family welfare; i. transportation; j. communication and informatics; k. cooperative, small and medium enterprises

acquisition to be used for tower sitting, major electricity substation, network, transmission, distribution, power plant, and office, by giving indemnity; and/or (ii) indirect land acquisition for creating free space by giving compensation for the land crossed by the electricity network and transmission and by giving indemnity for the plants and buildings

ii) Related to Vulnerability and Severity Assistance:

- a) The Law No. 11 / 2009 on Social Welfare and its implementing regulation Ministry of Social Welfare Decree No. 39 / 2012 on Delivery of Welfare.
- b) Law No. 39 /1999 On Human Rights (Article 5, elucidation), describes vulnerable groups as including the elderly, children, the poor, pregnant women and people with disabilities.
- c) Vulnerable / severely affected people are identified as early as possible through the Social Impact Assessment of AMDAL as referred to in the Environmental Law no. 32 / 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management¹³;

iii) Related to Tax Incentive:

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

6.2 ADB Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009

122 ADB is committed to ensure the social and environmental sustainability of projects it supports. The goal of ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) is accordingly to promote sustainability of project outcomes through protecting the environment and people from potential adverse impacts of projects

123 The objectives of the ADB social safeguards policy are to (i) avoid involuntary resettlement whenever possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced and vulnerable persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The policy indicates four important elements in involuntary resettlement:

- (i) Avoid the need for involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- (ii) If avoidance is not possible, compensate for lost assets and loss of livelihood and income of displaced / affected population so that their livelihood will be enhanced or at least equal or restored to the pre-project level;
- (iii) Assist in relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and,
- (iv) Enhance the living standards of the poor and other vulnerable affected / displaced groups.

123 The absence of legal title to land cannot be considered an obstacle to compensation for non-land assets and rehabilitation privileges per ADB Policy. All persons affected by the Project, especially the poor, landless, and semi-landless persons shall be included in the

¹³ In addition, there is Indonesia Government Regulation on the Environmental Permit, Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 17 / 2012 with regard to participation guidance of local community in order to obtain AMDAL and Environmental Permit Issuance. Decree of the Head of Environmental Impact Management Agency No. 299 / 1996 on Guidelines for the Technical Assessment on Social Aspects In Preparation of the Environmental Impact Analysis.

compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation package. APs and/or AHs, whichever is deemed applicable, who are unable to demonstrate a legalizable or recognizable claim to the land being acquired will be eligible for compensation with respect to non-land assets only, and not the land itself. They will however be provided with other benefits and allowances as provided other APs. The principles on involuntary resettlement are stated in the ADB SPS 2009 Appendix 2.

6.3 ADB Safeguards Policy on Indigenous Peoples

125 Indigenous peoples safeguards is one of the ADB's three key safeguards areas, the other two being the environmental safeguards and the involuntary resettlement safeguards.

126 For operational purposes, the term *Indigenous Peoples* is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separated from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be taken into account.

127 The objective of the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous people's identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the indigenous peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

128. The Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.

129 The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (2006) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring participation of women and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. The new safeguard policy also reiterates the importance of including gender issues in the preparation of safeguards documents at all stages to ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights and restoration/improvement of their living standards; and to ensure that women will receive project benefits.

130 Another policy that has bearing on resettlement planning and implementation is the Public Communications Policy (2011) that seeks to encourage the participation and understanding of people and other stakeholders affected by ADB-assisted activities. Information on ADB-funded projects should start early in the resettlement preparation phase and continue throughout all stages in order to facilitate dialogue with affected people and other stakeholders. ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011) also requires timely disclosure of key project information to the general public and project stakeholders, including women, the poor and other vulnerable groups in a manner, form and language(s) accessible to them and in an accessible place. Information to be disclosed includes the scope of land acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation policy and measures that will be taken to restore the living standards of APs to at least pre-project level.

6.4 Gaps Analysis and Project Principles

131 The new Land Acquisition Law No. 2/2012 and its implementing rules and regulations approximate harmonization with the ADB SPS of 2009. The new law grants that persons with no legal title over the land they occupy or utilize are entitled to compensation¹⁴ for improvements found thereon, including compensation for job and business losses, moving cost,¹⁵ etc. A land acquisition plan also needs to be prepared by the agency requiring land. People affected by land acquisition are consulted and their complaints heard and resolved in the most expeditious way during the planning and implementation of land acquisition.

132 The PLN Decree 2013 is prepared in line with the land acquisition law. There are still some gaps between the new Land Acquisition Law of Indonesia/PLN Decree 2013 and ADB's SPS, but the gap has been bridged by the provisions of other relevant laws. The main gap is the provision of livelihood recovery programs for severely affected people and vulnerable groups to ensure that their lives will not be worse due to the the project, and relocation assistance for physically displaced residents as well as transition allowance . Comparison of ADB SPS 2009 and legislation Indonesian government and PLN Decree 2013 are presented in Table 6.1 below

Table 6.1 Comparison ADB SPS and Gol Regulation

PRINCIPLES	INDONESIAN REGULATIONS: Law No 2/2012 and Implementing Regulations and other relevant law and regulations. PLN Decree 2013	ADB POLICY	PROJECT POLICY
Level of compensation and bases of calculation: Depreciation of affected structure value	<p>Compensation will be provided based on valuation of independent appraiser for a parcel of land that includes i) land; ii) over ground and underground spaces; iii) building; iv) plants; v) objects related to land and/or; vi) other appraisable loss such loss of business, jobs, change of profession, and moving costs.</p> <p>Tax incentive is provided to: a) person who support the project; b) does not file a complaint related to project location determination and/or compensation.</p> <p>The law is silent on the issue of whether or not depreciation will be applied when calculating compensation for affected structures. While valuation</p>	<p>The rate of compensation will be calculated at full replacement cost that will be determined by an independent property appraiser experienced in assessing acquired assets. For involuntary resettlement, no deduction on taxes and administrative costs for affected lands, as well as depreciation in the value of the affected structure will be applied.</p>	<p>The principle of full replacement cost will be applied. In case of involuntary resettlement, capital gains tax and the costs of transferring ownership, including the cost of new land certificates, will not be deducted from the compensation of those who will lose lands.</p> <p>In case there will be deduction of tax for negotiated land acquisition, the deduction should be clearly consulted and agreed by the affected persons.</p> <p>Compensation at full replacement cost for affected structures will be determined based on the replacement</p>

¹⁴ See Act No.2/2012 Elucidation of Article 40.

¹⁵ Elucidation of Article 40 of Law No. 2/2012 with the the following provisions: For building rights or rights of use that is above land not his own, Compensation granted to the holder of the right to build or use rights on buildings, plants, or other objects related to land owned by him, while Compensation on land granted to the holder of the ownership or management rights.

PRINCIPLES	INDONESIAN REGULATIONS: Law No 2/2012 and Implementing Regulations and other relevant law and regulations. PLN Decree 2013	ADB POLICY	PROJECT POLICY
	standard set by Independent appraisers association (MAPPI, 2015) does not apply depreciation for physical condition of the affected building ¹⁶ . For affected buildings, MAPPI applies <i>solatium</i> (emotional compensation) of 10% - 30% of the total compensation for physical loss.		cost of a new building without any depreciation ¹⁷ .
Compensation for sharecroppers	<p>Compensation for sharecroppers or encroacher will be provided in by way of consultation to get agreement, maximum amount provided is 50% of the total value appraise by independent appraisal (Director PLN Decree No. 0289 of 2013)</p> <p>The Law No. 2/2012 and it's elucidation, Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012 stipulated that owners of trees/plans are entitled for compensation of affected trees/plants. Other appraisable loss (loss of business income, profession change) will</p>	Compensation for affected non and non-land assets should be provided at replacement cost	Compensation for sharecroppers be provided basedon the losses at replacement cost.
High Risk of Impoverishment	<p>Not covered in the new Land Acquisition Law. However, the Law No. 11/2009 on Social Welfare and its implementing regulation Ministry of Social Welfare Decree No. 39/2012</p> <p>To cover or identify vulnerable / severely impacted people by the project as early as possible it can</p>	Particular attention must be given to the needs of poor APs and vulnerable AHs that face the risk of further marginalization and impoverishment.	<p>Income restoration / livelihood rehabilitation measures or program will be provided to severely affected and vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Severely affected household and other vulnerable groups will be identified at land acquisition / resettlement</p>

¹⁶ Indonesia Valuation Standards 306 (SPI 306). Land Acquisition Assessment For Development for the Public Interest. Code of Ethics Indonesia Appraisers and Indonesia Standard, 2015, Jakarta, Gelora Karya Bharata, 2015.

¹⁷ Compensation will be based on i) the market value; ii) transaction costs; iii) accrued interest; iv) transition costs and repairs; v) other applicable payments.

PRINCIPLES	INDONESIAN REGULATIONS: Law No 2/2012 and Implementing Regulations and other relevant law and regulations. PLN Decree 2013	ADB POLICY	PROJECT POLICY
	be covered in Social Impact Assessment of AMDAL as referred in Environmental Law no. 32/2009 and other relevant Government Regulation on Environmental Permits. .		planning stage. Livelihood improvement assistance will be provided to them through: Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) implemented by PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat or PLN Regional Office of West Kalimantan
Public disclosure	Preparation by the acquiring institution of the land acquisition plan, the planning of land acquisition by the Office of the Governor, and the implementation of land acquisition by BPN will be carried out with the holding of public meetings and consultations, and the results of surveys and appraisal of affected assets will be disclosed to the public.	The draft and agreed LARP during the PPTA, and the draft and agreed updated LARP during project implementation will be disclosed to the APs/AHs and other stakeholders in accessible forms, languages and places. The same will be posted on the ADB website.	Pre-IOL and post-IOL consultations will be held with stakeholders and the entitled parties. The approved RCCP will be disclosed to the entitled parties and other stakeholders in accessible forms, languages and places. The same will be posted on the ADB website. Monitoring reports during Project implementation will likewise be posted on the ADB website.
Monitoring of Project Implementation	Government business procedures do require monitoring of the progress of land acquisition, and its impact to entitled parties	ADB requires monitoring of LARP implementation by the executing agency for resettlement Category B projects, and by an independent external organization for resettlement Category A projects	Due to development of 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission Line is part of 150 kV Transmission Line Project Strengthening West Borneo Power Grid project, it was Category A for resettlement. External monitoring of resettlement implementation is required. English versions of RCCP implementation M & E reports will be submitted to the ADB.

6.5 Principles of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy for the Project

132 The Policy on land acquisition and resettlement harmonizes relevant Indonesian laws and procedures with those of the ADB-Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. The selected sub projects will avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement wherever possible by exploring project and design alternatives. If unavoidable, efforts to enhance or at least

restore the livelihoods of all entitled parties to pre-project levels, and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups will be made.

133 Based on the above legal framework and equivalence gap analysis, the involuntary resettlement objective and policy principles are set as follow, Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be minimized wherever possible by exploring all alternative options.

- a. Screen subproject components during early stages to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. These impacts and risks will be identified through IOL/DMS and Socio Economic Surveys and the results of the surveys will be utilized in resettlement planning and gender analysis.
- b. Improve, if not, restore the livelihoods of affected people through various income restoration strategies and prompt replacement of assets. Compensation will be provided at replacement cost based on the valuation by Independent Appraiser.) at the time of payment of compensation. PLN may set the value of the sale and purchase agreed by both parties based on the cost and benefit analysis with regard to good governance if the AHs doesn't agree with the amount of compensation which was appraised by the appraiser.
- c. AHs who have legal rights to land or recognized as a legal rights are entitled for land and non-land assets and assistances (such as relocation assistances and transitional supports if any physical displacement) , while AHs who lost the land that they occupy and have neither legal rights nor recognizable claims to such land are entitled for lost assets and income restoration program.. Meaningful consultation will be carried out with APs/AHs and concerned groups to ensure their participation during Project planning and implementation. The comments and suggestions of the APs/AHs and communities will be taken into account.
- d. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs'/AHs concerns.
Improve, if not restore, the standards of living of APs/AHs through an appropriate income restoration program and the prompt replacement of acquired assets.
- e. Provide special assistance to the poor and vulnerable APs/AHs¹⁸, such as legal and affordable access to land and resources, appropriate income sources and affordable access to decent housing.
- f. A set of procedures on transparency and consistency will be adopted for land acquisition through negotiated settlement to ensure that APs/AHs will be able to maintain the same or better socioeconomic status.
- g. The draft and final Resettlement Customary Community Plan (RCCP), and any subsequent updated version, will be disclosed to the APs/AH and indigenous households in a form and language understandable to them prior to submission to ADB.
- h. Resettlement identification, planning and monitoring will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- i. Special measures will be incorporated in the RCCP to protect socially and economically vulnerable APs/AHs, such as those considered as masyarakat adat (indigenous people); households headed by women, children, the disabled, and the elderly; landless and those living below the poverty line.
- j. Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent practical, preserved. This includes the host population.

¹⁸ These are distinct groups of people who might suffer more or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: i) households that are headed by women, ii) household heads with disabilities, iii) households falling under the regional poverty line, and iv) elderly household heads

- k. Culturally appropriate and gender sensitive, monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in various stages of the project and set in place as part of the resettlement management system. Monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition and resettlement including income rehabilitation program and impact of the project to the APs social and economic life will be conducted.
- l. Voluntary donation will not be applied for any land and non-land assets.
- m. EA (PLN Headquarter) will not issue notice to proceed for any civil works contract (or will not allow any construction activities) until there is confirmation that (i) payment of compensation has been fully disbursed to Affected Persons (APs) and rehabilitation measures are in place as per project entitlements in the agreed RCCP; and (ii) Income restoration measures must also be in place but necessarily completed, as these may be ongoing activities.
- n. For any unanticipated involuntary resettlement impact identified during project implementation or with other subprojects that may be identified later, compensation and other entitlements shall follow the policies set-forth in this RCCP.

6.6 Land Acquisition Process

134 Land acquisition for the transmission line and substations will be conducted through the negotiated land acquisition or land acquisition mechanism beyond the assignment from the government. As per PLN Decree on Compensation for Land Acquisition 2013, land acquisition beyond the assignment from the government shall be undertaken to the followinh steps;

- i. Planning of land acquisition. PLN Unit prepare a Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) Document based on initial survey of project planning. The LAP should be endorsed by General Manager/PLN Unit Head.
- ii. Preparation of land acquisition include activities to form a land acquisition and compensation Team (LAC) consisting 7 members (general, legal, financial, technical, and other representatives), initial data collection and consultations for project location determination, and appoint appraisers.
- iii. Implementation of land acquisition that includes inventory abd identification of land acquisition objects, valuation of compensation, consultations on compensation, payment of compensation, and handover of acquired land. The detailed procedure of land acquisition implementation will include;
 - a) All negotiations with the landowners and users will be carried out in an accessible location, in an open and consultative manner without any coercion and with sufficient time for consideration of offers.
 - b) Adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets will be offered. Owners are free to refuse to sell their land or to refuse the offers of PLN LAC or implementing agency. If negotiations fail, PLN LAC will try to renegotiate over a period of 90 days. After second consultation the AHs still rejected amount of compensation the PLN LAC will proposes to move the location or propose for determination of compensation as requested by AHs to the Board Director. Calculation of the propose compensation is based on the cost and benefit analysis¹⁹
 - c) In case there was an agreement between the owners of the assets and the PLN LAC, then the PLN LAC will submit a determination of the amount of compensation based on the estimated price of independent appraisal or based cost analysis in the

¹⁹ As stated in the Presidential Regulation no 4 year 2016 about Accelerated Development of Electricity Infrastructure

form of nominative list. The nominative list will be submitted to General Manager for approval.

- d) The negotiated amount will be paid immediately to landowners after all necessary documents required for the land acquisition processes have been completed by land owners.
 - e) At the time of compensation payment, AHs are required to conduct relinquishment of rights and submit evidence of ownership of land acquisition object to PLN LAC
 - f) An independent monitoring agency who is not involved in the project will record and validate negotiation process and ensure that the process is transparent and the bargaining position of the parties involved in the negotiations is equal.
 - g) Negotiation and payment of compensation will be paid as soon as the independent appraisal is completed assessing the tower or substation unit price, without having to wait for assessment of all affected asset is completed. This is done PLN to ensure that the land be acquired swiftly and timely.
- iv. Handover of acquired land acquisition. The LAC shall request the owner to sign a Statement Letter regarding the relinquishment of the right of land and/or building and/or plants and/or other things related to the land. the land owners to give the original documents regarding the ownership of the land, a statement acknowledged by local Head of Village/Lurah which states that such land is truly owned by the owner and as well as the Deeds related to the relinquishment or handover of the land.

136 **PLN Land Acquisition Committee** established by decision of the General Manager of by PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat. The LAC team must be an odd number, consist of representation of the several division / unit in the PLN e.g General unit, Law unit, Financial unit, Technical Unit and other elements. If necessary the LAC Team could involve agencies outside of PLN. The LAC Team 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission Line for transmission line purposes entirely will come from PLN incoordination with BPN in the related District. Head of LAC Team and the secretary are from by PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat, while the team members are from PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2.

137 **Compensation for customary land.** Negotiation/consultation to get agreement on the replacement for affected customary land should be conducted with Customary Leaders facilitated by Village Leader. Customary Leader will represent the customary community to received cash compensation, then he will consult with all members of the clan on how the money will use.

6.7 Measures to Address Gender Issues

138 The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (2006) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring participation of women and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. The new safeguard policy also reiterates the importance of including gender issues in the preparation of safeguards documents at all stages to ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights and restoration/improvement of their living standards; and to ensure that women will receive project benefits.

139 The measures to address gender issues are the following

- a. In conducting the Inventory of Losses and Detailed Measurement Survey, consultations on resettlement activities, both women and men will participate in the discussions
- b. Both husband and wife will be invited to be present to receive the compensation and other allowances due to the household for affected assets
- c. Women will be invited to consultations during assessment to determine income restoration

program and implementation of RCCP

- d. Women will be given equal chance in getting hired for unskilled labor (such as land clearing labor or work as a cook for construction worker) and to receive equal remuneration for the same work as the men.
- e. Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihood, and resettlement activities.
- f. Women will be prioritized in Income Restoration Program to be provided during RCCP implementation to vulnerable/severely AHs

7. PROJECT ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE and BENEFICIAL MEASURES

7.1 Eligibility and Compensation

140 **Eligibility.** The cut-off-date of eligibility refers to date when the Inventory of Losses census of AHs was carried out by PLN. The cut-off-date will be varied for each affected villages between November 2015 to January 2016. The date has to be disclosed to each affected village by PLN in close coordination with village local government and subdistricts. The cut-off date sets the time limits to determine eligibility of persons living and/or with assets or interests inside the project areas. Should they be adversely affected, they will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, including rehabilitation measures, as needed, sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Those who encroach into the project area, or any of its subprojects, after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

141 **Compensation.** Entitlement matrix outlined in Table 7.1 shows type of losses, eligible persons, entitlements, and implementation issues. The resettlement entitlements are based on the resettlement impacts identified during the IOL conducted in November – December 2015 as well as consultations with APs and other concerned stakeholders to ensure that losses are compensated and restored, if not improved. No construction is to be commenced prior to implementation of the compensation payment to the lost assets as per the updated RCCP agreed by ADB.

Table 7.1 Entitlement Matrix

No	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Person	Project entitlement	Executing Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark ²⁰
A. LAND LOSS					
1	Loss of land, including agricultural and residential land	Those who have formal legal rights (certificate) or those whose claim over the land is recognized as a full title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement cost and reflective of fair market value at the time of payment of compensation²²; No deduction of any taxes and transactional cost. or land replacement with at 	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team deliver compensation	Valuation of compensation conducted by a licensed independent property appraiser. It will be used for compensation payment by the

²⁰ If the AHs doesn't agree with the amount of compensation which was appraised by the appraiser, PLN may set the value of the sale and purchase agreed by both parties based on the cost and benefit analysis with regard to good governance

²² See Law No. 2/2012, Article 36, PP No. 71/2012, Article 65. MAPPI's standard on Valuation for land acquisition for the development in the public interest.

No	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Person	Project entitlement	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark ²⁰
		including persons occupying the state land in good faith ²¹ .	<p>least similar attributes to the acquired land in term of value, productivity, location, and titling²³.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance for the renewal of land ownership documents (certificate and land documents recognized as full title) for the residual area of the entitled persons' land²⁴. • If the remaining affected land is no longer viable for specific use and utilization, the entitled party can ask for compensation for their entire land at replacement cost(UU No. 2 tahun 2012 Pasal 35).²⁵ 	Independent Appraisal to conduct valuation of the assets.	<p>Land Acquisition Implementing Team</p> <p>In case of the compensation rate established by the indepdent appraiser either for land or non-land assets (trees/crops.timber s) is not acceptable to the APs/AHs, PLN may determine compensation rate based on the cost of benefit analysis</p> <p>For the negotiated land acquisition, in case there is deduction of tax as per government's requirements, th e amount of the tax value and the deduction should be clearly consulted with and agreed by the APs.</p>

²¹ It is in line with the Law No. 2/2012, Article 40, and its elucidation and the PP No. 71/2012, Article 17 – 25.

²³ *Ibid*

²⁴ See MAPPI's valuation standard.

²⁵ Article 35 of Law No. 2 of 2012 and Article 67 of the PP 71/2012.

No	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Person	Project entitlement	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark ²⁰
2	Loss of customary land	Customary communities (<i>masyarakat hukum adat</i> ²⁶)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (at replacement cost) as per provisions compensation for loss of land above and ceremomnial of land transfer 	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team deliver compensation Independent Appraisal: conduct an valuation of the assets.	Consultation to get agreement of compensation will conducted with customary members and customary leader witnessed by head of villages.
B. LOSS OF STRUCTURE					
1	Loss of main structures (houses, offices, independent shops) and secondary structures (fences, driveways, extended eaves, sheds, etc.)	Owners of the affected structure, regardless of tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at full replacement cost that reflect prevailing market prices of materials and cost of labor for dismantling, transferring and rebuilding²⁷ at the time of compensation payment. No depreciation should be applied For partially affected structures, the cost of repairing the residual unaffected portion of the structure in addition to the compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion of the same²⁸. Compensation for affected electric, 	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team deliver compensation Independent Appraisal: conduct an valuation of the assets	Valuation is determined by an independent appraiser 3months advance notice is given to the entitled party prior to the date on which they must demolish their entirely affected houses or shops. If more than 50% of the main structure is affected, the entire structure will be replaced at full replacement cost. If less than 50% of the main structure is affected, but would endanger the stability of the

²⁶ Customary or indigenous community is a community that is characterized by; i) the existence of group of people who are still bound by customary legal order as a whole community of an alliance with a particular customary law, who recognizes and implements the tradition in their daily life; ii) the existence of certain customary lands, which are the environment of the customary community and the area where they take their daily needs; and iii) the existence of common law regarding the maintenance of order, dominance, and applicable customary land use adhered by the members of the community. PP No. 71/2012, Article 22.

²⁷ Elucidation Article 33 UU No 2/2012

²⁸ Article 33 Law No. 2 Tahun 2012 and Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI 306) 2013

No	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Person	Project entitlement	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark ²⁰
			telephone, and other services based on prevailing cost of disconnection and re-installation ²⁹ . • No depreciation of affected structure value.		residual area of the main structure, that is, structurally unstable, then the project will compensate at full replacement cost of equivalent structures.
C. LOSS OF TREES/CROPS					
3	Loss of Crops and Trees:	Owners, regardless of land tenure status (with certificate or recognizable rights, informal dwellers, occupants).	Annual crops: cash compensation will be paid based on prevailing market rates. Perennial crops: compensation at replacement cost taking into account their productivity and age. Timbers/trees: compensation at current market rate based on age, type of trees and diameter of trunk at breast height.	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation of affected crops PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation Independent Appraisal: conducts valuation of the assets.	Commercial crops: referring to income approach using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) for 1 cycle Non commercial crops: Will adopt market approach with standard reference prices issued by the local government. Valuation of non-productive plants will use cost approach; 30 to 60 days advance notice will be issued to owners before land clearing.
D. Affected Asset under Transmission Lines					
1	Agriculture and or residential land	<i>Land owners with legal title or traditional title (customary land).</i>	Compensation in the amount of 15% of the current land value for land area under the transmission line. without any deduction of tax .	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation of restriction land PLN Land Acquisition Implementing	The calculation of compensation for land use restriction into ROW will be carried out by independent appraiser

²⁹ Article 33 of the Law No. 2/2012 and MAPPI's valuation standard 2013

No	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Person	Project entitlement	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark ²⁰
				Team Independent Appraisal: conducts valuation of the assets.	
2	Main structures (houses, offices, independent shops) and secondary structures (fences, driveways, extended eaves, sheds, etc.)	Owners of the affected structure, regardless of tenure	Compensation in the amount of 15% of full replacement cost reflects prevailing market prices of materials and cost of labor for dismantling, transferring and rebuilding at the time of compensation payment. of building area under the transmission line. No depreciation should be applied	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation of restriction structure PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team Independent Appraisal: conducts valuation of the assets.	
3	Trees more than 5 m tall	Owners, regardless of land tenure status (with certificate or recognizable rights, informal dwellers, occupants	Annual crops: cash compensation will be paid based on prevailing market rates Timbers/trees: compensation at current market rate that will consider age, type of trees and diameter of trunk at breast height	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation of affected crops PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team Independent Appraisal: conducts valuation of the assets.	Commercial crops: referring to income approach using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) for 1 cycle Non commercial crops: Will adopt market approach with standard reference prices issued by the local government. Valuation of non-productive plants will use cost approach;
E. Temporary Permanent of Land & Impacts on Non-Land Assets during Construction					

No	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Person	Project entitlement	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark ²⁰
4	Temporary or permanent impacts due to construction activities	For those who have formal legal rights (certificate) or those whose claim on land is recognized as a full right	<p>For lease payments of the affected land by the contractor based on the applicable rental fees and agreements with landowners.</p> <p>For temporary impact on productive land, the AH may choose:</p> <p>(1) cost of the rental valued to be not less than the net income that will be generated from productive affected land;</p> <p>Compensation for non-land assets acquired (trees / plants, structure) permanently affected will be compensated at replacement cost</p> <p>Land will be restored to pre-project conditions or even better after the construction is completed</p>	The contractors.	<p>30-60 days prior notice given to the owner of the land before it is used temporarily by contractors.</p> <p>This provision should be stipulated in the contract / agreement with civil works contractors</p>
5		Those who do not have legal rights and entitlements that can be recognized as full ownership	There is no land rental costs during the period of impact Land will be restored as it was before the project, or even better.	The Contractor	
F. OTHER LOSSES					
6	Loss of emotional attachment to assets (solatium)	Entitled party who loses emotional bond with the affected assets (land, structures, and	Additional compensation of 10% - 30% of total compensation for physical assets affected. Compensation will	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for solatium fee PLN Land Acquisition Implementing	Percentage of emotional loss compensation will be based on the independent appraisal assessment

No	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Person	Project entitlement	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark ²⁰
		plants)	include funding for:	Team Independent Appraisal: conducts valuation of the assets.	
2	Transaction Cost	The entitled party who lost land and non-land assets	Allowance to cover administration cost, renewal of land ownership (ownership name transfer) for residual land, land clearing ³⁰	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation of affected crops PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team Independent Appraisal: conducts appraisal on the appropriate transaction costs	Calculations are based on DMS and SES
3	Loss of the resource base (high risk of impoverishment)	Entitled Party who lost of 10% or more of total assets or earning revenue sources; Entitled Party, poor and vulnerable ³¹ , regardless of the severity of the impact	Participate in Income restoration program (IRP) Priority for opportunities of project related employment, where qualified.	PLN corporate social responsibility (CSR) program PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat or PLN Regional Office of Wet Kalimantan integrated in non-structural components of the program. The Contractor: work related project	IRP will be given in the form of distribution of seedlings and training of improvement farmers capability in cultivate other products aside oil palm and rubber ,

³⁰ See Standard Penilaian MAPPI, SPI 306, 2013.

³¹ These are distinct groups of people who might suffer more or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: i) households that are headed by women, ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii). Indegenous peoples and iv) elderly household heads.

7.2 Relocation/Replacement Land

142 The routes mostly crosses agriculture/plantation area and will not require relocation of settlements. The land acquired for substation is also plantation/agriculture land and no structure will be affected.

7.3 Income Restoration Program and Special Attention to the Vulnerable Groups

143 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 Kalimantan Bagian Barat through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

144. According to IOL and SES there will be 5 severely AHs and 136 vulnerable AHs, and most of them (83.5%) are plantation farmer, which are oil palm and rubber are their primary trees, and they still have lot of remaining land to be cultivated. According to the Sanggau and Sekadau District statistical book 2015 the agricultural sub-sector provided the largest contribution to GDP of both Districts. According to the information from the farmers, recently rubber price was decrease significantly and this have impacted to their livelihood. To anticipate the decreasing of rubber price, many of farmers have been started to plant other products, which pepper was the product that have been planted by farmers there recently. West Kalimantan is one of main producer of pepper in Indonesia.

145. Considering of AHs main occupation and potential development of agriculture in the affected area, it was suggested income restoration program given in agriculture sectors to improve farmers capability in cultivate other products aside oil palm and rubber. For example the IRP could be given in the form of training on how to plant pepper or other perennial crops which also followed by distribution of plant seeds to be managed by severely and vulnerable AHs. The suggested program also inline with the income restoration program for West Kalimantan Power Grid Strengthening Project, which was also given pepper seeds to the vulnerable and severely AHs.

146. The income restoration program will be delivered in parallel with payment of compensation, using CSR program/budget under PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat. For initial plan, one AH will get training on proper cultivation of pepper and provide good variety of pepper seeds (100 seeds each AH). Women groups will be prioritized to participate in the capacity building activities.

147. Transmission line project will provide job opportunities for the local communities and affected vulnerable groups. The construction of substations will absorbs unskill (no special skills) 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 with no special skills and potential applicants including affected vulnerable groups.

7.4 Unanticipated Impacts

147 If unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are determined during project implementation, the affected persons and households are entitled to receive project entitlements as the others, provided that they satisfy the rule on cut-off date for eligibility to project entitlements. New AHs that will emerge due to changes in project design or alignment prior to or even during construction works are likewise entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other AHs. PLN shall submit these documents (updated RCCP) to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website and convey relevant information in them to the affected persons/community.

8. BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

148 Funds for the implementation of the RCCP are part of the Project budget. Costs have been estimated based on : (i). for affected land using the unit rate used during the construction of West Kalimantan land acquisition of 150 kV Transmission Line Project Strengthening West Borneo Power Grid 2014, with the consideration of the inflation rate of 8.36% per year in 2014, 3.35% in 2015 and 4.7% in 2016, (ii) for affected structure based on unit rate appraise by Independent Appraisal for affected structure in the Sp. Tanjung – Entikong under TA Second Regional Road Development Project 2013 with consideration of inflation rate (c) For affected trees based on the the agreed unit rate in the socialization of development plan of 150 kV Siantan –Tayan Transmission Line, January 2015 and Bupati Bengkayang Decree on Compensation of trees and crop, 2013.

149. Estimation cost is intended to principally provide PLN a basis for calculating the cost of resettlement, particularly compensation for affected assets. Therefore, during the Implementation Stage of the land acquisition process as mandated by the new Land Acquisition Law of 2012 and PLN Decree No.289.K/D/2013, the PLN UIP WEST KALIMANTAN Pontianak will appoint a licensed property appraiser to do a detailed property appraisal of all affected assets. The results of the work of the property appraiser will be used by the PLN LAC in negotiating with AHs the levels of compensation for their affected assets.

8.1 Procedures for flow of funds

x. 150 The cost of resettlement (i.e., compensation and allowances) is borne solely by the PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat. The PLN LAC is tasked to deliver the compensation and allowances of the AHs.

8.2 Cost estimates and inflation adjustment

xi. 151. The PLN LAC will ensure that adjustments are made to compensation rates and to other cash entitlements to reflect current market rates. When payment of compensation is not done within six months, appraisal of unit rate should be renewed by Independent Appraisal or amount of compensation value added the prevailing interest multiplied by the difference between the current market value of the payment and market value when the assessment of unit rate was done.

8.3 Implementation, administration and contingency costs

152. The implementation costs cover the payment of allowances and per diem of concerned parties other than PLN staff who involved land acquisition process. Operational cost are consist of administrative costs (the costs for procuring of materials, stationery, photocopy and hearings related to land acquisition, task forces, security costs and taxes) and costs for operational services for other parties outside the PLN, which helps the process of land acquisition. Operational cost for compensation more than 10 billion are max 3% of the total compensation. Contingencies amounting to 15% each have been added on top of the cost of resettlement allocated for cost of socialization, consultation, licensing, measurement and others. PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will ensure that adequate funds are made available as and when necessary for the efficient and timely implementation of resettlement.

8.4 Estimated Costs of Resettlement

153 The estimated cost of resettlement for the 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau Sekadau transmission line is estimated at Rp 39,769,772,218. Table below provides a breakdown of the resettlement costs

Table 8.1 Summary of Resettlement Costs

Particulars/Items	Unit rate (Rp)	Estimated Budget (Rp)
Cash compensation for total land to be acquired for 2	60,000*	1,743,000,000

Particulars/Items	Unit rate (Rp)	Estimated Budget (Rp)
new substation (29,050 m ²)		
Cash compensation for total land area to be acquired for tower base (<i>excluding total land need to construct 14 tower base located in the forest area</i>) (76,275 m ²)	60,000*	4,576,500,000
Cash compensation for total land area will be restricted by the transmission line ROW (2,968,400 m ²)***	9,000	26,715,600,000
Cash compensation for structures : - House (permanent) 50 m2 - Farmshed (temporary) 12 m2	2,477,567** 1,160,517**	122,378,350 13,926,204
Cash compensation for trees ***: - Small (818 trees) - Not bearing fruits (829 trees) - Bearing fruits (2574 trees) - Compensation for tall trees restricted by transmission line ROW*****		65,181,000 173,739,400 843,322,000 N/A
Compensation for crops (5,649 m ²)		18.028.519
Cost for IRP (100 pepper seeds x 137 AHs = 13,700 seeds) and training on farming.	20,000***	274,000,000
Sub-total (direct costs)		33,703,196,795
Cost contingencies (15% of direct costs) which includes Appraisal Team and IMA		5,055,479,519
Operational costs (3 % of direct costs)		1,011,095,904
Grand Total		39,769,772,218

* the unit rate used during the construction of West Kalimantan land acquisition of 150 kV Transmission Line Project Strengthening West Borneo Power Grid 2014 (Rp. 48,000/m²), with the consideration of the inflation rate of 8.36% per year in 2014, 3.35% in 2015 and 4.7% in 2016

***) unit rate include budget for training proper pepper cultivation

** the reference unit rate appraised by Independent Appraisal for affected structure in the Sp. Tanjung – Entikong under TA Second Regional Road Development Project 2013 with consideration of inflation rate of 8.36% per year in 2014, 3.35% in 2015 and 4.7% in 2016

***detailed calculation of estimation cost for replacement trees is shown in appendix 2

**** Easement fee in the amount of 15% of the current land value will be given for land area under the transmission line without any deduction of tax (for transaction cost) and administrative cost)

*****Could not be estimated now, since the alignment of transmission line have not determined yet

9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 Institutional arrangement responsibilities

154. **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 EA of the project, will be responsible for overall coordination and administration of the project, including those related to resettlement

155 **The project implementation** will be conducted by PT PLN (Persero) Unit Induk

Pembangunan (UIP) Kalimantan Bagian Barat or Principal Development Project located in Pontianak, West Kalimantan. The working area of PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat covers the whole project (generation and transmission) in West Kalimantan. It has 4 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 Sintang. Once constructed, management of transmission networks is handed over to Transmission Management Unit under PLN Regional office of West Kalimantan which will be responsible for all aspects of the operation and maintenance of transmission networks. Detail tasks and responsibilities of the PIU are as follow :

- Support the LAC to conduct the DMS following final detailed design.
- Obtain authorization for land use and house/structure demolition (if any)
- Responsible for implementation of all RCCP activities
- Close coordinate with PLN Regional Office, responsible for designing and implementing income rehabilitation assistances to APs/DPs.
- Support LAC to conduct public consultations and public disclosure.
- Support LAC in conducting negotiation for compensation with DPs
- Disburse compensation payments to the DPs in acknowledgment of the LAC
- Conduct internal monitoring and integrate the report to quarterly project report to be submitted to ADB for review
- Mobilize Independent Appraisal for determination of compensation

156 **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 Land Acquisition Committee, in coordination with the BPN in related District. Head of LAC Team and the secretary are from PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat, while the members are from UPP KITRING KBB 2. Following are tasks and responsibility of PLN LAC :

- Organize permits related to the location of the land in accordance to the 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 or buildings that will be compensated and supporting documents, and prepare minute of releasing of land right.
- Request and receive unit price of affected land and non land from Independent Appraisal
- Disclose list of affected asset to the AHs
- Assist on the expeditious resolution of complaints of APs.
- Determine compensation rate and payment based on close consultations to APs
- Manage and disburse the funds with regard to compensation, assistance, and administrative cost
- Properly receive and document concerns or complaints, verbal or written, from the APs and ensure that these are brought to the attention of the General Manager, Head of Unit or Bupati or Walikota for appropriate action;
- Maintain record of all process of land acquisition, including public meetings, complaints and actions taken to address concerns and grievances

157 **District Government.** PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat as the project implementing agency and agency requiring land in cooperation with the District government,

referring to the land acquisition planning documents, conduct preparation of land acquisition which include: i) notification on the development plan; ii) initial location identification on the development plan; and iii) public consultation on development plan; iv) the District issued the location determination for project development. If there are objections, the regent will establish a special team to assess

158 **A Project Implementation Consultant (PIC)** will be recruited in each location to assist the IAs in overall Project 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 RCCP

9.2 Capacity building program

159 To streamline the implementation of resettlement customary community plan, PLN Headquarter Jakarta will hire Social Resettlement Specialist (part of Project Implementation Consultant) to assist PLN for the RCCP update, implement the RCCP, and provide a capacity building trainings on RCCP update and implementation to all concerned stakeholders handling resettlement implementation including PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat and PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2 staff handling resettlement, supervision consultant and selected contractor. The training on RCCP Update will be conducted prior to the detailed measurement survey for ROW, while training on RCCP implementation will be conducted prior to implementation of first compensation payment to AHs. Specific contents of the training would include the following:

- a. Strengthen knowledge and awareness of stakeholders on provisions in the RCCP including ADB policy on involuntary resettlement, project resettlement policy and principles, resettlement entitlements, consultations, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangement, and monitoring.
- b. Requirements and procedure for RCCP Update and detailed measurement survey instruments.
- c. Finalized detailed plan and process of resettlement activities and roles and responsibilities of the parties in charge of RCCP implementation,
- d. Finalized detailed plan for Income Restoration Program implementation, detailed plan for compensation disbursement and its required document, and required document for grievance handling .

