

# FINAL REPORT

## Review of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) Implementation

### Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower

## **PREFACE**

In order to meet the electricity needs during peak time, especially in West Java and Java Island in general, and in an effort to improve reliability of the electricity sector in Java-Bali, PT PLN (Persero) central West Java Development Main Unit 1, plans to build a Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant (UCPSHP) with a capacity of 1,040 MW and located in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies

One of the requirements for the project to receive financial support from The World Bank that it requires provision of a Review of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) Implementation which is conducted by consultant.

This Final Report Review of the LARAPs Implementation of Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant (UCPSHP) is expected to provide detail information about the planned review of implementation of the LARAP UCPSHP of the Project Affected People (PAP) in these two regencies in West Java.

LARAP Team

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	v
LIST OF BOX .....	vi
LIST OF TABLE.....	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Background .....	1
1.2. Objective .....	3
1.3. Scope of Work for the LARAP consultancy .....	3
1.4. Expected Result .....	4
CHAPTER II METHODOLOGY .....	7
2.1. Methodology.....	7
2.2. Team and Personnel Arrangement.....	9
2.3. Work Plan.....	10
2.4. Review Design.....	12
2.5. Research Population and Sample.....	12
CHAPTER III LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION .....	15
3.1. Review of the LARAPs Implementation Status.....	15
3.1.1. Compensation.....	16
a. Compensation Payment Delivery, Types of Assets, Compensation and Rates 16	
<i>Compensation Payment Delivery</i> .....	16
<i>Types of Assets</i> .....	17
<i>Compensation and Rate</i> .....	18
b. Compensation and Assistance Payment Delivery.....	20
Compensation for the acquired land - Privately-owned land.....	21
Compensation for the unviable land (squeezed land, isolated land) .....	23
Compensation for Village Treasury Land ( <i>Tanah Kas Desa</i> ) .....	23
Compensation for Waqf Land ( <i>Tanah Wakaf</i> ).....	25
Delivery of Assistance Payment.....	26
Outstanding Compensation Payment.....	28
<i>Remaining Land</i> .....	28
<i>Village Treasury Land</i> .....	30



<i>Entitlements to Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Households</i> .....	32
c. Compensation Determination Process .....	33
<i>Assets Inventory</i> .....	33
<i>Determination of Compensation</i> .....	35
d. Timeline of Compensation Payment .....	36
e. Mechanism and Process of Payment Delivery.....	37
f. Summary of Key Issues and Observations on Delivery of Compensation and Other Assistance .....	41
3.1.2. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Programs .....	42
a. Legal Framework for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement .....	42
<i>World Bank</i> .....	44
<i>Laws and Legislation of National and Regency Governments and PT. PLN regulations         related to LARAP UCPSH</i> .....	45
<i>Review of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy</i> .....	47
b. Overall relocation program implementation status .....	52
c. Relocation Strategies.....	53
<i>Variation of Relocation Mechanisms at Household and Community Level</i> .....	57
Local Relocation (reorganization of the remaining land outside the project area).....	57
Individual Relocation (Self-Relocation).....	58
Group Relocation .....	59
<i>Review of Relocation Program Management</i> .....	60
d. Relocation in the Project.....	61
<i>Present Status of Implementation of Relocation and Resettlement</i> .....	62
e. Interaction and Relationship with Host Communities .....	67
f. Summary of Key Issues and Findings in the Relocation Process.....	68
3.1.3. Livelihood Restoration and Income Rehabilitation .....	69
a. Livelihood Restoration.....	69
b. Income Rehabilitation.....	77
3.1.4. Community Infrastructure Development .....	81
3.1.5. Economic Assistance Program .....	94
Cooperatives Enterpreneursip Assistance Program .....	98
Synthesis of the Implementation of Economic Restoration Based on LARAP (2011) .....	103
3.1.6. Public Consultation and Stakeholder Involvement.....	105
a. Public Consultation and Stakeholder Involvement in Preparing LARAP Documents .....	105

b. Public Consultation and Stakeholder Involvement in Implementing LARAP Documents .....	110
1. Mid Term Report (MTR) and Internal Monitoring Agency (IMA) .....	110
<i>Scope of Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</i> .....	110
2. Social Program and Stakeholder Mapping .....	111
3. Cooperative Entrepreneurship Assistance Program .....	112
c. Several Indications Related to the Quality of Stakeholder Involvement in LARAP Implementation.....	113
1. Respondents Awareness of Program .....	113
2. Implementation of Infrastructure Assistance Programs and CSR Programs..	116
3. Complaints from the Community on the LARAP Implementation .....	116
4. Some issues that should be considered.....	116
3.1.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism .....	117
3.1.8. LARAP Implementation Management.....	121
a. Involvement of Program Implementers .....	122
b. Team Formation and Staff Assignment in LARAP Implementation.....	123
c. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	125
d. Other Issues.....	126
3.2. Implementation Performance and Output Delivery .....	126
3.2.1. Living Condition Assessment.....	126
a. Housing Condition.....	126
b. Supporting Facilities .....	135
c. Relations and Interactions with Host Population .....	135
d. Comparative Analysis of Current and Prior Relocation Conditions .....	136
3.2.2. Livelihood Improvement.....	138
a. Livelihood Assistance Program .....	138
b. Capacity Development .....	139
c. Gender Empowerment.....	144
1. The Mid Term Report .....	144
Division or Arrangement of Work within the Household .....	144
Involvement of Women in Regulating PAPs Business Activities .....	146
Involvement of PAP Women in Social Activities and Organizations .....	147
2. Current Status of Gender Empowerment .....	148
3. The Role of Women in Economic and Social Development .....	150
d. Social Institutions .....	152
3.3. Outstanding Tasks and Outstanding Issues.....	154

3.3.1. Outstanding Task.....	154
3.3.2. Outstanding Issues.....	154
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND ACTION PLAN.....	156
4.1. Findings and conclusions.....	156
4.2. Action Plan To Complete Outstanding Tasks and Address Outstanding Issues under Cisokan Pumped Storage Project.....	159
REFERENCE.....	165
APPENDICE.....	168

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure 1. 1</b> The workings of the UCPSHP are very efficient in the use of water resources, and produce large electrical energy .....	2
<b>Figure 2. 1</b> Map of distribution of villages affected by the PLTA Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Project Hydropower Plant (UCPSHP) .....	8
<b>Figure 2. 2</b> Map of the location of the new settlement of the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant (Google Earth and field observations, 2020).....	9
<b>Figure 2. 3</b> LARAP implementation review work plan.....	11
<b>Figure 3. 1</b> PAP Assets Paid for by PLN.....	18
<b>Figure 3. 2</b> Land Acquisition Status .....	21
<b>Figure 3. 3</b> Payment Status of PAP on Perhutani Land.....	26
<b>Figure 3. 4</b> Asset Inventory Mechanism .....	33
<b>Figure 3. 5</b> Inventory Procedure.....	34
<b>Figure 3. 6</b> Mechanism for the Determination of Compensation .....	36
<b>Figure 3. 7</b> Land Acquisition Institutional Scheme (Source: LARAP Report 2011).....	46
<b>Figure 3. 8</b> Policy Implementation in Land Acquisition and Resettlement .....	48
<b>Figure 3. 9</b> Policy review on land acquisition and resettlement for UCPSHP.....	51
<b>Figure 3. 10</b> Map of The Distribution of Villages for Group Resettlement Destinations .....	66
<b>Figure 3. 11</b> New main agriculture-related occupations of the PAPs based on the land status before and after the compensation payment (%) .....	69
<b>Figure 3. 12</b> New secondary agriculture-related occupations of the PAPs' based on land status PAPs based on the land status before and after the compensation payment (%) in 2015-2017 .....	71
<b>Figure 3. 13</b> New main non-agriculture occupations of the PAPs based on the land status in 2015-2017. The case focuses only on the PAPs with a large number .....	72
<b>Figure 3. 14</b> Access to livelihoods or productive resources .....	72
<b>Figure 3. 15</b> Farm Job Profile of male PAP after compensation.....	75
<b>Figure 3. 16</b> Non-farm Job Profile of male PAP after compensation.....	75
<b>Figure 3. 17</b> Occupation of PAPs' family members/relatives at migration sites .....	76
<b>Figure 3. 18</b> PAP's Knowledge of the Impact of the Economic Restoration Program.....	77
<b>Figure 3. 19</b> Positive and Negative Impacts of the PAP Economic Restoration Program .....	77
<b>Figure 3. 20</b> Several positive impacts of economic restoration on PAP's business behavior..	78
<b>Figure 3. 21</b> Negative impacts of economic restoration on PAP's behavior and social relations .....	79
<b>Figure 3. 22</b> Constraints in implementing PAP economic restoration .....	80

<b>Figure 3. 23</b> Expectations of PAPs and PAP cooperative management on economic restoration programs.....	80
<b>Figure 3. 24</b> Infrastructure built at the location to move PAP > 30 families .....	84
<b>Figure 3. 25</b> Road pavement in Cidongke Hamlet.....	90
<b>Figure 3. 26</b> Public Facilities Development by PT. PLN ( <i>Source: PT PLN (Persero)</i> ) .....	93
<b>Figure 3. 27</b> Community based business mechanism of sharing and collaborating .....	102
<b>Figure 3. 28</b> Mitigation of the Empowerment of the PAP Cooperative which is Expected to be Sustainable .....	103
<b>Figure 3. 29</b> Stakeholder involvement in LARAP document drafting and implementation	105
<b>Figure 3. 30</b> Complaint Handling Mechanism for Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Project ( <i>Source: GTF Report, 2016</i> ) .....	118
<b>Figure 3. 31</b> Study Aspects in LARAP Implementation Management.....	122
<b>Figure 3. 32</b> Organizational Chart of PLN Central Java Development Main Unit 1 (UIP PJT1) .....	124
<b>Figure 3. 34</b> Map of potential landslide disasters in new residential locations (processed from the 2020 BNPB disaster potential map) .....	132
<b>Figure 3. 35</b> Map of potential flood disasters in new residential locations (processed from the 2020 BNPB flood potential map).....	133
<b>Figure 3. 36</b> Map of potential earthquake disasters in new residential locations (processed from the 2020 BNPB earthquake potential map).....	134
<b>Figure 3. 37</b> Implementation of economic restoration programs.....	143

## LIST OF BOX

<b>Box 3. 1</b> Main issues of LARAP implementation in the IMA 2014 .....	28
<b>Box 3. 2</b> A Case of remaining land .....	29
<b>Box 3. 3</b> Assets Inventory .....	34
<b>Box 3. 4</b> Deliberation to Determine the Amount of Compensation Money .....	36
<b>Box 3. 5</b> A Case of Mr. Kayat PAP, Ciawitali (Not yet Relocated).....	54
<b>Box 3. 6</b> A Case of Misbah PAP, Nangewer (Local Relocation) .....	57
<b>Box 3. 7</b> A Case of Elah PAP, Campaka (Individual Relocation).....	58
<b>Box 3. 8</b> A Case of Arif PAP, Jolok (Group Relocation).....	60
<b>Box 3. 9</b> Change of livelihoods .....	74
<b>Box 3. 10</b> The success story of the new livelihood .....	76
<b>Box 3. 11</b> The Success Story of the Relatively Active Anugerah Jaya Abadi PAP Cooperative .....	100
<b>Box 3. 12</b> Decrease in Land Ownership Status to Build a House.....	128
<b>Box 3. 13</b> PAP building quality and status .....	129
<b>Box 3. 14</b> Women's Productive Enterprises .....	147

## LIST OF TABLE

<b>Table 2. 1</b> Composition of the study implementation team and experts.....	9
<b>Table 2. 2</b> Population and sample of LARAP Implementation Review (2020) .....	13
<b>Table 3. 1</b> The Number of PAP in three LARAPs.....	17
<b>Table 3. 2</b> Types of Assets and Compensation Rates .....	19
<b>Table 3. 3</b> Compensation for the Acquired Land – Privately-owned Land.....	22
<b>Table 3. 4</b> Compensation for the Unviable Land (squeezed Land, Isolated Land) .....	23
<b>Table 3. 5</b> Compensation for Village Treasury Land (Tanah Kas Desa).....	24



<b>Table 3. 6</b>	<b>Compensation for Waqf Land (Tanah Wakaf)</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Table 3. 7</b>	<b>Income Restoration Assistance to PAPs in UCPSHP</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Table 3. 8</b>	<b>Result of Measurements, Inventory, Verification and Recommendation</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Table 3. 9</b>	<b>Village Treasury Land Affected by UCPSHP Project</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Table 3. 10</b>	<b>Data of Waqf Land Affected by The Upper Cisokan Project at Rongga District, West Bandung Regency, That Have Not Been Replaced</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Table 3. 11</b>	<b>Timeline LARAP UCPSHP</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Table 3. 12</b>	<b>Stage of compensation process remembered by the respondent (n=154)</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Table 3. 13</b>	<b>Compensation payment mechanism (n=154)</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Table 3. 14</b>	<b>Intermediaries in compensation payment process (n=154)</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Table 3. 15</b>	<b>Intermediaries party in compensation payment process (n=46)</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Table 3. 16</b>	<b>Commission of intermediaries for payments through banks handling services (n=46)</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Table 3. 17</b>	<b>Inventory of Policies Related to land Acquisition and Resettlement</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Table 3. 18</b>	<b>Land Acquisition Vs Local Resettlement Policy</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Table 3. 19</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Table 3. 20</b>	<b>Project Affected Households Based on Relocation Status</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Table 3. 21</b>	<b>Respondent Relocation Status</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Table 3. 22</b>	<b>Year of relocation (n=94)</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Table 3. 23</b>	<b>Relocation delay time (n=94)</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Table 3. 24</b>	<b>Meeting Held Before Relocation (n=94)</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Table 3. 25</b>	<b>Perception Regarding the Meeting Held Before Relocation (n=47)</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Table 3. 26</b>	<b>Reasons for Selecting the Current New Settlement (n=94)</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Table 3. 27</b>	<b>Resettlement Sites Proposed by PT. PLN</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Table 3. 28</b>	<b>Number of affected villages and households that must be relocated from access road area</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Table 3. 29</b>	<b>Number of hamlets and households affected by inundation that must be relocated</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Table 3. 30</b>	<b>Distribution of Resettlement Destination Villages around the UCPSHP Project</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Table 3. 31</b>	<b>Number of host respondents</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Table 3. 32</b>	<b>Positive Impacts of Relocation Toward Host Community (n=12)</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Table 3. 33</b>	<b>Interaction between host and relocated communities (n=12)</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Table 3. 34</b>	<b>Involvement in collective activities in new settlement (n=12)</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Table 3. 35</b>	<b>Perception of conflict between host and relocated communities (n=12)</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Table 3. 36</b>	<b>PAP Livelihood (2020)</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Table 3. 37</b>	<b>Public Facilities Affected by the UCPSHP Project</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Table 3. 38</b>	<b>Infrastructure Built at the Relocation Location &gt; 30 households</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Table 3.39</b>	<b>Availability of Clean Water Sources (n=36)</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Table 3. 40</b>	<b>Electricity Availability (n=36)</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Table 3. 41</b>	<b>Availability of Worship Facilities (n=36)</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Table 3. 42</b>	<b>Availability of Rural Road Access (n=36)</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Table 3. 43</b>	<b>Availability of Educational Facilities (n=36)</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Table 3. 44</b>	<b>Infrastructure Development in PAPs Relocation Area</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Table 3. 45</b>	<b>Budget for Public Infrastructures Development West Bandung Regency</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Table 3. 46</b>	<b>Budget for Public Infrastructures Development Cianjur Regency</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Table 3. 47</b>	<b>Economic Development Activities</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Table 3. 48</b>	<b>PAP Knowledge Toward Economic Restoration Programs</b>	<b>97</b>



<b>Table 3. 49</b> LARAP 2011 Implementation, Specific to Assistance Program Related to PAP Economic Restoration 2012-2020 .....	97
<b>Table 3. 50</b> PAP Cooperative Existing Conditions (2019) .....	99
<b>Table 3. 51</b> Activities in public consultation and stakeholder involvement in LARAP document drafting* .....	107
<b>Table 3. 52</b> Methodology of stakeholder and social mapping .....	111
<b>Table 3. 53</b> Respondents' knowledge regarding economic recovery programs and cooperatives (n = 154) .....	113
<b>Table 3. 54</b> Respondents' knowledge regarding the implementation of training/mentoring/business capital assistance programs (n = 154) .....	114
<b>Table 3. 55</b> Knowledge of the capital assistance program (n = 154).....	114
<b>Table 3. 56</b> Knowledge of the formation of cooperatives (n = 125) .....	114
<b>Table 3. 57</b> Knowledge of the factors causing the cooperative to be inactive (n = 56).....	115
<b>Table 3. 58</b> Knowledge of the impact categories of the economic recovery program (n = 36) .....	115
<b>Table 3. 59</b> Involvement of Parties in Program Implementation.....	122
<b>Table 3. 60</b> Residential land ownership status in new settlement (n=94).....	127
<b>Table 3. 61</b> Types of building in a new settlement based on compensation money (n=94) .	128
<b>Table 3. 62</b> Respondent status in new residence (n=94).....	129
<b>Table 3. 63</b> Fully funded from compensation money (n=90).....	130
<b>Table 3. 64</b> State of the adequacy of compensation money (n=88).....	130
<b>Table 3. 65</b> Means of building the house in new settlement (n=90).....	130
<b>Table 3. 66</b> Opinion regarding the existence of issues during the relocation process (n=94) .....	131
<b>Table 3. 67</b> Issues in Relocation Process (n=26) .....	131
<b>Table 3. 68</b> Perception Toward Natural Disaster Risk in New Settlement (n=94) .....	131
<b>Table 3. 69</b> Comparison of residential land size before and after relocation (n=90).....	136
<b>Table 3. 70</b> Comparison of building size before and after relocation (n=90).....	137
<b>Table 3. 71</b> Comparison of the type of housing structure before and after relocation (n=90) .....	137
<b>Table 3. 72</b> Implementation of LARAP 2011, specifically for training programs, capital assistance and training clinics (HHM) related to PAP economic restoration (2012-2020)....	140
<b>Table 3. 73</b> Distribution and arrangement of domestic work .....	144
<b>Table 3. 74</b> Resettlement Decision making in PAP households .....	145
<b>Table 3. 75</b> The involvement of women in regulating PAPs business activities .....	146
<b>Table 3. 76</b> The involvement of PAP women in social/group activity decisions .....	147
<b>Table 3. 77</b> Marital status and age category of female respondents (n = 19).....	148
<b>Table 3. 78</b> Compensation status of female respondents based on age category and marital status (n = 19).....	149
<b>Table 3. 79</b> Age category of female respondents based on occupation and marital status (n = 19) .....	149
<b>Table 3. 80</b> Development of social institutions .....	152