160 PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat (Construction Operational division, Planning division and Law & Land division) and PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2, as primary implementing agencies, are to retain adequate staff for handling social safeguards and a Project Resettlement/Social Safeguards Consultant with relevant qualifications and experience, to be able to adequately design and deliver the RCCP. They remain responsible for RCCP Update and implementation, reviewing at the time of each scheduled bi-annual report, particularly with regards to potential changes in project scope, location, timing, entitlements or valuations that might require additional resources.

10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 RCCP Updating and Implementation

Updated RCCP

161 RCCP will be updated following completion of final design and identification of final routes of transmission line /defined route for Right of Way of transmission line, reroute of 14 tower base located in the forest area and two tower base affected to the structure .

162. The construction of tower base and substation can only commence once ADB has reviewed and given its concurrence to the updated RCCP. Consultations with the AHs will be

carried out on a continuing basis, paying particular attention to the vulnerable and severely affected households.

10.2 Detailed measurement survey and updated census of AHs

163 In order to update RCCP, a detailed measurement survey (DMS) and socio economic survey of AHs will be carried out by the PLN LAC. The procedures of the DMS are similar to those of the IOL, i.e., detailed recording of all users of land and owners of other assets.

164 A new socio-economic survey will be carried out if RCCP updating does not commence within two years as demographic and socio-economic factors may change significantly within that period. It will cover at least 20% of affected AHs with statistically acceptable margin of error.

165 Table 10.1 below provides an indicative schedule of various inter-related activities in RP updating and implementation.

Table 10.1 Indicative Schedule of RCCP Implementation

No.	Task	Timing
	Planning Stage of Land Acquisition	
1	Initial survey to prepare land acquisition document to get location permit	January 2014 December 2015
2	Issuance of location determination	April 2014 March 2016
	Preparation of RCCP	
3	Invenyory of Losses (IOL) and Socio Economic Survey (SES)	December 2015 – January 2016
4	Finalization of draft Resettlement Customary Community Plan	August 2016
5	ADB Approval and uploading to ADB website	September 2016
6	Resettlement disclosure in component area	September 2016
	RCCP Updating	
7	PLN LAC establishment ^{*)}	January 2016
8	Route and design finalization (<i>inlcuding reroute of tower located indide the forest</i>)	October 2016
9	DMS and socio economic survey	November 2016 2016
10	Finalization of updated RCCP	December 2016
11	Submission of updated RCCP to ADB and its approval	December 2016
12	Public disclosure of updated RCCP	December 2016
	Updated RCCP Implementation	
13	Designation of Independent Appraisal	June 2016
14	Compensation payment for towers and substation	December 2016 – February
13	Compensation payment for RoW	January – March 2016
14	Delivery of income restoration program for vulnerable & severely AHs	Jan – May 2017
	Monitoring	

15	Internal and External Monitoring	December 2016 – resettlement completion
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Note :⁷⁾ Latest SK on PLN LAC from GM of PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat

12. MONITORING AND REPORTING

12.1 Internal Monitoring

163 The EA (PLN Headquarter) will be responsible for semi-annual internal monitoring reports for submission to ADB that will include the progress in land acquisition activities. Monitoring reports shall include the following topics:

- i) The number of entitled parties by category of impact per component, progress of land acquisition implementation including the status of compensation payment, income restoration program and status of provision of other entitlements. The amount of funds allocated for operations, time frame, compensation and other entitlements.
- ii) Consultations through various meetings and special meetings with vulnerable groups and women, level of participation. Complaints/grievances that may include consultations organized for RCCP activities, knowledge of RCCP and entitlements by the APs/AHs, information and use of grievance redress mechanism, and any outstanding issues requiring action from the management.
- iii) Livelihood/income restoration program progress including number of APs/AHs participating in the programs disaggregated by gender, program activities,
- iv) Implementation problems encountered and solutions.

164 Monitoring reports are subject to review by ADB and posted on the ADB and project web-sites, if applicable. The EA (PLN Headquarter) through its implementing units (PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat or PLN UPP KITRING KBB 2) will disclose results of monitoring to the affected communities/persons specifically the status of the RCCP, information on benefits sharing, and corrective action plans, if any. Template of internal monitoring can be seen in Appendix 9

12.2 External Monitoring

165 An external monitoring and evaluation group will be formed and mobilized three months after compensation payment of 50% for towers during project implementation. The group can be from a good reputable research or consulting agency, university, or development NGO. The main objective of external monitoring is to provide an independent periodic review and assessment of (i) achievement of resettlement objectives; (ii) changes in income, living standards and livelihoods; (iii) restoration and/or improvement of the economic and social base of the affected people; (iv) effectiveness and sustainability of entitlements; and (v) the need for further mitigation measures.

166. The main activities of the external monitor will revolve around the following: (i) review existing baseline data and gather additional socio-economic information, as necessary, on sample AHs; (ii) monitor implementation of the RCCP; (iii) identify any discrepancy between policy requirements and actual implementation of resettlement; (iv) monitor the resolution of complaints and grievances of AHs; (v) provide recommendations for improving resettlement preparation and implementation; and (vi) review compliance with regard to use funds for land acquisition and resettlement. The TOR for external monitoring can be seen in Appendix 10.

167. The external monitoring activities will be conducted twice. First monitoring will be carried out three months after compensation payment of the land for substation and/or 50% of towers. Second monitoring will be conducted once 30% of RoW compensation has been provided. Reports will be submitted to the EA, and EA will submit the monitoring report to ADB in English version for review and uploading on its website. The cost of the activities will be included in the project cost.

APPENDIX 1.

No Kuisisioner	: _____
No. Tower	: _____

FORMULIR INVENTARISASI PEMILIK ASET**PETUNJUK:** *Dipenuhi untuk*

- i) orang/rumah-tangga/adat/lembaga yang terpengaruh oleh hilangnya seluruh atau sebagian dari lahan/kebun-pertanian/perumahan mereka yang terletak di dalam batas konstruksi yang ditentukan oleh PLN untuk pembangunan jaringan transmisi dan gardu induk;
- ii) orang/rumah-tangga/adat/lembaga yang kehilangan struktur/bangunan mereka (yaitu, rumah, toko, pondok, struktur/bangunan sekunder) dan pohon/tanaman/kayu;
- iii) orang/rumah-tangga/adat/lembaga yang kehilangan sebagian atau seluruh hal yang melekat pada tanah dan fasilitas umum (jalan, saluran irigasi, tiang listrik, pipa air dan instalasi, sekolah, gereja, masjid, kawasan suci, dll);
- iv) orang/rumah-tangga/adat/lembaga yang kehilangan kerugian lainnya:
 - a. kehilangan akses atau mempunyai akses terbatas ke daerah hutan untuk berburu, memancing, dan mata pencaharian lainnya
 - b. hilangnya pendapatan usaha, pekerjaan, dan perubahan profesi

I. Identifikasi Orang (OTD) / Rumah Tangga (RTD) / Adat / Lembaga yang Terdampak

Nama Responden (terkena dampak)*: _____

No Telepon/HP (optional): _____

Jenis Kehilangan:
☐ Lahan ☐ Bangunan ☐ Pohon/Tanaman ☐ Hal yang melekat pada tanah dan fasilitas umum ☐ Lainnya: akses terbatas, pendapatan, pekerjaan, dll
Lokasi Aset:

Dusun: _____ Desa/Kelurahan: _____ RT/ RW: _____ Kecamatan: _____

Yang akan digunakan untuk pekerjaan proyek:
☐ Gardu Induk ☐ Tapak Tower ☐ Jaringan Transmisi ☐ Lainnya: _____
Kategori OTD/RTD

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pemegang hak atas tanah | <input type="checkbox"/> Masyarakat hukum adat | <input type="checkbox"/> Pemegang hak pengelolaan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pihak yang menguasai tanah negara dengan itikat baik | <input type="checkbox"/> Nadzir, untuk tanah wakaf | <input type="checkbox"/> Pemegang dasar penguasaan atas tanah |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pemilik tanah bekas milik adat | <input type="checkbox"/> Pemilik bangunan, tanaman atau benda lain yang berkaitan dengan tanah | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Penyewa (Jika ya, langsung ke A.2; formulir untuk pemilik ditanyakan terpisah) | | |

*Catatan: Jika dalam keluarga hanya satu orang, cukup tulis nama OTD; jika keluarga utuh, tulis nama kepala keluarga; jika suatu lembaga atau organisasi, tulis nama lembaga atau organisasi.

II. Informasi Dasar Sosial-Ekonomi pada OTD/RTD*

Umur:	Kondisi Fisik: <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Cacat	Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Laki-laki <input type="checkbox"/> Perempuan
Suku: <input type="checkbox"/> Dayak (_____) <input type="checkbox"/> Melayu <input type="checkbox"/> Jawa <input type="checkbox"/> Sunda <input type="checkbox"/> Bugis <input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya:		
Status Perkawinan: <input type="checkbox"/> Menikah <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Duda <input type="checkbox"/> Janda	Agama kepala keluarga :	

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Pekerjaan: <input type="checkbox"/> Petani/Kebun <input type="checkbox"/> Nelayan <input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya: <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak bekerja/sedang mencari pekerjaan <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak bekerja/ tidak mencari pekerjaan <input type="checkbox"/> Pensiun/ tidak mencari pekerjaan	Pendidikan terakhir kepala keluarga: Jumlah orang yang hidup dalam keluarga: Jumlah orang yang bekerja dalam keluarga: Sumber utama mata pencaharian: Rata-rata pendapatan: Rp. _____ per bulan Menerima program Bantuan Tunai Langsung (atau sejenis) : <input type="checkbox"/> Ya <input type="checkbox"/> Tdk
Alamat: Dusun/Desa/Kelurahan: _____ RT/ RW: _____ Kecamatan: _____ Kabupaten: _____ No KTP: _____ Lokasi : <input type="checkbox"/> dalam kawasan proyek : <input type="checkbox"/> di luar kawasan proyek Lama menetap di desa dan kawasan proyek: _____ tahun	

**Catatan:* Jika yang terkena hilangnya aset adalah RTD, informasi sosial ekonomi dalam bagian ini adalah tentang kepala rumah tangga. Bagian ini tidak perlu diisi untuk organisasi/lembaga terkena dampak

III. Aset Terkena Dampak untuk Gardu Induk (substation) dan Tapak Tower

(diisi untuk RTD/adat/lembaga yang asetnya terdampak)

A.1-1 Tanah/Lahan: jumlah yang dimiliki (Ditanyakan pada pemegang hak atas tanah, hak pengelolaan, nadzir untuk tanah wakaf, pemilik tanah bekas milik adat, masyarakat hukum adat, pihak yang menguasai tanah negara dengan itikat baik, dan pemegang dasar penguasaan atas tanah)

Klasifikasi penggunaan tanah*	Luas dan Status Kepemilikan semua lahan yang dimiliki							Total area lahan yang dimiliki
	Sertifikat Hak Milik/Letter C/Girik/SKT	Hak Guna Usaha	Hak Guna Bangunan	Hak Pakai	Hak Pengelolaa n	Tanah adat, ulayat, atau yasan	Penempatan/pen ggunaan tanah negara dengan itikat baik	
1.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²
2.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²
3.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²
4.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²

**Contoh:* pemukiman, komersial, adat, tempat suci, pertanian, hutan, institusi (kantor, sekolah, agama), sungai, kolam, pantai.

A.1-2 Tanah/Lahan: Jumlah tanah dimiliki/ ditempati atau digunakan yang terkena dampak (Ditanyakan pada OTD dengan kategori A-1-1)

Klasifikasi penggunaan tanah*	Luas dan Status Kepemilikan Tanah/Lahan yang Terkena Dampak dari Proyek							Total area lahan yang terkena dampak/dibeb	Kelayakan ekonomis lahan yang tersisa
	Sertifikat Hak Milik/Letter	Hak Guna	Hak Guna	Hak	Hak Pengelolaa	Tanah adat, ulayat, atau	Penempatan/pen ggunaan tanah		

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	C/Girik/SKT	Usaha	Bangunan	Pakai	n	Yasan	negara dengan itikat baik	askan	
1.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	Layak/tidak layak
2.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	Layak/tidak layak
3.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	Layak/tidak layak
4.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	Layak/tidak layak

A.2 Jika menyewa atau menempati lahan terkena dampak (terpengaruh) (*Ditanyakan pada penyewa atau pengguna*):

Dengan Perjanjian Sewa		Periode sewa	Harga Sewa	Membayar Sewa
Nama Pemilik Lahan	Alamat Pemilik Lahan	(Tahunan/Bulanan)		
1.			Rp. per tahun	[Yes / No]
2.			Rp. per tahun	[Yes / No]

B.1 Struktur/bangunan yang ditemukan dalam lahan dan terkena dampak (*Ditanyakan pada pemilik struktur/bangunan; terlepas kepemilikan atas hak tanahnya*):

Jenis penggunaan bangunan utama*	Klasifikasi bangunan (permanen/non-permanen)	total area bangunan	area yang terkena dampak	Mempertimbangkan stabilitas bangunan, apakah bangunan akan terkena sebagian atau semuanya
1.		m ²	m ²	[sebagian/ semua]
2.		m ²	m ²	[sebagian/ semua]
3.		m ²	m ²	[sebagian/ semua]

Catatan: Foto semua bangunan yang berada dalam lahan terkena dampak.

*Bangunan utama: bangunan yang tetap di tanah dengan atap, dan digunakan sebagai domisili, kantor, sekolah, klinik, toko atau tempat perdagangan, ruko, tempat ibadah, dll.

B.2 Jika rumah/toko/bangunan yang terkena dampak bukan milik OTD/RTD (*Ditanyakan pada penyewa*):

Nama Pemilik Asli	Alamat dan No KTP Pemilik Asli	Pekerjaan Pemilik Asli	Periode Sewa (Tahunan/Bulanan)	Bayar Sewa per bulan	Membayar Sewa?
1.				Rp	[Yes / No]
2.				Rp	[Yes / No]
3.				Rp	[Yes / No]
4.				Rp.	[Yes / No]

B.3 Struktur/bangunan sekunder yang ditemukan dalam lahan dan terkena dampak (*Ditanyakan pada pemilik struktur/bangunan sekunder, terlepas dari status tanah yang dimiliki*):

Jenis bangunan sekunder terkena dampak*	Klasifikasi bangunan	Total area atau panjang bangunan	Luas bangunan yang terkena dampak	Mempertimbangkan stabilitas bangunan, apakah bangunan akan terkena sebagian atau semuanya
1.		m ² / lm	m ² / lm	[sebagian/ semua]
2.		m ² / lm	m ² / lm	[sebagian/ semua]
3.		m ² / lm	m ² / lm	[sebagian/ semua]

* **Bangunan sekunder:** Bangunan yang tidak bergerak dan bukan bagian dari struktur utama, seperti pagar, pintu gerbang, jalan, akses gorong-gorong dari jalan ke jalan atau gerbang, sumur, toilet dan dapur yang terpisah dari bangunan utama atau rumah, menunggu gudang, gudang pertanian, saluran irigasi, dll suci..

C.1 Tanaman tahunan yang ditemukan dalam lahan dan terkena dampak (*Ditanyakan pada pemilik tanaman, terlepas dari status kepemilikan tanah*):

Nama/jenis tanaman*	Area tanaman yang terkena dampak	Pendapatan/Nilai panen tanaman per tahun
1.	m ²	Rp
2.	m ²	Rp
3.	m ²	Rp
4.	m ²	Rp
5.	m ²	Rp

*contoh tanaman tahunan: padi, jagung, tebu, singkong, dll.

C.2 Jenis dan jumlah tanaman keras yang ditemukan dalam lahan terkena dampak (*Ditanyakan pada pemilik tanaman, terlepas dari status kepemilikan tanah*):

Nama tanaman keras	Muda	Produktif	Akhir Berbuah (tua)	Jumlah
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
Total				

D. 1. Hal lain yang melekat pada tanah dan fasilitas umum (Ditanyakan pada adat/institusi terkena dampak)

Jenis aset yang terkena dampak	Pemilik aset	Alamat Pemilik aset	Luas/panjang aset	Jumlah aset	Keterangan
1.					
2.					

* Hal-hal lain yang melekat pada lahan dan fasilitas masyarakat termasuk jalan, saluran irigasi, tiang listrik, pipa air dan instalasi, sekolah, gereja, masjid, dll

D.2. Kehilangan area tempat suci (sacred area) yang terkena dampak (tembawang, makam, pohon, dll)

Jenis tempat suci	Luasan Area	Penggunaan	Pemilik tempat suci	Alamat pemilik	Jumlah
1.					
2.					

E. Kehilangan lainnya (jenis usaha yang hilang permanen)

E. 1. Kehilangan pekerjaan dan pendapatan usaha:

Jenis Usaha*	Menggaji Pekerja?	Gaji Bersih pekerja perbulan (Rp)	Pendapatan bersih perbulan (Rp)	Durasi gangguan saat operasional bisnis/pekerjaan	
				Permanen	Sesaat (berapa lama)
1.	[Yes / No]		Rp. per month		
2.	[Yes / No]		Rp. per month		

*Jenis Usaha: Bengkel, restoran, toko

IV. Aset Terkena Dampak untuk ROW

(diisi untuk RTD/adat/lembaga yang asetnya terdampak)

A.1-1 Tanah/Lahan: jumlah yang dimiliki, ditempati atau digunakan (Ditanyakan pada pemegang hak atas tanah, hak pengelolaan, nadzir untuk tanah wakaf, pemilik tanah bekas milik adat, masyarakat hukum adat, pihak yang menguasai tanah negara dengan itikat baik, dan pemegang dasar penguasaan atas tanah)

Klasifikasi penggunaan tanah*	Luas dan Status Kepemilikan semua lahan yang dimiliki, ditempati atau digunakan							Total area lahan yang dimiliki
	(Sertifikat Hak Milik/Letter C/Girik/SKT)	Hak Guna Usaha	Hak Guna Bangunan	Hak Pakai	Hak Pengelolaa n	Tanah adat, ulayat, atau yasan	Penempatan/penggunaan tanah negara dengan itikat baik	
1.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²
2.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²
3.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²

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4.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²
----	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

*Contoh: pemukiman, komersial, adat, tempat suci, pertanian, hutan, institusi (kantor, sekolah, agama), sungai, kolam, pantai.

A.1-2 Tanah/Lahan: Jumlah tanah dimiliki/ ditempati atau digunakan yang terkena dampak (Ditanyakan pada OTD dengan kategori A-1-1)

Klasifikasi penggunaan tanah*	Luas dan Status Kepemilikan Tanah/Lahan yang Terkena Dampak dari Proyek							Total area lahan yang digunakan untuk ROW
	Sertifikat Hak Milik/Letter C/Girik/SKT	Hak Guna Usaha	Hak Guna Bangunan	Hak Pakai	Hak Pengelolaan	Tanah adat, ulayat, atau yasan	Penempatan/penggunaan tanah negara dengan itikat baik	
1.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²
2.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²
3.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²
4.	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²

B.1 Struktur/bangunan yang ditemukan dalam lahan dan terkena dampak (Ditanyakan pada pemilik struktur/bangunan):

Jenis penggunaan bangunan utama*	Klasifikasi bangunan	total area bangunan	area yang terkena dampak
1.		m ²	m ²
2.		m ²	m ²
3.		m ²	m ²

Catatan: Foto semua bangunan yang berada dalam lahan terkena dampak.

*Bangunan utama: bangunan yang tetap di tanah dengan atap, dan digunakan sebagai domisili, kantor, sekolah, klinik, toko atau tempat perdagangan, ruko, tempat ibadah, dll.

B.2 Struktur/bangunan sekunder yang ditemukan dalam lahan dan terkena dampak (Ditanyakan pada pemilik struktur/bangunan sekunder, terlepas dari status tanah yang dimiliki):

Jenis bangunan sekunder terkena dampak*	Klasifikasi bangunan	Total area atau panjang bangunan	Luas bangunan yang terkena dampak
1.		m ² / lm	m ² / lm
2.		m ² / lm	m ² / lm
3.		m ² / lm	m ² / lm

* Bangunan sekunder: Bangunan yang tidak bergerak dan bukan bagian dari struktur utama, seperti pagar, pintu gerbang, jalan, akses gorong-gorong dari jalan ke jalan atau gerbang, sumur, toilet dan dapur yang terpisah dari bangunan utama atau rumah, menunggu gudang, gudang pertanian, saluran irigasi, dll suci.

C. 1 Jenis dan jumlah tanaman keras yang ditemukan dalam lahan terkena dampak *(Ditanyakan pada pemilik tanaman, terlepas dari status kepemilikan tanah):*

Nama tanaman keras	Muda	Produktif	Akhir Berbuah (tua)	Jumlah
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
Total				

D. 1. Hal lain yang melekat pada tanah dan fasilitas umum terkena dampak *(Ditanyakan pada adat/institusi terkena dampak)*

Jenis aset yang terkena dampak	Pemilik aset	Alamat Pemilik aset	Luas/panjang aset	Jumlah aset	Keterangan
1.					
2.					

* Hal-hal lain yang melekat pada lahan dan fasilitas masyarakat termasuk tiang listrik, sekolah, gereja, masjid, dll

KUISIONER SOSIAL EKONOMI UNTUK ORANG/RUMAH TANGGA TERDAMPAK

REVISI: 2010. Di persiapkan untuk orang rumah tangga terdampak.

- a) yang tidak sesuai atau sebagian dari rumah, jalan, dan bangunan yang terkena di dalamnya proyek transmisi dan saluran transmisi;
 b) kehilangan sebagian atau seluruhnya, kerusakan rumah rusak, kehilangan jalan, dan kehilangan seluruh atau sebagian;
 c) kerusakan atau atau sebagian atau seluruh rumah untuk perbaikan, pemertanian, dan tujuan pengalihan lainnya;
 d) dianggap tidak dan lain-lain.

Penelitian juga baik akan ada untuk orang-orang dan lembaga yang dipengaruhi oleh proyek ini akan.

I. Informasi sosial ekonomi Rumah Tangga Terdampak

A. Jumlah orang yang tinggal dalam rumah tangga terdampak

B. Informasi dasar orang yang tinggal dalam rumah tangga

Anggota keluarga	Hubungan dengan Kepala keluarga (A - F) ^{**}	Umur	Gender	Pendidikan terakhir (G - G) ^{***}	Pekerjaan (A - F) ^{***}
1			(L/P)		
2			(L/P)		
3			(L/P)		
4			(L/P)		
5			(L/P)		
6			(L/P)		
7			(L/P)		
8			(L/P)		

Nota: A. pasangan; B. anak; C. keponakan; D. cucu; E. hubungan lain; F. tidak ada keluarga.

^{**}Pendidikan: A. SD/ulus SD; B. SMP/MTs; C. SMA/MA; D. S1; E. S2; F. S3; G. SD/ulus SD; H. SMP/MTs; I. SMA/MA; J. S1; K. S2; L. S3.

^{***}Pekerjaan: A. Petani/pekebun; B. Nelayan; C. PNS; D. Buruh/rumah tangga; E. Jarak; F. Lainnya; G. Jarak.

C. Pendapatan rata-rata Keluarga (gabungan seluruh anggota keluarga) Rp. per bulan.

D. Pengeluaran rata-rata Keluarga (gabungan seluruh anggota keluarga) Rp. per bulan.

E. Kesehatan:

1. Dimana lokasi fasilitas kesehatan (fasilitas kesehatan/puskesmas) yang terdekat?

- a. Di desa yang sama;
 b. Di Desa yang sama;
 c. Di desa yang sama, tetapi tidak ada fasilitas kesehatan (puskesmas);
 d. Di kesehatan lain.

e. Di Provinsi	
F. Sanitasi: * pertimbangkan musim panas dan hujan 1. Sumber air untuk minum: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>1. sumur air milik sendiri</div> <div>2. Sumur pompa milik sendiri</div> <div>3. PAM</div> <div>4. Sumur air bersama/tetangga</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>5. Sumur pompa bersama/tetangga</div> <div>6. Beli dari penyalur</div> <div>7. Sungai (jarak dari rumah: ____ menit jalan kaki)</div> </div> <div>8. Lainnya: _____</div>	
2. Sumber air untuk cuci: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>1. sumur air milik sendiri</div> <div>2. Sumur pompa milik sendiri</div> <div>3. PAM</div> <div>4. Sumur air bersama/tetangga</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>5. Sumur pompa bersama/tetangga</div> <div>6. Beli dari penyalur</div> <div>7. Sungai (jarak dari rumah: ____ menit jalan kaki)</div> </div> <div>8. Lainnya: _____</div>	
3. Fasilitas toilet: <div>1. Ada 2. Tidak ada</div>	
4. Fasilitas pemandian: <div>1. Kamar mandi dalam rumah 2. Kamar mandi di luar rumah 3. Pemandian umum (jarak dari rumah: ____ menit jalan kaki)</div>	
G. Sumber energi untuk penerangan: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>1. Listrik dari PLN</div> <div>2. Petromak/Lentera</div> <div>3. Solar battery</div> <div>5. Generator sendiri</div> <div>6. Lainnya: _____</div> </div> Biaya listrik: Rp _____ per bulan per keluarga	
H. Sumber energi untuk memasak: 1. Listrik 2. Minyak tanah 3. LPG 4. Kayu 5. Lainnya: _____	
I. Peralatan rumah tangga: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>1. Televisi</div> <div>2. Kulkas</div> <div>3. Radio/cassette recorder</div> <div>4. Telephone/ponsel</div> <div>5. DVD/CD player</div> <div>6. Oven/stove</div> </div> <div>7. Kipas angin listrik 8. Lainnya: _____</div>	
J. Alat transportasi : tuliskan jumlahnya [] <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>1. perahu []</div> <div>2. mobil []</div> <div>3. truck []</div> <div>4. motor []</div> <div>5. sepeda []</div> <div>6. Lainnya: _____</div> </div>	

V. Partisipasi dan persepsi masyarakat mengenai proyek transmisi dan gardu induk:

1. apakah Anda tahu tentang adanya rencana proyek transmisi Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau di desa/kampung Anda?

a. Ya, dari mana Anda tahu?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pegawai PLN (tim survey)
<input type="checkbox"/> Pertemuan Desa
<input type="checkbox"/> Anggota keluarga
<input type="checkbox"/> LSM
<input type="checkbox"/> Rumor/gossip
<input type="checkbox"/> SMS: (pengirim: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> resmi dari aparat desa/kecamatan (sebutkan: _____)
<input type="checkbox"/> tokoh agama
<input type="checkbox"/> kepala adat/suku: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Media (radio / TV / surat kabar _____)
<input type="checkbox"/> Internet (Facebook, media sosial lain _____)
<input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya: _____ |
|---|--|

b. Tidak

2. Apa manfaat yang mungkin didapat dari rencana proyek ini?

3. Apa kira-kira kerugian atau dampak negatif dari rencana proyek ini?

4. Bagaimana dukungan Anda terhadap proyek? [] mendukung [] tidak mendukung [] lainnya: _____

5. Dari sumber-sumber berikut ini, mana yang lebih Anda pilih sebagai pemberi informasi terkait rencana proyek ini?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pegawai PLN (tim survey) | <input type="checkbox"/> resmi dari aparat desa/kecamatan (sebutkan: _____) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pertemuan Desa | <input type="checkbox"/> tokoh agama |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anggota keluarga | <input type="checkbox"/> kepala adat/suku: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LSM | <input type="checkbox"/> Media (radio / TV / surat kabar _____) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rumor/gossip | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet (Facebook, media sosial lain _____) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SMS: (pengirim: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya: _____ |

VI. Penanganan Keluhan

. Jika Anda memiliki keluhan atau kekhawatiran mengenai setiap aspek yang berkaitan dengan proyek, seperti akurasi inventarisasi aset Anda yang terkena dampak; jumlah atau tingkat kompensasi untuk aset Anda yang terkena dampak; kegiatan pembangunan dari kontraktor; dan lain-lain.

a. Menurut Anda, kepada siapa keluhan atau masalah tersebut harus dibawa/diadukan?

b. Dengan cara apa Anda menyampaikan keluhan? b.1 Tulisan b.2 Lisan

8 Dalam hal Anda tidak puas dengan tindakan yang diambil oleh seseorang atau institusi di mana Anda pertama kali membawa keluhan atau masalah, kepada siapa Anda ingin membawa keluhan atau masalah berikutnya untuk mendapatkan tindakan yang tepat?

Tanggal : _____

Lokasi : _____

Nama dan tandatangan surveyor:

APPENDIX 2**NUMBER OF TIMBER AND PERENNIAL TREES AFFECTED BY SUBSTATION AND TOWER BASE AND ESTIMATION OF COMPENSATION**

No.	Name of Trees	Sawn			Not Sawn (Living Tree)			Living Tree		
		No. of trees	Unit Rate	Total	No. of trees	Unit Rate	Total	No. of trees	Unit Rate	Total
1	Meranti	483	100,000	48,300,000	488	275,000	134,150,000	9403	400,000	3,761,200,000
2	Crude Palm Oil	18	100,000	1,800,000	52	400,000	20,800,000	269	400,000	107,600,000
3	Kayu (Timber tree)	5	20,000	100,000	10	10,000	200,000	21	100,000	2,100,000
4	Petai (Tender tree)	5	20,000	100,000	3	10,000	300,000	14	100,000	1,400,000
5	Petai (Tender tree)	-	-	-	10	-	-	219	10,000	2,190,000
6	Delima (Timber tree)	4	10,000	40,000	3	100,000	300,000	-	-	-
7	Limbo (Timber tree)	18	20,000	360,000	2	10,000	20,000	11	20,000	220,000
8	Ujan (Timber tree)	63	20,000	1,260,000	80	10,000	800,000	46	100,000	4,600,000
9	Salang	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	10	100,000	1,000,000
10	Melaka (Timber tree)	10	10,000	100,000	5	100,000	500,000	1	100,000	100,000
11	Melaka (Timber tree)	4	10,000	40,000	14	100,000	1,400,000	10	100,000	1,000,000
12	Pandanus (Timber tree)	3	10,000	30,000	4	100,000	400,000	1	100,000	100,000
13	Meranti (Timber tree)	49	10,000	490,000	10	100,000	1,000,000	1	100,000	100,000
14	Amplas	20	10,000	200,000	5	100,000	500,000	10	100,000	1,000,000
15	Ujan	1	10,000	10,000	10	10,000	100,000	11	100,000	1,100,000
16	Emping (Timber tree)	5	10,000	50,000	1	100,000	100,000	14	100,000	1,400,000
17	Petai (Tender tree)	24	-	-	-	-	-	449	10,000	4,490,000
18	Petai (Tender tree)	-	10,000	-	3	100,000	300,000	1	100,000	100,000
19	Petai (Tender tree)	1	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-
20	Tenaga	4	20,000	80,000	1	70,000	70,000	11	100,000	1,100,000
21	Salang (Timber tree)	7	10,000	70,000	8	10,000	80,000	-	-	-
22	Ujan (Timber tree)	-	20,000	-	10	70,000	700,000	2	100,000	200,000
23	Meranti (Timber tree)	4	10,000	40,000	-	-	-	12	100,000	1,200,000
24	Meranti (Timber tree)	3	10,000	30,000	-	10,000	-	1	100,000	100,000
25	Petai	12	100,000	1,200,000	5	200,000	1,000,000	8	100,000	800,000
26	Salang (Timber tree)	3	100,000	300,000	3	400,000	1,200,000	1	100,000	100,000
27	Salang (Timber tree)	1	10,000	10,000	8	100,000	800,000	2	100,000	200,000
28	Ujan	16	20,000	320,000	-	20,000	-	5	100,000	500,000
29	Ujan	14	10,000	140,000	-	10,000	-	2	10,000	20,000
30	Ujan (Timber tree)	-	20,000	-	10	10,000	100,000	10	100,000	1,000,000
31	Petai (Tender tree)	-	100,000	-	1	100,000	100,000	3	100,000	300,000
32	Petai (Timber tree)	1	10,000	10,000	11	10,000	110,000	15	100,000	1,500,000
33	Petai	2	10,000	20,000	-	-	-	1	100,000	100,000
34	Petai (Timber tree)	3	10,000	30,000	1	100,000	100,000	-	-	-
35	Petai (Timber tree)	-	10,000	-	-	100,000	-	8	100,000	800,000
36	Petai (Timber tree)	-	10,000	-	-	100,000	-	1	100,000	100,000
37	Petai (Timber tree)	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	3	100,000	300,000
38	Petai	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	1	10,000	10,000
39	Petai (Timber tree)	-	10,000	-	3	100,000	300,000	5	100,000	500,000
40	Petai (Timber tree)	-	10,000	-	2	100,000	200,000	1	100,000	100,000
41	Petai (Timber tree)	-	10,000	-	1	10,000	10,000	1	100,000	100,000
42	Petai	3	10,000	30,000	-	10,000	-	5	100,000	500,000
43	Petai (Timber tree)	-	10,000	-	1	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
44	Petai	-	10,000	-	1	10,000	10,000	20	100,000	2,000,000
45	Melaka (Timber tree)	-	10,000	-	1	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
46	Petai (Timber tree)	-	10,000	-	1	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
47	Petai (Timber tree)	-	10,000	-	1	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
48	Salang	-	10,000	-	5	100,000	500,000	5	100,000	500,000
49	Amplas	-	10,000	-	5	100,000	500,000	-	-	-
Total		883	-	88,700,000	892	-	185,150,000	1,900	-	403,650,000

Unknown Owner										
No.	Name of Trees	Sawn			Not Sawn (Living Tree)			Living Tree		
		No. of trees	Unit Rate	Total	No. of trees	Unit Rate	Total	No. of trees	Unit Rate	Total
1	Rubber	0	100,000	-	14	275,000	3,850,000	31	400,000	12,400,000
2	Crude Palm Oil	1	100,000	100,000	3	100,000	300,000	40	400,000	16,000,000
3	Langkan	4	200,000	800,000	0	400,000	-	0	700,000	-
4	Capeland	0	70,000	-	10	600,000	6,000,000	0	100,000	-
Total		5	-	1,400,000	27	-	7,550,000	71	-	40,800,000

**NUMBER OF TIMBER AND PERENNIAL TREES RESTRICTED BY TRANSMISSION
LINE ROW**

No.	Name of Trees	Small	Not Bearing Fruits	Bearing Fruits	Total
1	Rubber	113	396	416	925
2	Crude Palm Oil	46	131	293	470
3	Tamale	-	-	4	4
4	Pelak	-	5	-	5
5	Cenizuk	7	35	27	69
6	Eaglewood	1	2	-	3
7	Cempedak	-	12	2	14
8	Usah	6	11	13	30
9	Maryan	1	2	-	3
10	Medang	1	5	-	6
11	Rambutan	-	-	3	3
12	Mikewood	-	2	-	2
13	Jongkol	-	4	-	4
14	Tengkawang	-	8	30	38
15	Bamboo	-	1	18	19
16	Batangor	-	4	-	4
17	Manah	-	5	-	5
18	Dulan	-	12	3	15
19	Guava	-	-	1	1
20	Nyatch	3	6	1	10
21	Kambo	-	1	-	1
22	Bers	3	5	-	8
Total		181	647	811	1,639

Name and Count of Affected Perennial Crops of AHs			
Type of Perennial crops*	Affected Area (m2/Ha)	Total Area (m2)	Value of Production per year (RP)
Village Campedak			
Padi	400	2.000	2.400.000
Nanas	20	15.000	22.500.000
Village Keadu			
Padi	450	15.000	18.000.000
Village Senyabang			
Padi	1350	40.000	48.000.000
Village Tomlang Taba			
Padi	450	15.000	18.000.000
Village Menyabo			
Padi	275	13.000	15.800.000
Village Sosok			
Padi	225	10.000	18.000.000
Village Binjai			
Padi	104	4.000	4.800.000
Village Suka Gerundi			
Padi	225	5.000	6.000.000
Village Palembang Jaya			
Padi	225	6.000	6.000.000
Village Sungai Mawang			
Padi	125	3.000	3.600.000
Ubi Kayu	100	2.000	2.000.000
Village Bunut			
Padi	225	30.000	36.000.000
Village Sungai Kunyit			
Padi	300	6.000	7.200.000
Jagung	100	4.000	6.000.000
Village Peniri			
Padi	800	81.000	73.200.000
Jagung	100	10.000	16.000.000
Village Ensalong			
Padi	225	20.000	24.000.000

APPENDIX 3. SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF AHS

Marital Status, Age, and Physical Condition of All Heads								
Gender of All Head	Marital Status				Age		Physical Condition	
	Married	Single	Divorced	Widow	< 25	25 and above	Normal	Disable (Cacat)
Congadai								
Male (L)	13	1	1	0	12	3	15	0
Female (P)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Total	13	1	2	0	12	4	16	0
Tebang Dawa								
Male	5	1	0	0	0	0	6	0
Female	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	6	1	0	0	1	0	7	0
Tanjung Mal								
Male	6	0	1	0	6	0	6	0
Female	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	6	0	1	0	7	0	7	0
Hili								
Male (L)	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Female (P)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	0	1	0	3	1	4	0
Kabatu								
Male	10	1	4	0	11	4	15	0
Female	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1
Total	10	1	6	0	13	4	17	1
Sanyabung								
Male	13	0	1	0	13	3	14	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	0	1	0	13	3	14	0
Tanjung Taba								
Male (L)	0	1	0	0	7	0	7	0
Female (P)	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	0	1	1	0	8	0	8	0
Mengabo								
Male	11	1	3	0	15	0	15	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	1	3	0	15	0	15	0
Bosok								
Male	13	0	0	0	11	2	13	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	0	0	0	11	2	13	0
Bijai								
Male (L)	11	0	2	0	12	3	13	0
Female (P)	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	0
Total	13	0	3	0	12	4	16	0
Saka Gemind								
Male	0	0	1	0	7	0	7	0
Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	0	2	0	7	0	8	0
Palan Jaya								
Male	11	0	1	0	11	1	12	0
Female	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	12	0	1	0	12	1	13	0

Pasat Damai								
Male (L)	4	0	0	0	3	1	4	0
Female (P)	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	5	0	0	0	4	1	5	0
Sobitara								
Male	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	0
Lape								
Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Female	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
Total	10	0	1	0	10	1	11	0
Sungai Mawang								
Male (L)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female (P)	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bamut								
Male	10	1	0	0	11	0	11	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	10	1	0	0	11	0	11	0
Balingin								
Male	10	0	0	0	0	1	10	0
Female		0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	10	0	1	0	10	1	11	0
Tanjung Kapua								
Male	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Pulayadit								
Male	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	0
Female	2	0	2	0	2	1	4	0
Total	10	0	2	0	12	1	20	0
Semanta								
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
Sungai Mungit								
Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Panti								
Male	10	0	1	0	10	0	10	0
Female	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	10	0	2	0	11	0	11	0
Trotaking								
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sungai Kincin								
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ethnic and Religious Affiliation of AH Heads										
Gender of AH Head	Ethnic Affiliation						Religious Affiliation			
	Dayak	Malay	Chinese	Javanese	Batak	Other	Islam	Christian	Christianity	Other
Village Dengadik										
Male	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Village Telang Bokus										
Male	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
Village Tembung Hal										
Male	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Village Hiti										
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Village Kabada										
Male	14	1	0	0	0	0	1	12	1	0
Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	16	1	0	0	0	0	1	14	1	0
Village Bongsong										
Male	12	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	3	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	3	0
Village Temiang Toko										
Male	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Village Mungabo										
Male	10	2	0	1	1	0	3	5	7	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	2	0	1	1	0	3	5	7	0
Village Serek										
Male	3	5	2	1	2	0	6	3	3	1
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	5	2	1	2	0	6	3	3	1
Village Binjai										
Male	12	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	4	0
Female	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Total	15	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	5	0
Village Suka Gunung										
Male	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Female	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Total	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Village Palan Jaya										
Male	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0

Village: Pasut Denau										
Male	3	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	1	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	1	0	0	0	3	3	4	1	0
Village: Sekhura										
Male	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Village: Lapa										
Male	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0
Village: Sungai Mawang										
Male	5	0	1	1	0	1	2	5	0	1
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	6	0	1	1	0	1	2	6	0	1
Village: Buntar										
Male	9	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	2	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	10	1	1	1	1	3	4	8	2	0
Village: Beringin										
Male	1	5	4	0	0	0	5	2	2	1
Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	6	4	0	0	0	6	2	2	1
Village: Tanjung Kapuas										
Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Village: Permyadit										
Male	0	10	3	3	0	0	13	1	1	1
Female	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total	0	14	3	3	0	0	17	1	1	1
Village: Samutai										
Male	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Village: Sungai Kurut										
Male	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Village: Pond										
Male	0	11	3	1	1	0	12	0	0	1
Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	12	3	1	1	0	13	0	0	1
Village: Ewaling										
Male	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Village: Sungai Ringin										
Male	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0

Educational Attainment of AH Heads (Pendidikan Terakhir)							
Gender of AH Head	No School	Elementary (SD)	Junior High School (SMP)	Senior High School (SMA)	Vocational School (SMK)	Non-degree (D1-3)	University
Gawendak							
Male	2	12	1	0	0	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	12	1	0	0	0	0
Tebang Benas							
Male	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	1	0	0	0	2
Tebang Moli							
Male	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
Ulu							
Male	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kekada							
Male	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Female	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	1	2	2	0	0	0
Seayabang							
Male	5	5	3	0	0	1	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	5	3	0	0	1	0
Tembang Tabin							
Male	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Meryabo							
Male	1	1	0	4	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	4	0	0	0
Sesak							
Male	0	0	1	2	0	1	1
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	2	0	1	1
Bijai							
Male	1	4	5	2	0	0	0
Female	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	2	5	5	3	0	0	0
Saka Garundi							
Male	0	2	3	1	0	0	0
Female	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	0	3	4	2	0	0	0
Palim Jaya							
Male	2	5	2	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	3	0	0	0	0

Village: Punt Bana										
Male	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Female	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	3	2	6	0	0	0	3	1	0
Village: Sibbana										
Male	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Female	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	2	2	0
Village: Laga										
Male	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	2	2	2	6	0	0	1	1	0	0
Village: Sungai Hawang										
Male	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
Village: Barut										
Male	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	2	0
Female	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	1	1	4	1	0	4	2	2	0
Village: Beringa										
Male	1	3	4	2	0	0	2	2	2	1
Female	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	4	4	5	0	0	3	2	2	1
Village: Tanjung Keras										
Male	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Female	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0
Village: Persejati										
Male	0	12	3	3	0	0	12	1	1	1
Female	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total	0	16	3	3	0	0	16	1	1	1
Village: Sekanta										
Male	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Village: Sungai Kanyit										
Male	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Village: Pehit										
Male	0	11	3	1	1	0	12	0	3	1
Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	12	3	1	1	0	13	0	3	1
Village: Enalang										
Male	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Village: Sungai Ringin										
Male	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0

Primary Occupation of AH Heads											
Gender of AH Head	Farming	Gov't employee	Plantation Labor	Retired	State Enterprise Worker	Private Business	Housewife	Village Official	Police	Unemployment	Other/nila
Cempelak											
Male	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tumbang Benua											
Male	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tumbang Muli											
Male	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mili											
Male	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendak											
Male	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanyabang											
Male	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tumbang Tabu											
Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mangaba											
Male	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senah											
Male	8	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pinali											
Male	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suka Sariyati											
Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Polan Jaya											
Male	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pasar/Basar											
Male	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sakara											
Male	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lapo											
Male	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sangkal Mawang											
Male	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dunah											
Male	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Beringin											
Male	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tanjung Krayan											
Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pangant											
Male	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sengat											
Male	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangkal Kraya											
Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pandi											
Male	12	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Banyang											
Male	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sangkal Rinda											
Male	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH FACILITIES

No.	Village	Same Sub Village		Same Village		Different Village in the Same Sub-District		In the Same District		In the Province	
		Male Head (H)	Women Head (H)	Male Head (H)	Women Head (H)	Male Head (H)	Women Head (H)	Male Head (H)	Women Head (H)	Male Head (H)	Women Head (H)
1	Compadai	-	-	12	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
2	Tayang Baput	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
3	Tayang Mili	3	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
4	Mili	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kedau	6	1	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
6	Berjatang	4	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
7	Tayang Taba	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	Mengabo	6	-	7	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
9	Sandi	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
10	Begal	6	2	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
11	Sand Sekand	-	-	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
12	Petar Jaya	-	-	7	1	4	-	1	-	-	-
13	Petar Darat	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Sebek	-	-	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
15	Lupa	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
16	Banga Makang	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	2	-
17	Batu	-	1	7	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
18	Bering	-	-	6	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
19	Tayang Kapan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
20	Perjatan	-	-	12	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
21	Semudu	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Banga Kanyit	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
23	Pandi	2	-	11	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
24	Bekarang	2	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
25	Banga Ringit	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Total		31	8	148	22	30	2	27	1	5	-

Toilet Facilities Used by the AHs

No.	Village	Have		No	
		Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH
1	Cempadak	4	-	11	1
2	Tebang Benua	4	1	2	-
3	Temiang Mali	3	-	3	1
4	Hilir	1	-	1	1
5	Kebadu	7	-	8	2
6	Senyabang	5	-	9	-
7	Temiang Taba	4	-	3	1
8	Menyabo	13	-	2	-
9	Sosok	13	-	-	-
10	Binjai	12	3	1	-
11	Suka Gerundi	6	5	1	-
12	Palem Jaya	11	1	1	-
13	Pusat Damai	4	1	-	-
14	Sebbara	10	-	-	-
15	Lape	8	2	1	-
16	Sungai Mawang	7	1	1	-
17	Bunut	9	1	4	-
18	Beringin	8	-	2	1
19	Tanjung Kapuas	1	-	-	-
20	Penyeladi	11	3	5	1
21	Semuntai	4	-	5	1
22	Sungai Kunyit	5	1	-	1
23	Peniti	9	1	7	-
24	Ensalang	7	1	1	-
25	Sungai Ringin	5	-	-	-
Jumlah		171	21	68	10

Bathing Facilities Used by the AHs

No.	Desa	Bathroom inside House		Bathroom outside House		Communal Bathroom	
		Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH
1	Cempadak	2	-	4	-	9	1
2	Tembang Benua	4	1	-	-	2	-
3	Temiang Mali	2	-	2	1	2	-
4	Hilir	-	-	-	-	2	1
5	Kebadu	3	-	7	2	5	-
6	Senyabang	2	-	2	-	11	-
7	Temiang Taba	2	1	1	-	4	-
8	Menyabo	12	-	2	-	1	-
9	Sosok	11	-	1	-	1	-
10	Binjai	9	3	1	-	3	-
11	Suka Gerundi	6	5	1	-	-	-
12	Palem Jaya	11	1	1	-	-	-
13	Pusat Damai	3	1	1	-	-	-
14	Sobbara	4	-	6	-	-	-
15	Lape	5	-	4	2	-	-
16	Sungai Mawang	6	1	-	-	2	-
17	Bunut	8	1	1	-	4	-
18	Beringin	5	-	1	-	4	1
19	Tanjung Kapuas	1	-	-	-	-	-
20	Penyeladi	8	1	4	2	4	1
21	Semuntai	2	-	2	-	5	1
22	Sungai Kunyit	5	1	-	-	-	1
23	Peniti	9	1	1	-	6	-
24	Ensalang	6	1	1	-	1	-
25	Sungai Ringin	5	-	-	-	-	-
Jumlah		130	18	43	7	66	6

HOUSEHOLDS AMENITIES

SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY

No.	Village	PLN		Kerjasama Rango		Salair Boding		Gawe Gawan Maw		From Neighbors	
		Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH
1	Cempadok	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
2	Tebang Benau	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	Tanjung Muli	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	Ulu	2	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	1
5	Kedadu	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
6	Sanyabang	8	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	6	-
7	Tanjung Tabu	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
8	Manyabo	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Sosoh	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Bingai	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Suka Gunung I	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Pakem Jaya	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Pusat Damai	4	1	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
14	Subana	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Lupa	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
16	Sungai Mawang	6	1	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
17	Bulut	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Beringin	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1
19	Tanjung Kapuas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Panyalahi	15	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Semantai	7	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
22	Sungai Kuruyit	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Pekiti	16	1	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-
24	Emakana	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Sungai Rungin	5	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
Jumlah		211	28	4	3	-	-	8	-	17	8

Main Source of Fuel/Power for Cooking

No.	Village	Electric		Kerjasama		LPG		Firewood		Lainnya	
		Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH
1	Cempadok	5	1	-	-	12	1	13	1	-	-
2	Tebang Benau	3	1	+	-	3	1	5	1	+	-
3	Tanjung Muli	6	1	-	-	4	1	6	1	-	-
4	Ulu	2	-	+	-	3	-	1	1	-	-
5	Kedadu	9	-	+	-	11	-	15	2	+	-
6	Sanyabang	8	-	-	-	9	-	13	-	-	-
7	Tanjung Tabu	4	-	+	-	7	-	7	1	-	-
8	Manyabo	15	-	-	-	15	-	2	-	+	-
9	Sosoh	10	-	-	-	12	-	5	-	-	-
10	Bingai	7	3	+	-	11	3	9	1	-	-
11	Suka Gunung I	5	5	+	-	7	3	6	3	-	-
12	Pakem Jaya	7	1	-	-	12	1	10	1	-	-
13	Pusat Damai	3	1	+	-	5	1	-	1	+	-
14	Subana	9	-	+	-	10	-	5	+	-	-
15	Lupa	1	-	-	-	7	2	7	2	-	-
16	Sungai Mawang	6	1	-	-	7	1	2	1	+	-
17	Bulut	7	-	+	-	13	1	4	+	-	-
18	Beringin	5	-	-	-	10	1	6	1	-	-
19	Tanjung Kapuas	1	-	+	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20	Panyalahi	14	3	-	-	16	3	8	-	-	-
21	Semantai	3	-	-	-	6	-	7	1	-	-
22	Sungai Kuruyit	3	1	1	-	3	2	2	1	+	-
23	Pekiti	8	1	-	-	13	1	7	1	-	-
24	Emakana	5	1	+	-	8	1	5	1	-	-
25	Sungai Rungin	5	-	+	-	5	-	-	+	+	-
Jumlah		100	19	1	-	218	25	140	23	-	-

PERCEPTION ABOUT THE PROJECT

AHs Knowledge About The Project and Their Support

No	Village	Yes Know		Don't Know		Support		Followed	
		Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH
1	Camputan	15	1	-	-	15	1	-	-
2	Taling Banjar	3	1	-	-	6	1	-	-
3	Taling Mail	3	-	1	-	6	1	-	-
4	Har	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	-
5	Ketosa	12	2	3	-	15	2	-	-
6	Serjebang	7	-	7	-	14	-	-	-
7	Taling Taba	5	-	2	1	7	1	-	-
8	Manyabo	12	-	3	-	15	-	-	-
9	Socek	12	-	1	-	13	-	-	-
10	Binal	5	2	7	1	13	3	-	-
11	Bulu Gervad	7	5	-	-	7	5	-	-
12	Pakon Jaya	12	1	-	-	12	1	-	-
13	Pusat Dama	4	1	-	-	4	1	-	-
14	Seteare	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
15	Lupa	3	2	1	-	9	2	-	-
16	Sungai Mawang	7	1	1	-	8	1	-	-
17	Banal	12	-	1	1	13	1	-	-
18	Gerogan	9	1	1	-	10	1	-	-
19	Taling Kapute	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
20	Peljayek	17	2	-	1	18	4	-	-
21	Serunai	9	1	-	-	9	1	-	-
22	Sungai Kandi	5	2	-	-	5	2	-	-
23	Pada	14	1	2	-	16	1	-	-
24	Exosang	9	1	2	-	8	1	-	-
25	Sungai Rihin	4	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Jumlah		208	24	33	6	238	31	-	-

Source of Information About The Project

No.	Date	P2H-Sub		Wage Meeting		Meeting of Family		Parade		Wage/Gala (Bulet)		Custody (Letter)		Vote (Left and Right paper)		Interim (Face book, etc)		Others	
		Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH
1	Perjanjian	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Perjanjian	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Perjanjian	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Ker	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kedua	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Bongkang	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Perjanjian	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Perjanjian	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Bulet	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Ker	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Solo Ganda	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Perjanjian	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Perjanjian	1	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Solo Ganda	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ker	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Sungai Marung	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Ker	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Perjanjian	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Perjanjian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Perjanjian	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Perjanjian	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Sungai Kanyit	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Perjanjian	1	-	3	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Perjanjian	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Sungai Perjanjian	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jumlah		54	14	127	16	3	-	11	-	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Viewsof AHs about Benefit of the Project

No.	Village	Don't Know		Better Electricity Services		Improvement of Community Economic		Get Compensation	
		Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH
1	Cempadak	4	-	6	-	1	-	-	-
2	Tebang Benca	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Tanjung Muli	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
4	Hilir	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kebatu	8	1	7	-	-	-	1	-
6	Seriyabang	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Tanjung Taba	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Manjato	9	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
9	Sodok	7	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
10	Dinjal	9	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
11	Suka Gerandi	2	2	2	-	2	1	-	-
12	Palam Jaya	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
13	Pusat Dumai	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Sebbana	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
15	Lape	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
16	Sungai Mawang	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
17	Bunut	2	-	3	1	6	-	-	-
18	Beringin	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
19	Tanjung Kapuas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Panyaladi	5	3	3	-	5	1	-	-
21	Semantai	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
22	Sungai Kumit	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Panti	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
24	Endalang	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
25	Sungai Rungin	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jumlah		106	18	51	1	27	2	1	-

Viewsof AHs about Negative Impact of the Project

No	Village	Don't Know		Reduce of Land Ownership		No Negative Impact		Restriction to Livelihood	
		Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH
1	Compadar	5	-	5	1	1	-	-	-
2	Talang Barua	3	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
3	Talang Mal	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-
4	Pal	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
5	Ketaka	5	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
6	Sekyabang	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
7	Talang Tapa	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
8	Maryabo	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
9	Sesak	9	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
10	Begal	10	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
11	Buka Gervad	1	3	5	2	1	-	-	-
12	Palam Jaya	5	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
13	Pusat Dama	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
14	Sekadau	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
15	Lupa	-	-	1	-	3	3	3	-
16	Bungai Mawang	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
17	Band	2	1	4	-	6	-	-	-
18	Berang	3	-	3	-	5	1	-	-
19	Talang Kapaka	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
20	Palyakali	4	3	5	1	4	-	-	-
21	Gerunai	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
22	Bungai Kunai	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
23	Panti	11	1	3	-	1	-	-	1
24	Exosang	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
25	Bungai Rongin	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jumlah		112	18	82	9	24	4	4	-

AHs Preferences About Source of Information Regarding the Project

No.	Village	Full-Road Journey (Days)		Village Meeting		Meeting with Family		Parasitologist		Village Health Center (DST)		Community Leader		NGO (T/NGO/NGO)		NGO (T/NGO/NGO)		Other	
		Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH
1	Longkang	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Tubang Dermal	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Tubang Muli	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Hi	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kabada	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Anyawang	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Tubang Tala	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Monyabo	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Bodo	10	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Begal	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
11	Bula Sekadai	1	1	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Pakar Jaya	5	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Pasar Dermal	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Sampala	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Lupa	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Sungai Mawang	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Bugal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
18	Sebang	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Tetapi Katalan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Pinyirih	12	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Semula	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Sungai Mawang	4	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Pual	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Gusung	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Sungai Rajah	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jumlah		110	12	89	10	1	-	-	-	28	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Suggested Procedures for Addressing Grievances

To Whom First Level of Grievance Should be Raised

No.	Village	Head of Village/Cutomary Leader		Head of Sub Villgae/Customary Leader		PLN Office		PLN Staff (Survey Team)	
		Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH	Male Head HH	Women Head HH
1	Cempadak	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Tebang Benua	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Temiang Mali	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	Hilir	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
5	Kebadu	14	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
6	Senyabang	9	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
7	Temiang Taba	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Menyabo	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
9	Sosok	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
10	Binjai	8	1	-	-	5	2	-	-
11	Suka Gerundi	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Palem Jaya	8	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
13	Pusat Damai	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
14	Sebbara	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Lape	6	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
16	Sungai Mawang	5	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
17	Bunut	6	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
18	Beringin	6	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
19	Tanjung Kapuas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
20	Penyeladi	9	4	1	-	5	-	-	-
21	Semuntai	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
22	Sungai Kunyit	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Peniti	14	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
24	Ensalang	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
25	Sungai Ringin	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Total		177	27	6	-	44	3	6	1

To Whom the Grievance Should be Raised (if the First Complain Doesnt Response)

No	village	Head of Village/Custody Leader		Head of Sub Village/Custody Leader		PLN Ombudsman		PLN Self (Survey Team)		Police	
		Male Head (B)	Women Head (B)	Male Head (B)	Women Head (B)	Male Head (B)	Women Head (B)	Male Head (B)	Women Head (B)	Male Head (B)	Women Head (B)
1	Dempadak	10	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
2	Tanjung Bujur	3	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
3	Tanjung Muli	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4	Siti	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5	Cekaka	14	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
6	Kenyakasing	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
7	Tanjung Tabu	7	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
8	Mengabo	11	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
9	Socok	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
10	Kirip	8	1	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
11	Lake Ground	6	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
12	Polom Jaya	10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
13	Pusat Gempol	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Settara	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
15	Lape	3	5	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
16	Dungel Mewang	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
17	Besai	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
18	Beringin	2	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
19	Tanjung Kapuas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20	Mohe Sali	8	2	—	—	8	1	—	—	1	—
21	Samandai	8	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
22	Lungau Kurwit	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
23	Pendi	13	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
24	Profilans	8	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
25	Kanda Kanga	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Total		152	24	—	—	74	11	3	—	1	—

APPENDIX 4 : REFERENCE FOR UNIT RATE FOR AFFECTED TREES AND CROPS

BERITA ACARA
SOSIALISASI DAN MUSYAWARAH HARGA KOMPENSASI TANAM TUMBUH
PEMBEBASAN ROW ATAU RUANG BEBAS
TRANSMISI 150 kV SIANTAN - TAYAN
DESA SUBAH, KECAMATAN TAYAN HILIR, KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Pada hari ini Selasa Tanggal Tiga Belas Bulan Januari Tahun Dua Ribu Lima Belas (13 – 01 – 2015) kami meeting – meeting yang berenda sebagai dibawah ini:

1. Des Agus Suprianto : PLT. Camat Tayan Hilir
2. Kusnawa Kintong : Kades Subah
3. Abidin Thahir : Ketua Panitia Pengendalian ROW dan Tegakan UPK RING KAL I
4. Suprianto : Sekretaris Panitia Pengendalian ROW dan Tegakan UPK RING KAL I
5. Eko Perwanto : Koordinator Panitia Pengendalian ROW dan Tegakan UPK RING KAL I
6. Hendryana Pinal K. : Anggota Panitia Pengendalian ROW dan Tegakan UPK RING KAL I
7. Riko : Anggota Panitia Pengendalian ROW dan Tegakan UPK RING KAL I
8. Wawan Gunawan : Anggota Panitia Pengendalian ROW dan Tegakan UPK RING KAL I
9. Arif Budiantoro : Anggota Panitia Pengendalian ROW dan Tegakan UPK RING KAL I
10. Pemilik Tanah : Tersebut

Berita – sama telah membuat berita acara Sosialisasi dan Musyawarah Kompensasi pembibitan Tanaman Tumbuh untuk keperluan ROW atau Ruang Bebas Transmisi 150 kV Siantan-Tayan, terdapat di:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Desa | : Subah |
| Kecamatan | : Tayan Hilir |
| Kota / Kabupaten | : Sanggau |
| Provinsi | : Kalimantan Barat |

L. Sosialisasi dan Musyawarah dilakukan dengan berpedoman kepada :

1. Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI) No.04-6950.2003 tentang ruang bebas dan jarak bebas minimum pada Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi (SUTT) dan Saluran Udara Ekstra Tinggi (SUEET).
2. Rekomendasi Gubernur Kepala Daerah Tingkat I Kalimantan Barat No. 671.1 / 1167 / DPE-C3 tanggal 19 April 2009 tentang Pembangunan Saluran Ketenagalistihan di Kalimantan Barat.
3. Keputusan Bupati Sanggau No. 7 Tahun 2011 tentang Penetapan Lokasi Tower Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi (SUTT) 150 KV dan Gardu Induk (GI) 150kV di Tayan Hilir.
4. Keputusan Bupati Sanggau No. 17 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Keputusan Bupati Sanggau No. 7 Tahun 2011 tentang Penetapan Lokasi Tower

Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi (SUTT) 150 KV dan Gardu Induk (GI) 150 kV di Tayan Hillir.

5. Keputusan Bupati Sanggau No. 218 Tahun 2012 tentang Perpanjangan Perizinan Lokasi Tower Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi (SUTT) 150 kV dan Gardu Induk (GI) 150 kV di Tayan Hillir.

II. Sosialisasi

1. Pembangunan SUTT 150 kV Siantan – Tayan mencakup:
 - Panjang jalur ± 97 km
 - Jumlah tik tower ± 254 tower
2. Daerah yang dilalui jalur SUTT 150 kV Siantan – Tayan di Kecamatan Tayan Hillir adalah:
 - Desa Suboh
 - Desa Sajayang
 - Desa Campedak
 - Desa Kawar
3. Ruang Bebas:

adalah ruang yang dibatasi oleh bidang vertikal dan horizontal di sekeliling dan di sepanjang saluran udara dimana tidak boleh ada benda di dalamnya demi keselamatan manusia, makhluk hidup dan benda lainnya serta keamanan operasi.
4. Pembatasan tanam tumbuhan:
 - a. Tanam tumbuh yang dibatasi adalah menanam/tumbuhan hama dan dibudidayaan yang tingginya mencapai 4 meter, misalnya durian, karet, kelapa, sawit, campedak, jati, dll.
 - b. Nilai komposisi berdasarkan ketentuan awal yang berlaku di daerah setempat.
5. Indeks Medan Magnet & Medan Listrik berdasarkan Standar WHO, SNI dan Deglas untuk SUTET adalah:
 - a. Medan magnet = 0,1 mT
 - b. Medan listrik = 5 kV/m
6. Hasil pengukuran medan magnet & medan listrik pada SUTT dan SUTET:
 - a. Medan magnet = 0,001 – 0,0032 mT
 - b. Medan listrik = 1,32 – 2,4 kV/m

Selanjutnya hasil pengukuran medan magnet pada handphone adalah 0,6 – 1,3 mT, Lebih Besar bila dibandingkan dengan medan magnet pada SUTT dan SUTET.

Soal Tayan – Jawab

- Pertanyaan Kades Suboh : Apakah pemasangan tower SUTT sudah sesuai standar yang berlaku?
- Jawaban PLN : Pemasangan tower baik itu untuk ketinggian maupun jarak antar sudah sesuai standar yang berlaku di Indonesia (SNI No.04-6950.2003)
- Pertanyaan warga : Bagaimana untuk masalah pendataan tanaman yang sudah kuning dan belum masuk di data?
- Jawaban PLN : Akan dilakukan pengamatan/verifikasi kembali ke lapangan

- **Pertanyaan Warga :** Apakah pada saat pemasangan kabel SUTT, tanaman di bawah jalur itu ditebang atau hanya di pangkas.
- **Jawaban PLN :** Untuk tanaman yang memiliki potensi tinggi lebih dari 4 meter akan kita tebang dan diganti lagi oleh PLN karena dikhawatirkan bisa membahayakan manusia dikemudinya dan dapat mengganggu sistem kelistrikan bila jalur SUTT tersebut sudah berfungsi.
- **Pertanyaan warga :** Apakah kalau merabaat pendek di bawah jalur tower SUTT itu aman dan kesehatan warga dijamin.
- **Jawaban PLN :** Jarak aman bangunan dari kawat tersebut adalah 5m, selama tidak merabaat maka untuk tinggal di bawah jalur SUTT aman dan kesehatan masyarakat terjamin.

Cat. Musyawarah

Musyawarah menghasilkan kesepakatan sebagai berikut :

1. Bahwa musyawarah berlangsung pada hari Selasa tanggal 13 Januari 2015 di Rumah Kodas (Bgt. Kaulatus Kambing) dan dihadiri oleh PLT Camat Tayan Hilir, Kodas Subah, Ketua BPD, Tokoh Masyarakat, Tokoh Adat, Panitia Pengendalian ROW dan Tegakan PT PLN (Persero) UPK Arahkan Kalimantan 1 dan Pemilik Tanah Tambuh (daftar hadir terlampir).
2. Bahwa musyawarah dimaksud untuk membebaskan tanah tambuh yang berada di dalam ruang bebas / ROW Transmisi 150 kV Slantan - Tayan.
3. Bahwa pada asfalisasi sebelumnya pemilik tanah tidak berkoherensi untuk melepaskan sebagian tanah yang dikuasainya kepada dan atas bagi keperluan Pembangunan Transmisi 150 kV Slantan - Tayan sehingga dapat diidentifikasi dengan musyawarah harga kompensasi tanah tambuh.
4. Bahwa hasil kesepakatan kompensasi tanah tambuh tersebut sebagai berikut:

No	Tanaman	Kategori			Keterangan
		Kode	Detail	Berkas	
1	AKASIA	20.000	70.000	100.000	Seperti
2	ALBASTA	20.000	70.000	100.000	Seperti
3	ASAM KANDIS	25.000	75.000	150.000	Seperti
4	ASAM KUENI	25.000	75.000	150.000	Seperti
5	BAMBU	-	-	60.000	Seperti
6	BILIAN	75.000	275.000	400.000	Seperti
7	REYANGOR	15.000	40.000	50.000	Seperti
8	BERINORI	30.000	70.000	100.000	Seperti
9	CEMPEDAK	25.000	75.000	250.000	Seperti
10	CEMPEDAK AIR	25.000	75.000	250.000	Seperti
11	CEBUKUK	-	-	15.000	Seperti
12	DEDANG	50.000	100.000	200.000	Seperti
13	JAMBU BIL	15.000	30.000	70.000	Seperti

14	JAMBU MONYET	5.000	10.000	15.000	Sepakat
15	JELUTUNG	20.000	70.000	100.000	Sepakat
16	KARET	100.000	275.000	400.000	Sepakat
17	KAYU CIN	75.000	275.000	400.000	Sepakat
18	KAYU EMPING	50.000	100.000	200.000	Sepakat
19	KAYU KAMPAS	75.000	275.000	400.000	Sepakat
20	KAYU KEPLAK	20.000	70.000	100.000	Sepakat
21	KAYU LADANG	50.000	100.000	200.000	Sepakat
22	KAYU LOKAL	15.000	40.000	50.000	Sepakat
23	KAYU PENYAIK	75.000	275.000	400.000	Sepakat
24	KAYU RAMIN	50.000	100.000	200.000	Sepakat
25	KAYU RENGAS	20.000	70.000	100.000	Sepakat
26	KAYU RESAK	20.000	70.000	100.000	Sepakat
27	KERAPAT	75.000	275.000	400.000	Sepakat
28	KELAPA SAMIT	100.000	300.000	-	Sepakat
29	KEMPAS	75.000	275.000	400.000	Sepakat
30	LEBAN	20.000	70.000	100.000	Sepakat
31	MAHANG	20.000	70.000	100.000	Sepakat
32	MEDANG	20.000	70.000	200.000	Sepakat
33	MERANTI	20.000	70.000	200.000	Sepakat
34	PELAK	20.000	70.000	100.000	Sepakat
35	RAMBUTAN	50.000	100.000	250.000	Sepakat
36	RAMBUTAN HITAM	50.000	100.000	250.000	Sepakat
37	SAGU	15.000	75.000	175.000	Sepakat
38	SATAK	70.000	70.000	100.000	Sepakat
39	TAMAU	20.000	70.000	100.000	Sepakat
40	TEKAM	75.000	275.000	400.000	Sepakat
41	TEMBESUK	75.000	275.000	400.000	Sepakat
42	TENGKAWANG	50.000	100.000	200.000	Sepakat
43	TERINDAK	50.000	100.000	250.000	Sepakat
44	UBAH	20.000	70.000	100.000	Sepakat

NB :

- Untuk kelapa sawit yang produktif (BC) belum sepakat, pemilik minta harga 1 juta/batang produktif.
- Untuk jenis tanaman Durian, Gelaru, Gelaru Hitam, Kemayan, Sukra, Jengkol dan Tampai harga komersialnya belum ada kesepakatan.



BUPATI BENGKAYANG

**KEPUTUSAN BUPATI BENGKAYANG
NOMOR : 286 /SETDA/ TAHUN 2013**

**TENTANG
PENETAPAN HARGA DASAR GANTI RUGI TANAM TUMBUH
DI KABUPATEN BENGKAYANG TAHUN 2013**

BUPATI BENGKAYANG,

- Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk melaksanakan ketentuan pasal 55 ayat (1) dan ayat (2) Peraturan Presiden nomor 71 tahun 2012 tentang penyelenggaraan Pengadaan tanah bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum maka perlu penetapan harga dasar ganti rugi tanam tumbuh di Kabupaten Bengkayang;
- b. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, perlu ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Bupati;
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1960 Nomor 104, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 2013);
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 51 Tahun 1960 tentang Larangan Pemakaian Tanah Tanpa Izin yang Berhak atau Kuasanya (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1960 Nomor 158, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 2106);
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 1961 tentang Pencabutan Hak-hak Atas Tanah dan Benda-benda yang ada (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1961 Nomor 298, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 2324);
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 1990 tentang Pembentukan Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Bengkayang (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1990 Nomor 44, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4355);
5. Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 1999 tentang Penyelenggaraan Negara yang Bersih dan Bebas dari Korupsi, Kolusi dan Nepotisme (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 75, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3851);

6. Undang-Undang Nomor 17 Tahun 2003 tentang Keuangan Negara (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2003 Nomor 47, tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4286);
 7. Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2004 tentang Pertendahan Negara (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 5, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 4355);
 8. Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemeriksaan Pengelolaan dan Tanggung Jawab Keuangan Negara (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 66, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4400);
 9. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali, terakhir dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2008 (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2008 Nomor 59, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4644);
 10. Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2011 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011 Nomor 82, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5234);
 11. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 2 Tahun 2012, tentang Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan Untuk Kepentingan Umum (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 23, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5280);
 12. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 6 Tahun 1988 tentang Koordinasi Kegiatan Instansi Vertikal di Daerah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1988 Nomor 10, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3373);
 13. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 58 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 140, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4578);
 14. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 79 Tahun 2005 tentang Pedoman Pembinaan dan Pengawasan Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 165, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4593);
 15. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 6 Tahun 2006 tentang Pengelolaan Barang Milik Negara/Daerah sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 38 Tahun 2008 (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia
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16. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 71 Tahun 2010 tentang Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2010 Nomor 123, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5155);
 17. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 54 Tahun 2010 tentang Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali, terakhir dengan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 70 Tahun 2012;
 18. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 71 Tahun 2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Untuk Kepentingan Umum;
 19. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 17 Tahun 2007 tentang Pedoman Teknis Pengelolaan Barang Milik Daerah;
 20. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 53 Tahun 2011 tentang Pembentukan Produk Hukum Daerah;
 21. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 72 Tahun 2012 tentang Biaya Operasional dan Biaya Pendukung Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum yang bersumber dari Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah;
 22. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 13/PMK.02/2013 tentang Biaya Pendukung Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum yang bersumber dari Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara;
 23. Peraturan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional Nomor 5 Tahun 2012 tentang Petunjuk Teknis Pelaksanaan Pengadaan Tanah;
 24. Peraturan daerah Nomor 4 Tahun 2003 tentang Rencana tata Ruang Wilayah Kabupaten Bengkayang;
 25. Peraturan Daerah Nomor 10 Tahun 2007 tentang Pembagian Urusan Pemerintah yang Menjadi Kewenangan Pemerintah Kabupaten Bengkayang;
 26. Peraturan Daerah Nomor 11 Tahun 2007 tentang Pakuk-Pakuk Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 9 tahun 2010;
 27. Peraturan Daerah Nomor 12 Tahun 2007 tentang Pengelolaan Barang Milik daerah sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 8 Tahun 2012;
 28. Peraturan Daerah Nomor 13 Tahun 2011 tentang Organisasi Perangkat Daerah Kabupaten Bengkayang sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 10 Tahun 2012;
 29. Peraturan Daerah Nomor 1 Tahun 2013 tentang Anggaran Pendapatan, Belanja dan Belanja Daerah
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MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan

KESATU : Menetapkan Harga Dasar Gantri Bagi Tanaman Tumbuh di Kabupaten Bengkulu Tahun 2013 sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran Keputusan ini.

KEDUA : Harga Dasar Ganti Rugi Tanam Tumbuh sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU, ditetapkan berdasarkan :

- ganti rugi tanam tumbuh yang terkena ledakan pembangunan yang dikelola oleh Pemerintah maupun swasta, didasarkan atas musyawarah untuk mufakat.
- ganti rugi tanam tumbuh milik pemegang hak atas tanah dapat dilakukan langsung oleh Pemerintah Daerah yang terlebih dahulu disepakati kedua belah pihak dengan memperhatikan kelangkaan dan kenyataan nilai harga ganti rugi.

KETIGA : Harga Dasar Tanam Tumbuh yang belum dimasukkan sebagaimana yang dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU, ditetapkan dengan mengacu pada harga dasar dari tanam tumbuh²¹ yang sejalan dengan mengacu sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KEDUA.

KEEMPAT : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala biaya sebagai akibat ditetapkan Keputusan ini di bebaskan pada APBD Kabupaten Bengkulu Tahun 2013.