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BJB	: Bank Jabar
BPN	: Badan Pertanahan Nasional
BRI	: Bank Rakyat Indonesia
CSR	: Corporate Social Responsibility
DPMD	: Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa
ESF	: Environmental Social Framework
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
FTIP	: Fakultas Teknologi Industri Pertanian
GTF	: Grievance Task Force
IMA	: Independent Monitoring Agency
LARAP	: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
LMDH	: Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan - Forest Village Community Institution
MSME	: Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NGO	: Non Government Organization
PAP	: Project Affected People
PERUM PERHUTANI	: Perusahaan Umum Perhutani
PLTA	: Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Air
PT PLN	: Perseroan Terbatas Perusahaan Listrik Negara
SPPT	: Surat Pemberitahuan Pajak Terutang
RPK Team	: Rencana Permukiman Kembali (Resettlement Team)
ROW	: Right of Way
UCPSHP	: Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant
UIP	: Unit Induk Pembangunan
UNPAD	: Universitas Padjadjaran
UPP	: Unit Pelaksana Pembangunan

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Three Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plans (LARAP) were prepared for the previous Cisokan Pumped Storage Project back in 2011 for the reservoirs, access roads, and as well as transmission lines. They were implemented during the past decade. For the preparation of the new proposed Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant Development in the Java-Bali Project System, an implementation review was conducted of the three LARAPs. This final report is an output of this assignment. With the development of a pumped storage model of hydropower plant as planned in the upper Cisokan river, the benefits for the community are:

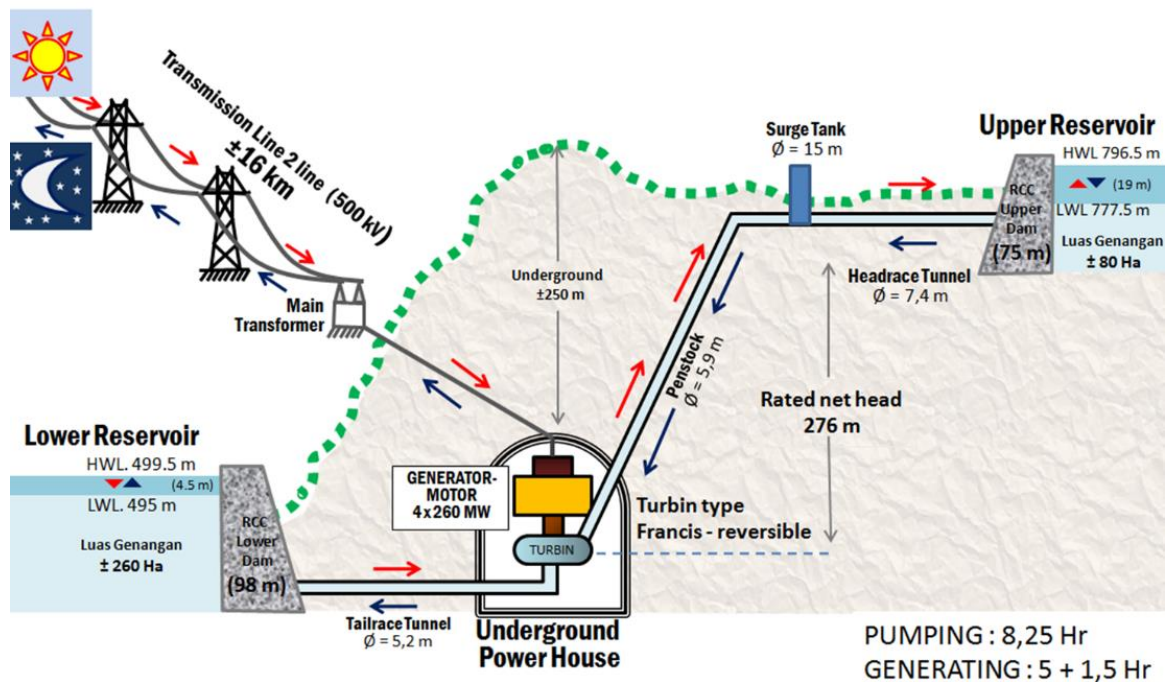
1. Open access (roads, bridges) for the community around the project to the central government of Cianjur Regency and West Bandung Regency.
2. Opening up job opportunities, including centers of rural economic growth and market networks.
3. Accelerate economic growth around the project site.
4. Ease to market crops from the area around the project.
5. Availability of electricity to the villages.
6. The availability of social facilities and public facilities (education, religion, social).

### 1.1. Background

The construction of a power plant installation is an integral part of the overall development. This is because the need for electricity is in line with the increase in activity and the quality of the welfare of the population.

One of the ways to provide electricity is by adding a generator. In order to increase the supply of electricity in the electricity system of Java-Bali Island, it is planned to add renewable generators, one of which is the plan to build the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant (UCPSHP) with a capacity of 1,040 MW, which is located in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies. With this generator, it is hoped that it can provide additional energy supply for peak loads. The project consists of: 1) construction of a permanent access road, 2) construction of the Upper and Lower reservoirs 3) construction of a 500 kV transmission line, funded by the World Bank.

The advantage of this UCPSHP is that it produces large electrical power with only a very small area of land compared to other hydropower plants with conventional systems (**Figure 1.1**). This is possible because the design and operation of the UCPSHP, in principle, use stagnant water in the upper reservoir to be discharged into the lower reservoir to generate electrical energy, then the water is pumped back into the upper reservoir, and so on. For comparison, the UCPSHP with an inundation area of only 340 ha (10 million m<sup>3</sup> of active volume) consists of an upper reservoir of 80 ha and a lower reservoir of 260 ha producing 1,040 MW. On the other hand, PLTA Saguling with an inundation area of 4,800 ha (active volume 614 million m<sup>3</sup>) produces 700 MW and PLTA Cirata with an inundation area of 6,200 ha (active volume is 704 million m<sup>3</sup>) produces 1,000 MW.



**Figure 1. 1** The workings of the UPCSHP are very efficient in the use of water resources, and produce large electrical energy

The Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant (UPCSHP) certainly requires land and relocate affected peoples in the project area. Therefore, PT PLN conducted land acquisition in accordance with applicable legal provisions in Indonesia as well as World Bank requirements. In 2010, PLN prepared three LARAPs for access road, upper and lower reservoirs, and transmission line following the World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and the relevant laws and regulations in Indonesia. The LARAPs were approved by the World Bank in 2011. The implementation of the LARAP program began in 2011. In 2017, the UPCSHP was dropped by the World Bank after part of the project components was cancelled. Even though financial assistance from the World Bank was stopped, PT PLN continued to implement the LARAP because the plan to increase electrical energy was a commitment of the Indonesian government. The World Bank team continued to monitor the LARAP implementation after the loan cancellation. In 2019 PLN re-engaged with the World Bank to continue funding the Cisokan Project. For this purpose, the World Bank requires review of the implementation of the three 2011 LARAPs.

Realizing that the need for electrical energy is very important for a country like Indonesia, and considering that PT PLN in the last two years has shown a high commitment to complete the implementation of the LARAP, the World Bank is again showing its interest in funding the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant Project with a new loan scheme. Therefore, as one of the requirements, PT PLN must review the implementation of LARAPs in accordance with the World Bank OP 4.12. If the review finds outstanding tasks and issues, an action plan will be developed to complete these tasks.



## **1.2. Objective**

The objective of the assignment is to:

- i) review the implementation status of the LARAPs developed and agreed under the previous Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant Project,
- ii) assess the implementation performance and output delivery against the planned targets,
- iii) recommend and plan required measures to complete outstanding tasks and address any outstanding issues in the LARAP implementation, and
- iv) prepare a land acquisition and resettlement framework to guide the Project as well as the contractor may require additional land for right of ways and/or other facilities during construction.