Ditetapkan di
pada tanggal 28 Mei 2013

BUPATI BENGKAYANG

SURYADHAN GIDOT

TEMBLUSAN

1. Gubernur Kalimantan Barat di Pontianak;
2. Ketua DPRD Kabupaten Bengkayang di Bengkayang;
3. Inspektur Kabupaten Bengkayang;
4. Kepala Dinas Hutban Kabupaten Bengkayang;
5. Kepala Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Bengkayang;
6. Kepala Bagian Hukum Sekretaris Daerah Kabupaten Bengkayang;
7. Camat Se-Kab. Bengkayang;

LAMPIRAN KEPUTUSAN BUPATI BENGKAYANG

NOMOR : 286 / SETDA / TAHUN 2013

TANGGAL : 24 Mei 2013

PENETAPAN HARGA DASAR GANTI RUGI TANAM TUMBUH
DI KABUPATEN BENGKAYANG

NO	JENIS TANAMAN	KLASIFIKASI TANAMAN DAN SATUAN			SATUAN	Jumlah Tanaman/ Ha
		PRODUKTIF (Rp)	NON PRODUKTIF (Rp)			
A	TANAMAN PERKEBUNYAN		1 – 4 Th	25 – 30 Th		
1.	Kelapa Sawit	652.000	135.000	923.800	Per Pokok	128
2.	Kacati	527.000	105.000	342.550	Per Pokok	500
3.	Kopi	130.000	26.000	84.500	Per Pokok	1.500
4.	Kakao	202.000	40.000	131.300	Per Pokok	1.100
5.	Kelapa	667.000	130.000	433.550	Per Pokok	113
6.	Cengkeh	1.998.000	190.000	1.298.700	Per Pokok	200
7.	Lada / Bahang	401.000	75.000	260.650	Per Pokok	2.500
8.	Kayu / Randum	251.000	50.000	163.160	Per Pokok	150
9.	Kemiri	415.000	83.000	269.750	Per Pokok	123
10.	Pirang	75.000	25.000	48.750	Per Pokok	800
11.	Batu	385.000	37.000	185.250	Per Pokok	123
12.	Sagu	249.000	49.000	161.650	Per Pokok	123
13.	Jambu Mentis	331.000	65.000	215.150	Per Pokok	275
14.	Tebu	-	20.000	-	Per Rumpun	10.000
15.	Pala	775.000	155.000	563.750	Per Pokok	125
B.	TANAMAN KEHUTANAN	PRODUKTIF	NON PRODUKTIF			
1.	Biratan / Timberang	1.000.000	250.000		Per Pokok	
2.	Petai	1.000.000	250.000		Per Pokok	
3.	Lengkuh	1.000.000	250.000		Per Pokok	
4.	Kelamantan / Lembawang	1.000.000	250.000		Per Pokok	
5.	Asam / Empur	1.000.000	250.000		Per Pokok	
6.	Kerinci	1.000.000	250.000		Per Pokok	
7.	Terap	750.000	150.000		Per Pokok	
8.	Tampol / Kopol	1.000.000	250.000		Per Pokok	
9.	Kelampayan	2.000.000	250.000		Per Pokok	
10.	Kembayan	1.000.000	250.000		Per Pokok	
11.	Asam Pagar / Payak / Rebu	1.000.000	250.000		Per Pokok	
12.	Agatis Damar	2.000.000	250.000		Per Pokok	
13.	Tengkulawang Layar	1.500.000	250.000		Per Pokok	
14.	Rotan	10.000	5.000		Per Pokok	
15.	Tameng	500.000	150.000		Per Pokok	
16.	Sipon	300.000	150.000		Per Pokok	

21.	Sepang	750.000	250.000	Per Pohon	
22.	Langit	1.500.000	250.000	Per Pohon	
C.	TANAMAN PERTANIAN	PRODUKTIF	NON PRODUKTIF		
1.	Durian	550.000	125.000	Per Pohon	100
2.	Cempedak	250.000	75.000	Per Pohon	333
3.	Pekansi	275.000	75.000	Per Pohon	100
4.	Nangka	275.000	75.000	Per Pohon	100
5.	Rembutan	275.000	100.000	Per Pohon	166
6.	Sawa	275.000	100.000	Per Pohon	277
7.	Jerak	300.000	100.000	Per Pohon	625
8.	Langsat/Duku	375.000	750.000	Per Pohon	200
9.	Bukun/Keladi	275.000	750.000	Per Pohon	100
10.	Kedondong	275.000	750.000	Per Pohon	100
11.	Mangga	250.000	100.000	Per Pohon	100
12.	Rambai	250.000	750.000	Per Pohon	100
13.	Melaka	125.000	50.000	Per Pohon	200
14.	Jambu-jambuan	125.000	50.000	Per Pohon	250
15.	Belimbing	125.000	50.000	Per Pohon	200
16.	Mangga Unggul	275.000	100.000	Per Pohon	100
17.	Kuan/Mempalam	275.000	100.000	Per Pohon	100
18.	Pepaya	100.000	25.000	Per Pohon	633
19.	Pisang	75.000	25.000	Per Pohon	500
20.	Padi Lokal	3.000.000	2.500.000	Per Hektar	15.000
21.	Padi Unggul	4.500.000	3.000.000	Per Hektar	20.000
22.	Jagung	3.500.000	2.000.000	Per Hektar	32.000
23.	Nasong-karangan	3.600.000	2.500.000	Per Hektar	15.000
24.	Balek	350.000	100.000	Per Rumpun	1.600
25.	Nenas	25.000	20.000	Per Rumpun	10.000
26.	Ubi Kayu	3.500	1.500	Per Pohon	40.000
27.	Ubi Jalar	3.500.000	2.000.000	Per Hektar	40.000
28.	Jerak Biji	250.000	750.000	Per Pohon	150
29.	Bengkayang	12.000.000	4.500.000	Per Hektar	14.000
30.	Semangin	20.000.000	5.500.000	Per Hektar	4.000


 BUPATI BENGKAYANG

 SURYADMAN GIDOT

APPENDIX 5 LIST OF AHs and THEIR LOSSES per VILLAGE

Name of AHs	Age of the Head	Number of Member	Affected Land			Affected Trees		Affected Perennial Crops		
			Affected Land	Total Land	%	Name of Trees	Affected Area	Name of crops	Affected Area	Total Area
Village Demasedak										
Sawah	50	4	400	50.000	0,80	SAGO	20	0	0	0
						RUBBER	5			
						WANTON	7			
						URAH	7			
Tayan	50	5	200	20.000	1,12	RUBBER	1	0	0	0
						TEMBAU	5			
						URAH	6			
						KEMASAK	8			
						TEMBAU B.D	1			
Sulaman	55	4	512,9	18.000	0,28	RUBBER	25	0	0	0
						URAH	1			
						BAMBUN	1			
						URAH	20			
Ading /	50	4	512,9	20.000	0,16	BAMBUN	4	0	0	0
						KEMASAK	8			
						URAH	1			
Lahat	60	3	300	40.000	0,16	ASAM KANDIS	5	0	0	0
						URAH	31			
						JOYOGOL	1			
						KEMASAK	1			
Jahon	60	2	300	30.000	0,36	URAH	8	0	0	0
						JOYOGOL	5			
						KEMASAK	4			
						TEMBAU	1			
						URAH	1			
						RUBBER	1			
Ading / Vei	40	4	200	20.000	1,14	BAMBUN	5	0	0	0
						KEMASAK	20			
						URAH	5			
						JOYOGOL	1			
COKK	50	1	200	15.000	1,35	BAMBUN / TAN	1	0	0	0
						TEMBAU	1			
						URAH	4			
						RUBBER	5			
						RUBBER	22			
Cokk	60	3	300	15.000	1,25	BAMBUN	1	0	0	0
						URAH	1			
						URAH	20			
						URAH	1			
Ading /	50	0	200	15.000	0,75	URAH	5	0	0	0
Ading /	50	0	300	20.000	1,12	URAH	20	0	0	0
						URAH	1			
Buhar	55	2	300	10.000	0,25	KEMASAK	1	0	0	0
						URAH	7			
						RUBBER	10			
Demasedak	35	0	400	17.000	1,28	0	0	0	0	0
Berkas Suleman	60	2	300	15.000	1,20	KEMASAK	14	0	0	0
						URAH	7			
						KEMASAK	4			
						URAH	7			
						SAGO	6			
						JOYOGOL	1			
Sangli	64	7	300	40.000	0,16	URAH	20	0	0	0
						KEMASAK	5			
						JOYOGOL	5			
						JOYOGOL	2			
						JOYOGOL	40			
Lahat	60	6	300	20.000	0,80	RUBBER	4	0	0	0
						URAH	4			
						TEMBAU	5			
						BENTONGOL	4			

Name of AHO	Age of AHO Head	No of HH Member	Affected Land			Affected Trees		Affected Perennial Crops		
			Affected Land	Total Land	%	Name of Trees	Affected Area	Name of crops	Affected Area	Total Area
Village Tebang Benua										
S. Sangkat/Pocong	30	3	225	10 000	2.25	RUBBER	4	0	0	0
						LEAH	4			
						TERAMU	8			
						BENTANGOR	4			
Rambau	60	8	225	15 000	1.50	MELEMAN	1	0	0	0
						RUBBER	20			
Amang SH, BMA/Hidai	58	3	225	10 000	2.25	RUBBER	18	0	0	0
						TERAMU	1			
						KURASH	10			
						MILKYWOOD	5			
						TERAMU	1			
Daron	60	1	225	10 000	2.25	RUBBER	23	0	0	0
						BAMBU	8			
						PELAK	1			
						MILKYWOOD	8			
						MYRTU	2			
Epemur	28	3	225	10 000	2.25	RUBBER	80	0	0	0
						JONGOL	8			
Uda/Epahan	58	3	225	10 000	2.25	RUBBER	54	0	0	0
						LEAH	3			
						PELAK	3			
						TERAMU	3			
						JONGOL	3			
						LEMAN	1			
MILKYWOOD	12									
Valeria Mui	30	3	400	20 000	2.00	RUBBER	24	0	0	0
						MILKYWOOD	37			

Village Tebing Mui										
Shut Asem	25	4	400	20 000	2.00	BAMBU	15	0	0	0
						RUBBER	20			
						PELAK	4			
						COMPOKAR	1			
						KEMERAN	10			
Mongkari's Teran	58	6	225	10 000	2.25	RUBBER	20	0	0	0
						BAMBU	13			
						JONGOL	2			
						PELAK	1			
						KARAKA	1			
						MENTAWAK	3			
						DUPUN	2			
Muti's Pangi	60	8	225	20 000	1.13	BAMBU	32	0	0	0
						RUBBER	1			
						LANGKAPANG	1			
						MENTAWAK	1			
						KORAKA	1			
Runkil	40	6	225	10 000	2.25	DUPUN	1	0	0	0
						RUBBER	45			
						PELAK	1			
						RUBBER	12			
M. Juber	30	1	225	10 000	2.25	MENTAWAK	1	0	0	0
						DUPUN	1			
						LANGSAT	2			
						BAMBU	1			
						COFFEE	10			
Lusman Ali	50	4	225	10 000	2.25	RUBBER	18	0	0	0
						JONGOL	9			
Mongkari's Pongli	46	8	225	20 000	0.75	MENTAWAK	1	0	0	0
						RUBBER	2			
						BRAMBATAN	1			

RCCP SUTT 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau

Name of site	Age of the Head	No of HH Member	Affected Land			Affected Trees		Affected Perennial Crops		
			Affected Land	Total Land	%	Name of Trees	Affected Area	Name of crops	Affected Area	Total Area
Village Cempedak										
Tani Aoi Saputra	34	1	8141	30.000	4,38	RUBBER	21	0	0	0
						CAJAYA	40			
						TENGAWANG	2			
						BAMBANG	1			
Debi	50	1	335	10.000	2,35	0	0	0	0	0
Ari Saktianto	47	2	890	30.000	2,97	RUBBER	29	0	0	0
						SIKAP	1			
						SIKAP	1			
						CAJAYA	1			
						PAMULITAN	2			
						TAMARIND	2			
TENGAWANG	1									
Village Keadu										
Sutan/Widi Hamaayan	30	2	400	60.000	0,79	BAMBANG	8	0	0	0
						KEMERAN	1			
						MENYAWAK	1			
						RUBBER	4			
Makau/Tami	58	3	425	40.000	1,56	LOCAL WOOD	5	0	0	0
						RUBBER	13			
						LOCAL WOOD	3			
						LEBAH	1			
						CAMPEDAK	2			
TENGAWANG	1									
Agni/Leonardus	56	4	255	50.000	0,42		0	PADON	225	5.000
Aheng	38	3	205	12.000	2,88		0	PADON	225	12.000
Aoi/Saksono	43	3	205	50.000	0,38		0	0	0	0
Siang Mung	57	2	605	10.000	6,05	RUBBER	40	0	0	0
Gil Gung	70	2	225	10.000	2,25		0	0	0	0
Uti/Leonardus Andi	60	6	255	30.000	1,18	RUBBER	13	0	0	0
Amaris Aoi/Leonardus	54	3	225	40.000	0,56	0	0	0	0	0
Antonius Misa Sani	38	4	605	50.000	1,08	RUBBER	50	0	0	0
						LOCAL WOOD	5			
						CAMPEDAK	1			
Sobano B. Sani	51	3	400	20.000	2,00	CAMPEDAK	1	0	0	0
						LOCAL WOOD	1			
						RUBBER	9			
						PELAK	1			
						BAMBANG	4			
Ruphus Tuhul	38	4	225	20.000	1,13	TAMARIND	1	0	0	0
						KEMERAN	1			
						PELAK	1			
						CAMPEDAK	1			
						RUBBER	5			
						LOCAL WOOD	5			
						MANGROVE	1			
						MEDANG	1			
						TAMARIND	1			
						TAMARIND	1			
						BAMBANG	5			
Leonardus Agoi	51	5	605	40.000	1,06	RUBBER	10	PADON	1.000	5.000
						CAMPEDAK	2			
						BAMBANG	4			
						TENGAWANG	1			
Kusung	57	4	305	10.000	1,50	RUBBER	4	0	0	0
						BAMBANG	5			
						PELAK	1			
						PELAK	1			
Karin	70	3	255	30.000	1,13	RUBBER	5	0	0	0
						INYAU	8			
Saksono Kungang	30	4	255	50.000	0,46	RUBBER	8	0	0	0
						BAMBANG	2			
Pulus Aoi	42	9	225	40.000	0,56	LOCAL WOOD	10	0	0	0

Name of Ate	Age of Ate Head	No of HH Member	Affected Land			Affected Trees		Affected Personnel Crops		
			Affected Land	Total Land	%	Name of Trees	Affected Area	Name of crops	Affected Area	Total Area
Village Samrahang										
Manto	72	3	125	50,000	3.45		0	PADDER	125	10,000
Sinjar	46	3	125	50,000	1.13		0	PADDER	125	10,000
Amkor	60	2	825	40,000	1.58	RUBBER	12	0	0	0
Suma	56	3	825	10,000	6.35	RUBBER	24	0	0	0
						COMPEDAK	8			
						ORANAN	5			
						LENDOL	4			
Rupituk/Ranglong	58	3	125	30,000	1.45	RUBBER	11	0	0	0
						CHOPPAK	2			
Jahar	56	3	825	100,000	0.72	RUBBER	12	0	0	0
						BAMBUTAN	2			
Boelanua/Belan	46	4	125	10,000	1.58	0	0	PADDER	125	5,000
Bambang/Pahand	74	4	125	25,000	1.58	RUBBER	10	0	0	0
Sukman	43	7	400	15,000	2.67	0	0	PADDER	400	15,000
Aon	46	3	125	10,000	0.54	RUBBER	8	0	0	5,000
						BAMBOD	3			
P. Sangi/Pahand	64	5	125	100,000	0.28	CHOPPAK/PAK/PAK	4	0	0	0
Bakir/Lamang	60	3	125	15,000	1.58	0	0	0	0	0
Pomman/Surek	40	4	825	50,000	1.75	BAMBOD	5	0	0	0
						RUBBER	5			
						CHOPPAK/PAK/PAK	8			
						COMPEDAK	3			
Pomman/Acan	68	3	125	50,000	0.25	0	0	PADDER	125	10,000
Village Temiang Taba										
Sumi	50	3	825	20,000	1.85	MEDIAN	3	0	0	0
						RUBBER	14			
						CHAMPACK	8			
						PAK/PAK	5			
Hedon/Surek	40	4	825	55,000	1.70	RUBBER	14	0	0	0
						COMPEDAK	9			
						BAMBOD	7			
						ORANAN	4			
Puyat/Sakul	62	4	125	50,000	0.75	0	0	PADDER	125	5,000
Ngai	60	3	125	30,000	0.75	BAMBOD	5	0	0	0
						CHAMPACK	8			
						RUBBER	1			
						ORANAN	3			
Yulua/Mayan	13	7	125	15,000	1.58	0	0	0	0	0
Alenaua/Surek	43	4	800	50,000	1.00	RUBBER	57	0	0	0
Sukand H	47	9	125	50,000	0.25	0	0	PADDER	125	10,000
Dinlu	40	4	800	30,000	1.55	RUBBER	14	0	0	0
						LOCAL WOOD	4			

Village Mengabo										
Bacuri	45	4	825	50.000	1,25	CRUDE PALM OIL	26	0	0	0
Selang	45	5	95,75	50.000	0,25	CRUDE PALM OIL	3	0	0	0
Petrus Sukardi	52	3	129,75	40.000	0,32	CRUDE PALM OIL	2	0	0	0
Kalikus Andong	52	5	125	50.000	0,75	CERUOK	35	0	0	0
Sukadi Lita	55	1	150	20.000	4,25	CRUDE PALM OIL	23	PADIR	50	5.000
						RUBBER	11			
						CERUOK	25			
						SABU	5			
Mandotip	50	5	850	30.000	2,83	CRUDE PALM OIL	13	0	0	0
						CERUOK	7			
Lirang	50	1	325	50.000	0,45	CERUOK	10	0	0	0
Adin	15	2	225	20.000	1,13	RUBBER	6	0	0	0
						TAMU	1			
						CERUOK	2			
						SABU	2			
Mito Badi	54	3	825	50.000	0,95	RUBBER	12	0	0	0
						CERUOK	18			
						SABU	15			
						TAMU	1			
						TAMARIND	1			
						PUNYAN	1			
						CURAN	2			
						PAMBUTAN	1			
Ung Uman/Tiek	43	3	325	10.000	3,23	0	0	PADIR	225	10.000
Anas	50	3	450	20.000	2,25	RUBBER	3	0	0	0
						SABU	5			
						CERUOK	13			
						MEYAWAN	1			
Tami	34	4	325	40.000	0,58	CRUDE PALM OIL	5	0	0	0
Anas/Agriman	36	4	325	50.000	0,58	CERUOK	14	0	0	0
						RUBBER	3			
						RUBBER	26			
						MEDUNG	1			
Tono	42	4	225	20.000	1,13	CRUDE PALM OIL	4	0	0	0
Stefanus Apuk	52	3	125	50.000	0,75	RUBBER	13	0	0	0
Village Sesok										
Dedi Candra Alons	32	5	225	50.000	0,75	RUBBER	10	0	0	0
						BENTANGOR	5			
Lamotus Asong	46	4	225	40.000	0,58	RUBBER	10	0	0	0
						PETA	3			
Mikotomus Aun	45	5	225	50.000	0,45	0	0	PADIR	225	10.000
Dr. Lindung Panula	40	5	325	100.000	0,33	CRUDE PALM OIL	2	0	0	0
						JENGOL	1			
Kusni	54	5	325	30.000	0,68	CRUDE PALM OIL	5	0	0	0
						CURAN	2			
						TAMARIND	2			
						PUNYAN	2			
						PAMBUTAN	2			
Jay Jansen	49	2	225	40.000	0,75	RUBBER	3	0	0	0
						CRUDE PALM OIL	4			
Ya Sapin	52	3	350	20.000	4,00	RUBBER	12	0	0	0
						CERUOK	13			
Tomson/Sapin	73	2	225	50.000	0,45	RUBBER	15	0	0	0
						CERUOK	20			
Sandi	58	4	525	30.000	2,08	CRUDE PALM OIL	14	0	0	0
Henrynta	40	5	62,25	10.000	0,62	RUBBER	10	0	0	0
						PINOL	1			
Tangan/Waji tana	58	2	252,25	45.000	0,30	CRUDE PALM OIL	2	0	0	0
Jemini/Jaslied	30	5	112,5	10.000	1,13	RUBBER	20	0	0	0
						CURAN	1			
						PULAK	1			
Zubani/Yeti	40	5	112,5	20.000	0,58	RUBBER	8	0	0	0
						CURAN	1			

Name of the	Age of HH Head	No. of HH Member	Affected Land			Affected Trees		Affected Perennial Crops		
			Affected Land	Total Land	%	Name of Trees	Affected Area	Name of crops	Affected Area	Total Area
Village Biral										
Andhono/Polimen	44	3	225	20000	0,75	0	0	0	0	0
Andhono/Enggo	44	3	112,5	10000	1,41	0	0	0	0	0
M. B. Giring	27	2	112,5	20000	1,18	0	0	0	0	0
Strong	44	4	540	40000	1,54	RUBBER	29	0	0	0
Timoni	55	2	405	20000	0,50	RUBBER	29	0	0	0
						MIDRANG	1			
						DARA	5			
Suwah	51	4	225	20000	1,11	RUBBER	11	0	0	0
						MIDRANG	3			
						PELUNTAN	4			
						CERBUK	15			
Rupia/Tai	51	4	225	20000	0,50	RUBBER	4	0	0	0
						MIDRANG	5			
						PELUNTAN	7			
						CERBUK	9			
Sulawati	44	3	225	20000	0,48	LONGGOL	1	0	0	0
						PERMILUK	15			
						CRUDE PALM OIL	2			
Ahu	41	4	225	20000	0,75	PELUNTAN	1	0	0	0
						RUBBER	12			
Marna/Una/Asi	31	4	215	20000	1,11	RUBBER	9	0	0	0
						CERBUK	20			
Martina/Sindang	72	3	225	20000	0,21	RUBBER	4	0	0	0
						CERBUK	20			
Pulka/Sandang/Asi	32	5	625	20000	1,38	CRUDE PALM OIL	18	0	0	0
Gahay/Morangka N	78	3	112,5	10000	0,50	PELUNTAN	6	0	0	0
						RUBBER	10			
						CEMPEDUK	4			
						MYATI/IDARAS/SAHARAI	1			
Samudra	52	4	104,4	10000	0,76	0	0	RAJONG	104,4	10000
Andhono/Anon	52	5	250	20000	0,48	CERBUK	46	0	0	0
Andhono/Anon	54	5	225	20000	0,75	RUBBER	19	0	0	0
						CERBUK	22			
Village Suka Gerunt										
Samudra/Asi	55	7	225	20000	1,11	0	0	0	0	0
Tai	35	4	225	20000	0,75	CRUDE PALM OIL	4	0	0	0
Samudra/Asi	45	7	225	20000	0,40	0	0	0	0	0
Martina/Asi	52	5	625	20000	1,11	CRUDE PALM OIL	22	0	0	0
Pulka/Asi	25	3	225	20000	1,25	0	0	0	0	0
Braco	48	4	480	20000	0,40	CRUDE PALM OIL	3	0	0	0
						LONGGOL	1			
Victoria/Asi	55	3	225	20000	1,11	CRUDE PALM OIL	4	0	0	0
Pulka/Sandang/Asi	48	4	625	20000	0,75	RUBBER	20	0	0	0
						0	0			
Martina/Idarasa/Asi	63	3	480	20000	1,25	CERBUK	11	0	0	0
						PELUNTAN	1			
Dinasari/Asi	55	4	225	20000	1,11	SAKDO	1	0	0	0
Asi	45	4	225	20000	1,11	0	0	RAJONG	225	20000
Idarasa	55	2	225	20000	1,11	CRUDE PALM OIL	5	0	0	0

Nama RT/RW	Agenda/No. Urut	No. RT/No. Member	Affected Load			Affected Feeder		Affected Distribution Grids		
			Affected Load	Load Level	%	Name of Feeder	Affected Area	Name of Grids	Affected Area	Total Area
Village Pukem Jaya										
Dung Kul	35	5	825	50.00%	1.25	PELUNTAN	6	9	0	0
						BANBOD	2			
						BURBOD	20			
Pilih Apat	36	5	275	10.00%	3.25	BURBOD	15	9	0	0
						PELUNTAN	2			
Herkulanus Mera	39	4	275	20.00%	1.13	MTDANU	2	9	10	0
Pepus Pukem	82	4	275	20.00%	1.13	CRUDEPAM OIL	4	9	0	0
Kernan Dugang	70	3	310	20.00%	4.25	BANBOD	5	9	0	0
						CRUDEPAM OIL	2			
						CAMBAK	2			
						BURBOD	25			
Dit/Manan Dase	52	4	235	25.00%	0.90	TKANU	2	9	0	0
						MTDANU	2			
						BURBOD	6			
						MTDANU	2			
Jaya/Dira Pukem	34	5	225	10.00%	0.25	CRUTUNG	2	9	0	0
						SAGU	2			
Adhyana Sudi	42	3	225	20.00%	1.13	0	0	0	0	0
Simpalanus	70	8	300	25.00%	1.80	0	5	0	0	0
						CRUDEPAM OIL				
Gelu/Manan Dug	35	5	225	10.00%	1.25	KATIT	5	9	0	0
Berani Pukem	39	4	275	20.00%	0.75	0	0	0	0	0
						0	0	0	0	0
Agustinus Agau/70	85	3	225	20.00%	0.25	0	0	0	0	0
						0				
Village Pusan Darul										
Rosfina Ul	22	1	225	5.00%	1.50	TEKORAWANG	1	0	0	0
Antonia Nilo	65	7	625	20.00%	4.80	CRUDEPAM OIL	15	0	0	0
Kasabik Sumba	30	4	325	20.00%	1.20	CRUDEPAM OIL	6	0	0	0
Agayana Yal Bua	30	7	625	15.00%	4.17	CRUDEPAM OIL	22	0	0	0
Julian (Badi Mulya)	42	4	225	20.00%	0.40	CRUDEPAM OIL	5	0	0	0
Village Sebbara										
Antonia	48	5	525	100.00%	0.24	CRUDEPAM OIL	24	0	0	0
Kuburan	42	5	275	10.00%	1.75	BANBOD	4	9	0	0
Dani Sawa Nio	20	8	225	30.00%	2.81	BURBOD	10	0	0	0
Pepus Sutar	48	4	225	10.00%	1.50	BURBOD	10	0	0	0
Abur K/Dannan	52	5	275	20.00%	0.75	BURBOD	10	0	0	0
Seperua Arang	60	3	275	10.00%	0.64	0	0	0	0	0
Sabina Bung	34	3	525	90.00%	4.80	CRUDEPAM OIL	20	0	0	0
Kondang	66	7	275	10.00%	1.75	CRUDEPAM OIL	5	0	0	0
Quin (Badi Mulya)	42	8	275	50.00%	0.40	CRUDEPAM OIL	4	0	0	0
Yulianus Arana	67	8	225	100.00%	0.40	TEKORAWANG	4	0	0	0

Name of A/B	Age of A/B Head	No. of HH Member	Affected Land			Affected Trees		Affected Perennial Crops		
			Affected Land	Total Land	%	Name of Trees	Affected Area	Name of Crops	Affected Area	Total Area
Village Laya										
Polanes Yan	44	4	2.25	140000	0.16	0	0	0	0	0
Polanes Suhandi Gunantoro Sug	28	5	0.25	200000	1.25	RUBBER	25	0	0	0
Polanes Limi Del	68	17	2.25	100000	0.23	RUBBER	25	0	0	0
Paula Doton	54	8	2.25	100000	0.23	RUBBER	25	0	0	0
						CAPARANG	1			
						ASAM GANDURAS	1			
						GERANI	1			
						PLUNTAN	1			
Gladys Carlos	56	8	2.25	126000	0.18	KATTAN	1	0	0	0
						BAMBOD	3			
						PEKAWAI	3			
						RUBBER	32			
						URAH	3			
						DURIAN	1			
Christian Antonius	61	6	2.25	100000	0.23	0	0	0	0	0
Sekai, DE	51	5	2.25	100000	0.23	RUBBER	24	0	0	0
Sebradus Muz	40	4	2.25	200000	1.13	BAYOD	2	0	0	0
						RUBBER	2			
						DURIAN	2			
						URAH	25			
						ULAYAN	1			
Markus	56	3	2.25	200000	1.13	PEKAWAI	2	0	0	0
						BAYOD	3			
						PLUNTAN	3			
						RUBBER	3			
Hermanus Neri	38	3	2.25	70000	0.32	BAYOD	25	0	0	0
						RUBBER	18			
Susana Neri	40	3	2.25	100000	0.23	BAYOD	12	0	0	0
						RUBBER	18			
Village Sungai Mawang										
Edin Achmad	63	7	2.25	50000	0.45	CRUDE PALM OIL	5	0	0	0
Ali	78	2	400	25000	1.61	TERAKUYUNG	1	0	0	0
						CEMPEDAK	3			
						SAMUTAN	2			
						LEBAN	1			
						BAYOD	1			
						RUBBER	18			
						CRUKUS	25			
Ulin Harmony/S. Sira	51	4	15000	15000	100.00	0	0	PADI 1001	125- 200	10000
Elana Maria	48	3	2.25	7000	0.30	RUBBER	12	0	0	0
						PLUNTAN	1			
						CRUDE PALM OIL	4			
						DURIAN	3			
Petrus Deseu	64	2	2.25	60000	0.38	URAH	1	0	0	0
						KORAN	1			
						7				
						SEKON NYANTUS				
						PINDAN	1			
Anton S	75	3	2.25	26000	0.87	CRUKUS	13	0	0	0
						LARGONERSE	5			
						MONTAWAK	1			
						RUBBER	4			
						TAMPUS	1			
						CRUKUS	18			
Nazario	55	7	5.25	25000	2.17	CRUDE PALM OIL	24	0	0	0
Paklong Tafaiga/Yosaf	75	5	2.25	80000	0.28	0	0	0	0	0
Amil	62	5	5.25	10000	0.25	RUBBER	12	0	0	0

Name of AUs	Age of Affected	No of HH Member	Affected Land			Affected Trees		Affected Annual Crop		
			Affected Land	Total Land	%	Name of Trees	Affected Area	Name of crops	Affected Area	Total Area
Village Babel										
Kelujan	45	5	625	100.000	0,62	SAMUT	21	0	0	0
Tandilayan	35	4	225	50.000	0,75	0	0	0	0	0
Mahel Marison	48	5	225	1.200	18,75	ACACIA	5	0	0	0
Pudina, B&S Stefan	58	2	225	60.000	0,38	RUBBER	87	0	0	0
						TENGKAWANG	2			
						EMPIANG	2			
						KAYU KESAN	1			
						KAYU REMBUHAN	1			
Rusandi Jang	35	5	225	40.000	0,58	RUBBER	22	0	0	0
						KAMUTAN	1			
Ugoh	40	5	225	10.000	0,25	RUBBER	3	0	0	0
A. Sukarno	35	8	225	10.000	0,23	0	0	0	0	0
Rarano	41	2	625	20.000	0,12	RUBBER	25	0	0	0
Antiman Nani	22	4	225	70.000	0,32	0	0	0	0	0
Suryandori	32	8	225	15.000	0,50	0	0	0	0	0
Su Lanta	37	7	112,5	70.000	0,16	0	0	0	0	0
Samuel Marwan	32	5	112,5	5.000	0,23	0	0	0	0	0
Suharnu/Sumbur	59	5	225	20.000	0,75	RUBBER	7	0	0	0
						PECAH	1			
						UMKHO	3			
						KOMITI	1			
Edi Purnawan	46	5	225	1.800	0,46	RUBBER	5	0	0	0
Village Berangin										
Ickes Daryanto	58	8	225	210.000	0,11	RUBBER	15	0	0	0
						POHON UBAH	1			
						JENGKOL	1			
Wahid Subhan	42	8	225	30.000	0,13	CEMPEDAK	1	0	0	0
						KAMUTAN	3			
						UBAH	1			
						LOCAL WOOD	2			
						PINGAN	1			
M. Iwan	31	8	225	1.800	0,09	RUBBER	42	0	0	0
						UBAH	1			
Udayyadi	25	8	225	10.000	0,25	RUBBER	25	0	0	0
Song Sung Yong	51	2	425	27.000	0,16	LOCAL WOOD	5	0	0	0
						POHON KAYU	11			
						COROUK	10			
Edeh	40	5	225	40.000	0,34	RUBBER	15	0	0	0
						GAHARU	3			
						PECAH	3			
Sucadik	32	8	225	12.000	0,50	RUBBER	1	0	0	0
Narwan	30	8	222,5	10.000	0,14	RUBBER	5	0	0	0
						POHON PAUW OIL	1			
						COROUK	1			
Phaedo David	46	8	222,5	60.000	0,13	RUBBER	7	0	0	0
Budi	30	8	200	40.000	0,20	LOCAL WOOD	10	0	0	0
						RUBBER	10			
						COROUK	1			
						UBAH	11			
Adhyo	35	8	625	40.000	0,49	RUBBER	42	0	0	0

Name of HHs	Age of HHs Head	No. of HH Member	Affected Land			Affected Trees		Affected Perennial Crops		
			Affected Land	Total Land	%	Name of Trees	Affected Area	Name of Crops	Affected Area	Total Area
Village Tanjung Kapuas										
Lukas Gumawan	33	3	1300	210.000	0,62	CRUDE PALM OIL	25	0	0	0
Village Penyaladi										
Fauzan	40	4	625	20.000	3,13	CRUDE PALM OIL	35	0	0	0
Amang/Sahdan	53	3	625	25.000	2,50	CRUDE PALM OIL	40	0	0	0
Allyas	60	3	625	20.000	3,13	CRUDE PALM OIL	25	0	0	0
Rubi	35	3	725	15.000	1,35	CRUDE PALM OIL	1	0	0	0
Rocana/Abdul Kaji	31	4	225	4.700	4,75	CRUDE PALM OIL	0	0	0	0
						JENGGOL	1			
Samah	44	4	112,5	20.000	0,56	RUBBER	34	0	0	0
						CAMPDAR	1			
Asbar	40	3	112,5	20.500	0,40	CRUDE PALM OIL	2	0	0	0
Baidi Far	37	4	725	53.350	0,71	IRAH	2	0	0	0
						NYATOK	0			
						RUBBER	7			
						TENGKAWANG	1			
Zahredih	36	4	225	20.000	1,13	CRUDE PALM OIL	4	0	0	0
Orta/Orina	35	4	225	20.000	1,13	CRUDE PALM OIL	2	0	0	0
Asang Tiya	47	5	225	20.000	1,13	CRUDE PALM OIL	4	0	0	0
Muhammad/Um. Nuzul	61	2	225	40.000	0,56	CRUDE PALM OIL	4	0	0	-
Zulkamali	45	3	225	42.000	0,54	RUBBER	28	0	0	0
Amirahy/Sahari	36	3	225	15.000	1,50	KAYU IRAN	2	0	0	0
						RUBBER	5			
Rajali	47	4	225	40.000	0,56	RUMBAI	2	0	0	0
						RUBBER	22			
						KAYU IRAN	0			
Zahredih	45	3	225	50.000	0,45	RUBBER	2	0	0	0
Oktaviana Sultina	38	3	225	12.000	1,75	RUBBER	7	0	0	0
SuciRita	38	2	225	100.000	0,23	SANAMA	25	0	0	0
						CHOCOLATE	1			
Dalana Priyandita	32	3	225	15.000	1,38	0	0	0	0	0
Maulana S.Pd	51	2	625	125.000	0,50	CRUDE PALM OIL	25	0	0	0
Village Semuntal										
Jani	25	3	625	25.000	2,30	RUBBER	25	0	0	0
Suahadi (Dyah)	40	4	625	10.000	0,25	TAMBAK	5	0	0	0
						GERDOK	5			
						KIANG	2			
						KULIRIDAN	2			
						RUBBER	37			
Umarinda (Agia Yoni)	30	3	625	25.000	4,17	PLATE	6	0	0	0
						RUBBER	62			
						GERDOK	0			
						CAMPDAR	7			
						DURIAN	2			
Anang	35	3	225	5.000	4,50	NYATOK	6	0	0	0
						MERANTI	0			
						RUBBER	20			
						IRAH	9			
						LOKASAN	1			
						CHOCOLATE	0			
						MANCOSTERN	1			
CRUDE PALM OIL	1									
Ajub	40	3	425	10.000	4,50	RUBBER	22			
						RUMBAI	2			
Rita	40	4	625	25.000	4,81	RUBBER	20	0	0	0
						INDOSING	2			
Uti/Sanyoni	41	3	625	10.000	6,25	RUBBER	22	0	0	0
						MENTAN	2			
						IRAH	4			
						INDOSING	2			
						KEKINTAN	2			
Asang Samana	40	3	625	20.000	2,00	CRUDE PALM OIL	24	0	0	0
Harmono	41	3	225	20.000	1,13	CRUDE PALM OIL	3	0	0	0
Iqbal	30	4	625	5.000	12,50	RUBBER	60	0	0	0

Name of HH	Age of HH Head	No of HH Member	Affected Land			Affected Trees		Affected Perennial Crops		
			Affected Land	Total Land	%	Name of trees	Affected Area	Name of crops	Affected Area	Total Area
Village Muntal Kanyit										
Rapina	58	5	800	50,000	1.6%	0	0	PADIY CORN	200 100	10,800
Karapan/Amey	91	2	300	80,000	0.3%	RUBBER LEBAN PELAK	44 2 2	0	0	0
Mato Lakat Semp	46	6	300	20,000	1.5%	CRUDE PALM OIL	5	0	0	0
Pakada Sanyan	68	5	225	25,000	0.9%	RUBBER NEOJANG GERJOLAK BRONH	3 1 1 1	0	0	0
Mikad Nyan	58	9	300	50,000	0.6%	CRUDE PALM OIL	1	0	0	0
Apay/Dronaya	60	5	225	30,000	0.7%	URAH RUBBER	1 1	0	0	0
Abauku Ayo/Gregorio	48	8	225	45,000	0.5%	RUBBER	5	0	0	0
Village Periti										
Abang Jafar	64	7	225	10,000	2.2%	0	0	PADIY	225	10,800
Rafai	54	1	125	10,000	1.2%	RUBBER	50	0	0	0
Isni	58	4	625	10,000	6.2%	RUBBER MEDONG	10 1	0	0	0
Wijang Sanyan/Orino	57	4	125	5,000	4.5%	RUBBER	12	0	0	0
Wayan	52	5	300	15,000	2.0%	PELAK RUBBER	1 1	0	0	0
Ad Sanyan	50	6	300	10,000	3.0%	0	0	PADIY	225	10,800
Abang Alimud	38	3	125	18,000	0.7%	RUBBER	10	0	0	0
Ad Sanyan/Orino	55	5	225	10,000	6.7%	RUBBER PELAK	1 4	0	0	0
Ramon Sanyan	40	9	800	10,000	4.5%	RUBBER KAMBUTAN DURIAN LEBAN	5 3 4 3	0	0	0
Abang Ayenah	46	6	300	10,000	3.0%	RUBBER	20	0	0	0
Ada	60	4	300	200,000	0.2%	RUBBER CRUDE PALM OIL SARA	43 5 3	0	0	0
Haris Perinigamon	50	1	400	150,000	0.2%	CRUDE PALM OIL	10	0	0	0
Mak	38	7	300	10,000	3.0%	RUBBER	12	0	0	0
Dadi	55	4	225	20,000	1.0%	CRUDE PALM OIL DURIAN	8 1	0	0	0
Aru	50	2	225	10,000	2.2%	RUBBER	20	0	0	0
Mato Lakat Sanyan	68	7	300	18,000	1.7%	0	0	PADIY	225	1,000
Abang Rami	58	5	800	400,000	0.2%	RUBBER CRUDE PALM OIL	5 18	PADIY CORN	125 100	200,000

Name of SHs	Age (M/A/H)	Position / Member	Affected Land			Affected Trees		Affected Potential Crops		
			Affected Land	Total Land	%	Name of Trees	Affected Area	Name of crops	Affected Area	Total Area
Village Ensalang										
Agustinus Akah	25	4	225	20.000	1,13	0	0	8400	225	20.000
Elisapetrus (Endi) Sedawan	33	5	675	40.000	1,68	0	0	0	0	0
Elisapetrus	35	5	225	40.000	0,56	0	0	0	0	0
Iskandani	35	4	225	10.000	2,25	CRUDE PALM OIL	0	0	0	0
Nona M. M. Yanto	45	5	675	1.200.000	0,06	CRUDE PALM OIL	28	0	0	0
						0	0			
						0	0			
Yusuf M. Ulat	50	5	675	50.000	1,35	0	0	0	0	0
						0	0			
Wenemius (Soyand)	59	5	225	10.000	0,75	0	0	0	0	0
						0	0			
						0	0			
Yusuf Akah	30	4	225	10.000	2,25	CRUDE PALM OIL	0	0	0	0
Agustinus Akah	44	5	225	10.000	1,13	CRUDE PALM OIL	0	0	0	0
Village Sangau Katingin										
Abang Bahdar	55	4	675	40.000	1,70	0	0	0	0	0
						0	0			
Elisapetrus	62	4	225	35.000	0,64	CRUDE PALM OIL	0	0	0	0
Yusuf (Sike) Maim Sedani	39	4	675	10.000	0,75	0	0	0	0	0
Sonosa M. T. / Maim (Soyand)	40	5	675	200.000	0,45	CRUDE PALM OIL	0	0	0	0
Abang Maim (Soyand)	69	3	10.700	11.700	105,90	0	0	0	0	0

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No	Name of All	STATUS of Debtors (ID)	Age	Sex	Occupation	Number of HH	Income per Month	Vulnerability			
								Age	Minor Gender	Chronic Disease	Disorder Mental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JAWA KALI - SEKADAU											
Kecamatan Pongkor											
Desa Sungai Alwang											
181	Platusmaria	188	56	F	RTT	5	1.700.000	0	0	0	0
182	Siak	188	67	M	Farmer	5	200.000	1	0	0	0
								2	2	0	0
Desa Barak											
184	A. Alina, R. S. Hartono, S.	188	72	F	Farmer	5	1.000.000	1	1	1	0
185	Geran	188	41	M	Farmer	5	400.000	1	0	0	0
186	Setiawan, Muli	188	71	M	Farmer	4	1.000.000	1	0	1	0
187	Sugengiyah	188	51	M	Farmer	3	400.000	1	0	0	0
								0	1	1	0
Desa Betingin											
188	Indahwati	188	55	F	RTT	2	1.000.000	0	0	0	0
								0	1	0	0
Desa Periyakul											
189	Tejoan	188	40	M	Farmer	5	200.000	1	0	0	0
190	Allyan	188	30	M	Farmer	5	1.000.000	1	0	0	0
191	Rudi	188	70	M	Farmer	5	1.000.000	1	0	0	0
192	Setiawan, R. Al. Mulya	188	74	F	RTT	5	1.000.000	1	1	0	0
193	Samsah	188	34	F	RTT	4	1.000.000	0	1	0	0
194	Rahayu	188	57	M	Farmer	4	1.000.000	1	0	0	0
195	Yusuf, Sidi	188	70	M	Farmer	4	200.000	1	0	0	0
196	Chusli, Riniwa	188	74	F	Farmer	4	1.700.000	0	0	0	0
197	Muhammad, R. Al. Mulya	188	61	M	Farmer	5	1.000.000	1	0	0	0
198	Setiawan, R. Al. Mulya	188	54	F	RTT	1	200.000	1	1	1	0
199	Rizki	188	37	M	Farmer	4	1.000.000	1	0	0	0
200	Chusli, Sidi	188	37	M	Farmer	5	1.000.000	1	0	0	0
								11	4	1	0
Kecamatan Paksi											
Desa Nongmal											
221	Sugengiyah (Chusli)	188	56	M	Worker	5	1.000.000	1	0	0	0
222	Setiawan, R. Al. Mulya	188	80	M	Worker	5	1.000.000	0	0	0	0
223	Chusli	188	58	M	Farmer	1	500.000	1	0	1	0
224	Chusli, Sugengiyah	188	41	F	Farmer	5	200.000	1	1	0	0
225	Siak	188	50	M	Farmer	4	1.000.000	1	0	1	0
								4	1	1	0
Kecamatan Sekadau Hilir, Kabupaten Sekadau											
Desa Sungai Alwang											
226	Rahayu	188	29	F	Farmer	5	20.000.000	0	0	0	0
227	Rahayu, Rahayu	188	31	M	Banker	2	1.500.000	0	0	0	0
228	Mono, L. Sidi, Sidi	188	46	M	Farmer	4	200.000	1	0	0	0
229	Rahayu, Rahayu	188	32	F	Farmer	5	1.500.000	0	1	0	0
								1	1	0	0
Desa Perak											
230	Rahayu	188	54	F	Farmer	2	1.500.000	0	1	0	0
231	Rahayu, Rahayu, Rahayu	188	27	M	Farmer	4	1.500.000	1	0	0	0
								1	1	0	0
Desa Betingin											
232	Rahayu	188	55	F	Farmer	4	1.000.000	0	0	0	0
								0	1	0	0
Grand Total								21	12	4	0

MINUTE OF MEETING PUBLIC CONSULTATION in SEVEN SUB DISTRICTS

BERITA ACARA
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU KUMAJENASI PERHANGINAN
SUTT 150 KV TAYAN – SANGGAU
KECAMATAN TAYAN HILIR KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Pada hari ini Senin tanggal Dua Belas bulan Desember tahun Dua Ribu Lima Belas (12 – 12 – 2015)
 telah diadakan – diadakan secara berturut-turut di bawah ini:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Tony Kulang Sison | : Camat Tayan Hilir |
| 2. Th. Agus Supriyanto | : Sekretaris Tayan Hilir |
| 3. Jalis | : Sekertaris DSD Tayan Hilir |
| 4. Seto Rendi | : Kasiro |
| 5. Bambang Djojeng | : Kasidat Cempayan |
| 6. Ekiatus | : Sekdus Dandang Bontar |
| 7. Dedy Haryo Satrio | : Perwakilan Masyarakat |
| 8. Sutarnoto | : Perwakilan Masyarakat |
| 9. Eko Purwanto, ST. | : Repond PT PLN (Persero) UPE RINGKAL I |
| 10. Wawan Gunawan | : Anggota PT PLN (Persero) UPE RINGKAL I |
| 11. Iyck Harman | : Anggota PT PLN (Persero) UPE RINGKAL I |
| 12. Mardiana Hidayat | : Anggota PT PLN (Persero) UPE RINGKAL I |

Perkara – perkara telah diadakan Konsultasi Publik atau kumajenasi perhangan tepat tahun 2015
 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau di Kecamatan Tayan Hilir.

1. Sehubungan dilakukan dengan berpedoman kepada:

1. UU No.2 tahun 2002 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum.
2. Peraturan No. 40 tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Presiden No. 71 tahun 2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum.
3. Peraturan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 10 tahun 2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum.
4. Keputusan Direksi PT PLN (Persero) No. 5784/DIR.2013 tentang Pengadaan Tanah untuk Kepentingan Pembangunan Tenaga Listrik, Biaya Operasional, Pemeliharaan, dan Biaya Operasional Komersial di Wilayah PT PLN (Persero).
5. Rekomendasi Gubernur Kepala Daerah Tingkat II Kalimantan Barat No. 671.1 / 107 / DPE-CH tanggal 29 April 2013 tentang Pembangunan Saluran Transmisi 150 kV di Wilayah DWS.
6. Keputusan Bupati Sanggau No. 290 Tahun 2014 tanggal 28 April 2014 tentang Pengadaan Tanah untuk Saluran Transmisi Tegangan Tinggi 150 kV di Wilayah Tayan Hilir, Tayan Hulu, Sekadau, Kapuas dan Melut.

7. Di awal konstruksi lokasi Pembangunan tanah berupa tower sesuai hasil pendirian inventarisasi di lapangan.
8. Simulasi dibuat oleh Center Tayan Hilir, Mopka Tayan Hilir, Kades Compalak, Kades Tebang Beraih, Tokoh Masyarakat, Perliki Pengkolan Tanah dan ROW PT PLN (Persero) UPK Wilayah Kalimantan I dan Perliki Tanah (daftar hadir terlampir).
9. Perhitungan SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau mencakup :
 - Panjang jalur ± 87 km
 - Jumlah tiak tower ± 230 tower
10. Daerah yang dilalui jalur SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau di Kecamatan Tayan Hilir adalah :
 - Desa Compalak
 - Desa Tebang Beraih
11. Ruang Suhu :
adalah ruang yang dibatasi oleh bidang vertikal dan horizontal di samping dan di sepanjang saluran udara dimana tidak boleh ada benda di dalamnya dari ketebalan material, melalui lintasan benda lainnya serta keamanan operasi.
12. Pengisian lahan :
 - a. Tanah berupa tower dibersihkan dengan ganti rugi
 - b. Lahan tanah untuk tower tower :
 - 15 x 15 m² untuk tower lurus
 - 20 x 20 m² untuk tower sudut
 - c. Penetapan nilai ganti rugi berdasarkan musyawarah antara PLN dengan pemilik
13. Penanaman lahan hutan :
 - a. Tanaman tumbuh yang ditanamkan adalah tanaman/hutan lahan baru dan ditanamkan yang tingginya mencapai 4 meter, misalnya durian, jeruk, kelapa, sawit, cempedak, jati, dll.
 - b. Nilai ganti rugi berdasarkan ketentuan tarif yang berlaku di daerah setempat.
14. Indeks Medan Magnet & Medan Listrik berdasarkan Standar WHO, SIN dan Depkes tahun SUTET adalah :
 - a. Medan magnet = 0,1 mT
 - b. Medan Listrik = 5 kV/m
15. Hasil pengukuran medan magnet & medan listrik pada SUTT dan SUTET :
 - a. Medan magnet = 0,001 – 0,0112 mT
 - b. Medan Listrik = 1,32 – 2,4 kV/m

Sedangkan hasil pengukuran medan magnet pada handphone adalah 0,6 – 1,3 mT. Lebih besar bila dibandingkan dengan medan magnet pada SUTT dan SUTET.
16. Soal Tanya Jawab :

No.	Nama	Saluran Transmisi	Penggunaan
1	Perintis Sajang (Kades Compalak)	• Warga / Uluu dari Komarak Tayan dan Kades. • Agor Kepala Dusun Sulu II	• Untuk pengisian di sekitar 20 – 25 km. • Akan ada Masalah Lahan dari PLN yang akan terakumulasi

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letakkan dalam Pemas Pemasangan (tidak boleh terganggu). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kondisi jaringan tower. • Jika terjadi tower terganggu maka PLN akan bertanggungjawab sepenuhnya.
2	Epitima (Sekolah Menengah)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pihak yang mengkoordinasi pekerjaan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLN Wilayah setempat yang mengkoordinasi.
3	Jalan (Sekolah DAK Tayan HDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status Jalan : Jalan yang telah di bebaskan untuk PLN setelah tidak terganggu lagi. • Cara Jalan agar bisa di bebaskan dengan baik dan aman. • Agar selalu berkoordinasi dengan pihak yang berwenang agar pembangunan tidak terganggu dengan baik. • Agar Warga dilibatkan dalam proses pembangunan jalan tower. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statusnya akan menjadi jalan untuk akses jalan dengan pembangunan. • Status Jalan akan tetap tower dapat bergerak kecil dengan koordinasi teknik dan pemerintah. • Manajemen akan dibebaskan dalam pembangunan akses dengan koordinasi dalam koordinasi UPL / UPL dan koordinasi lainnya.
4	Dusun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ketersediaan daya yang di butuhkan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yang bertanggung jawab dalam akses tower akan dengan akses dan koordinasi lainnya.
5	Simulasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agar tenaga masyarakat lokal / setempat dapat di berikan dalam proses pembangunan jalan tower. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masyarakat akan dilatih dalam pembangunan akses dengan koordinasi dalam koordinasi UPL / UPL dan koordinasi lainnya.
6	Akses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luas tanah akses akan yang di berikan untuk akses tower. • Biaya yang akan diberikan. • Kondisi tanah akses tower. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luas tanah yang diberikan 10 x 10 = 100 m² dan 20 x 20 = 400 m².

Dokumen Berka Awaro Soekilmas ini ditandatangani dengan keabsahan yang sebenarnya.

1. Jony Kusuma S. Seg
Ketua Tayan Hill

2. Ota Agus Soekilmas
Sekretaris Tayan Hill

3. Jihan
Sek. DAI Tayan Hill

4. Seta Benda
Kontrol

5. Dendang Dandeng
Kantor Gengsi

6. Dendang
Sekretaris Tayan Hill

7. Harnanto Nanti
Perwakilan Masyarakat

8. Simono
Perwakilan Masyarakat

9. Eka Purwanto, ST
Koordinator F2T PT PLN (Persero) UPK BINA KAT. I

10. Wahyu Gunawan
Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UTS RING KAL I
11. Yoni Manunggal
Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UTS RING KAL IV
12. Muhammad Hidayat
Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UTS RING KAL IV

DAFTAR HADIR

Daftar Hadir : SOSIALISASI PEMBANGUNAN SUTT 150 KV TAYAN - SANGGAU

Tempat : Aula Kantor Camat Tayan H&B

Hari/Tanggal : Senin, 12 Desember 2015

NO	NAMA	ALAMAT	JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN
1	Tony Jangkasas	Tayan	Camat	
2	Kary. Karyanti	Tayan	Stasiun	
3	Ade Mahani Dewi	Tayan	Kari Pan	
4	Yuliana	Tayan	EK DAD	
5	Alimin	Tanggayung	Suasta-	
6	Lolo	ganten	Tani	
7	Sukman	ganten	Tani	
8	Sorahm	Ganten	Tani	
9	Megam	Ganten	Tani	
10	Ibdrati M	Compelek	Tani	
11	Arifang	tanggayung	tani	
12	Asmadi	Compelek	-	
13	Kari-o	Compelek	-	
14	Heranah	Compelek	-	
15	Musi	-anggayung	-	
16	Valeria Dewi	MS. Buryang	Tani	
17	dearon	Telang-B	Tani	
18	Wica	TEBO'NS	TANI	
19	NAPESUN	TEBO'NS	TANI	
20	Geor	Tanggayung	Tani	
21	Jhon	Tanggayung	Tani	
22	Thereng	Tanggayung	Padua	
23	JEMINGIR	COMPEK	KADUS	
24	DANIGUSAN	DN TAYAN	KADUS	
25	RAJAB R	TANGGAYUNG	KADUS	
26	Adnan	TA. BAW	Sekda	
27	Arus	Tayan	KADUS	

DAFTAR HADIR

Dalam Rangka : SOSIALISASI PEMITANGUNAN SUTT 150 kV TAYAN - SANGGAU

Tempat : Aula Kantor Camat Tayan Hilir

Hari/Tanggal : Senin, 12 Oktober 2015

NO	NAMA	ALAMAT	JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN
1	TOBY MARY DAS	Tayan	Camat	
2	ANG. Rafrianty	Tayan	Gubernur	
3	Ado Manton Dewi	Tayan	Kor. Pem	
4	Yuliana	Tayan	Stk. JAD	
5	Alvinia	Tanggulang	Siswa	
6	Lolo	Gertan	Tani	
7	Sutirpan	Sanggau	Tani	
8	Sakura	Gertan	Tani	
9	Weyan	Gertan	Tani	
10	IBRAHIM	Compedak	Tani	
11	AKIYANG	tanggulang	TANI	
12	Agam	Compedak	-/-	
13	AWI-O	Compedak	-/-	
14	Helman	Compedak	-/-	
15	MUSI	tanggulang	-/-	
16	Valeria Mei	Ng. Sanggung	Tani	
17	dearon	Telaga-B	Tani	
18	Wica	TEBANG	TANI	
19	NAMSON	TEBANG	TANI	
20	Feo	Tanggulang	Tani	
21	Jhon	Jenggagang	Tani	
22	TUPUNG	Tanggulang	FRDCA	
23	JEMINSUR	Compedak	KADUS	
24	BANJAWATI	BN Tobek	KADUS	
25	BANJAWATI B	Tanggulang	KADUS	
26	Adams	Ma. Sam	Seh. des	
27	Amir	P. Sam	Kor. Pem	

DAFTAR HADIR

Dalam Rangka : SOSIALISASI PEMBANGUNAN SUTT 150 KV TAYAN - SANGGAU
 Tempat : Aula Kantor Camat Tayan Hilir
 Hari/Tanggal : Senin, 12 Oktober 2015

NO	NAMA	ALAMAT	JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN
1	Tony Mangsan	Tayan	Carut	
2	Mrs. Naprianti	Tayan	Guben	
3	Abd. Mawani Dwi	Tayan	Kep. Bina	
4	Yuliana	Tayan	Ek. DAP	
5	Alimin	Tanggayung	Swasta	
6	Lato	gastin	Tani	
7	Sudirman	Gastin	Tani	
8	Sazum	Gastin	Tani	
9	Hegen	Gastin	Tani	
10	Ibrahim	Cempedak	Tani	
11	Arifan	Tanggayung	Tani	
12	Laili	Cempedak	-/-	
13	Rwido	Cempedak	-/-	
14	Harman	Cempedak	-/-	
15	Musi	Tanggayung	-/-	
16	Valeria Mel	MS. Bujang	Tani	
17	deora	Tayan-B	Tani	
18	Wika	TEKONG	TANI	
19	HAMSUN	TEKONG	TANI	
20	Arif	Tanggayung	Tani	
21	githon	Tanggayung	Tani	
22	Therong	Tanggayung	Forces	
23	SEMINING	Cempedak	KADUS	
24	BENKAWAN SANTH	DN Tayan	KEADUS	
25	RIAN HARAS R.	Tanggayung	KADUS	
26	Alwin	TA Bina	Sek. des	
27	Arif	Pedana	KADUS	

DAFTAR HADIR

Dalam Rangka : SOSIALISASI PEMBANGUNAN SUTT 150 kV TAYAN - SANGGAU

Tempat : Aula Kantor Camat Tayan Hilir

Hari/Tanggal : Senin, 22 Oktober 2023

NO	NAMA	ALAMAT	KELOMPOK	TANDA TANGAN
1	Mr. SANGGAU	Tayan	KELOMPOK	
2	Mr. KURNIAWATI	Tayan	Kelompok	
3	Mr. YUSUF	Tayan	Kelompok	
4	YULIAN	Tayan	Kelompok	
5	ALFIAN	Panggajene	Sanggau	
6	Laki	Panggajene	Tayan	
7	SUKMAN	Panggajene	Tayan	
8	SALIM	Gungah	Tayan	
9	YUSUF	Gungah	Tayan	
10	YUSUF	Compedak	Tayan	
11	ALFIAN	Panggajene	Tayan	
12	ALFIAN	Compedak	Tayan	
13	ALFIAN	Compedak	Tayan	
14	ALFIAN	Compedak	Tayan	
15	MUSI	Panggajene	Tayan	
16	Valeria May	MG Pangajene	Tayan	
17	ALFIAN	Tayan	Tayan	
18	ALFIAN	Tayan	Tayan	
19	ALFIAN	Tayan	Tayan	
20	ALFIAN	Tayan	Tayan	
21	ALFIAN	Panggajene	Tayan	
22	ALFIAN	Panggajene	Tayan	
23	SEMANGAT	Compedak	KADUS	
24	ALFIAN	Compedak	KADUS	
25	ALFIAN	Compedak	KADUS	
26	ALFIAN	Compedak	KADUS	
27	ALFIAN	Compedak	KADUS	



BERITA ACARA
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI PEMBANGUNAN
SUTT 150 kV TAYAN – SANGGAU
KECAMATAN BALAI KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Pada hari ini Selasa tanggal Tiga Belas bulan Oktober tahun Dua Ribu Lima Belas (03 – 10 – 2015) telah diadakan konsultasi – konsultasi yang bertempat di ruangan ini:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Des. Laksiana Ansa | 1. Camat Balai |
| 2. Adi Sasmito | 2. Sekam Balai |
| 3. Yambas Samu | 3. Ketua DAO Balai |
| 4. Inwardiat | 4. Kasanul |
| 5. Mubandim | 5. Ketua RPIS Kades Terentang Muli |
| 6. Subartat | 6. Kasan Muli |
| 7. Darghir | 7. Kades Kebatu |
| 8. Bingsa | 8. Kades Sangkang |
| 9. Ronyus | 9. Kades Terentang Yohu |
| 10. Chider | 10. Perwakilan Masyarakat |
| 11. Minto | 11. Perwakilan Masyarakat |
| 12. Des. Purwanto, ST | 12. Kasid. PT. PT PLN (Persero) UPR BING KAL I |
| 13. Wawan Gunawan | 13. Anggota PZT PT PLN (Persero) UPK RING KAL I |
| 14. Tarek Himmah | 14. Anggota PZT PT PLN (Persero) UPK RING KAL I |
| 15. Khotimant Hidayat | 15. Anggota PZT PT PLN (Persero) UPK RING KAL I |

Bertempat – sama telah melakukan Konsultasi Publik atau Sosialisasi pembangunan Uapad Uapad SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau di Kantor Kecamatan Balai.

1. Sosialisasi dilakukan dengan berpedoman kepada :

1. UU No.2 tahun 2012 tentang Penguatan Fungsi bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum
2. Perpres No. 30 tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Presiden No. 71 tahun 2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum
3. Peraturan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 05 tahun 2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum
4. Keputusan Direksi PT PLN (Persero) No. 0289/K/DOR/2013 tentang Pengadaan Tanah untuk Kepentingan Penyelenggaraan Tenaga Listrik Bina Gerdakor/ Pengadaan Tanah dan Biaya Operasional Kompetisi di Lirisur PT PLN (Persero)
5. Rekomendasi Gubernur Kepala Daerah Tingkat I Kalimantan Barat No. 671.1/1157/2011-43 tanggal 24 April 2011 tentang Penyelenggaraan Sarana Kemasyarakatan di Kalimantan Barat

6. Keputusan Bupati Sanggau No. 150 Tahun 2014 tanggal 28 April 2014 Tentang Penetapan Lokasi Tower Saluran Ulang Tegangan Tinggi 150 kV di Wilayah Tayan Hill, Tayan Hulu, Palanda, Kapuas dan Sekadau.
7. Di setiap lokasi pemukiman lokasi pembangunan tanah tidak boleh sesuai hasil produksi inventarisasi di lapangan.
8. Setelah selesai diidentifikasi di Kecamatan Tayan, Kecamatan Sekadau, Kecamatan Palanda, Kecamatan Kapuas, Kecamatan Tayan Hill, Kecamatan Tayan Hulu, Kecamatan Palanda, Kecamatan Kapuas dan Kecamatan Sekadau, maka akan dilakukan pengalihan tanah dari RDK PT PLN (Persero) UPTK Jarakaga Kalimantan I dan Pemilik Tanah (daftar hasil inventarisasi).
9. Pembangunan SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau mencakup :
 - Panjang saluran 87 km
 - Jumlah tiang beton 1.420 tower
10. Daerah yang dilalui jalur SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau di Kecamatan Belit adalah :
 - Desa Tandang Mal
 - Desa Hill
 - Desa Kibaki
 - Desa Sengayang
 - Desa Tandang Taya
11. Ruang bebas :

adalah ruang yang dibatasi oleh bidang vertikal dan horizontal di sekeliling dan di sepanjang saluran transmisi dimana tidak boleh ada benda distorsi dari keselamatan manusia, hewan, tumbuhan dan benda lainnya serta keamanan operasi.
12. Pemukiman WTS :
 - a. Tanah untuk tower, dibebaskan dengan izin dari
 - b. Luas tanah untuk setiap tower :
 - 15 x 15 m² untuk tower lurus
 - 20 x 10 m² untuk tower sudut
 - c. Pemukiman akan diberikan bentuk-bentuk pengawasan sistem PLN dengan pemilik.
13. Pembebasan untuk pemukiman :
 - a. Tanah pemukiman yang dibebaskan adalah pemukiman pemukiman rumah dan pemukiman yang tingginya mencapai 4 meter, termasuk jalan, kanal, kolam, sawah, cemeteri, jati, dll.
 - b. Nilai ganti rugi berdasarkan kompensasi tanah yang berlaku di daerah setempat.
14. Indeks Medan Magnetik & Medan Listrik berdasarkan Standar WHO, SNI dan IEC untuk SUTT adalah :
 - a. Medan magnetik = 0,1 mT
 - b. Medan listrik = 5 kV/m
15. Hasil pengukuran medan magnetik & medan listrik pada SUTT dan SUTET :
 - a. Medan magnetik = 0,001 – 0,0037 mT
 - b. Medan listrik = 1,32 – 2,4 kV/m

Berdasarkan hasil pengukuran, medan magnetik pada handphone adalah 0,6 – 1,3 mT, lebih besar bila dibandingkan dengan medan magnetik pada SUTT dan SUTET.

10. Baga Tanya Jawab

No.	Nama	Saran/Perlaksanaan	Tanggapan
1	Cerdikan (Kades Kebatu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melakukan Perhitungan luas Tower dan lahan yang dibutuhkan. Apa jenis tanaman yang dibedakan sesuai lahan. Apa jenis tanaman yang di budidayakan dan tidak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Luas tanah yang digunakan $15 \times 15 = 225 \text{ m}^2$ dan $20 \times 20 = 400 \text{ m}^2$. Tanaman dengan tinggi kurang 4 m. Tanaman yang dirawat atau dipelihara oleh pemilik tanah dan memiliki nilai ekonomis.
2	Sugirman (Kades Miliy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mohon di jelaskan Apa bila Perhitungan luas tower memiliki bangunan rumah penduduk dapat kompromi atau tidak. Beberapa nilai Ganti rugi yang akan di terima 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kompensasi / ganti rugi sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri ESDM No. 038 tahun 2012. Nilai ganti rugi sesuai dengan peraturan yang ada Perdec / Appendix KUPP.
3	Helio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mohon di toot kembali tanah apakah di dalam luas tower yang akan di jelaskan perhitungannya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akan dilakukan Verifikasi data tanah dan jumlah Tayan apakah di dalam luas tower.
4	Iswandani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teknik pemasangan / Penarikan kabel untuk lahan yang bergemanya terutama jajar. Tanah di bawah jalur dapat dimanfaatkan atau tidak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teknik pemasangan/ penarikan akan di pasang pengaman pada bangunan tersebut. Dapat dimanfaatkan kembali oleh pemilik tanah.
5	Niswanma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beberapa lahan kritis yang di bebaskan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Luas tanah yang digunakan $15 \times 15 = 225 \text{ m}^2$ dan $20 \times 20 = 400 \text{ m}^2$.
6	Vollamat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beberapa nilai ganti rugi jika rumah diranca tanah dan pemilik. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perhitungan Perhitungan ganti rugi sesuai dengan hukum tanah pemilik
7	Buribang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pemilik yang belum jelas. Nilai ganti rugi yang di terima pemilik. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akan dilakukan Verifikasi kembali pemilik tanah. Akan dilakukan penilaian harga oleh tim penilai / Appendix KUPP

8	Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berupa mini panel ring dan kopor diskontinuasi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akan dilakukan pemfutan tenaga oleh tim pendal / Appraiser / KJIT Akan dilaksanakan sesuai dengan tahapan / tahapan prosesnya.
9	Manajemen Risiko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akan upaya pengendalian risiko oleh di verifikasi kembali sehingga tidak terjadi kesalahan dalam penyediaan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akan dilakukan verifikasi menyeluruh di atas area dan lingkungan.



BERITA ACARA
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI PEMBANGUNAN
SUTUTSIAN TAYAN – SANGGAU – SEKADAU
KEMAJAAN TAYAN HILU KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Para ahli ini kami anggap Lima Belas bulan Obsever tahun Dua Riba Lima Belas (15 – 10 – 2015) kami masing – masing yang beraruh (sangat diawasi diri)

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Drs. Anselmus | 1. Darmat Tegat Hidi |
| 2. Drs. Harahdi | 2. Nohem Tegat Hidi |
| 3. Kasmir | 3. Kurniati |
| 4. Kasmir | 4. Kuslan Samsudin |
| 5. Petrus Swandi, S.E. | 5. Kaderi Saad |
| 6. B. Ibrahim | 6. Kurniati Hidayat |
| 7. Ajang | 7. Perwadien Masyaraka |
| 8. Anas | 8. Perwadien Masyaraka |
| 9. Eko Purwanto, S.E. | 9. Kurniati P.T.P.H.N (Persero) UPR RING KAL |
| 10. Wawan Chusman | 10. Anggra P.T.P.H.N (Persero) UPR RING KAL |
| 11. Tark Purnama | 11. Anggra P.T.P.H.N (Persero) UPR RING KAL |
| 12. Mubandah Hidayat | 12. Anggra P.T.P.H.N (Persero) UPR RING KAL |

Sumber: sama dengan melakukan Kuesioner Publikasi Sosialisasi pembangunan aspek hukum SUT (Lubis¹ Tjaya – Ningsiandi Kadir Komarudin Tjaya Hita)

Serialisasi Matriks dengan berpedoman kepada:

1. UU No. 3 tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi, Pendidikan Masyarakat, dan Kelembagaan Pendidikan Tinggi.
2. Perpres No. 40 tahun 2014 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi, Pendidikan Masyarakat, dan Kelembagaan Pendidikan Tinggi.
3. Peraturan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 05 tahun 2012 tentang Pengalihan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kelembagaan Pendidikan.
4. Keputusan Direksi PT PLN (Persero) No. 0289/KAT/2013 tentang Pengalihan Tanah untuk Kelembagaan Pendidikan Tenaga Listrik, Biaya Operasional Pengalihan Tanah dan Biaya Operasional Konsumsi di Jaringan PT PLN (Persero).
5. Rekomendasi Gubernur Kepulauan Riau Tingkat 1 Kalimantan Barat No. 671.1 / 167 / DPH-US tanggal 29 April 2009 tentang Pembangunan Sekolah Kelembagaan Pendidikan di Kalimantan Barat.
6. Keputusan Bupati Sanggau No. 250 Tahun 2014 tanggal 28 April 2014 Tentang Penetapan Lokasi Tanah Suku Uluu Tejanan Tinggi 120 kv di Wilayah Desa Hila, Bala, Layan Hila, Panti Kapon dan Matak.
7. Di dapat kepejabat Balai Pembangunan tanah kapon desa sesuai hasil penelitian dan penelitian di lapangan.

2. Sebelahannya dikelilingi oleh Cagar Tayan Hutan, Margot Tayan Hutan, Keras Mangrove, Keras Sengk, Keras Sungai, Lurah Mangrove, Perak Mangrove, Jambak dan BOP PT PLN (Persero) UPK Jaringan Kalimantan; 1 dan Pemilik Tanah (daftar terdistribusi).
3. Jumlah pylon SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau – Sekadau mencakup:
 - Panjang jalur ± 115 km
 - Jumlah tiang tower ± 554 tower
4. Daerah yang dilalui jalur SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau & Sekadau Tayan Hutan sekitar:
 - Desa Mersaka
 - Desa Berek
 - Desa Brijai
5. Ruang Bebas:

adalah ruang yang dibatasi oleh bidang vertikal dan horizontal di sekeliling dan di sepanjang saluran tenaga listrik untuk ada benda-benda yang dapat menimbulkan bahaya, akibat tumbang dan benda-benda serta kerusakan operasi.
6. Pengaturan lahan:
 - a. Tanah apak lowe, dibatasi dengan garis tepi
 - b. Lahan bebas untuk tiang tower:
 - $15 \times 15 \text{ m}^2$ untuk tower lama
 - $20 \times 20 \text{ m}^2$ untuk tower baru
 - c. Perataan tanah ganti rugi berdasarkan masyarakat antara PLN dengan pemilik
7. Pembinaan lahan bebas:
 - a. Tancap tiang yang dibatasi oleh tanah/tumbuhan keras dan dibatasi oleh sempitnya mencapai 4 meter, misalnya durian, kelapa, sawi, empetik, pepi, dll.
 - b. Nilai ganti rugi berdasarkan ketentuan yang berlaku di daerah setempat.
8. Instalasi Medan Magnet & Medan Listrik berdasarkan standar IEC, SNI dan Degradasi untuk SUTET adalah:
 - a. Medan magnet = 0,1 mT
 - b. Medan listrik = 5 kV/m
9. Hasil pengukuran medan magnet & medan listrik pada SUTT dan SUTET:
 - a. Medan magnet = 0,001 – 0,002 mT
 - b. Medan listrik = 1,72 – 2,4 kV/m

Selanjutnya hasil pengukuran medan magnet pada handphone adalah 0,1 – 1,2 mT, Lebih besar bila dibandingkan dengan medan magnet pada SUTT dan SUTET.

10. Soal Tanya Jawab

No.	Nama	Saran/Perbaikan	Tanggapan
1	Mardiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bagaimana pekerjaan pem- yang jika selesai dan selesai. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akan dilakukan pem- yang sedang – sedang bisa tanah periksa dan akan di lakukan dengan harga yang juga pem-.
2	Karim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bagaimana dampak dari Rukun rumah listriknya. Tanah dibawah jalan dapat dimanfaatkan atau tidak. Bagaimana dengan kepemilikan tanah yang belum jalan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sekali di atas dalam RRT dan tidak masalah yang bebas apa tidak dimanfaatkan. Dapat dimanfaatkan kembali oleh pemilik tanah. Akan dilakukan Verifikasi kepemilikan dan akan tetap menyewa.
3	Petrus Sutanji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bagaimana metode pem- tanah dari pem- ke area apa tidak menimbulkan kerugian dan lain. Bagaimana teknik pem- tanah untuk dibesarkan jalan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akan dilakukan pem- yang pem- pada pem- dan jalan akan dilakukan untuk apa tidak menimbulkan kerugian. Untuk pem- tanah di bawah jalan akan dilakukan pem- yang pem- dengan pem- yang pem-.
4	Petrus Sutanji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bagaimana dengan kepemilikan tanah yang belum jalan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akan dilakukan Verifikasi kepemilikan dan akan tetap menyewa.
5	Indira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ini menjadi kekhawatiran saya yang berdampak pada masyarakat / penduduk yang tinggal di sekitar. Terdapat dengan kem- lain dan ada risiko di sekitar PLN atau konverter pelakas dapat menimbulkan risiko yang pem-. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selama proses pem- akan menjadi tanggung jawab PLN dan konverter pelakas. Akan di koordinasikan dengan pihak lain yang pem-.