## **1.3. Scope of Work for the LARAP consultancy**

The scope of the LARAP Implementation Review study activities is as follows:

1. Review the LARAPs and report on any major changes in their entitlement policy during the past few years, particularly in view of development of relevant government laws and regulations, and the World Bank Safeguards Policies after cancellation of the loan.
2. Review LARAPs and their implementation for any updating and changes during implementation, particularly:
  - a. Changes in impacts (in the categories and quantities of impacts), and the affected population
  - b. Unanticipated impacts that surfaced during LARAP implementation and their impacted population,
  - c. Changes in compensation rates and resettlement costs, particularly in view of government policy changes and local people's expectations
  - d. Changes in livelihood development packages and local community support.
3. Review and report on the implementation arrangements put in place at various levels for LARAP implementation, including management organizational structure, setups and staffing, as well as their respective responsibilities, effectiveness of operations and interagency collaborations.
4. Review implementation performance of delivery of entitlements under the LARAPs, including compensation payment, livelihood support and relocation etc. In this task, particularly attention needs to be paid to the following:
  - a. Delivery of compensation payments, including adequacy and timeliness of payment delivery as well mechanisms and arrangements for such delivery
  - b. Resettlement options and approach adopted for relocating households. Review what is agreed in the LARAP, whether they have gone through changes, relocating communities' position and demand in relocation options, and whether and how it is adjusted in LARAP implementation etc.
  - c. Delivery of livelihood development packages. Review and report on the actual delivery of all designed livelihood schemes and any additional support rendered to the affected households.

- d. Delivery of community development support. Review and report on actual implementation of community support delivered to the affected communities and possibly host communities, including infrastructure and services.
5. Review and report on the setup and functioning of the grievance redress mechanism as designed in the LARAP, including grievance registration, resolution and feeding back to the complaints; document any outstanding LARAP-related grievances that surface during the review process.
6. Review and report on community consultation and participation during the LARAP implementation process, covering how this is carried out, the quality and effectiveness of this process; pay particular attention to how the project implementing agencies responded to community concerns and requests, how they interacted together and how communities participated in the LARAP implementation process.
7. Based on the assessment of the output delivered under the LARAPs, carry out an assessment of the achievement of LARAP objective, which is livelihood restoration and improvement. Two dimensions of LARAP are reviewed, i.e. impact mitigation and livelihood development.
8. Review and document challenges faced, lessons learned and successful practices in the LARAPs implementation.
9. Based on the overall assessment, the consultant team will identify and document any outstanding LARAP activities that are yet to be delivered, any outstanding LARAP-related issues that need to be addressed. The consultant team will propose a plan of required actions to be implemented under the new project.
10. Prepare a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) as a guide for land acquisition and resettlement planning for possible additional land acquisition under the project. LARF is a stand-alone document and prepared following the ESS 5 of the ESF.

#### **1.4. Expected Result**

The expected results from the LARAP implementation review were obtained from interviews, collecting reports related to the construction of the UCPSHP, field orientation at the project site, and conducting FGD (Focus Group Discussion). The main interviews were conducted with structured questions (questionnaires) to respondent project-affected people (PAPs) and non-PAPs. Also, in-depth interviews were conducted with key informants who were involved and/or knowledgeable about the activities of the Cisokan LARAP, such as PT. PLN (UIP and UPP Cisokan), Local Government West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies, from related agencies, officials from the affected districts and villages, as well as residents who are considered important. Meanwhile, the collection and review of reports related to the construction of the UCPSHP were carried out starting from the beginning of the work and were continuously updated during the review work of the Cisokan LARAP. Supporting data collected are reports from PT PLN related to Cisokan project activities such as Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) Document, Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) Report, Grievance Task Force (GTF) Documents, and others, as well as other reports related to Cisokan obtained from two related agencies in two project-affected districts.


The interview with respondents was fully carried out from August 13, 2020 to August 22, 2020. The interview technique is to visit each of the PAP's houses to ensure that we get more objective answers. The interview was conducted after coordinating with PT. PLN including the branch office of PT. PLN (UPP Cisokan) in the field and the destination village coordinator. Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, conducting interviews followed government health protocols, such as wearing masks and maintaining distance between respondents and surveyors. In-depth interviews were conducted with key informants, virtually with a technical staff of PT. PLN, among others, on September 24, 2020, to clarify the technical policy of PT. PLN and obtain the necessary data/information. In-depth interviews were also conducted with related agencies in West Bandung Regency and Cianjur Regency on 18 and 19 August 2020 and 7 October 2020, as well as to collect secondary data in the form of reports related to Cisokan from related agencies in the two districts.

Field orientation was carried out on January 23 and February 1-2 2020, conducting observations and interviews to obtain a comprehensive picture. Observations were made along the access road that passed through four villages, namely: Cijambu Village, Cipongkor District, West Bandung Regency; Sirnagalih Village, Cipongkor District, West Bandung Regency; Cibitung Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency; and Sukaresmi Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency.

The next observation sites visited were three villages for relocation of affected households in Bojong Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency. The three locations of the village are Cidongke, Munjul, and Santik Hamlet. The last locations visited were Jolok, Gunung Batu Hamlet, Cicadas village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency. Furthermore, observations were made at the location of the first new settlement in Pasir Jegud Hamlet, Sukaresmi Village. The observations were focused on the condition of new settlements (housing conditions, village roads, agricultural resources) as well as on PT. PLN in infrastructure. Observation of the location of the second new settlement in Pasir Laja Hamlet, with a focus on observations on housing conditions, infrastructure and interviews with several PAPs related to LARAP issues.

To complement the expected results, a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was also conducted, which involved all the key informants involved. This FGD or public consultation was conducted virtually on September 30, 2020, with the organizer being PT. PLN collaborates with FTIP Unpad with participants from related agencies in West Bandung Regency and Cianjur Regency, affected districts and villages, PAPs, and several non-government elements. Also, meetings were held with the World Bank and PT. PLN was conducted on October 2, 2020, with an agenda of discussing the development of the final report on the LARAP implementation review.

This LARAP implementation review assignment is expected to produce two main deliveries, in accordance with the objectives of review 1 and 2, namely: LARAP delivery, which is the result of a review of what the LARAP implementation promised and the implementation performance and output delivery in the form of PAPs' living conditions which is expected to be sustainable and the improvement of the economic livelihood of the PAP. Other important issues that will be reviewed are the implementation of unfinished



activities (outstanding tasks), important findings relevant to the LARAP (outstanding issues, social institutions, and gender issues).

Apart from the above two deliveries, the LARAP implementation review team is also expected to formulate a resettlement policy framework that can be used as a guide for PT. PLN and its contractors to plan and carry out additional land acquisition and resettlement during the course of project implementation in line with relevant government laws and policies as well as ESS 5 of World Bank Environment Social Framework.



## CHAPTER II METHODOLOGY

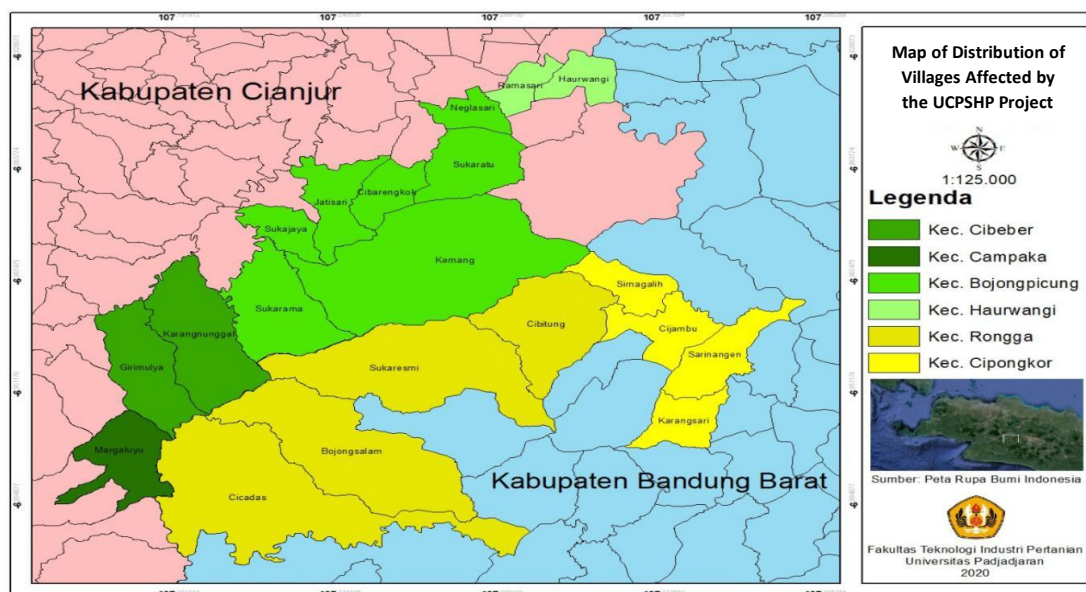
### 2.1. Methodology

To obtain methodological input, prior to preparing the research methodology instruments, the LARAP team held a meeting with the World Bank and PT. PLN, both in person on March 20, 2020, and virtually on June 18, 2020. The purpose of the meeting was to obtain suggestions and responses from the World Bank and PT. PLN related to methodology (number of respondents, sampling, etc.) and study instruments in the form of interview materials and focus group discussions (FGD).

The review is designed as one overall assignment covering all three LARAPs, instead of individual and free-standing reviews for each LARAP. This was discussed and agreed with PLN who preferred to have the issues reviewed, assessed and organized thematically across the three LARAPs as the nature of LARAP impacts, actions and issues are all similar, if not the same. Therefore, the impacts implementation performance and assessment are organized and presented thematically across three LARAPs. But the substantive progress and issues are discussed, assessed and presented separately for different LARAPs in technical chapters of this review.

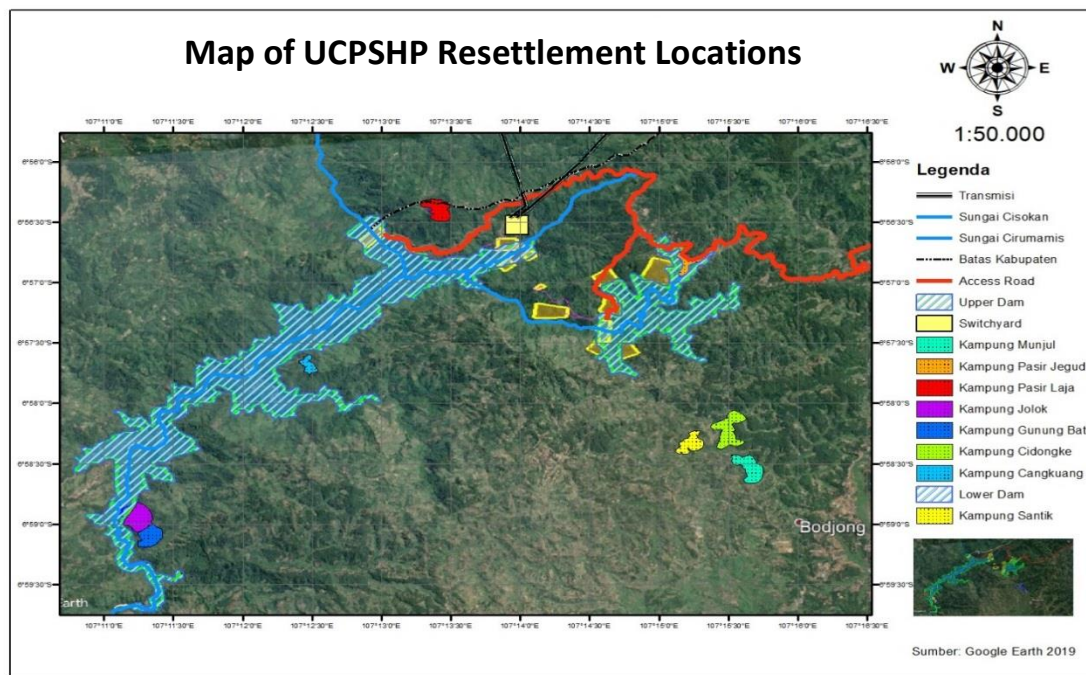
This research applies a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods (qualitative cum quantitative). Following suggestions from various literatures which argue that the best way to obtain reliable knowledge from different population groups is to combine qualitative and quantitative methods, adopting a multi-method approach (Savaya, Rivka and Cohenn, Orna, 1998; Kumar, 2012). This study conducted a literature review of available relevant data, structured field surveys and observations, as well as local consultations to collect additional data on LARAP implementation. The assessment uses qualitative and quantitative data, including relevant anthropological approaches.

Respondents for interviews were determined from six project sites (Upper Reservoir, Lower Reservoir, New Road, Transmission Line/ROW and Tower, and Resettlement sites) and their villages as shown in Figure 2.1. Furthermore, the map of the location of the new settlement which is also the location of the interview is shown in **Figure 2.2**. The informants are as follows: PT. PLN (UIP and UPP), Regency Government Officials (West Bandung and Cianjur), District and Village Officials, Cooperatives, Banking (BRI and BJB), Perum Perhutani, National Land Agency/BPN, Local Community Leaders. The informants will mainly be involved in Focus Group Discussions/FGDs. These informants consist of people who are involved or know and care about the LARAP project, including policy makers, especially those responsible for land acquisition and resettlement policies.



**Figure 2. 1** Map of distribution of villages affected by the PLTA Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Project Hydropower Plant (UCPSHP)

The number of respondents was determined using a proportional random sampling approach in each study location, based on the social category of the project location and village. The total PAPs (3 LARAPs) on privately owned land that have received compensation are 1,549 households and 514 HH on forestry land (Update Data of PT. PLN, 2019). 10% of the PAPs on privately owned land were sampled (Vincent Gazperz, 1994), resulting in a total sample size of 154 PAPs, plus the possibility of adding non-PAPs or involving PAP for qualitative case-deepening informants. In addition, the number of informants from the institution is based on the institutional representatives described above, and will number around 20 people.



**Figure 2. 2** Map of the location of the new settlement of the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant (Google Earth and field observations, 2020)

## 2.2. Team and Personnel Arrangement

In this activity, the assignment of experts and field workers is based on their expertise, competence and experience. A number of experts in the fields of socio-economic development, resettlement, environmental and rural development experts, including technical staff (statistician, surveyor, etc.) were involved. The composition of the roles of the consultant team and the people assigned is shown in **Table 2.1**.

**Table 2. 1** Composition of the study implementation team and experts

No	Consultant Team and Expertise	Experts
1.	Team Leader	Prof. Chay Asdak, Ir., M.Sc., Ph.D.
2.	Socio-economist	Dr. Iwan Setiawan
3.	Resettlement Expert	Dr. Ahmad. C. Tridakusumah
4.	Rural Development Expert	Dika Supyandi. M.T., M.Dev.Pract.
5.	Statistician	Aman Abadi, M.Si.
6.	Socio-Economic Surveyor	Riky Novalia Suhendi, S.Ant.; Alfian Abdurrahman, S.Ant.; Asfari YH, S.Ant.; M Irsyad
7.	Secretary	Mubarik Achmad, STP.
8.	Computer Operator	Febby Firdian Dj., S.Sos.

### 2.3. Work Plan

The work plan for the LARAP Implementation Review Report consists of four steps as shown in **Figure 2.3**. First, preparation consisting of collecting data and information required for a job desk review. The data and information used for this review study came from the 2011 LARAP Report, the LARAP Mid-term Report (2016), the LARAP Independent Monitoring Agency Report (2014-2017), the Grievance Redress Mechanism Report (2013-2019), and other relevant technical reports. Several physical progress data from the project office, such as compensation payment, relocation assistance, schemes, total resettlement cost were also collected to be the basis for analyzing the fulfillment of PLN's obligations to PAPs, especially those related to land acquisition and resettlement programs. Second, with all the required data and information, the action plan will then move on to field interviews, mostly gathering data from a prepared questionnaire. Other work that needs to be done in the field is observation and consultation with PT. PLN in the field including agencies/offices in two regencies, namely West Bandung Regency and Cianjur Regency using interview guidelines. Along with the collection of field data and information, focus group discussions (FGD) were also held to get other perspectives on LARAP implementation from various related parties, especially agencies/institutions, non-governmental elements related to the LARAP study. Finally, the LARAP Implementation Review report will be completed after data analysis, FGD, and other required discussions.