Desiliter Berita Acara Kontrolasi Publik dan Sosialisme ini dibuat sesuai dengan keahlian yang sebangunnya

1. Dr. Anselmus
Guru Besar Hukum

2. Dr. Marnadi
Sekolah Tinggi Hukum

3. Kusni
Koramil

4. Kasim
Kades Mayyaka

5. Pamela Nornadi
Kades Sook

6. B. Hekhan
Kades Hujai

7. A. H. H.
Perwakilan Masyarakat

8. Asul
Perwakilan Masyarakat

9. Eka Purwanto, ST
Kendaraan EX-1 PT PLN (Persero) UPK RING KAL I



10. Wawan Susanto
Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPK RINGKAS IV
11. Tock Himmattii
Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPK RINGKAS IV
12. Muhammad Hidayat
Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPK RINGKAS IV

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PENBANGUNAN SUTT 150 kV TAYAN - SANGGAU
KECAMATAN TAYAN HULU KABUPATEN SANGGAU

HARI/TGL: 08/08/2019
 AM: 08.00
 TEMPAT: Tayan

HARI/TGL: 08 - 30 - 2019
 13.00 WIB - Selesai
 Lokasi: Kecamatan Tayan Hulu

NO.	NIKMA	LOKASI / ALAMAT	TANDA TANGAN
1	Alif Laila	Sesak	1. [Signature]
2	Ramar Hasan	Yaser Jannah	2. [Signature]
3			3.
4	Tono	Tahro	4. [Signature]
5	Bekti Iri	Tahan	5. [Signature]
6	Mugiyanto Hita	Saguk	6. [Signature]
7	Marsa Samudra	Saguk	7. [Signature]
8	Manong	Changgus	8. [Signature]
9	Berta Lita	Tanjung	9. [Signature]
10	Sulita	Tanjung	10. [Signature]
11	Rafin Tia	Tanjung	11. [Signature]
12	YH. Asdu	Tanjung	12. [Signature]
13	Adrianus Riknes	Tanjung	13. [Signature]
14	Alif Gang	Tanjung	14. [Signature]
15	AHLI	Tanjung	15. [Signature]
16	Si Tana	Tanjung	16. [Signature]
17	Amit	Binjai	17. [Signature]
18	Hamsun Sungsat	Banjai	18. [Signature]
19	SURATNA	Tanjung	19. [Signature]
20	Sindang	Tanjung	20. [Signature]

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PEMBANGUNAN SUTT 150 kV TAYAN - SANGGAU
KECAMATAN TAYAN HULU KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Hari / Tanggal : 1. Kamis / 10 - 10 - 2015
 Jam : 10.00 WIB - Selesai
 Tempat : 2. Kantor Kecamatan Tayan Hulu

NO	NAMA	LOKASI (REL, KECAMATAN)	CARA TANDA
21	Tulus	Tayan-Sanggau	21. Ulat 2
22	Sinsen	Manjaya	22. 28
23	Abin	Manjaya	23. 28
24	ANES	Manjaya	24. 28
25	Pengantar	Manjaya	25. 28
26	Stefanus Apuk	Manjaya	26. 28
27	Indi Lestari	Manjaya	27. 28
28	F. Agus	Manjaya	28. 28
29	Tirawan	Manjaya	29. 28
30	Gunar Sunan	Manjaya	30. 28
31	Ya. Satrio	Manjaya	31. 28
32	Pasut Sunan	Manjaya	32. 28
33	KASIM	Manjaya	33. 28
34	Stefanus	Manjaya	34. 28
35	Randi	Manjaya	35. 28
36	Heriyanto	Manjaya	36. 28
37	A. Abin	Manjaya	37. 28
38	Stefanus	Manjaya	38. 28
39	Stefanus	Manjaya	39. 28
40	Stefanus	Manjaya	40. 28

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PEMBANGUNAN SUTT 150 kV TAYAN - SANGGAU
KECAMATAN TAYAN HULU KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Hari / Tanggal : Kamis / 10 / 10 / 2012
 Jam : 10.00 W.B - Selesai
 Tempat : Kantor Kecamatan Tayan Hulu

NO	NAMA	KEKAWAHAN / DESA / KECAMATAN	TANDA TANGAN
41	Petrus Sukardi	Sd. Desa	41
42	L. J. M. H.	Plas. Kuantan	42
43	Yohanes	Beringin	43
44	Shen	Desa	44
45	Marinus	Desa	45
46	Yohanes	Desa	46
47	Sapriyus on	Desa	47
48	Latun	Desa	48
49	Marinus	Desa	49
50	P. S. H.	Desa	50
51	Rubina	Pantai	51
52	Dani	Desa	52
53	Shirley	Desa	53
54	Yanto	Pantai	54
55	Latun	Mengabo	55
56	Arum	Mengabo	56
57	Rubai	Mengabo	57
58	Paten	Mengabo	58
59	Heni	Mengabo	59
60	Petrus	Desa	60

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PEMBANGUNAN SUTT 150 kV TAYAN - SANGGAU
KECAMATAN TAYAN HULU KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Hari/Tanggal
Jenis
Tempat

Konsultasi / 15 - 10 - 2016
10.00 WIB - Selesai
Kantor Kecamatan Tayan Hulu

NO.	NAMA	KELOMPOK / KEL. / KECAMATAN	ISIRUKA TAYAN
01	Andro	Kel. Bt.	01
02	Siradina	Kel. Bt.	02
03	Robin	Bongai	03
04	Adrian	Manjoro	04
05	Tangra	Bongai	05
06	Clarence	Bongai	06
07	Al-	Kel. Bt.	07
08	SDS	Bongai	08
09	Murtazid	Saba	09
10	Kutipa	Saba	10
11	TALOT	Bongai	11
12	Andi	Manjoro	12
13	Pudani	Bongai	13
14	Sudinah	Manjoro	14
15	Pap	Bongai	15
16	Pilal	Kel. Bt.	16
17	Adi	Bongai	17
18	H.M. M.	Manjoro	18
19	Angi	Saba	19
20	Adi	Kel. Bt.	20



BERITA ACARA
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI PEMBANGUNAN
SUTT 150 kV TAYAN – SANGGAU – SEKADAU
KECAMATAN PARINDU HILL KABUPATEN SANGGAT

Pada hari ini Jumat tanggal Empat Belas bulan Oktober tahun Dua Ribu Lima Belas (14 – 10 – 2015) bertempat di gedung pertemuan yang berlatar belakang sebagai berikut:

1. Drs. Paulus Uweh, M.Si	: Camat Parindu
2. Murni Rendi, M.H	: Sekretaris Parindu
3. L.S. Antitang	: Koramil
4. J. Haryanto	: Polsek
5. Sarito	: Nakes Naks Camat
6. Nikodimas	: Ketua Forum Desa
7. Bartolomeus	: Sekretaris Forum
8. Mestiganto	: Ketua Netham
9. Saka	: Perwakilan Masyarakat
10. Yonimus	: Perwakilan Masyarakat
11. Elia Perwata, ST	: Kepala PTF PT PLN (Persero) UPK RING KAL I
12. Wawan Gunawan	: Anggot P2I PT PLN (Persero) UPK RING KAL I
13. Tuto Hermanto	: Anggot P2I PT PLN (Persero) UPK RING KAL I
14. Muhammad Hilmy	: Anggot P2I PT PLN (Persero) UPK RING KAL I

Bersama – sama telah melakukan Konsultasi Publik atau Sosialisasi pembangunan proyek tower SUTT (50 kV Tayan – Sanggau dan Kantor Kecamatan Parindu,

1. Sosialisasi dilakukan dengan berdasarkan kepada :

1. UU No.2 tahun 2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum,
2. Perpres No. 40 tahun 2014 tentang Peraturan dan Pengadaan Pasukan No. 73 tahun 2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum
3. Peraturan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 05 tahun 2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum
4. Keputusan Direktur PT PLN (Persero) No. 0559/KD/HC/2013 tentang Pengadaan Tanah untuk Kegiatan Penyelenggaraan Tenaga Listrik, Rupa Ciptaan dan Pengadaan Tanah dan Rupa Ciptaan dan Komposisi di Lingkungan PT PLN (Persero),
5. Keputusan Gubernur Kepala Daerah Tingkat I Kalimantan Barat No. 171.1 / 1197 / DPE-GS tanggal 29 April 2009 tentang Penetapan dan Status Kelembagaan di Kalimantan Barat,
6. Keputusan Bupati Sanggau No. 156 Tahun 2014 tanggal 28 April 2014 Tentang Peraturan Lokal Tower Saluran Tenaga Tegangan Tinggi 150 kV di Wilayah Tayan Hill, Hutan, Tayan Hill, Parindu, Kaitum dan Mukom.

3. Di capai kesepuluh titik Pembangunan telah tepat sesuai hasil pemetaan inventarisasi di lapangan
4. Sedangkan di lokasi Desa Catur Barito, Mungin, Pematang, Kadas Suka Genuh, Kadas Palem Jaya, Kadas Pemat Datal, Kadas Sabana, Tanah Melayu dan Perintis Pengkalan Tengah dan SOW PT PLN (Persero) 1992 Kabupaten Kalimantan 1 dan Perintis Tanah 1 telah berhasil tercapai.
5. Pembangunan SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Singgau – Sekolah menengah
 - a. Panjang jalur ± 115 km
 - b. Jumlah tiang tower ± 346 tower
6. Daerah yang dilalui Jalur SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Singgau di Kecamatan (Perbatasan) :
 - a. Desa Suka Genuh
 - b. Desa Palem Jaya
 - c. Desa Pemat Datal
 - d. Desa Sabana
7. Ruang Bebas :

adalah ruang yang dibatasi oleh bidang vertikal dan horizontal di sekeliling dan di sepanjang saluran udara transmisi untuk bebas dari hambatan dilaluinya dari keselamatan manusia, makhluk hidup dan benda lainnya serta keselamatan operasi.
8. Pengadaan lahan :
 - a. Tanah tapak tower, dilekukakan dengan garis rasi
 - b. Tanah bendi untuk tapak tower :
 - a. 15 x 15 m² untuk tower lurus
 - b. 20 x 20 m² untuk tower belok
 - c. Pengadaan nilai ganti rugi berdasarkan penjabaran standar PLN dengan profil
9. Perhitungan ruang bebas :
 - a. Tanah bebas yang dibutuhkan adalah diperluas dengan 50% dan ditundukkan yang lingkaranya mencapai 4 meter, misalnya dalam, kawat, kelapas, sawit, cempepek, jati, dll.
 - b. Nilai ganti rugi berdasarkan ketentuan tarif yang berlaku di daerah setempat.
10. Induksi Medan Magnet & Medan Listrik berdasarkan Standar WHO, ICR dan Depkes untuk SUTT adalah :
 - a. Medan magnet = 0,1 mT
 - b. Medan listrik = 3 kV/m
11. Hasil pengukuran medan magnet & medan listrik pada SUTT dan SUTET :
 - a. Medan magnet = 0,00 – 0,001 mT
 - b. Medan listrik = 1,12 – 2,8 kV/m

Sedangkan hasil pengukuran medan magnet pada *terephthalate* adalah 0,6 - 1,3 mT, lebih besar bila dibandingkan dengan medan magnet pada SUT dan SUTET.

10. Semi Terpapir Jawab :

No.	Nama	Kerangka Pertanyaan	Tanggapan
1	Yulianus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maksud keterbukaan untuk masalah harga pasar yang kompetitif sesuai dengan standar yang berlaku • Biaya pemecahan SUTM di lingkungan O&A • Berapa nominal biaya kompensasi yang akan di bayarkan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untuk proses pemecahan di lingkungan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan secara terbuka dan sesuai dengan harga dan dan Approval / penilai / K/PD. • Untuk biaya pemecahan akan di utasung oleh PLN. • Untuk masalah harga akan di nilai oleh tim penilai / Approval.
2	Agus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenapa terjadi perbedaan pemukiman lama kita ada yang $15 \times 15 = 225 \text{ m}^2$ dan $20 \times 20 = 400 \text{ m}^2$. • Standar harga rumah yang berlaku dan SRT apakah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLN melakukan sesuai dengan peruntukannya, rumah lama luas dan tidak sesuai dengan anak jalan. • Untuk masalah harga akan di nilai oleh tim penilai / Approval.
3	Mendimus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagaimana dengan pemilik rumah yang belum memiliki surat yang ada. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diwajibkan pemilik rumah untuk mulai melengkapi surat - surat kepemilikan tanah agar proses pemukiman dapat segera di lakukan.
4	Kicharak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagaimana untuk pemukiman rumah yang belum terbayar sudah ada ada. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akan dilakukan verifikasi ulang dan menyinkronkan untuk dilakukan pengurusan akan dilakukan pengurusan anak jalan.
5	Dimas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimana status tanah - rumah yang terbayar ada. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setelah proses pemukiman akan menjadi rumah yang ada di K dan kemudian pelaksanaan.
6	Anggih	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagaimana surat untuk berapa SUTM yang. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Di harapkan kepada pemilik agar segera mengurus surat - surat yang terbayar.

7	Dukun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradasi dengan pengalihan semua ke-4 kecil yang di izinkan untuk proses inventarisasi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tidak dilakukan penggantian beton terasak objek lainnya.
8	Pemasangan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Givern, nilai tanah yang telah rusak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akan menjadi milik negara dengan semua perkebunan, semua objek, tower, setelah dilakukan pemecatan.
9	Sasaran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradasi terhadap tanah - tanah yang harus dilakukan pemukiman. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akan dilakukan Verifikasi ulang kepemilikan tanah hingga diberikan permit tanah.

Demikian Berita Acara Konsultasi Publik dan Sosialisasi ini dibuat sesuai dengan keadaan yang sebenarnya.

1. Drs. Pujiastuti, M.Pd
Gubernur



2. Maria Rani, M.H
Sekretaris



3. L. S. Arbanas
Koramil



4. B. Hengawan
Polsek



5. Satrio
Kades Sukra Gunung



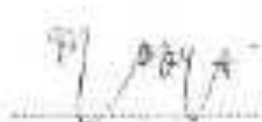
6. Nikolima
Kades Palan Jaya



7. Dandarmas
Sekdes Pusi Darat



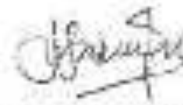
8. Dandarmas
Kades Sukra



9. Ahri
Pemerintah Kabupaten



10. Yonians
Perwakilan Masyarakat



11. Esa Prasanna, ST.
Koordinator P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPR KIRK KAL I



12. Wisoni Gunawan
Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPR KIRK KAL I



13. Jakob Hermanto
Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPR KIRK KAL I



14. Muhammad Hidayat
Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPR KIRK KAL I



DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PEMBANGUNAN SUTT 150 kV TAYAN - SANGGAU
KECAMATAN PARINDU KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Waktu/Tanggal : Senin, 10-10-2016
 Jam : 08.30 WIB - Selesai
 Tempat : Rm. 303 Kantor Bupati

NO.	NAMA	INSTRUMEN/ALAMAT	KONTAK/NOHP
1	Putrianti	Sekadau	Putrianti
2	Rahayu Anna	Parind	Rahayu
3	Dwimas . Ray	Rt. 03 R. propat	Dwimas
4	Iskandar	Kawit Bala	Iskandar
5	KURBINUS	Rt. 1 R. 1	KURBINUS
6	M. D. Gatot	Rt. 03 / Sekadau	M. D. Gatot
7	AGUS DE DONATA	RT REC. PARINDU	AGUS DE DONATA
8	Sartono	Rt. 03 / Sekadau	Sartono
9	Andriana	Rt. 03 / Sekadau	Andriana
10	M. Y. B.	Rt. 03 / Sekadau	M. Y. B.
11	DR. Rungki	Empowek	DR. Rungki
12	Koput	Empowek	Koput
13	Satwa Satwa	Empowek	Satwa Satwa
14	Y. I.	Empowek	Y. I.
15	Artis	Empowek	Artis
16	ELISABET DLS	Baharu	ELISABET DLS
17	ELISABET NLS	Baharu	ELISABET NLS
18	B. D. D.	Baharu	B. D. D.
19	Samartha P.	Baharu	Samartha P.
20	Pitang Ipt	Baharu	Pitang Ipt

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PENBANGUNAN SUTT 150 KV TAYAN - SANGGAU
KECAMATAN PABINELI KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Hari/Tanggal
Jude
Tempat:

Jarak: 10 - 50 - 2015
 09.00 WAK - 12.00.00
 Kantor Sekadatu Pabinele

NO	NAMA	JABATAN/REL. KESEKUTUAN	TAMBAHAN
21	MARION WROB	Bm. Layan	21
22	DARWIN LUKES	Bm. Layan	22
23	AGUS DINUS-A	Dm. Layan	23
24	STEFANUS GURU	PSK Layan	24
25	S-A-A-G-I	DSA Empressack	25
26	YANG KEMUL	Bm. Layan	26
27	EMERSON	Sen-Dm. Bm. Layan	27
28	Brian Fofore	APS Pusat Damak	28
29	H. HANUS	Man. Yambak	29
30	H. B. L. E. C.	Man. Yambak/Bali	30
31	CAHAYU BISHA	Man. Yambak - Bali	31
32	Hartati	Kawil Taitong S	32
33	PILIGU LAM	Kawil Balaen	33
34	DOROS	CR	34
35	Alvin	Man. Yambak, Pabinele	35
36	P. Sumerang	Man. Yambak	36
37	Nikolman	Kantor Pabinele, PPS	37
38	Pandi Mulyar		38
39	YORDANUS	BPD SEBARAA	39
40	L. S. KRISTENCOG	DK. RANUL D. FARINON	40



BERITA ACARA
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI PEMBANGUNAN
SUTT 150 kV TAYAN – SANGGAU – SEKADAU
KECAMATAN TAYAN HULU KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Pada hari ini Selasa tanggal Dua Puluh bulan Oktober tahun Dua Ribu Lima Belas (20 – 10 – 2015)
 telah diadakan – diadakan yang berlandaskan dengan di bawah ini..

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Daniel Triandita Sont, S.Sos, M.Si | : Ketua Panitia |
| 2. Andana, S.I.P | : Sekretaris Panitia |
| 3. Asap Triandita | : Sekretaris |
| 4. Bambang S | : Kapotsek |
| 5. Hendriana | : Ketua Panitia Harian |
| 6. Purnas, Aird | : Ketua Harian |
| 7. Yulanes Yon | : Ketua Lapangan |
| 8. Sigit | : Perwakilan Masyarakat |
| 9. Eko Perwanto, ST | : Ketua P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPE RING KAL. I |
| 10. Wiyono Gunawan | : Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPE RING KAL. I |
| 11. Irena Hermanto | : Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPE RING KAL. I |
| 12. Muhammad Hidayat | : Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPE RING KAL. I |

Sesuai – sesuai dengan undangan Konsultasi Publik atau sosialisasi pembangunan yang akan SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau di Kantor Kecamatan Kapook.

1. Sesuai dengan undangan dengan sebagai berikut :

1. UU No.2 tahun 2002 tentang Pengalihan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum.
2. Peraturan No. 40 tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Presiden No. 71 tahun 2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Rancangan Tata Ruang Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum.
3. Peraturan Kepala Daerah Pontianak Nomor/ Peraturan Republik Indonesia No. 02 tahun 2012 tentang Pengalihan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum.
4. Keputusan Direksi PT PLN (Persero) No. 029/K/DIR/2013 tentang Peraturan Umum untuk Kepentingan Persewaan Tenaga Listrik, Biaya Operasional Pengalihan Tanah dan Biaya Operasional Konsumsi di Lingkungan PT PLN (Persero).
5. Keputusan Gubernur Kepala Daerah Tingkat I Kalimantan Barat No. 671.1/ 1167 / 1990-CP tanggal 29 April 1990 tentang Pembangunan Sarana Ketersediaan di Kalimantan Barat.
6. Keputusan Bupati Sanggau No. 230 Tahun 2014 tanggal 28 April 2014 Tentang Penetapan Lokasi Tower Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi 150 kV di Wilayah Tayan Hulu, Sekadau, Tayan Hulu, Panti, Kapook dan Nalok.
7. 14 capel konsultasi lokasi pembangunan untuk tower awal hasil pertemuan konsultasi di lapangan.

2. Sebidang tanah oleh Camat Kapuas, Muspika Kapuas, Kayes Sungai Mawang, Sekeloa Bontol, Kayes Laga, Tukoh Mayasahan, Panti Sangpoto, Jember dan ROW PULON (Pantaw) UPS, Jaringan Kebutuhan 1 dan Pemilik Tanah (dalam hal ini keluarga).
3. Pembangunan SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau – Sekadau mencakup :
 - Perpanjang jalan ± 113 km
 - Jumlah titik supply ± 364 tower
4. Daerah yang dilalui jalur SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau di Kecamatan Kapuas adalah :
 - Desa Sungai Mawang
 - Kelurahan Bontol
 - Desa Laga
5. Ruang Bebas :
adalah ruang yang dibatasi oleh bidang vertikal dan horizontal di sekeliling dan di sepanjang saluran oleh dimana tidak boleh ada benda di atasnya dan di bawahnya termasuk rumah, pohon, alat-alat dan benda lainnya serta bangunan (sewa).
6. Pengadaan lahan :
 - a. Tanah untuk jalan ditetaskan dengan gerdil sag
 - b. Lahan tanah untuk tiang tower :
 - 15 x 15 m² untuk tower lurus
 - 20 x 20 m² untuk tower sudut
 - c. Pemukiman akan ganti sag berdasarkan persetujuan antara PLN dengan pemilik.
7. Peningkatan lahan rumah :
 - a. Lahan rumah yang dibebaskan adalah rumah/rumahan kersa dan dibebaskan yang tingginya minimal 4 meter, minimal dua lantai, karet, kelapa, stroh, tempayan, padi, dll.
 - b. Untuk ganti sag berdasarkan ketentuan tarif yang berlaku di daerah setempat
8. Indeks Medan Magnet & Medan Listrik berdasarkan Standar WHO, SN dan Depkes untuk SUTT adalah :
 - a. Medan magnet = 0,1 mT
 - b. Medan Listrik = 5 kV/m
9. Hasil pengukuran medan magnet & medan listrik pada SUTT dan SUTET :
 - a. Medan magnet = 0,001 – 0,0002 mT
 - b. Medan listrik = 1,35 – 2,4 kV/m

Selanjutnya hasil pengukuran medan magnet pada handphone adalah 0,4 – 1,3 mT. Hasil temuan ini dibandingkan dengan medan magnet pada SUTT dan SUTET.

10. Soal Tanya Jawab :

No.	Nama	Soal-Paritanyan	Jawabannya
1	Wahani Herman	* Bagaimana Tujuan Perencanaan lahan yang aman.	* Proses Perencanaan, Inventarisasi, Sosialisasi / Konsultasi Publik, Appelasi, Penetapan lahan, Partisipasi.
2	Harwinings (Kades Sangai Marau)	* Pemilik akan bersedia memberikan lahan / tanah seluas berapa / nilai ganti rugi sesuai dengan harga / nilai pasaran setempat.	* Akan dilakukan penilaian harga objek dan Appraisal / The KITT / The Prolite.
3	Harwinings S. (Sangibek)	* Bagaimana warga dapat menjaga situasi kondusif agar pembangunan dapat berjalan dengan baik dan lancar.	* Pembangunan dapat berjalan dengan baik dan lancar berkat dukungan dan partisipasi masyarakat.
4	Amp. Umman (Dumamli)	* Apa upaya Desa Dapat Mengumpulkan warganya untuk memberikan bukti kepemilikan tanah.	* Akan dilakukan Verifikasi kondisi sebelum dilakukan pembangunan jalan raya.
5	Yuliana Yur (Kades Lape)	* Bagaimana cara penyelesaian dengan lahan – lahan yang antara pemerintah dan swasta berupa HGU.	* Akan dilakukan konsultasi dengan pihak pemerintah dan berda terkait.

Demikian Berita Acara Kerasukan Publik dan Sosialisasi ini dibuat sesuai dengan keadaan yang sebenarnya.

1. Daniel Thorens Bera, S.Sos, M.Si
Ketua Komite

2. Arifad SLP
Sekretaris Komite

3. Ayu Titimas
Dagfland

4. Bintang H
Kasabohi

5. Henditas
Kades Sangai Mawang

6. Putra And
Sektir Bera

7. Yuliana Yis
Kades Lape

8. Slamet
Dumekihon (Mang) aridat

9. Eko Purwanto, S.T.
Koordinator P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPSK RING KAL I



10. Yusman Darmawan
Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPE RING BAJU



11. Tatek Hermanto
Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPE RING BAJU

12. Muhammad Hidayat
Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPE RING BAJU

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PENGANGUNAN SUTT 150 KV TAYAN - SANGGAU
KECAMATAN KAPUAS KABUPATEN SANGGAU

RHS/100228

Jat

Tatap

Sabtu, 20 - 10 - 2018

10.00 WIB - Selesai

RHS/100228/KAPUAS

No	NOOR	KEKANTONAN (ALAMAT)	TANDA TAYAN
1	SURIMIN	PANCUR AJI	1
2	Suryansyah	Bunut	2
3	JOHANNES TAN	LAPC	3
4	SULIANIP	Gerai Sentral Spt	4
5	WILLIAM VIKTORIA	Bunut / 129 Beting	5
6	Tumbur P / On Saim	Pancur Aji (Bunut)	6
7	MARKUS	LAPC	7
8	Gerai Benuk	Lape	8
9	Kelipin	Ilir Keta	9
10	Moira	Embong	10
11	Arma	S. Mandang	11
12	y. Lion erp.	LAPC	12
13	Nasrullah Yus	Sei Mandang	13
14	H. Huri	LAPC	14
15	SABRAOWA IONE	LAPC	15
16	Yonas Suhardi	LAPC	16
17	poula Dohar	Lape	17
18	MARIEL MAMUJ	Embong	18
19	pura Simbr	Sei Mandang	19
20	Pki	S. Mandang	20

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PEMBANGUNAN SUTT 150 KV TAYAN - SANGGAU
KECAMATAN KAPUAS KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Waktu / Tempat
 12.00
 Sanggau

Bekas / 10 - 10 - 2015
 12.00.00.01 - Gekman
 Kantor Kecamatan Kapuas

NO	NAMA	LOKASI KEL. / KELURAHAN	USUL TAYAN
21	Samud marwan	Pancong Aji	21
22	Erbandi	Bunt.	22
23	Eliano Maria	Sei. Mawang.	23
24	Leo	Sei Mawang	24
25	PETRAUS	Kel. Bunt.	25
26	JUSTINA BE	Kel. Bunt.	26
27	ULIN	Sei Mawang	27
28	Hidionimus	Kardes Sei Mawang, Kapas	28
29	FUKTANO TANJA	Sei Mawang	29
30	DISON	EMBARANG BUNT	30
31	R. JUNG	- n -	31
32	S. Sukam	- n - Bunt	32
33	KARONIO	Embarang	33
34			34
35			35
36			36
37			37
38			38
39			39
40			40



BERITA ACARA
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU KONSOLIDASI PEMBANGUNAN
SUTT 150 kV TAYAN – SANGGAU – SEKADAU
KECAMATAN TAYAN HULU KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Pada hari ini Rabu tanggal Dua Puluh Satu bulan Oktober tahun Dua Ribu Lima Belas (2015) akan diadakan – meeting yang bertempat di (tempat dan waktu) ini.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Dorel Thantle Soeh, S.Kes, M.Si | : Ketua Komite |
| 2. Anwar, S.I.P | : Sekretaris Komite |
| 3. Asep Trisnani | : Anggota |
| 4. Bambang S | : Anggota |
| 5. Triyoso | : Ketua Bakti |
| 6. Basriana | : Ketua Timbang Kertas |
| 7. Zulrah | : Ketua Penyedia |
| 8. Dorel Thantle | : Perwakilan Masyarakat |
| 9. Aliya | : Perwakilan Masyarakat |
| 10. Edo Purwana, S.I | : Ketua P2T PT PLN (Persero) LPPK RENG KAL 1 |
| 11. Mirwan Usman | : Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) LPPK RENG KAL 1 |
| 12. Latih Harmanita | : Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) LPPK RENG KAL 1 |
| 13. Muhammad Hilayur | : Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) LPPK RENG KAL 1 |

Demikian – akan dilaksanakan Konsultasi Publik atau Sosialisasi pembangunan SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau di Kantor Kecamatan Krayan.

1. Sosialisasi dilakukan dengan berpedoman kepada:

1. UU No.2 tahun 2002 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kependudukan Umum.
2. Peraturan No. 40 tahun 2010 tentang Pembinaan dan Pemertan Perizinan No. 11 tahun 2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengalasan Untuk Bagi Pembangunan untuk Kependudukan Umum.
3. Peraturan Kepala Badan Perencanaan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 18 tahun 2012 tentang Peraturan Untuk bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kependudukan Umum.
4. Keputusan Direksi PT PLN (Persero) No. 4289/K/DIR/2011 tentang Pengalasan Untuk untuk Kependudukan Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik, Dan Utilitas Listrik, termasuk Biaya Operasi dan Pemeliharaan di Wilayah PT PLN (Persero).
5. Rekomendasi Gubernur Kepala Daerah Tingkat I Kalimantan Barat No. 831.1/1107/DPS-CA tanggal 29 April 2007 tentang Pembangunan Sistem Kelistrikan di Kalimantan Barat.
6. Keputusan Bupati Sanggau No. 250 Tahun 2014 tanggal 29 April 2014 tentang Peraturan Untuk untuk Saluran Jalan Tegangan Tinggi 150 kV di Wilayah Kecamatan Hilir Belit, Tayan Hulu, Padoha, Krayan dan Milyak.

- Di Lapel sampelnya lokasi Pembangunan track tidak harus sesuai hasil perhitungan berdasarkan gambar.
- Sebelum diaditi oleh Camat Kapan, Menteri Kanan, Kabupaten Beringin, Kelurahan Titiang Kanan, Kode Pos 6565, Tekah Kanyadai, Pabrik Pengolahan Timah dan ROW PT. PLN (Pabrik) LK- Jangam Kalimantan I dan Pabrik Timah, (dalam buku referensi).
- Pengukuran SUTT : 150 kV Tayan – Sungai – Sekadar melengkap :
 - Panjang jalur ± 113 km
 - Jumlah titik tower ± 354 titik
- Daerah yang diaditi jalur SUTT 150 kV Sungai – Sekadar di Kecamatan Kapan adalah :
 - Kelurahan Beringin
 - Kelurahan Titiang Kanan
 - Desa Panyadai
- Bidang Riber :

adalah ruang yang dibatasi oleh bidang vertikal dan horizontal di samping dan di sepanjang seluas akan diambil titik belah ada benda ditinjau dari kesederhanaan gambar, mudah dilihat dan benar karena akan berdasarkan gambar.
- Pengukuran lahan :
 - Tanah yang akan dibedakan dengan gambar
 - Luas tanah untuk kapal tower :
 - $15 \times 15 \text{ m}^2$ untuk tower kecil
 - $20 \times 20 \text{ m}^2$ untuk tower besar
 - Pembagian nilai gambar berdasarkan luasnya dengan PLN dengan gambar.
- Pembahasan gambar gambar :
 - Tanah gambar yang dibedakan adalah berdasarkan luas dan dibedakan yang dibedakan menurut 4 meter, misalnya gambar, luas, gambar, gambar, gambar, gambar.
 - Nilai gambar berdasarkan gambar yang berlaku di daerah setempat.
- Metode Medan Magnet & Medan Listrik berdasarkan standar WIDJ, SSI dan Daplan untuk SUTT adalah :
 - Medan magnet $= 0.1 \text{ mT}$
 - Medan listrik $= 5 \text{ kV/m}$
- Hasil pengukuran medan magnet & medan listrik pada SUTT dan SUTT :
 - Medan magnet $= 0.001 - 0.002 \text{ mT}$
 - Medan listrik $= 1.32 - 2.4 \text{ kV/m}$

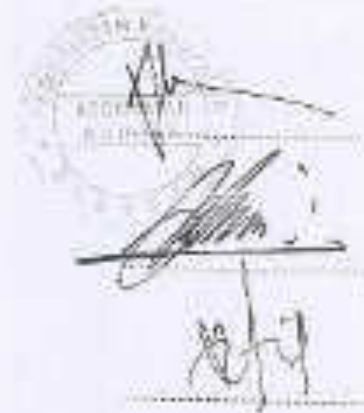
Sedangkan nilai pengamatan untuk magnet pada kesepuluh titik 0,5 – 1,5 mT. Lebih besar jika dibandingkan dengan medan magnet pada SLTT dan SLHT.

30. Sesi Tanya Jawab

No.	Nama	Isi/Pertanyaan	Tanggapan
1.	Batu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagaimana status pengalihan dengan lahan-lahan yang terdapat pemukiman penduduk yang berupa RT/RT. • Bagaimana status lahan pelepasan pelepasan untuk tower tersebut. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akan dilakukan koordinasi dengan pihak pemerintah dan pemilik lahan sesuai dengan pertukarannya. • Tentang PLN akan melakukan / dan dengan pihak pemerintah maka pemegang 1500 dan warga akan menjadi tanah sengketa.
2.	Doi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagaimana nilai jual beli / kompensasi yang akan di dapat pemilik lahan tersebut. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akan dilakukan penilaian harga oleh dan Appraisal / Tim KJPP / Tim Penilai.
3.	Triyana (Rural Berbagi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagaimana lahan jalan di bawah tanah tower yang akan di alihkan dan jenis tanaman apa saja yang akan di alihkan. • Bagaimana dengan status lahan yang belum diketahui pemiliknya. • Bagaimana dengan status bangunan yang ada di bawah jalan ROW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dengan lebar 20 m dan jenis tanaman di atas 10 m yang berpotensi tanaman akan rusak. • Akan dilakukan peninjauan ulang dan verifikasi pemilik lahan. • Akan dilakukan kompensasi sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku (Peraturan ESST No. 2013/2013).
4.	Rahila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagaimana status lahan yang akan dimiliki oleh masyarakat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ditentukan warga pemilik lahan akan mendapat kompensasi sesuai dengan kebutuhan lahan.
5.	Safidun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagaimana status tanah-tanah yang akan di alihkan untuk pembangunan jalan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status tanah di bawah jalan akan diserahkan kembali oleh pemilik lahan dan PLN. Sedangkan agar pemilik lahan tidak merasa rugi maka akan diberikan kompensasi sesuai dengan kebutuhan.

Demikian Berita Acara Konsultasi Publik atau Sosialisasi ini dibuat sesuai dengan ketentuan yang terdapatnya;

1. Herli: Usman: Sidiq: Sidiq: Sidiq
Kasubdit Keresm
2. Asihari S. I.P
Kasubdit Keresm
3. Siti: Filman
Kasubdit Keresm
4. Rahman S.
Kasubdit Keresm
5. Triyana
Kasubdit Keresm
6. Kusuma
Kasubdit Keresm
7. Asih
Kasubdit Keresm
8. Desy: Pratiwi
Kasubdit Keresm
9. Alma
Kasubdit Keresm








10. <u>Eko Purwanto ST</u> Kendaraan P21 PT PLN (Persero) UPR RING KAL I	_____
11. <u>Wawan Girsawan</u> Anggota P21 PT PLN (Persero) UPR RING KAL I	_____
12. <u>Tarik Henggoro</u> Anggota P21 PT PLN (Persero) UPR RING KAL I	_____
13. <u>Mahmud Hilgong</u> Anggota P21 PT PLN (Persero) UPR RING KAL I	_____

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PENDANGUNAN SUTT 150 kV TAYAN - SANGGAU
KECAMATAN KAPUAS KABUPATEN SANGGAU

1. No. 1. Tayan
 2. Jember
 3. Sanggau

1. No. 1. 10. 2012
 2. 10.00 WIB - Selesai
 3. ASPIK HODOTISAN KAPUAS

NO.	NAMA	ALAMAT/ALAMAT	TAMBAH TANDA
1	ATEIC	PURU	1.
2	M. SAIDI	Beringin	2.
3	Ahyas	RT. 01. pengalokan	3.
4	DEKORI PRISMARI	Penyelodi	4.
5	TIT LONO	Lurah Beringin	5.
6	JUBAIDAH PUDU		6.
7	ZAINUDDIN	B. L. NANGA	7.
8	RAZELI	B. NANGA	8.
9	ZUL KARNAIN	BALAI NANGA	9.
10	Markus An. Pongy	Kastambang J. Kapuas	10.
11	HASBAR	Penyelodi Hilir	11.
12	Nawiana	Gemukran	12.
13	IZATI LONO	Lurah J. Kapuas	13.
14	RAHMAE	Kepala Desa Penyelodi	14.
15	CINTA	PORJALATI HIRIA	15.
16	Servius Sanaa	PT. ASL	16.
17	Ames - S.	PT. ASL	17.
18	Budi	Penyelodi Hilir	18.
19	Abdullah	Penyelodi	19.
20	Paujan	Penyelodi Hilir	20.

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PEMBANGUNAN SUTT 150 kV TAYAN - SANGGAU
KECAMATAN KAPUAS KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Hasil Temuan
 Jarak
 Temuan

Jarak 20 - 10 - 2010
 10.45 WIB - Selesai
 Lokasi Kecamatan Kapuas

NO	NAMA	ALAMAT/DESA - KECAMATAN	NO. TEL. TAYAN
1	Joesudin	Pemayutadi Viler	21
2	MURJO	—	100
3	ANB	—	101
4	APUNG	PASAR PANGGARAN	102
5	ASENG	AMPERA	103
6	M. H. M. D. D. D.	PUDU	104
7	KARDENI	PUDU	105
8	AKHYAR	PUDU	106
9	HERMAN	PUDU	107
10	A. JAHARI	BAKUNGA	108
11	AB. M. M. M. M.	BALANGA	109
12	AB. TIYA	BALANGA	110
13	Am. M. M.	BALANGA	111
14			112
15			113
16			114
17			115
18			116
19			117
20			118
21			119
22			120



HERITA ACARA
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI PEMBANGUNAN
SUTT 150 kV TAYAN – SANGGAU – SEKADAU
KECAMATAN MUKOK KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Pada hari ini Kamis tanggal Dua Puluh Dua bulan Oktober tahun Dua Ribu Lima Belas (22 – 10 – 2015) bertempat – tempat – masing – masing yang ditunjuk dengan rincinya sebagai berikut :

1. Vismiana, S.Sos.	: Camat Mukok
2. Linaenopon	: Demangit
3. W. Darjatan	: Kapulak
4. Zaimuddin	: Dewan Adat
5. Nurjadia	: Kepala Desa Semutun
6. Dajang Mahman	: Perwakilan Masyarakat
7. Dwi Purwana, ST	: Kasub. PTT PT PLN (Pusat) UPS RING KAL I
8. Bawantjalarwan	: Anggot PTT PT PLN (Pusat) UPS RING KAL I
9. Jusuf Hamman	: Anggot PTT PT PLN (Pusat) UPS RING KAL I
10. Muhammad Hilayan	: Anggot PTT PT PLN (Pusat) UPS RING KAL I

Berikut ini – sama telah melakukan Konsultasi Publik atau Sosialisasi pembangunan proyek tenaga SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau di Kantor Kecamatan Mukok :

1. Sosialisasi dilakukan dengan berpedoman kepada :

1. UU No. 2 tahun 2002 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum.
2. Perpres No. 40 tahun 2014 tentang Peraturan atau Peraturan Presiden No. 71 tahun 2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum.
3. Peraturan Kepala Badan Perencanaan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 05 tahun 2012 tentang Program Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum.
4. Rekomendasi Gubernur Kepala Daerah Tingkat I Kalimantan Barat No. 571.1 / 1167 / DPO-CJ tanggal 29 April 2003 tentang Penyelenggaraan Sistem Kemitraan/Asosiasi di Kalimantan Barat.
5. Keputusan Bupati Sanggau No. 250 Tahun 2014 tanggal 28 April 2014 Tentang Penetapan Lokasi Tanah Sekadau, Udan Tegayuan, Tengg. 150 kV di Wilayah Tayan Hilir, Sekau, Tayan Hilir, Perintis Kajuas dan Sekadau.

2. Sosialisasi dihadiri oleh Camat Mukok, Nagaria Mukok, Kepala Desa Semutun, Dewan Adat Mukok, Demang Adat Dayak, Panitia Pengadaan Tanah dari KOW PT PLN (Pusat) UPS Jaringan Kalimantan Lusa Seaulik Tanah (dalam hal ini sebagai) :

3. Pembangunan SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau – Sekadau mencakup:

- Panjang jalur ± 113 km
- Jumlah tiak tower ± 364 tower

4. Garis yang dilalui jalur SUTT 150 kV Sanggau – Sekadau di Kecamatan Sekadau adalah:

- Garis Ekspres

5. Ruang Bebas:

adalah ruang yang dibatasi oleh bidang vertikal dan horizontal di sekeliling dan sepanjang saluran udara dimana tidak boleh ada benda didalamnya demi keselamatan manusia, binatang, benda dan benda lainnya serta kerusakan objek.

6. Pergedean lahan:

- a. Tanah tepok tower, dibersihkan dengan goni ragi
- b. Lantai tanah untuk tiak tower:
 - $15 \times 15 \text{ m}^2$ untuk tower beton
 - $20 \times 20 \text{ m}^2$ untuk tower steel
- c. Menetapkan nilai goni ragi berdasarkan objek yang berlaku

7. Pembebasan tanah selok:

- a. Tanaman umbi yang dibersihkan adalah tanaman/umbi/akar kere dan dibudidayakan yang tingginya mencapai 4 meter, misalnya daun, kentel, beluga, bawang, bawangda, jati, dll.
- b. Nilai kompensasi berdasarkan ketentuan standar yang berlaku.

8. Indeks Medan Magnet & Medan Listrik berdasarkan Standar WHO, SNI dan Depkes untuk SUTT adalah:

- a. Medan magnet = $0,1 \text{ mT}$
- b. Medan listrik = 1 kV/m

9. Hasil pengukuran medan magnet & medan listrik pada SUTT dan SUTET:

- a. Medan magnet = $0,001 - 0,002 \text{ mT}$
- b. Medan listrik = $1,32 - 2,4 \text{ kV/m}$

Sehingga hasil pengukuran medan magnet pada handphone adalah $0,6 - 1,3 \text{ mT}$, lebih tinggi bila dibandingkan dengan acuan/standar pada SUTT dan SUTET.

10. Dampak kesehatan akibat pembangunan tanah tepak tower seperti hasil penelitian/inventarisasi di lapangan.

E. Sesi Tanya Jawab

No.	Nama	Saran/Pertanyaan	Jawabannya
1	Victorinus, S.Sos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kapan dilaksanakan penastipen harga Kapan mulai dilaksanakan tender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mengharapkan penastipen harga akan dilaksanakan setelah ini Appeal / ini berarti harga akan turun ke lapangan dan melakukan pembelian harga tanah Teknis tender pengaduan yang dilaksanakan pada awal 2016, ini sudah dipelebihi pemerintah karena dapat segera dilaksanakan kembali
2	Ummadon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apakah nanti di ganti lagi dan bagaimana prosedur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ganti lagi tetap ada setelah
3	Amir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jangka waktu ada persediaan ada dalam kegiatan pemerintahan Antara tifa ke tdk akan dibagikan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selama kegiatan pemerintahan PLN dan Pelaksana kegiatan akan berkoordinasi dengan perusahaan, dan ini dapat akan supaya tidak terjadi hal-hal yang menimbulkan permasalahan Pembayaran tanah sudah dilaksanakan untuk setiap orang, karena orang-orang diberikan kebebasan untuk menjual dengan harga 4 meter ke atas dengan pemberian kompensasi
4	Yahya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ada 10 KK di terima dari yang belum dapat listrik, apakah bisa kami mendapatkan gratis dari SUTT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daya yang digunakan untuk skala rumah tangga sebesar 220 V, untuk mencapai daya tersebut, dari SUTT 150 kV akan digunakan untuk skala ke daya 20 kV dan 220 V
5	Rafael	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bagaimana dengan tender HCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akan ada penastipen appeal terhadap tender HCU

Demikian Berita Acara Keesahihan Panitia dan Sekretaris ini dibuat sesuai dengan keadaan yang sebenarnya.

1. Vicentiano, S.Sos
Ketua Panitia



2. Litmanon
Demaria

3. W. Basikan
Ketupak

4. Kahendin
Dewan Adat Melayu

5. Nuradita
Kader Semarak

6. Siaka Mubana
Perwakilan Masyarakat

7. Eko Prasanto, ST.
Koordinator RPT PT PLN (Persero) IIR RING KAL I

8. Winda Pratomo
Anggota RPT PT PLN (Persero) IIR RING KAL I

9. Yock Esman

Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPK RINGKAS

.....

10. Mohammad Hidayat

Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPK RINGKAS

.....

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PEMBANGUNAN SUTT 150 KV TAYAN - SANGGAU
KECAMATAN MUKOK KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Hari/Tanggal
Jm
Tempat

Kamis / 22 - 10 - 2010
10.00 WIB - Selesai
Sektor Desa Gembay

(No)	NAMA	KEANTARAAN / ALAMAT	TEKSA / INISIAL
1	VICTORIANA S-S	Camar / Kumbay	1
2	W. Pongratu	Kep. Kade Nuke	2
3	L. M. S. P. P.	Desa Rami Mukok	3
4	Murgadin	Kades Kemintan	4
5	SARWATI	Desa Ek. Bang. Mukok	5
6	M. Syahria	Kasi Pm Kne Mukok	6
7	ABALG Z. M. S. S.	Gembay Desa	7
8			
9	Dyuh	Desa Mukok	9
10	Abon Sunarto	Desa - Day	10
11	Toni	Desa - Day	11
12	Desa - Day	Desa - Day	12
13	Desa - Day	Desa - Day	13
14	Desa - Day	Desa - Day	14
15	Desa - Day	Desa - Day	15
16	Desa - Day	Desa - Day	16
17	Desa - Day	Desa - Day	17
18	Desa - Day	Desa - Day	18
19	Desa - Day	Desa - Day	19
20	Desa - Day	Desa - Day	20

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PEMBANGUNAN SUTT 150 kV TAYAN - SANGGAU
KECAMATAN MUKOK KABUPATEN SANGGAU

Waktu / Tempat
 Hari / Tanggal
 Lokasi

Kabupaten / Kota / Kecamatan
 10/10/2018 - 10/10/2018
 Mukok, Sekadau

NO	NAMA	ALAMAT / NO. TELEFON	TAMBAH TANDA
21	A. JENG	SEMUNTAI	21
22	GAN.	TR. ARGUN	22
23	JAWI	TR. ARGUN	23
24	O.M.	SEI. ARUN	24
25	NGATMO	Sengengia Foma	25
26	PRAYHAR	KRT. KUDUNG	26
27	SABRONI	KAWI SEMUNTAI	27
28	BPD	KRT BPD SEMUNTAI	28
29	KHARIS HARVON	SEMUNTAI	29
30	Rafael B.	SEMUNTAI	30
31	Mutiara P.	SEMUNTAI	31
32	Bj. MOHRAN	BPD	32
33	SUHARVI	KRT PPM	33
34	Hikmah Gustin	KRT Sei-Aran	34
35	ELISA	SEMUNTAI	35
36	ERVINA	-/-	36
37	HERNA TUMANTI	SEI. DAY	37
38	USRIYATI	SEI. DAY	38
39			39
40			40



BERITA ACARA
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI PEMBANGUNAN
SUTT 150 KV TAYAN – SANGGAU – SEKADAU
KELAYATAN SEKADAU HILIR KABUPATEN SEKADAU

Pada hari ini, Jumat tanggal Dua Puluh Tiga bulan Oktober tahun Dua Ribu Lima Belas (23 – 10 – 2015) bertempat di masing – masing yang bersebutan dibawah ini :

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Hermeto S.Sos., M.Si | : Camat Sekadau Hilir |
| 2. Gusli S.A. | : Wakil Camat |
| 3. Mubdi | : Kepala |
| 4. Agusman Samad | : Kepala Desa Sungai Sangri |
| 5. Agus Raga'i | : Kepala Desa Padi |
| 6. Agusman Dolar | : Kepala Desa Lintang |
| 7. Ismet | : Kepala Desa Sungai Rengin |
| 8. Rendi | : Perwakilan Masyarakat |
| 9. Agus Akib | : Perwakilan Masyarakat |
| 10. Dwi Prasana S.T. | : Kasir PT PT PLN (Persero) UPK RING KAL. |
| 11. Wawan Gupawan | : Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPK RING KAL. |
| 12. Yudi Hermanto | : Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPK RING KAL. |
| 13. Muhammad Hidayat | : Anggota P2T PT PLN (Persero) UPK RING KAL. |

Diketahui – sama telah melakukan Konsultasi Publik atau Sosialisasi pembangunan proyek sistem SUTT 150 KV Tayan – Sanggau – Sekadau di Kantor Kecamatan Sekadau Hilir.

1. Sosialisasi dilakukan dengan berpedoman kepada :

1. UU No.1 tahun 2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum.
2. Peraturan No. 40 tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Presiden No. 71 tahun 2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum.
3. Peraturan Kepala Badan Penanaman Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 05 tahun 2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum.
4. Rekomendasi Gubernur Kepala Daerah Tingkat I Kalimantan Barat (No. 071.1 / 1167) DPW/LS tanggal 28 April 2009 tentang Pelaksanaan forum Konsultasi Publik di Kalimantan Barat.

2. Sosialisasi dihadiri oleh Camat Sekadau Hilir, Kepala Sekadau Hilir, Kepala Desa Sungai Sangri, Kepala Desa Padi, Kepala Desa Lintang, Kepala Desa Sungai Rengin, Perwakilan Masyarakat, Panitia Pengadaan Tanah dari RUW PT PLN (Persero) UPK Jaringan Kalimantan I dan Panitia Penyelenggara (dapat hadir terlambat).

1. Peta daerah jalur SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau – Sekeloa di Kecamatan Sekeloa Hilir adalah :
 - Desa Sengé Kanyé
 - Desa Panti
 - Desa Enakéng
 - Desa Nangai Bôngé
2. Daerah yang dilalui jalur SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau – Sekeloa di Kecamatan Sekeloa Hilir adalah :
 - Desa Sengé Kanyé
 - Desa Panti
 - Desa Enakéng
 - Desa Nangai Bôngé
3. Ronggoboh :

adalah ronggoboh yang dimana ada ronggoboh kecil dan kemudian di sampingnya di sepanjang jalan ada dimana tidak boleh ada benda di dalamnya dan kemudian ronggoboh, mungkin kalau ada benda lainnya serta kemudian ronggoboh.
4. Pengukuran lahan :
 - a. Untuk tanah kosong, dibatasi dengan garis pagar.
 - b. Untuk tanah untuk tanah kosong :
 - 15 x 15 m² untuk tower lurus
 - 20 x 20 m² untuk tower sudut
 - c. Pengukuran nilai pagar, ngi berdasarkan standar yang berlaku.
5. Penebangan lahan sendiri :
 - a. Tanah sendiri yang dibatasi oleh pagar/terbatas oleh dan dibatasi oleh yang mungkin mungkin 4 meter, mungkin 4 meter, 4 meter, 4 meter, 4 meter, 4 meter, 4 meter.
 - b. Nilai kompensasi berdasarkan peraturan yang berlaku.
6. Indeks Medan Magnet & Medan Listrik berdasarkan Standar WHO, SNI dan Dapok untuk SUTT adalah :

a. Medan magnet	= 0,1 mT
b. Medan listrik	= 5 kV/m
7. Hasil pengukuran medan magnet & medan listrik pada SUTT dan SUTET :

a. Medan magnet	= 0,01 – 0,003 mT
b. Medan listrik	= 1,72 – 2,4 kV/m

Selanjutnya hasil pengukuran medan magnet, maka dibandingkan dengan 0,1 – 0,3 mT. Lebih besar bila dibandingkan dengan medan magnet pada SUTT dan SUTET.
8. Daerah keselamatan atau Penebangan untuk tanah kosong untuk hasil pengukuran lingkungan di lapangan.

E. Rincian Tanya Jawab

No.	Momen	Siswa/Pertanyaan	Tanggapan
1	Alasan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagaimana dengan sistem tenaga • Apa itu sistem tenaga ke tenaga listrik adalah • Apa saja harga tanah 225 dan 400 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLN harus melakukan perluasan sistem tenaga listrik, jadi tidak boleh menggunakan sistem tenaga • Untuk pengalihan perlu peninjauan ke lapangan untuk mengukur secara akurat • Harga tanah per meter seluas total minimal berbeda antara 225 m² dan 400 m²
2	Agas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lokasi rumah di tanah pribadi atau BUKU • Apakah rumah di atas tanah pribadi atau BUKU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akan dilakukan koordinasi dan peninjauan bersama pemerintah untuk memastikan lokasi • Akan lebih tinggi lagi ke lapangan
3	Abang Bangsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apa saja kerjasama dengan PLN-Catung/Wilayah • Apa yang diharapkan dari PLN-Catung/Wilayah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setelah tower dibangun baru akan diberikan ke PLN Wilayah • Listrik tidak bisa langsung diambil dari SUTT karena harus diberikan dulu data ke 20 KV dan 225 V agar bisa dimanfaatkan warga
4	Agustina Daler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagaimana sistem tenaga listrik 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akan Tayan akan diberikan sebagai Rp.50.000 per meter, untuk yang akan datang menggunakan sistem tenaga listrik

9. Petrus Akli
 Perwakilan Masyarakat



10. Edo Purwanto, ST
 Koordinator P2 PT PLN (Persero) UPR RING KAL I

.....

11. Wawan Gunawan
 Anggota P2 PT PLN (Persero) UPR RING KAL I

.....

12. Toni Hermawan
 Anggota P2 PT PLN (Persero) UPR RING KAL I

.....

13. Muhammad Hidayat
 Anggota P2 PT PLN (Persero) UPR RING KAL I

.....

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PENRANGUNAN SUTT 150 KV TAYAN - SANGGAU - SEKADAU
KECAMATAN MAMOH KABUPATEN SANGGAU SEKADAU
SEKADAU HILIR

Hari/Tanggal
 10
 10/03/2019

Jumlah 121 - 10 - 2019
 10 03 2019 - Sekadau
 Kantor Kecamatan Sanggau Hilir

NO	NOMOR	KELOMPOK/UMUM	UNDAT/UNDAT
1	AB. LA LI	AB. LA LI	1
2	AB. BAHYAR	SEKUTU	2
3	E. FELIO	Sekutut	3
4	H. Syahbana	Periti	4
5	JURAI BI	Periti	5
6	AB. JAPAR	Periti	6
7	LUKASIMO	Amak	7
8	TRIKY	Periti	8
9	APULY	Amak	9
10	MICHAEL ARIN	Amak	10
11	RAHMANA	Amak	11
12	SUYAH	Amak	12
13	MOYSIUS ASIR	Amak	13
14	ABANI AMAS	Periti	14
15	JODE	Periti	15
16	HERMAN SAHEH	Periti	16
17	ABALIG AYALDI	Periti	17
18	SYAH SUBARNAG	SEMAKONG	18
19	AMIRUDIN	Periti	19
20	Jamaludin	Periti	20

DAFTAR HADIR
KONSULTASI PUBLIK ATAU SOSIALISASI
PENDANGUNAN SUTT 150 kV TAYAN - SANGGAU - SEKADAU
KECAMATAN MUKOK KABUPATEN SANGGAU SEKADAU
BERAWAN, NELLE

Hari/Tanggal : Sabtu, 23 / 06 / 2018
 Jam : 11.00 WIB - Selesai
 Lokasi : Kecamatan Sanggau Sekadau

NO	NAMA	JURUSAN / KEL / KECAMATAN	SARITA TENGGAY
22	Manan	Peniti	21
23	A. J. E.	A. J. E.	22
24	Wahap	Peniti	23
25	Pan	Enalung	24
26	Petrus Apap	Ensal	25
27	Y. LITEN	Ensal	26
28	H. Suardi	Ensal	27
29	Agustina Dalar	Ensal	28
30	Agustina Sumbat	Kades Sui. Kungit	29
31	Abdo Rapii	Kades Peniti	30
32	Rangyah	Peniti	31
33			32
34			33
35			34
36			35
37			36
38			37
39			38
40			39



APPENDIX 8. PROJECT INFORMATION BOOKLET
150 Kv TAYAN-SANGGAU –SEKADAU TRANSMISSION LINE (150 Kv TSS)

WHAT IS 150 KV TAYAN – SANGGAU-SEKADAU TRANSMISSION LINE ?

The proposed Project consists of two 150 kV Transmission lines from Tayan to Sanggau and Sanggau to Sekadau in West Kalimantan; adding the existing substation at Tayan West Kalimantan, and two new 150/20 kV substations in Sanggau and Sekadau.

The 150 kV Transmission lines will improve electric power supply as well as reliability of the power service in Sanggau and Sekadau regencies, West Kalimantan. It is expected that these transmission lines will create multiplier effects in economic development at various scales in Sanggau and Sekadau regencies and surrounding regions in West Kalimantan.

WHO WILL BE IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT?

The Project proponent is P.T. Perusahaan Listrik Negara Persero (PT PLN (Persero)), a state owned utility company responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in Indonesia.

The project implementation will be conducted by PT PLN (Persero) Unit Induk Pembangunan (UIP) West Kalimantan. Development of transmission networks in this project will be under supervision of PLN UPP 2 with office located in Sintang. Once constructed, management of transmission networks is handed over to Transmission Management Unit under PLN Regional office of West Kalimantan which will be responsible for all aspects of the operation and maintenance of transmission networks

WHAT WILL BE THE SCOPE OF 150 KV TSS

The scope of 150 kV TSS will include : (i) construction of two new substation in Sanggau and Sekadau which consist of one 150/20 kV transformer bay with a 25 MVA transformer, four 150 kV line bays, capacitor bank, control building with 20 kV indoor switchgear, computer-based substation control system, protection and metering equipment, telecommunication facilities, AC/DC supply and other accessories, and extension of substation in Tayan, (ii) construction of 333 tower base in located in 7 Sub District, (iii). Installment of 148.42 km of transmission line from Tayan substation to Sekadau substation

ARE THE AFFECTED PEOPLE ENTITLED TO ANYTHING FOR THEIR LOSSES?

Yes, as provided for in the Project resettlement policy agreed by the PLN and the ADB. Table below summarizes the entitlements due to the AH.

No	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Person	Project entitlement	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark ¹
A. LAND LOSS					
1	Loss of land, including agricultural and residential land	Those who have formal legal rights (certificate) or those whose claim over the land is recognized as a full title including persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement cost and reflective of fair market value at the time of payment of compensation³; No deduction of any taxes and transactional cost. or land replacement with at least similar attributes to the acquired land in term 	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team deliver compensation	Valuation of compensation conducted by a licensed independent property appraiser. It will be used for compensation payment by the Land Acquisition Implementing Team

¹If the AHs doesn't agree with the amount of compensation wich was appraised by the appraiser, PLN may set the value of the sale and purchase agreed by both parties based on the cost and benefit analysyswith regard to good governance

No	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Person	Project entitlement	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark ¹
		occupying the state land in good faith ² .	<p>of value, productivity, location, and titling⁴.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance for the renewal of land ownership documents (certificate and land documents recognized as full title) for the residual area of the entitled persons' land⁵. If the remaining affected land is no longer viable for specific use and utilization, the entitled party can ask for compensation for their entire land at replacement cost(UU No. 2 tahun 2012 Pasal 35).⁶ 	Independent Appraisal to conduct valuation of the assets.	<p>In case of the compensation rate established by the indepdent appraiser either for land or non-land assets (trees/crops.timbers) is not acceptable to the APs/AHs, PLN may determine compensation rate based on the cost of benefit analysis</p> <p>For the negotiated land acquisition, in case there is deduction of tax as per government's requirements, th e amount of the tax value and the deduction should be clearly consulted with and agreed by the APs.</p>
2	Loss of customary land	Customary communities (<i>masyarakat hukum adat</i>) ⁷	Cash compensation (at replacement cost) as per provisions compensation for loss of land above and ceremonial of land transfer	<p>PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation</p> <p>PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team deliver compensation</p> <p>Independent Appraisal: conduct an valuation of the assets.</p>	Consultation to get agreement of compensation will conducted with customary members and customary leader witnessed by head of villages.
B. LOSS OF TREES/CROPS					

³ See Law No. 2/2012, Article 36, PP No. 71/2012, Article 65. MAPPI's standard on Valuation for land acquisition for the development in the public interest.

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

⁴ *Ibid*

⁵ See MAPPI's valuation standard.

⁶ Article 35 of Law No. 2 of 2012 and Article 67 of the PP 71/2012.

⁷ Customary or indigenous community is a community that is characterized by; i) the existence of group of people who are still bound by customary legal order as a whole community of an alliance with a particular customary law, who recognizes and implements the tradition in their daily life; ii) the existence of certain customary lands, which are the environment of the customary community and the area where they take their daily needs; and iii) the existence of common law regarding the maintenance of order, dominance, and applicable customary land use adhered by the members of the community. PP No. 71/2012, Article 22.

No	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Person	Project entitlement	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark ¹
4	Loss of Crops and Trees:	Owners, regardless of land tenure status (with certificate or recognizable rights, informal dwellers, occupants).	Annual crops: cash compensation will be paid based on prevailing market rates. Perennial crops: compensation at replacement cost taking into account their productivity and age. Timbers/trees: compensation at current market rate based on age, type of trees and diameter of trunk at breast height.	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation of affected crops PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation Independent Appraisal: conducts valuation of the assets.	Commercial crops: referring to income approach using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) for 1 cycle Non commercial crops: Will adopt market approach with standard reference prices issued by the local government. Valuation of non-productive plants will use cost approach; 30 to 60 days advance notice will be issued to owners before land clearing.
C. Affected Asset under Transmission Lines					
1	Agriculture and or residential land	<i>Land owners with legal title or traditional title (customary land).</i>	Compensation in the amount of 15% of the current land value for land area under the transmission line. without any deduction of tax .	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation of restriction land PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team Independent Appraisal: conducts valuation of the assets.	The calculation of compensation for land use restriction inte ROW will be carried out by indppendent appraiser
2	Main structures (houses, offices, independent shops) and secondary structures (fences, driveways, extended eaves, sheds, etc.)	Owners of the affected structure, regardless of tenure	Compensation in the amount of 15% of full replacement cost reflects prevailing market prices of materials and cost of labor for dismantling, transferring and rebuilding at the time of compensation payment. of building area under the transmission line. No depreciation should be applied	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation of restriction structure PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team Independent Appraisal: conducts valuation of the assets.	

No	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Person	Project entitlement	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark ¹
3	Trees more than 5 m tall	Owners, regardless of land tenure status (with certificate or recognizable rights, informal dwellers, occupants	Annual crops: cash compensation will be paid based on prevailing market rates Timbers/trees: compensation at current market rate that will considern age, type of trees and diameter of trunk at breast height	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation of affected crops PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team Independent Appraisal: conducts valuation of the assets.	Commercial crops: referring to income approach using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) for 1 cycle Non commercial crops: Will adopt market approach with standard reference prices issued by the local government. Valuation of non-productive plants will use cost approach;
D. Temporary Permanent of Land & Impacts on Non-Land Assets during Construction					
4	Temporary or permanent impacts due to construction activities	For those who have formal legal rights (certificate) or those whose claim on land is recognized as a full right	For lease payments of the affected land by the contractor based on the applicable rental fees and agreements with landowners. For temporary impact on productive land, the AH may choose: (1) cost of the rental valued to be not less than the net income that will be generated from productive affected land; Compensation for non-land assets acquired (trees / plants, structure) permanently affected will be compensated at replacement cost Land will be restored to pre-project conditions or even better after the construction is completed	The contractors.	30-60 days prior notice given to the owner of the land before it is used temporarily by contractors. This provision should be stipulated in the contract / agreement with civil works contractors

No	Impact/Loss Category	Entitled Person	Project entitlement	Executing Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark ¹
		Those who do not have legal rights and entitlements that can be recognized as full ownership	There is no land rental costs during the period of impact Land will be restored as it was before the project, or even better.	The Contractor	
E. OTHER LOSSES					
1	Loss of emotional attachment to assets (solatium)	Entitled party who loses emotional bond with the affected assets (land, structures, and plants)	Additional compensation of 10% - 30% of total compensation for physical assets affected. Compensation will include funding for:	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for solatium fee PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team Independent Appraisal: conducts valuation of the assets.	Percentage of emotional loss compensation will be based on the independent appraisal assessment
2	Transaction Cost	The entitled party who lost land and non-land assets	Allowance to cover administration cost, renewal of land ownership (ownership name transfer) for residual land, land clearing ⁸	PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will allocate funds for compensation of affected crops PLN Land Acquisition Implementing Team Independent Appraisal: conducts appraisal on the appropriate transaction costs	Calculations are based on DMS and SES
3	Loss of the resource base (high risk of impoverishment)	Entitled Party who lost of 10% or more of total assets or earning revenue sources; Entitled Party, poor and vulnerable ⁹ , regardless of the severity of the impact	Participate in Income restoration program (IRP) Priority for opportunities of project related employment, where qualified.	PLN corporate social responsibility (CSR) program PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat or PLN Regional Office of West Kalimantan integrated in non-structural components of the program. The Contractor: work related project	IRP will be given in the form of distribution of seedlings and training of improvement farmers capability in cultivate other products aside oil palm and rubber ,

⁸ See Standard Penilaian MAPPI, SPI 306, 2013.

⁹ These are distinct groups of people who might suffer more or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: i) households that are headed by women, ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii). Indigenous peoples and iv) elderly household heads.

WHO ARE ELIGIBLE TO BE COMPENSATED AND ASSISTED UNDER THE PROJECT?

All affected people, households, and institutions/organizations that satisfy the cut-off date for eligibility to project entitlements are eligible to be compensated and assisted under the Project. In this Project, the cut-off-date of eligibility refers to date when the Inventory of Losses census of AHs was carried out by PLN. The cut-off-date will be varied for each affected villages between November 2015 to January 2016

SHOULD A PROBLEM ARISE DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SUCH AS COMPENSATION AND OTHER PROJECT-RELATED ISSUES, DO I HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOICE MY COMPLAINTS?

YES, a well-defined, gender and culturally sensitive grievance redress and resolution mechanism will be established to resolve AHs grievances and complaints in a timely, transparent and satisfactory manner. All AHs will be made aware of their rights. Following are the grievance redress mechanism

Related To Location of Project Component

1. An AP/AH may raise any complaint to the District Head or Head of PLN UIP KALIMANTAN BAGIAN BARAT
2. The District Head establishes a team to assess the complaint
3. If the complaint is meritorious, the District Head will ask PLN 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.
4. 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.

Related To Inventory of Affected Assets

1. 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)
2. PLN LAC within 14 days will verify the results of the DMS on affected assets of the AH and will make necessary revisions/corrections, as needed. If the AH is still not satisfied with the findings of PLN LAC, the AH can bring the appeal matter to the district court for resolution.
3. 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.
4. If the consultation does not produce a settlement, PLN LAC will advise the APs to resolve the case through the court.
5. PLN LAC keeps the record of complaints and disputes handled.

Related To Compensation

1. An AP/AH who is not satisfied with the amount of compensation initially offered by 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.
2. If negotiation on compensation with PLN LAC fails, the AP/AH may file within 14 days to the district court a complaint on the compensation offered by PLN LAC. The court will judge on the case within 30 days.
3. If the AP/AH is not satisfied with the decision of the district court, the AP/AH within 14 days following judgment by the district court may bring the case to the Supreme Court and seek a reversal of the ruling of the district court. The Supreme Court will judge on the case within 30 days.

Related To Other Aspects Of the Project

1. An aggrieved AP/AH may bring any complaint either to the “Jaya” customary leader in the sub village level, “Temenggung” customary leader in village level, contractor or project office, in the first instance to seek resolution.

2. If the grievance cannot resolved, the AP/AHs may convey the grievance to Head of Village, contractor or project office to seek resolution.
3. If the grievance cannot resolved, the AP/AHs may convey the grievance to "Pati" customary community in the sub district level before bring to head of sub district to get resolution.
4. If the grievance cannot be resolved, the AP/AH may convey the grievance to the district office for resolution.
5. 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.

WHO MIGHT BE CONTACTED FOR ANY INQUIRIES ABOUT THE PROJECT?

Mr. Djoko Pribadi

PROJECT MANAGER OF PT. PLN (Persero) UPP KITRING KBB 2 SINTANG

Jl. Oevang Oeray, Samping gang nanas, Baning, RT/RW 29/02, Kecamatan Sintang 78600
Sintang, West Kalimantan

Guide to Developing Monitoring Indicators¹⁰

Internal Monitoring

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. Disbursements against timelines. Identification of the displaced persons losing land temporarily, e.g. through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps, been included. Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income substitution support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule. Provision of replacement land plots. Quality of new plots and issue of land titles. Restoration of social infrastructure and services. Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan, for example, utilizing replacement land, commencement of production, the number of the displaced persons trained in employment with jobs, microcredit disbursed, number of income-generating activities assisted. Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business.
Consultation and Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities. Knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons. Use of the grievance redress mechanism by the displaced persons. Information on the resolution of the grievances. Information on the implementation of the social preparation phase. Implementation of special measures for Indigenous Peoples.
Communications and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of general meetings (for both men and women). Percentage of women out of total participants. Number of meetings exclusively with women. Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups. Number of meetings at new sites. Number of meetings between hosts and the displaced persons. Level of participation in meetings (of women, men, and vulnerable groups). Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate. Information disclosure. Translation of information disclosure in the local languages.
Budget and Time Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition and resettlement staff appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work. Capacity building and training activities completed on schedule. Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan. Funds allocation for resettlement to resettlement agencies on time. Receipt of scheduled funds by resettlement offices. Funds disbursement according to the LARP. Social preparation phase as per schedule. Land acquisition and occupation in time for implementation.
Livelihood and Income Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of displaced persons under the rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups). Number of displaced persons who received vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups). Types of training and number of participants in each. Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups). Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups).

¹⁰ ADB. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards: A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook – Draft Working Document. November 2012.

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new employment activities. • Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs. • Extent of participation in vocational training programs. • Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs. • Percentage of successful enterprises breaking even (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Percentage of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Number of displaced persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Quantity of land owned/contracted by displaced persons (women, men and vulnerable groups) • Number. of households with agricultural equipment • Number of households with livestock
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noticeable changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation. • Noticeable changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation. • Changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation. • Changes in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards. • Changes occurred for vulnerable groups. • Benefiting from the project by the displaced persons.

External Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
Basic information on displaced persons' households (Gender disaggregated data essential for all aspects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the project • Composition and structure, ages, educational, and skill levels • Gender of household head • Ethnic group • Access to health, education, utilities, and other social services • Housing type • Land and other resource-owning and resource-using patterns • Occupations and employment patterns • Income sources and levels • Agricultural production data (for rural households) • Participation in neighborhood or community groups • Access to cultural sites and events • Valuation of all assets
Restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? • Have displaced persons adopted the housing options developed? • Have perceptions of community been restored? • Have displaced persons achieved replacement of key social and cultural elements?
Restoration of livelihoods (Disaggregate data for displaced persons moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating displaced persons, displaced persons with enterprises affected)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were compensation payments free of deductions for depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? • Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Was sufficient replacement land available of suitable standard? • Did income substitution allow for reestablishment of enterprises and production? • Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to reestablish themselves? • Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? • Are these opportunities effective and sustainable? • Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?
Levels of displaced persons' satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much do the displaced persons know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? • Do the displaced persons know their entitlements? • Do they know whether these have been met? • How do the displaced persons assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored? • How much do the displaced persons know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?

Effectiveness of resettlement planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Were the displaced persons and their assets correctly enumerated?• Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints?• Were entitlements too generous?• Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted?• How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?
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Appendix 10. TERM OF REFERENCE

External Monitoring Agency (EMA) T/L 150 Kv Tayan – Sanggau- Sekadau In West Kalimantan

1 BACKGROUND

The 150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission Line will be built as the extension of West Kalimantan Power Grid Strengthening Project (275 kV Jagoibabang-Bengkayang Transmission Line and 150 kV Bengkayang-Ngabang-Tayan Transmission Line) where it will interconnect between Sarawak/East Malaysia and West Kalimantan 150 kV grids. The proposed Project consists of two 150 kV Transmission lines from Tayan to Sanggau and Sanggau to Sekadau in West Kalimantan; additions to an existing substation at Tayan West Kalimantan, and two new 150/20 kV substations in Sanggau and Sekadau. The Project also includes a limited number of access roads to the new substations, equipment and materials storage, assembly area and facilities for workers

The 150 kV Transmission lines will improve electric power supply as well as reliability of the power service in Sanggau and Sekadau regencies, West Kalimantan. It is expected that these transmission lines will create multiplier effect in economic development at various scales in Sanggau and Sekadau regencies and surrounding regions in West Kalimantan.

The length of 150 kV Transmission line is 148.42 km long from the existing Tayan substation to Sekadau West Kalimantan. The line will pass through 7 Subdistricts in Sanggau regency namely Tayan Hilir, Balai, Tayan Hulu, Parindu, Kapuas and Mukok and one subdistrict (Sekadau Hilir) in Sekadau regency.

The Resettlement and Customary Communities Plan (RCCP) for the project has been prepared and indicates that 2,9 (hectares for a new substation and 7,6 hectares for towers. The project requires 20 m wide of the transmission line (10 m +10 m) along 71.13 km from Tayan-Sanggau and along 77.29 km route from Sanggau to Sekadau. The total area of 296, 9 hectares of the land under the RoW will be restricted in use by the project. The inventory of losses identified that there are 136 vulnerable households and 5 severely affected households. These data might change during implementation

PT. PLN (Persero) Head Quarter (PLN Pusat) will be the EA of the project and will be responsible for overall coordination and administration of the project, including those related to resettlement. The project implementation will be conducted by PT PLN (Persero) Unit Induk Pembangunan (UIP) Kalimantan Bagian Barat or Principal Development Project located in Pontianak West Kalimantan. The PIU will responsible on the 1 preparation and implementation of this RCCP, including designation of Independent Appraisal for appraise unit rate for affected asset. A Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) that include social safeguard specialist will be recruited to assist the IAs in overall Project management and to ensure construction quality as well as properly implementation of social safeguards.

The PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat assisted by PIC will regularly monitor implementation progress of social safeguards. An External monitoring agency will be mobilized to verify internal monitoring of RCCP implementation and monitor the achievement of resettlement principles and objectives. The external monitoring agency submit semiannual monitoring reports to PLN and ADB. Internal and external monitoring reports will be uploaded on the ADB website.

2 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF MONITORING

The objectives of external monitoring is to assess to what extent the resettlement objectives are being met. The specific of the monitoring objectives are:

- a. To verify ongoing internal monitoring information
- b. To verify whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met in accordance with the Resettlement Plan (RP), and if not to suggest corrective measures;
- c. To identify problems or potential problems. To identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate problems and advise the PLN accordingly;
- d. To verify if the livelihoods and the standard of living of affected persons (APs) including the indigenous peoples and those of the non-titled displaced persons, are restored or improve

The detailed tasks of the EMA are the following;

- a. To verify the detailed measurement survey (DMS) database generated by the project management unit (PMU), identify differences in inventory of loss (IOL) and/or DMS recorded in the RCCP, and document changes to the database
- b. To confirm that all APs are eligible for compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, and any such factors that may discriminate against achieving the project objectives.
- c. To confirm that payment of cash compensation for lost land and non-land assets for the towers, substation, and assets under the T/L ROW has been in line with the RCCP.
- d. Confirm timing of disbursement of payment and assess that the level of compensation is sufficient to replace their losses; Identify the factors contributing for any delays of compensation payment and land acquisition process.
- e. To verify public consultations and participation of the APs in the RCCP implementation, implementation of gender and/or Indigenous Peoples measures as indicated in the RCCP
- f. To assess level of satisfaction of APs with the provisions and implementation in the RCCP. Capacity of APs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards. Special attention will be given to severely affected APs and vulnerable APs
- g. Involuntary resettlement impacts caused during construction activities;
- h. Adequacy of budget and human resources⁵ at executing agency/implementing agency level for resettlement activities, including internal monitoring
- i. To get best practice/lesson learned regarding the RCCP and its implementation and provide feedback or suggestions for improvement of current RCCP implementation and in the future.