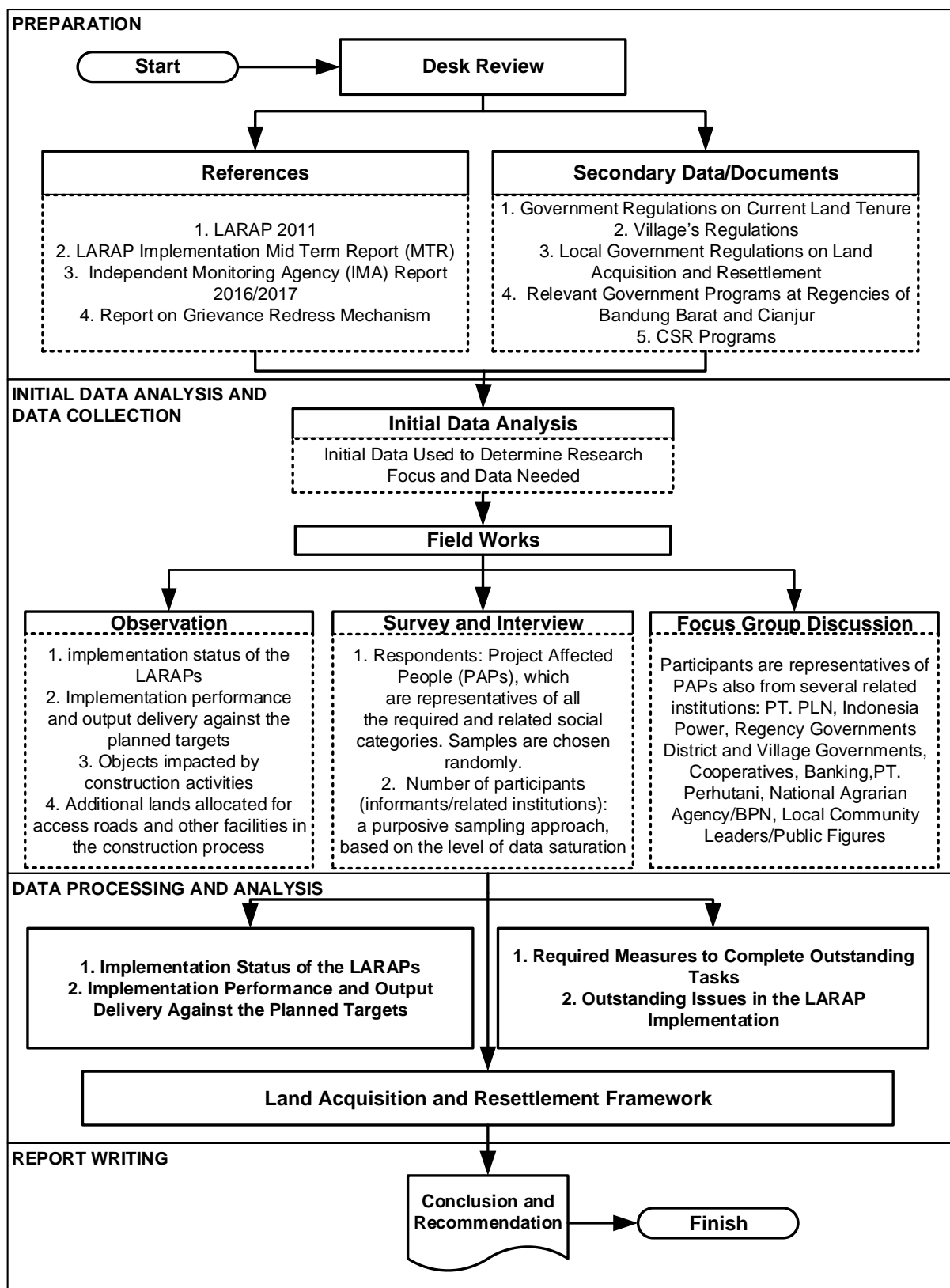


Figure 2. 3 LARAP implementation review work plan

## 2.4. Review Design

The review and assessment design provide practical guidance for desk work (data/report review), data collection, field observations, study focuses, and FGD including their contents/substances. As outlined in the terms of reference, the objectives are to:

- a. Conduct a review of the implementation status of the LARAPs that has been prepared and approved under the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydro Power Plant Project,
- b. Assess the implementation performance and achievement results against the targets that have been planned,
- c. Recommend and plan the steps needed to complete the unresolved tasks and deal with the unresolved problems in LARAP implementation, and
- d. Prepare a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework to guide the project and contractors if they still need additional land for roads and/or other facilities during construction.

Design for LARAP Implementation Review is based on the assessment objectives and scope of work as outlined in the terms of reference. In order to ensure that these two considerations are taken into account in this review study, all instruments used for the assessment are closely linked to the four objectives and the eight scopes of the framework of reference. There are two main instruments used, namely the Interview Guide for PAPs Respondents and related institutions (Appendices 1, and 2) and the FGD Guide for Informants (Appendices 3). In addition to these two considerations, the instrument built has also taken into account the 2011 LARAP Report (in particular, six programs on economic restoration and assistance for project-affected communities/PAPs), 2016 LARAP Mid-Term Report, Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant Reports, PT. PLN, Final Report on Social Programs and Stakeholder Mapping of the UCPS 4x260 MW Hydroelectric Power Plant Project in West Bandung Regency and Cianjur Regency, PT. PLN (2019), Grievance Redress Mechanisme/Grievance Task Force Report 2013-2019 and other relevant reports.

## 2.5. Research Population and Sample

As a continuation of the previous Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant (UCPSHP) LARAP study, the population and research samples taken for the study were based on the following considerations and the following sample estimates (**Table 2.2**):

1. In this 2020 LARAP review, the research population that becomes the unit of analysis is not all Project Affected People (PAP) of the UCPSHP LARAP compiled in 2011 and will also be different from the total research population which was used as the basis for the 2016 LARAP study and the monitoring LARAP assessment of IMA 2017 (2,386 PAP).
2. The sample population (respondents) is determined based on the project location, namely reservoir, access road and transmission line, including affected villages. The total research respondents consisted of PAP and Non-PAP. Sampling was also distributed taking into account the location of relocation and according to the severity of the impact. Based on field observations, the greatest possible impact is in designate reservoirs because of the large number of PAPs that have been moved around

locations with limited resource access. Next is the location of the new access road and the location of the transmission line. The number of research population is based on a document provided by PT. PLN 2020, approved by the World Bank (see **Appendices 4**)

3. The sample (respondent) was determined by applying the proportional random sampling method by considering the reference frame and current project activities.
4. The interviewed sample (respondents) represented all categories related to the project and all areas affected by the land acquisition and resettlement process. In addition, a number of host population were also interviewed in order to investigate impact of this resettlement process to them.
5. The number of respondents was 154 people, representatives from all categories which is 10% of the total population (**Table 2.2**). The additional number of respondents was 9 non-PAPs respondents (host population).
6. The implementation of a focus group discussion (FGD) was held in a virtual meeting (the impact of Covid-19) on Wednesday, September 30, 2020. The number of participants from several relevant agencies / institutions who knew / cared about LARAP upper and lower Cisokan. The number of FGD participants was 45 people plus 7 people from the Cisokan LARAP Review Team (FGD reports can be seen in the Appendix).

**Table 2. 2** Population and sample of LARAP Implementation Review (2020)

Population Based on Project Locations		Sample, 10% of population	Sample Distribution Based on Villages		
Projects	PAPs January 2019		Villages	PAPs' Population	Sample
Access Road	611	61	Cijambu	102	10
			Sirnagalih	98	10
			Cibitung	205	20
			Sukaresmi	206	21
				611	61
Upper Reservoir	346	34	Bojongsalam	216	21
			Sukaresmi	130	13
				346	34
Lower Reservoir	538	54	Cicadas	152	15
			Margaluyu	223	22
			Karangnunggal	131	13
			Girimulya	32	3
				538	54
<b>Reservoirs Total</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>88</b>		<b>884</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Transmission Line</b>	54	5	Haurwangi	5	0
			Sukatani	6	1

Population Based on Project Locations		Sample, 10% of population	Sample Distribution Based on Villages		
Projects	PAPs January 2019		Villages	PAPs' Population	Sample
			Ramasari	7	1
			Cibarengkok	11	2
			Jatisari	5	0
			Kemang	3	0
			Neglasari	3	0
			Sukarama	5	0
			Sukaratu	9	1
				54	5
<b>Total</b>	1.549	154		1.549	<b>154</b>

Source: Data of PT. PLN: (file: *a-FIGURE WTP\_Jan 2019.xlsx*)



## CHAPTER III LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

### 3.1. Review of the LARAPs Implementation Status

LARAP implementation since 2011 needs to be reviewed, covering aspects of compensation, relocation program, livelihood restoration and income rehabilitation, community infrastructure development, economic assistance program, public consultation and stakeholder involvement, grievance redress mechanism, and implementation management across all three LARAPs. In general, all the aspects reviewed describe and compare the planning and implementation during the last 10 years or so. In short, every activity implemented by PLN as an implementing agency has referred to the prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia, and is in line with the standards and procedures set by the World Bank.

Assessment of the compensation aspect includes types of assets, compensation and rates obtained by PAP. Apart from that, it also looks at how entitlement is related to disadvantage and vulnerable households. In addition, it also reviews activities in the process of determining compensation for land, buildings and plants owned by PAP along with the time limit and adequacy.

Meanwhile, aspects of the relocation program include discussion of the legal framework of the Indonesian government and the World Bank related to the UCPSHP project, relocation of physically displaced households who lose their houses, and further reviewing strategies and management of relocation by PLN, and relations with host communities. Some of these reviews then raised several problems and findings related to the relocation process.

The review on livelihood restoration reveals collaboration between PLN and central and local government agencies, community organizations and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in implementing programs aimed at improving the livelihoods of PAPs in new locations.

Community infrastructure development was reviewed by assessing the renovation and construction of public facilities in new locations that are needed to support the lives of PAPs and host communities. The physical construction includes repair and construction of roads, religious facilities, irrigation facilities, educational facilities and health facilities.

The economic assistance program for PAPs reviews various mentoring programs related to infrastructure, as well as training on strengthening social and economic institutions. PLN in this case collaborates with government agencies, consultants and NGOs. This review also reveals that the implementation of assistance, facilitation, strengthening and assistance for the economic recovery of PAPs is only in the early stages as a process that is expected to be sustainable.

The following review concerns stakeholder consultation and engagement, which is divided into two time periods. The first is a review of the LARAP document preparation period, which reviews the socialization, location, time, participants and results achieved. Second is public consultation and stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the LARAP document, which includes involvement in the preparation of MTR and IMA reports, social programs and stakeholder mapping, as well as cooperative entrepreneurship assistance programs. Apart from that, this section also discusses several indications that have emerged

regarding the quality of stakeholder involvement in the preparation and implementation of LARAP.