3 METHODOLOGY.

Monitoring on environmental and social aspects is to assess project performance against agreed standard and criteria established by the project, the Government and ADB Safeguard Policy. As to mitigation measures, compensation and or measures to avoid significant impacts the monitoring program shall be designed that the project will have been implemented following Government regulations, ADB Policy and the project policy.

It should start with exploring the obligation stated by government regulations that have been transformed into permit conditions and government approval letters. Following this step, monitoring should list all the ADB requirements for safeguard stated in agreement between PLN and ADB.

Next step of monitoring shall also assess project safeguard policy whether it complies with government regulations and ADB safeguard policy. For all these requirements are in line, monitoring process could move to next steps that is to assess the real implementation in the field. Some methods can be used:

- Interview with affected people

- Ground check of social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures taken to address the impacts
- Interview with local government officials regarding project performance
- Examine the content of project publications to assess its consistency with the result of ground check and interviews.
- Preparing report

MONITORING PROCESS

1. The quality of basic data collection
Collection of baseline data on social-economic information of the affected people using desk study for secondary data and sampling method for primary data. It is used to assess the reliability and validity of collected survey data the project used to perform RCCP.
2. Accuracy of final survey and valuation of assets.
The quality and effectiveness of grievance and complaint mechanisms and the measures taken to address impacts to affected people and other stakeholders during the preparation RCCP.
3. The inclusion of a gender perspective. Whether the field survey to collect data has been carried out based on gender perspectives and whether RCCP has considered the gender aspects and needs of vulnerable groups.

REFERENCE DATA AND SUPPORT

- a. Document of Resettlement and Customary Communities Plan (RCCP) and the update.
- b. Internal monitoring reports
- c. Project progress reports
- d. Other secondary data such as data on complaint handling, land valuation studies, detailed measurement survey for land acquisition objects (affected assets and other economic loss), official records on consultation, relevant village data on affected communities.
- e. Other relevant data

STAGES OF WORK

1. Preparation phase
The preparatory work requires services providers to submit a detail work plan, including time frame, procedures and equipment that will be used and assignment of the Expert. This work program should be submitted to the Board of Directors in the form Preliminary report not later than 14 (fourteen) calendar days after signing the contract in order to obtain the approval of the Engineer.
2. Data Collection and Information
Preparation phase may need primary and secondary data. The Document Preparation of EMA of T/L150 Kv of Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau is collected by the Service Provider, including technical data of SUTT to be built, the data of land acquisition, trail map of SUTT and other supporting data.
Conduct formal and informal sampling survey with residents in the project area affected and non-affected to collect primary data.
3. Evaluation and Data Analysis
 - a. To evaluate and analyze data of the construction of T/L150 Kv of Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau including recommendations from previous study result (Document of UKL UPL),
 - b. To identify by sampling affected persons, evaluate indemnity agreement, identify problems before and after implementation of the project, gives an overview of social-economic conditions in the path of the construction of SUTT.

- c. To assess project impact on the livelihoods of APs through formal and informal sampling surveys with residents in the project area affected and non-affected.
 - d. To assess the long-term satisfaction with the valuation of assets and rights, payment terms, the availability of funds and disbursement. Assessing the long-term efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of the land acquisition program.
 - e. The quality and effectiveness of the complaint and grievance mechanism for the APs and other stakeholders during the RCCP implementation and its resolution. Whether resolution of complaints and grievances raised by the APs has been achieved and was useful to any aggrieved APs.
4. Preparation of Documents of EMA of T / L150 Kv of Tayan - Sanggau –Sekadau . Based on the above data, the Service Provider conducting the preparation of Documents of EMA of T/L150 Kv of Tayan – Sanggau - Sekadau which shall include:
1. Work Progress Report.
 2. Draft Final Report, which shall include:
 - a. Data analysis
 - b. Report of sampling survey or inventory of affected assets;
 - c. Evaluating the affected asset valuation based on replacement costs and indemnity paid before the civil works.
 - d. Putting all feedback or complaints of APs.
 3. Draft Final Report, which shall include:
 - a. The final results of the study EMA
 - b. Putting all feedback or complaints of APs.
 - c. Provide conclusions on recommendation.

QUALIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS AND EXPERTS

PLN UIP Kalimantan Bagian Barat will recruit an institution of Non-Government Organization, academic institutions or consulting firms which have previous experience in conducting external resettlement monitoring or evaluation for the construction projects. Institution or consultant that is familiar with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995) and the ADB SPS 2009 will get more value.

Experts assigned to carry out studies on the EMA must fulfill the following minimum qualifications:

1. Team Leader (Social and Resettlement Expert):
Minimum education is Bachelor Degree of Social Sciences/Economics/Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and has a minimum of 10 years experience.
2. Environmental Expert:
Minimum education is Bachelor Degree of Environmental/Sanitary Engineering. Work experience at least 3 years.
3. Surveyor:
Minimum education is Diploma Degree of Social/Economic/Engineering. Work experience at least 3 years.
4. Data Processing Assistant:
Minimum education is Diploma Degree of Social/Economic/ Engineering. Work experience at least 3 years.

Service provider must provide expert that is mastering in the monitoring and evaluation studies and be capable to identify the technical impacts that would occur from construction of SUTT so that it becomes a subject of study for other Expert in accordance with the field of work.

10 REPORTING

The report must be submitted to the employer in the form and contain the expected output as follows:

1. Monthly Report

Service provider should provide a monthly activity report containing the following matters:

- a. A brief description of activities in the reported month, which includes activities in the field and in the office of the Service Provider.
- b. Progress of the work in the reported month in form of description of the percentage of each item of the works.
- c. S-curve that shows target/plan progress that will be achieved and actual progress obtained.
- d. List of the use of Man Month experts which shall include the list of attendance signed by the Director of Service Provider Company.
- e. Copy Assignment of experts to the site, signed by the Director of Service Provider Company.
- f. Copy the results of the questionnaire.
- g. Photos of activities on the site that includes: photos of projects and on-site activities during the distribution of questionnaire to the community,

Monthly report shall be prepared in 5 sets and delivered to the Board of Directors of the Work at the beginning of next month.

2. Draft Report of IMA (will serve as first annual report)

Draft made in Indonesian language in 5 sets of Draft Final Report, which shall include:

- a. Data analysis
- b. Report of the result of questionnaire survey sampling or inventory of affected assets;
- c. Evaluation of the affected asset valuation based on replacement costs and indemnity paid before the civil works.
- d. Putting all feedback or complaints of Aps, 1 week prior to the discussion of the final document.

3. Final Report (will serve as second annual report)

The final report is made in Indonesian Language in 5 sets and English language in 5 sets.

4. Softcopy Reports Document

Services providers must submit 2 (two) softcopy of document of reports in the form of flash disk.

11. FINANCING AND PAYMENT

Preparation Works of the Document of EMA of T/L150 Kv of Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau was financed with funds of APLN . Service Providers can apply for payment in accordance with the progress of work that has been achieved, accompanied with necessary supporting data.

12. DURATION OF IMPLEMENTATION

The term of implementation of the work of the Study is for 90 (ninety) calendar days upon the signing of this Agreement.

APPENDIX 11. KERANGKA ACUAN KERJA**INDEPENDENT APPRAISAL 150 kV TAYAN – SANGGAU-SEKADAU****1. Latar Belakang**

Pemerintah melalui PT PLN (Persero) selaku Badan Usaha Milik Negara berupaya melakukan usaha penyediaan tenaga listrik kepada masyarakat dengan meningkatkan pembangunan di sektor ketenagalistrikan. Pembangunan di sektor ketenagalistrikan antara lain adalah Pembangkit, Gardu Induk dan Jaringan Transmisi berupa Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi (SUTT) dan Saluran Udara Tegangan Ekstra Tinggi (SUTET).

150 kV Tayan-Sanggau-Sekadau Transmission Line adalah salah satu jenis jaringan transmisi yang akan dibangun PT PLN (Persero) yang dalam pembangunannya membutuhkan tanah untuk tapak tower, gardu induk dan aset yang berada dibawah ROW yang akan terbatas. Oleh karena itu, untuk memudahkan pembangunan, maka PLN sesuai Undang Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2012 tentang pengadaan tanah bagi pembangunan untuk kepentingan umum dalam proses pembebasan tanah harus memberi ganti rugi kepada pemegang hak atas tanah berikut bangunan, tanaman dan/ atau benda lain yang terdapat di atas tanah tersebut karena tanah tersebut digunakan secara langsung untuk pembangunan ketenagalistrikan.

Terkait dengan pemberian ganti rugi tersebut, PT PLN (Persero) memerlukan penilaian atas tanah berikut bangunan, tanaman dan/ atau benda lain yang terdapat di atas tanah sebagai dasar menentukan besar ganti rugi yang harus diberikan. Dalam menentukan nilai pasar tanah, bangunan dan tanaman, PT PLN (Persero) membutuhkan jasa penilaian dari lembaga penilai yaitu Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik yang profesional dan independen sebagai lembaga penilai sesuai dengan Undang Undang nomor 2 Tahun 2012.

2. Maksud dan Tujuan

Maksud dan Tujuan penilaian atas tanah, bangunan dan tanaman adalah agar diketahui opini Nilai Penggantian Wajar atas tanah, bangunan dan tanaman sebagai dasar menentukan besar ganti rugi yang harus diberikan.

Ganti Kerugian adalah penggantian yang layak dan adil kepada pihak yang berhak dalam proses pengadaan tanah (UU 2 Tahun 2012 Pasal 1 ayat 10). Nilai ganti kerugian diartikan sama dengan Nilai Penggantian Wajar dalam Standar Penilaian Indonesia.

Nilai Penggantian Wajar; adalah nilai untuk kepentingan pemilik yang didasarkan kepada kesetaraan dengan Nilai Pasar atas suatu Properti, dengan memperhatikan unsur luar biasa berupa kerugian non fisik yang diakibatkan adanya pengambilalihan hak atas Properti dimaksud (SPI 102 – 3.10).

3. Pengertian Umum

- 3.1 Pengertian penilaian sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No. 125/PMK.01/2008 dan terakhir direvisi dengan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No. 101/PMK.01/2014 tentang Penilai Publik adalah suatu proses pekerjaan untuk memberikan opini tertulis atas nilai ekonomis suatu objek penilaian sesuai dengan Standar Penilaian Indonesia.
- 3.2 Pengadaan tanah adalah kegiatan menyediakan tanah dengan cara memberi ganti kerugian yang layak dan adil kepada pihak yang berhak (UU No. 2 /2012, Pasal 1 Butir 2)

- 3.3 Objek Pengadaan Tanah yang dimaksud diartikan sama dengan istilah Properti atau Properti Pertanahan sesuai dengan Standar Penilaian Indonesia (SPI) 306 tahun 2013
- 3.4 Penilai Pertanahan, yang selanjutnya disebut Penilai, adalah orang perseorangan yang melakukan penilaian secara independen dan profesional yang telah mendapat izin praktik penilaian dari Menteri Keuangan dan telah mendapat lisensi dari Lembaga Pertanahan untuk menghitung nilai/harga objek pengadaan tanah.
- 3.5 Pengertian Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik (KJPP) adalah badan usaha yang telah mendapat izin usaha dari menteri sebagai wadah bagi penilai publik dalam memberikan jasanya.
- 3.6 Pengertian Penilai Publik adalah Penilai yang telah memperoleh izin dari menteri untuk memberikan jasa sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan menteri
- 3.7 Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi yang selanjutnya disingkat SUTT adalah saluran tenaga listrik yang menggunakan kawat telanjang (penghantar) di udara bertegangan di atas 35 kV sampai dengan 245 kV sesuai dengan standar di bidang ketenagalistrikan (SPLN 1:1995)
- 3.8 Saluran Udara Tegangan Ekstra Tinggi yang selanjutnya disingkat SUTET adalah saluran tenaga listrik yang menggunakan kawat telanjang (penghantar) di udara bertegangan di atas 245 kV sesuai dengan standar di bidang ketenagalistrikan (SPLN 1:1995).

4.1. Pengguna Jasa/ Pemberi Tugas

Pengguna Jasa adalah:

General Manager

PT PLN (PERSERO) UNIT INDUK PEMBANGUNAN KALIMANTAN BAGIAN BARAT

Jl. Letjend Soeprapto No. 50 G 78121, (0561) 762580

Pontianak – Kalimantan Barat

4.2. Direksi Pekerjaan

Direksi Pekerjaan adalah :

Manajer Hukum, Komunikasi dan Pertanahan

PT PLN (PERSERO) UNIT INDUK PEMBANGUNAN KALIMANTAN BAGIAN BARAT

Jl. Letjend Soeprapto No. 50 G 78121, (0561) 762580

Pontianak – Kalimantan Barat

4.3. Lokasi Pekerjaan

Lokasi pekerjaan adalah lokasi tapak tower rencana pembangunan SUTT 150 kV Tayan – Sanggau -Sekadau

4.4. Data Teknis

4.7.1. Penetapan Ijin Lokasi Pembangunan

4.7.2. Data Tower Schedule dan Line Route SUTT/SUTET

4.7.3. Daftar Inventarisasi & Identifikasi

Daftar inventarisasi & Identifikasi yang dimaksud adalah daftar nominatif yang telah di inventaris di pendataan awal yang isinya terdiri dari :

- Pemegang Hak atas tanah, Bangunan dan atau Tanaman
- Jenis Dokumen Kepemilikan Hak
- Luas Tanah dan Bangunan
- Jenis, klasifikasi, dan Jumlah Tanaman
- Letak Tanah, Bangunan dan Tanaman

5. Dasar Hukum/ Peraturan Perundangan :

- a. Undang-undang No. 30 Tahun 2009 tentang Ketenagalistrikan;
- b. Undang-undang No. 2 Tahun 2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan Untuk Kepentingan Umum
- c. Perpres 71 Tahun 2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan Untuk Kepentingan Umum;
- d. Perpres 40 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Perpres 71 tahun 2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan Untuk Kepentingan Umum.
- e. Perpres No. 99 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Peraturan Presiden Nomor 71 Tahun 2012 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan Untuk Kepentingan Umum.
- f. Perpres No. 30 Tahun 2015 tentang Perubahan Ketiga Atas Peraturan Presiden Nomor 71 Tahun 2012 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan Untuk Kepentingan Umum.
- g. Perpres No. 148 Tahun 2015 tentang Perubahan Keempat Atas Peraturan Presiden Nomor 71 Tahun 2012 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan Untuk Kepentingan Umum
- h. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 14 Tahun 2012 tentang Kegiatan Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik;
- i. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No. 101/PMK.01/2014 tentang Penilai Publik;
- j. Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 289.K/DIR/2013 tentang Pengadaan Tanah untuk Kepentingan Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik, Biaya Operasional Pengadaan Tanah dan Biaya Operasional Kompensasi di Lingkungan PT PLN (Persero);
- k. Kode Etik Penilai Indonesia 2013;
- l. Standard Penilaian Indonesia 2013;

6. Lingkup Pekerjaan

- a. Melakukan penilaian dan verifikasi terhadap objek penilaian yang diperoleh dari hasil inventarisasi dan identifikasi
- b. Melakukan pencarian sumber informasi yang dapat diandalkan dalam pelaksanaan pekerjaan penilaian
- c. Menyampaikan nilai penggantian wajar atas tanah, bangunan dan tanaman yang terkena tapak tower, gardu induk maupun aset yang terbatas karena berada dibawah jalur ROW.
- d. Melakukan klarifikasi dan diskusi dengan PT PLN (Persero) UIP KALIMANTAN BAGIAN BARAT dalam pelaksanaan pekerjaan penilaian;
- e. Menjelaskan hasil pekerjaan kepada PT PLN (Persero) UIP KALIMANTAN BAGIAN BARAT;
- f. Menerbitkan laporan hasil penilaian yang dilaksanakan.

7. Dasar Penilaian

Nilai Penggantian Wajar; adalah nilai untuk kepentingan pemilik yang didasarkan kepada kesetaraan dengan Nilai Pasar atas suatu Properti, dengan memperhatikan unsur luar biasa berupa kerugian non fisik yang diakibatkan adanya pengambilalihan hak atas Properti dimaksud (SPI 102 – 3.10).

8. Proses Pelaksanaan

Proses pelaksanaan penilaian sesuai dengan lingkup pekerjaan diatas dibedakan menjadi:

- 8.1. Penilaian Tanah Tapak Tower dan Gardu Induk
Proses penilaian dilakukan mengacu pada data teknis sesuai peruntukan tiap-tiap lokasi pada tower schedule dan data inventarisasi dimana lokasi tapak tower dan gardu induk tersebut berada
- 8.2. Penilaian Tanaman pada Tapak Tower dan Gardu Induk
Proses penilaian dilakukan mengacu pada data tanam tumbuh hasil inventarisasi dimana lokasi tapak tower dan gardu induk tersebut berada. Jika didapati data inventarisasi berbeda pada saat penilaian, penilai wajib menginformasikan perbedaan data inventarisasi tersebut kepada direksi pekerjaan untuk diputuskan kemudian.
- 8.3. Penilaian Bangunan pada Tapak Tower (jika ada)
Proses penilaian dilakukan mengacu pada data teknis sesuai peruntukan tiap-tiap lokasi pada tower schedule dan data inventarisasi dimana lokasi tapak tower dan gardu induk tersebut berada
- 8.4. Penilaian Tanah dan Tanam Tumbuh Yang berada Dibawah Jalur ROW
Proses penilaian dilakukan mengacu pada data tanah dan tanam tumbuh yang berada dibawah jalur ROW hasil inventarisasi.

Selama proses pelaksanaan pekerjaan di lapangan akan ditugaskan personil pengawas dari PLN sebagai penanggung jawab di lapangan. Mekanisme pengawasan akan diatur lebih lanjut oleh direksi pekerjaan pada saat Kick Off Meeting.

9. Metodologi Penilaian

Penilaian untuk keperluan ganti kerugian meliputi:

- 4.12.1. Ganti kerugian fisik (material) tanah dan/atau bangunan dan/atau tanaman dan/atau benda-benda lain yang berkaitan dengan tanah.
- 4.12.2. Ganti kerugian non fisik (immaterial) terdiri dari penggantian terhadap kerugian pelepasan hak dari pemilik tanah yang akan diberikan dalam bentuk uang (premium), serta kerugian lainnya yang dapat dihitung meliputi biaya transaksi, bunga (kompensasi masa tunggu), kerugian sisa tanah, dan jenis kerugian lainnya yang dinyatakan oleh pemberi tugas dalam surat perjanjian kerja (SPI 306 Pasal 2.11).

Pendekatan penilaian untuk ganti kerugian fisik yang digunakan mengacu pada Petunjuk Teknis Penilaian Terhadap Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan untuk kepentingan Umum Standar Penilaian Indonesia 306 tahun 2013 adalah :

Pendekatan Pasar; pendekatan ini mempertimbangkan penjualan dari properti sejenis atau pengganti dan data pasar yang terkait, serta menghasilkan estimasi nilai melalui proses perbandingan. Pada umumnya, properti yang dinilai (objek penilaian) dibandingkan dengan transaksi properti yang sebanding, baik yang telah terjadi maupun properti yang masih dalam tahap penawaran penjualan dari suatu proses jual beli.

Pendekatan Pendapatan; pendekatan ini mempertimbangkan pendapatan dan biaya yang berhubungan dengan properti yang dinilai dan mengestimasi nilai melalui proses kapitalisasi. Kapitalisasi menghubungkan pendapatan (umumnya pendapatan bersih) dengan suatu definisi jenis nilai melalui konversi pendapatan menjadi estimasi nilai. Proses ini dapat menggunakan metode kapitalisasi langsung atau metode Arus Kas Terdiskonto (Discounted Cash Flow/DCF), atau keduanya.

Pendekatan Biaya; menetapkan nilai properti dengan mengestimasi biaya perolehan tanah dan biaya pengganti pengembangan baru (sesuatu yang dibangun) di atasnya dengan utilitas yang sebanding atau mengadaptasi properti lama dengan penggunaan yang sama, tanpa mempertimbangkan antara lain biaya akibat penundaan waktu pengembangan dan biaya lembur. Untuk properti yang lebih tua, pendekatan biaya memperhitungkan estimasi depresiasi termasuk penyusutan fisik dan keusangan lainnya (fungsional dan eksternal). Biaya konstruksi dan depresiasi seharusnya ditentukan oleh hasil analisis perkiraan biaya konstruksi dan depresiasi sesuai dengan kelaziman yang ada di pasar atau dalam praktek penilaian.

Penerapan pendekatan yang digunakan adalah sebagai berikut :

Obyek Penilaian	Pasar	Pendapatan	Biaya	HBU
Tanah	Tanah Kosong	Tanah yang memiliki potensi komersial	-	HBU
Tanah dan Bangunan	Dihitung sebagai satu kesatuan dengan menggunakan data yang sejenis dan sebanding	Properti komersial seperti perkantoran, hotel dan sebagainya	Indikasi nilai pasar tanah dalam keadaan kosong ditambah biaya pengganti baru bangunan yang disesuaikan dengan penyusutan	HBU
Bangunan dan Sarana Pelengkap	-	-	Biaya pengganti Baru dikurang penyusutan	HBU
Tanah dan Tanaman	Dihitung sebagai satu kesatuan dengan menggunakan data yang sejenis dan sebanding seperti kelapa sawit, karet dan sebagainya	Digunakan pada tanaman yang menghasilkan secara komersial seperti kelapa sawit, karet dan sebagainya	Indikasi nilai pasar tanah dalam keadaan kosong ditambah biaya pengganti baru yang disesuaikan dengan penyusutan	HBU
Tanaman	Dihitung sebagai tegakan tanaman menggunakan data yang sejenis dan sebanding seperti pohon mangga, durian dan sebagainya	Digunakan pada tanaman (tanpa tanah) yang menghasilkan secara komersial.	biaya pengganti baru yang disesuaikan dengan penyusutan	

Objek penilaian dalam penentuan kerugian non fisik meliputi :

- 1) Penggantian terhadap kerugian pelepasan hak dari pemilik tanah yang akan diberikan premium serta diukur dalam bentuk uang berdasarkan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Penggantian ini dapat meliputi hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan:
 - a. adanya potensi kehilangan pekerjaan atau kehilangan bisnis termasuk alih profesi.
 - b. kerugian emosional (solatium), merupakan kerugian tidak berwujud yang dikaitkan dengan pengambilalihan tanah yang digunakan sebagai tempat tinggal dari pemilik.
 - c. hal-hal yang belum diatur pada butir a dan b diatas seharusnya ditentukan berdasarkan kesepakatan para pihak yang terkait.

- 2) Biaya transaksi, dapat meliputi biaya pindah dan pajak sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.
- 3) Kompensasi masa tunggu (bunga), yaitu sejumlah dana yang diperhitungkan sebagai pengganti adanya perbedaan waktu antara tanggal penilaian dengan perkiraan tanggal pembayaran ganti kerugian.
- 4) Kerugian sisa tanah, adalah turunnya nilai tanah akibat pengambilan sebagian bidang tanah. Dalam hal sisa tanah tidak lagi dapat diunggulkan sesuai dengan peruntukannya, maka dapat diperhitungkan penggantian atas keseluruhan bidang tanahnya.
- 5) Kerusakan fisik lain, misalnya bagian bangunan yang terpolong akibat pengadaan tanah sehingga membutuhkan biaya perbaikan agar dapat bertumbuh sebagaimana mestinya.

Pendekatan penilaian untuk ganti kerugian non fisik yang digunakan mengacu pada Petunjuk Teknis Penilaian Terhadap Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum Standar Penilaian Indonesia 305 tahun 2013 sebagai berikut :

Objek Penilaian	Pembi- an	Transaksi	Bunga Masa Tungg- u	Korban Lokal	Keruga- n Sisa Tanah	Keterangan
Tanah	-	-	-			Biaya pindah dan solatium tidak diperhitungkan
Tanah & Bangunan	-	-	-			Solatium hanya untuk bangunan rumah tinggal
Bangunan & SPL	-	-	-			Solatium hanya untuk bangunan rumah tinggal
Tanah & Tanaman	-T	-T	-T			Solatium dan biaya pindah tidak diperhitungkan
Tanaman	-	-	-			Solatium dan biaya pindah tidak diperhitungkan
Personil Properti yang mengkat ke tanah/banguna n	-	-	-			Solatium, biaya PPAT dan Pajak tidak diperhitungkan
Kerugian lain	-	-	-			Solatium, biaya pindah tidak diperhitungkan

10. Batasan dan Asumsi Khusus

- a. Persetujuan penilai harus didapatkan atas setiap publikasi terhadap keseluruhan atau sebagian dari laporan atau referensi yang di publikasikan,
- b. Apabila dianggap perlu untuk memberikan penjelasan terhadap hasil penilaian kepada pihak ketiga, penilai berkewajiban untuk memberikan penjelasan kepada pihak ketiga atas permintaan Pengguna barang/jasa.

- c. Penilai mensyaratkan adanya pernyataan tertulis berupa surat representasi dari pemberi tugas mengenai kebenaran dan sifat informasi yang diberikan oleh pemberi tugas,
- d. Proses pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara inspeksi, penelaahan, penghitungan dan analisis yang dilakukan dengan cara yang benar.
- e. Apabila setelah dilakukan Investigasi ternyata dijumpai hal-hal yang tidak sesuai dengan apa yang diatur dalam Lingkup Penugasan yang telah disepakati; seperti data dari pemberi tugas maupun pihak lain tidak sesuai atau tidak memadai yang akan mengakibatkan hasil penilaian tidak dapat diyakini dan dipercaya (kredibel), maka Lingkup Penugasan harus disesuaikan dan didiskusikan kepada pemberi tugas. Perubahan atau penyesuaian terhadap adanya perbedaan data dan informasi, harus dinyatakan dalam berita acara yang disetujui oleh pemberi tugas.
- f. Penilaian besarnya nilai ganti kerugian oleh penilai dilakukan bidang per bidang tanah sesuai dengan Undang Undang nomor 2 Tahun 2012 pasal 33.

11. Tenaga Penilai

Tenaga Penilai yang diperlukan dalam pekerjaan ini adalah

- 11.1. Penilai Berijin (S)
- 11.2. Penilai Madya (T)
- 11.3. Penilai Pratama (P)
- 11.4. Surveyor

12. Jangka Waktu Pekerjaan

Jangka Waktu pekerjaan adalah selama 45 hari kalender.

13. Syarat-syarat & Ketentuan Pembayaran

Pembayaran akan dilakukan oleh Pemberi Tugas apabila seluruh persyaratan dalam tata cara pembayaran yang dipersyaratkan dalam Bab II Syarat Administrasi kontrak dan Bab IV – Syarat Teknik telah lengkap dan terbukti kebenarannya, serta dilengkapi oleh berita acara pembayaran yang dikeluarkan oleh Penyedia Jasa/ Pemberi Tugas.

Jenis Kontrak adalah "Unit Price" atau "Kontrak Harga Satuan".

Harga borongan yang tercantum dalam kontrak sudah termasuk PPN sebesar 10% dan pembayaran-pembayaran wajib lainnya menurut peraturan yang sah.

Tata cara pembayaran kemajuan pekerjaan dilakukan sebagai berikut :

13.1. Pembayaran uang muka

Pembayaran uang muka tidak diberikan

13.2. Pembayaran progress

Pembayaran progress dapat diberikan atas tagihan Penyedia Jasa dilengkapi dengan:

- Tagihan yang lengkap dan benar disertai kwitansi, faktur pajak, SSP, rekaman PKP, dll.
- Laporan Penilaian yang sudah disetujui oleh Pengguna Jasa/ Pemberi Tugas

14. Kewajiban Pemberi Tugas dan Penyedia Jasa

a. Kewajiban Pemberi Tugas

Dalam pekerjaan ini pengguna jasa berkewajiban untuk:

- Memberikan data teknis dan data lain yang diperlukan;
- Menyediakan pendamping pada saat survey lapangan;
- Menunjuk *Person in Contact* (PIC) untuk melakukan diskusi.

b. Kewajiban Penyedia Jasa

Dalam pekerjaan ini penyedia jasa berkewajiban untuk :

- Memberikan jasa konsultasi sesuai dengan lingkup pekerjaan dalam kontrak;
- Melakukan kompilasi data dalam rangka penilaian;
- Melakukan klarifikasi dan diskusi kepada pengguna jasa untuk menghasilkan laporan sesuai dengan lingkup pekerjaan dalam kontrak.

15. Laporan Penilaian

Laporan penilaian dibuat sesuai dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

- a. Laporan penilaian dibuat dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan mata uang yang digunakan dalam rupiah;
- b. Laporan penilaian dibuat 2 (dua) rangkap terdiri 1 rangkap asli dan 1 rangkap salinan/kopi.

SALINAN



Appendix 12

PROVINSI KALIMANTAN BARAT

**KEPUTUSAN BUPATI SANGGAU
NOMOR 250 TAHUN 2014**

TENTANG

**PENETAPAN LOKASI PEMBANGUNAN TOWER SALURAN UDARA TEGANGAN
TINGGI 150 kV DI WILAYAH KECAMATAN TAYAN HILIR, BALAI, TAYAN HULU,
PARINDU, KAPUAS DAN MUKOK**

BUPATI SANGGAU,

Menimbang

- a. bahwa dalam upaya percepatan pembangunan sarana kelistrikan di wilayah Kalimantan Barat khususnya di Kabupaten Sanggau, dipandang perlu dibangun Tower Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi (SUTT) 150 kV yang lokasinya tersebar di wilayah Kabupaten Sanggau;
- b. bahwa dengan adanya pembangunan Tower Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi (SUTT) 150 kV di wilayah Kabupaten Sanggau diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pelayanan Pemerintah dibidang kelistrikan khususnya kepada masyarakat di Kabupaten Sanggau dan secara umum kepada masyarakat di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat;
- c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud pada huruf a dan huruf b, Penetapan Lokasi Pembangunan Tower Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi (SUTT) 150 kV di wilayah Kabupaten Sanggau dipandang perlu ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Bupati;

Meningat

1. Undang-Undang Nomor 27 Tahun 1959 tentang Penetapan Undang-Undang Darurat Nomor 2 Tahun 1953 tentang Pembentukan Daerah Tingkat II di Kalimantan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1953 Nomor 9, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 352) sebagai Undang-Undang (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1959 Nomor 72, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 1820);
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-pokok Agraria; (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1960 Nomor 104, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 2013);
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 1961 tentang Pembentukan Hak-hak atas Tanah dan Benda-Benda Yang Ada di Atasnya (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1961 Nomor 208, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia



- Nomor 2324);
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 125, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4437); Sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2008 (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2008 Nomor 59, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4844);
 5. Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2007 Nomor 68, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4725);
 6. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2011 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011 Nomor 82, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5234);
 7. Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan Untuk Kepentingan Umum (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 22, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5280);
 8. Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 51 Tahun 1960 tentang Larangan Pemakaian Tanah Tanpa Izin yang Berhak atau Kuasanya (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1960 Nomor 158, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 2106);
 9. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 8 Tahun 1953 tentang Pengusahaan Tanah-Tanah Negara (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1953 Nomor 14, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 362);
 10. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 1997 tentang Pendaftaran Tanah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1997 Nomor 59, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3696);
 11. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 38 Tahun 2007 tentang Pembagian Urusan Pemerintahan Antara Pemerintah, Pemerintahan Daerah Provinsi, dan Pemerintahan Daerah Kabupaten/Kota (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2007 Nomor 82, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4737);
 12. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 71 Tahun 2012 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan Untuk Kepentingan Umum (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 136, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5377);
 13. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 34 Tahun 2003 tentang Kebijakan Nasional di Bidang Pertanahan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2003 Nomor 60);



14. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 1 Tahun 2011 tentang Pembentukan Produk Hukum Daerah.

Memperhatikan

- : Surat Menteri Kehutanan Nomor S.100/ Menhut-VII/ 2014 tentang Persetujuan Prinsip Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan a.n. PT. PLN (Persero) untuk Pembangunan SUTET 275 Kv Dengkayang – Jagoi Bahang dan SUTT 150 Kv Singkawang – Bengkayang, Bengkayang – Ngarang, Ngarang – Tayan di Kabupaten Bengkayang, Kabupaten Landak dan Kabupaten Sanggau Provinsi Kalimantan Barat;

MEMUTUSKAN :

Menetapkan

KESATU

- : Menetapkan Lokasi Pembangunan Tower Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi (SUTT) 150 kV Di Wilayah Kecamatan Tayan Hilir, Balai, Tayan Hulu, Parindu, Kapuas dan Mukok dengan rincian sebagai berikut :

A. Lokasi Pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di Kecamatan Tayan Hilir terletak di :

1. Desa Cempedak sebanyak 30 lokasi; dan
2. Desa Tebang Benua sebanyak 24 lokasi.

B. Lokasi Pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di Kecamatan Balai terletak di :

1. Desa Makdarwing sebanyak 17 lokasi;
2. Desa Temingmali sebanyak 9 lokasi;
3. Desa Tae sebanyak 7 lokasi;
4. Desa Hilir sebanyak lokasi;
5. Desa Kchadu sebanyak 19 lokasi;
6. Desa Padakaye sebanyak 15 lokasi;
7. Desa Senyabang sebanyak 13 lokasi; dan
8. Desa Temlungtahu sebanyak 11 lokasi.

C. Lokasi Pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di Kecamatan Tayan Hulu terletak di :

1. Desa Mengabo sebanyak 18 lokasi;
2. Desa Susok sebanyak 15 lokasi;
3. Desa Binjal sebanyak 20 lokasi;
4. Desa Sukagerundi sebanyak 12 lokasi; dan
5. Desa Palembang sebanyak 17 lokasi.

D. Lokasi Pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di Kecamatan Parindu terletak di :

1. Desa Pusat Damai sebanyak 18 lokasi; dan
2. Desa Sebara sebanyak 18 lokasi.

E. Lokasi Pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di Kecamatan Kapuas terletak di :

1. Desa Lape sebanyak 6 lokasi;
2. Desa Sei Marang sebanyak 14 lokasi;
3. Kelurahan Bunut sebanyak 16 lokasi;
4. Kelurahan Beringin sebanyak 9 lokasi;
5. Kelurahan Tanjungkapuas sebanyak 5 lokasi; dan
6. Desa Penyelindit sebanyak 21 lokasi.



14. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 1 Tahun 2011 tentang Pembentukan Produk Hukum Daerah.

Memperhatikan

- : Surat Menteri Kehutanan Nomor S.100/ Menhut-VII/ 2014 tentang Persetujuan Prinsip Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan s.n. PT. PLN (Persero) untuk Pembangunan SUTET 275 Kv Dengkayang – Jagoi Bahang dan SUTT 150 Kv Singkawang – Bengkayang, Bengkayang – Ngarang, Ngarang – Tayan di Kabupaten Bengkayang, Kabupaten Landak dan Kabupaten Sanggau Provinsi Kalimantan Barat;

MEMUTUSKAN :

Menetapkan

KESATU

- : Menetapkan Lokasi Pembangunan Tower Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi (SUTT) 150 kV Di Wilayah Kecamatan Tayan Hilir, Balai, Tayan Hulu, Parindu, Kapuas dan Mukok dengan rincian sebagai berikut :

A. Lokasi Pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di Kecamatan Tayan Hilir terletak di :

1. Desa Cempedak sebanyak 30 lokasi; dan
2. Desa Tebang Benua sebanyak 24 lokasi.

B. Lokasi Pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di Kecamatan Balai terletak di :

1. Desa Maklawing sebanyak 17 lokasi;
2. Desa Temingmali sebanyak 9 lokasi;
3. Desa Tae sebanyak 7 lokasi;
4. Desa Hilir sebanyak lokasi;
5. Desa Kchadu sebanyak 19 lokasi;
6. Desa Padekaye sebanyak 15 lokasi;
7. Desa Senyabang sebanyak 13 lokasi; dan
8. Desa Temlungtahu sebanyak 11 lokasi.

C. Lokasi Pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di Kecamatan Tayan Hulu terletak di :

1. Desa Mengabo sebanyak 18 lokasi;
2. Desa Susok sebanyak 15 lokasi;
3. Desa Binjal sebanyak 20 lokasi;
4. Desa Sukagerundi sebanyak 12 lokasi; dan
5. Desa Palembang sebanyak 17 lokasi.

D. Lokasi Pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di Kecamatan Parindu terletak di :

1. Desa Pusat Damai sebanyak 18 lokasi; dan
2. Desa Sebara sebanyak 18 lokasi.

E. Lokasi Pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di Kecamatan Kapuas terletak di :

1. Desa Lape sebanyak 6 lokasi;
2. Desa Sei Marang sebanyak 14 lokasi;
3. Kelurahan Bunut sebanyak 16 lokasi;
4. Kelurahan Beringin sebanyak 9 lokasi;
5. Kelurahan Tanjungkapuas sebanyak 5 lokasi; dan
6. Desa Penyelind sebanyak 21 lokasi.

F. Lokasi Pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di Kecamatan Mukoh terletak di :

1. Desa Semuntai sebanyak 11 lokasi.

G. Untuk rencana detail letak lokasi pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di wilayah Kabupaten Sanggau dapat dilihat pada daftar table Tower Schedule Transmisi 150 kV dan peta lokasi sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran I, II dan III Keputusan Bupati ini.

KEDUA

1. Kebutuhan tanah yang diperlukan bagi pembangunan Tower SUTT 150 kV di wilayah 6 Kecamatan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU tersebut memerlukan luas tanah 60.090 Meter Persegi (6,9 Ha).

KETIGA

1. Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan apabila terdapat kekeliruan dalam penulisan ini, akan diadakan perbaikan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Sanggau
pada tanggal 28 April 2014

BUPATI SANGGAU,

TTD

PAULUS HADI

Salinan sesuai aslinya
Kabag Hukum dan HAM


YACOBUS, SH, MR

Pembaca

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