The review of the grievance redress mechanism shows the efforts of PT. PLN to deal with this issue in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the laws and regulations of Indonesia and the World Bank. The GTF institution that was formed by PLN in the 2013-2019 period was able to map and classify grievances that emerged in the community, especially those related to compensation on the affected assets, resettlement and impact of the access road construction, so this complaint handling mechanism must be maintained.

The final review in this section is the management of LARAP implementation which begins with an overview of the PLN agreement, especially with the West Java Provincial government in the form of an MOU which is one of the bases for managing LARAP implementation, especially related to infrastructure development

### 3.1.1. Compensation

#### a. Compensation Payment Delivery, Types of Assets, Compensation and Rates

##### *Compensation Payment Delivery*

In accordance with the provisions of the LARAP (2011), PT. PLN is required to pay the following types of compensation and assistance:

- i) Compensation to PAPs who have legal claim to affected assets, verifiable by documents certifying legal rights as specified under the Law No. 5/1960, documentary evidence for possession of land and other assets, and customary rights. LARAP (2011) also takes into account landowners without title deeds and they are entitled to compensation. (Proof of land ownership can be in the form of a tax bill (SPPT), regional land certificate (*kikiti*), a receipt sheet. See the Compensation and Rate section).
- ii) Assistance consisting of:
  - “Compassion” (*kadeudeuh*) refers to the assistance provided to a PAP who does not have any documentary proof of ownership of the assets<sup>1</sup>. This assistance is used for payments to sharecroppers in Perum. Perhutani; and
  - “Tolerance” (*Tali Asih*)<sup>2</sup> assistance provided to PAPs. This includes relocation assistance to relocatees (households physically displaced due to the project) and cash assistance to meet the basic needs of the family during the transition period (for 2 months).
  - Economic Recovery Assistance, which is delivered to PAPs in order to restore their economic condition after experiencing forced land acquisition.

The term in this assistance is to distinguish the different PAP entitlements made by PT PLN in the process of providing assistance.

In more detail, LARAPs (2011) describes the category of PAP based on the loss of assets and then mandates the entitlement that must be received by PAP in compensation (See **Figure 3.1**). It can be seen that the various possible categories of PAP are taken into account for the purpose of not creating adverse conditions for PAP.

---

<sup>1</sup> The term ‘*kadeudeuh*’ (Sundanese) means giving affection, has the meaning of a form of affection and appreciation.

<sup>2</sup> ‘*Tali asih*’ (Sundanese) means the provision of assistance to strengthen affiliation

In the practice of delivery, there were many combinations, both in terms of the PAP category and the form of compensation that was delivered. For example, when in one land location there are houses as well as various types of plants, there will also be a combination of compensation for which PAP is entitled. Likewise, there are PAP groups who have to be forced to move because their homes and residential land are being acquired by the project. Apart from receiving compensation from assets, this group is also entitled to assistance with moving costs and assistance for the transition period.

In addition, there have also been adjustments in the practice of delivering forms of assistance. The form of economic recovery assistance delivered to PAPs is not only in the form of training (Non-Cash Capacity Building, Micro Business Package) but in practice it is modified to deliver cash assistance managed in the form of cooperatives (full description in Chapter 3.2.2 Livelihood Improvement).

Compensation Payment Delivery is also closely related to the number of PAPs entitled to compensation. **Table 3.1** shows that since the census was carried out during the preparation of the 2011 LARAP Documents until 2019, there have been several changes in the number of PAPs. This is very possible considering that the census process for compensation purposes is carried out very strictly by involving institutions related to assets owned by PAPs, such as the BPN (National Land Agency).

**Table 3. 1** The Number of PAP in three LARAPs

	The 2011 LARAP				As of January 2019			
	Project Area*			Total	Project Area*			Total
	I	II	III		I	II	III	
Privately owned land	859	996	346**	2.201	562	928	59**	1.549
Forestry land	-	-	-		209	305	-	514
Total				2.201				2.063

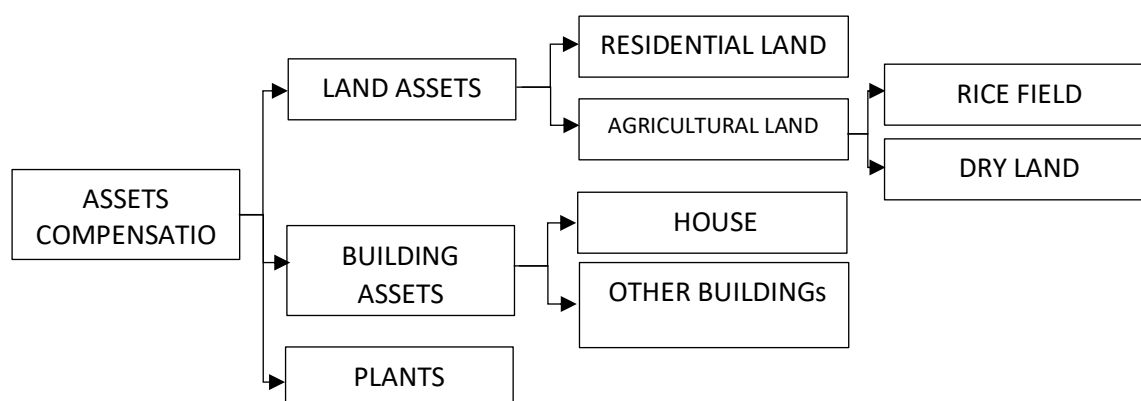
Note: \***I** = New Access Road  
**II** = Upper-Lower Reservoir  
**III** = Transmission Line  
**\*\*** 346 HH (9 HH- tower and 337 HH - ROW)  
**\*\*** 59 HH (tower)

This table also provides an illustration that the PAP of the asset owner (in various combinations) has received compensation. This number of PAP includes vulnerable groups, but this number does not include the PAP of sharecroppers at Perum. Perhutani (discussed in section 3.1.1. b. Assistance).

### ***Types of Assets***

As mentioned in the previous section, one of the important things in compensation for PAP is the variety of assets owned. LARAP document (2011) notes that the 3 main types of assets are land assets, building assets and plant assets as shown in **Figure 3.2**. The land assets are then divided into residential land and agricultural land, while building assets are divided

into houses and other buildings. In the practice of recording in NLP (Nominative List of Payments), agricultural land and other buildings, this is in more detail, for example differentiating between rice field and dry land as well as other buildings including hut to graves. (see Table 3.2. Types of Assets and Compensation Rates).



**Figure 3. 1** PAP Assets Paid for by PLN

The combination of asset ownership by PAPs, those recorded in the Nominative List of Payment and Figure PAP in 2019. In general, there has been a change in the total figure, according to the recorded number of PAPs in the previous table (**Table 3.1**).

### **Compensation and Rate**

The compensation value associated with this project is based on the following considerations:

- i. Land:* The compensation value for land will be determined by LAC based on the value assessed by an Independent Appraisal Team who has consulted with the land and project owners. As a benchmark for the consultation/deliberation process, initial reference values will be determined. This value will be used in the consultation process with residents including the market price, the value of the final transaction that occurred in the area, and the value of the Independent Appraisal Team. Under World Bank policy (OP4.12) all management fees and taxes related to land compensation will be paid by the project.
- ii. Houses and other buildings:* 1) Assessment of the value of compensation for houses and other buildings will refer to the local government decree or regional regulation and the value assessed by the Independent Appraisal Team. 2) Another approach to assessing the price of compensation for a house or building is based on the material price for constructing a replacement building (or for repairing part of the building affected by the project) plus the cost of transporting the material to the construction site and the cost of labor or contractor services, registration fees, and transfer fees and taxes. Based on World Bank Policy OP 4.12, in case the cost of replacing the assets of a house or building is affected, the depreciation of the assets as well as the benefits from the existence of the project are not taken into account.

Decrees regarding the value of compensation for buildings and other assets will be issued by the West Bandung and Cianjur Regency Governments. Under World Bank policy (OP



4.12) all management fees and building taxes related to compensation will be paid by the project.

- iii. Plant:** compensation is based on standard pricing in accordance with Regional Government regulations. If the lost production cannot be harvested, the plant owner will be compensated for one harvest.

Referring to the mandate of the 2011 LARAP document above, in order for all PAP assets to be recorded properly, a census of the inventory of all residents' assets is conducted. The inventory of affected assets (land, structures and crops) was initially prepared by PT. PLN, followed by the field surveys conducted for preparation of LARAP in 2011, and was further complemented and refined by LAC (Land Acquisition Committee) before compensation payment was carried out.

For purposes of determining compensation rates and compensation amounts payable to affected households, different assets were categorized. Land assets are categorized into the residential land, rice field, gardens, dry-land, and ponds. The land asset area is measured in meter square and the legality of ownership was verified based on the legal document of ownership, such as land certificates, taxation invoice (SPPT), local letter of land (*kikitir*), and others like receipt sheet. Meanwhile, building/structures are categorized into primary structures (houses) and other building (stalls, cage, hut, fence, graves, and others). Furthermore, the affected structures are divided based on their construction types: permanent, semi-permanent, and stilts. As the type of building are highly diverse, construction types are further classified as I, II, III, and so on. Meanwhile, crop is categorized into large, medium, and small crops. Based on the data on the types of affected assets, the Nominative List of Payments is prepared (**Table 3.2**) showing the applicable compensation rates for each type, category and sub-category.

**Table 3. 2** Types of Assets and Compensation Rates

No	Type of Assets	Implementation & Coordination	Rates Based on Nominative List of Payments*	Remark
1	Land			
	Residential Land	LAC and National Land Agency (BPN)	84.000/ m <sup>2</sup>	
	Rice field		110.000/ m <sup>2</sup>	
	Dryland		84,000/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Private Road		250.000/ m <sup>2</sup>	
2	Building**			
	Permanent Class II	LAC and Office of Public Works	2.238.000/ m <sup>2</sup>	
	Permanent Class III		1.916.000/ m <sup>2</sup>	
	Semi-Permanent I		1.916.000/ m <sup>2</sup>	
	Semi-Permanent II		1.586.000/ m <sup>2</sup>	

No	Type of Assets	Implementation & Coordination	Rates Based on Nominative List of Payments*	Remark
	Semi-Permanent III		1.509.800/ m <sup>2</sup>	
	House on Stilts I		1.564.000/ m <sup>2</sup>	
	House on Stilts III		1.074.200/ m <sup>2</sup>	
	Hut type II		660.500/ m <sup>2</sup>	As part of Other Buildings
	Bamboo Fence		84.700/ m <sup>2</sup>	As part of Other Buildings
	Graves		740.000/tomb	As part of Other Buildings
3	Crops***	LAC and Agriculture Office	-	
4	The right of way use restriction along the transmission lines	LAC and PLN	15 % of market value	Mandatory assessed by a licensed appraiser

Notes: \* In some villages the price is adjusted based on discussion

\*\* Many more types of buildings that cannot all be listed in the table

\*\*\* Many kinds of crops that cannot be listed in the table

Source: Nominative List of Payments, 2013-2014; PT. PLN UIP

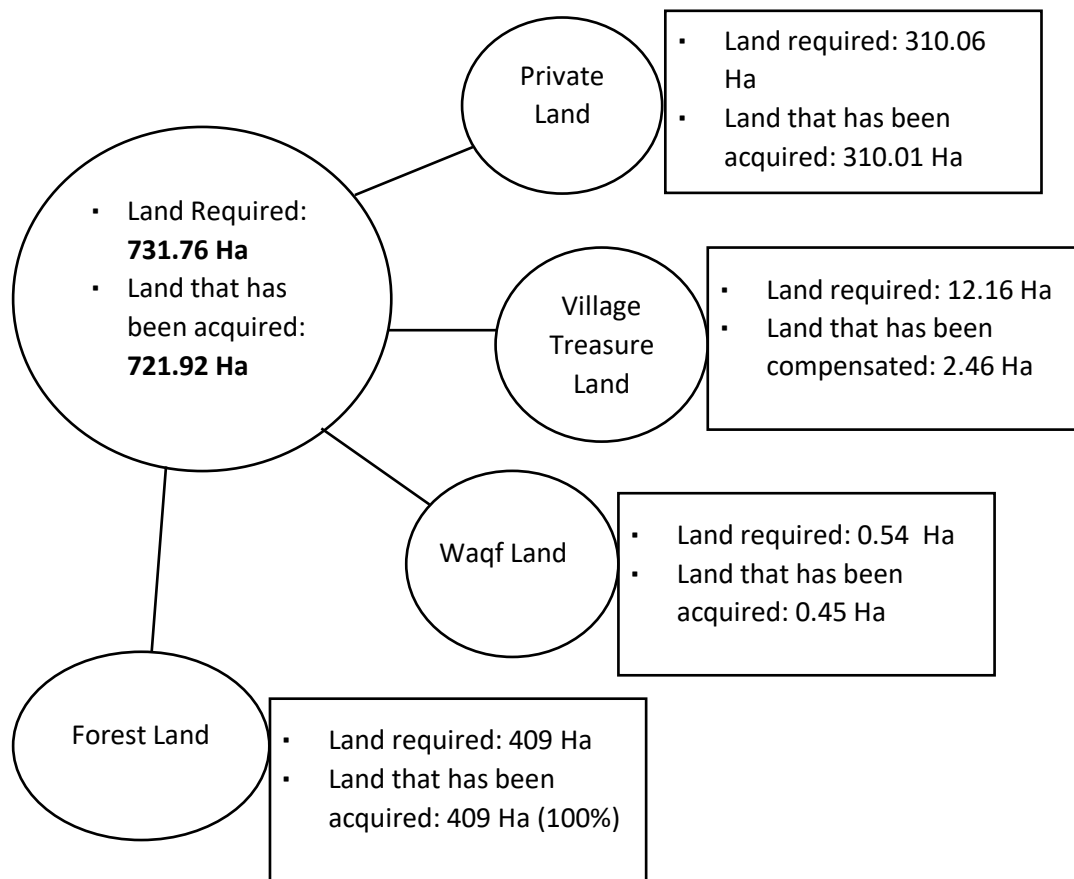
#### **b. Compensation and Assistance Payment Delivery**

Following the mechanism, procedure and timeline described in this section, the project has implemented and completed its program of compensation payment delivery under the LARAP. Review of the LARAP implementation data, surveys and field interviews under this review indicate that compensation payment in various categories have been largely delivered to the entitled people.

The data collected by PT. PLN in 2016 indicated that:

- 1) Land acquisition for the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant in West Bandung Regency, which was conducted by the Land Acquisition Committee covering an area of 204.64 hectares and 175.24 hectares has been realized. The amount of compensation was IDR 286.112.183.202, while the realization of the operational costs of the Land Acquisition Committee was IDR 1.398.467.920.
- 2) Land acquisition for PLTA Upper Cisokan, Cianjur Regency, which was conducted by the Land Acquisition Committee covering an area of 109.1 hectares and 108.845 hectares has been realized. The amount of compensation was IDR 126.116.723.135, while the realization of the operational costs of the Cianjur Regency Land Acquisition Committee was IDR 1.253.396.000.

In its progress, PT. PLN in 2020 stated: PT. PLN has acquired Private Land, Village Treasury Land, Waqt Land and Forest Land as show in **Figure 3.2**.



**Figure 3. 2 Land Acquisition Status**

Details of compensation payments are summarized below;

#### **Compensation for the acquired land – Privately-owned land**

Total of 310.06 ha of privately-owned land is required for the project. Land for the access road with total of 55.41 ha owned by 562 Households have been fully acquired. Initial land size for upper and lower reservoir area was 251.85 ha owned by 928 households. This has been acquired and compensation has been paid to the land owners. However, there is currently an anticipated need for approximately 3.45 ha of additional land. Based on initial identification by Land Acquisition Team of West Bandung Regency, these lands belong to approximately 37 Households which will be confirmed and process in the next phase of the project when the reservoir design is finalized with optimization. Total of 2.80 Ha of privately-owned land belong to 60 Households of owners are required for transmission line. It is reported that only one owner (of 0.05 ha) has not received compensation as the owner lives in another province (**Table 3.3**). Based on the available data and the survey, none of PAP along the transmission lines right of way (ROW) have received compensation for the expected land use restriction within the ROW. The 2011 LARAP has identified the number of PAPs and the amount of affected land along the transmission lines and PLN will compensate them for the ROW use restriction in accordance with Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Decree no 27/2018. The payment will be conducted by PLN after all towers are built and the ROW is finalized. Currently, no construction of the transmission tower has been carried out and this will be carried out at a later stage of the project, therefore there is no disturbance felt by the land owners along the transmission lines.

**Table 3. 3 Compensation for the Acquired Land – Privately-owned Land**

Impacted Area	Land size			Number of Affected Households		Budget		Remarks
	Required	Acquired	To be acquired	Done Payment (HH)	Pending Payment (HH)	Paid Amount (IDR)	Estimation for future acquisition (IDR)	
Access Road	55.41 ha	55.41 ha		562		89.892.59.852		
Upper- lower Reservoir	Initially 251.85 Ha - Need addition al of apprx 3.4 Ha	251.85 ha	Apprx 3.4 Ha	928	Apprx 37	363.626.056.076	6.800.000.000	Anticipated additonal land needs based on the data from Land Acquisition Team of West Bandung Regency. To be confirmed and finalized in the next phase of the project with the reservoir design optimization and finalization.
Transmission Line (tower)	2.8 Ha	2.75 ha	0.05 Ha	59		1.865.291.139	120.000.000	PLN faced challenge to communicate with the land owner who is living in another province. To be followed up in the next phase of the project.
				Along the transmission lines ROW				
Total	310.0 Ha	310.01 Ha		1.549		365.581.240.067		

Source: PT. PLN, UIP; 2021



### Compensation for the unviable land (squeezed land, isolated land)

Table 3.4 shows the estimation of the unviable land (squeezed land, isolated land) as the impact of the land acquisition in West Bandung Regency prepared by the Land Acquisition Monitoring and Evaluation Team. In the access road area, 23 land owners must be compensated for total of 0.62 Ha of unviable land. Budget estimation for this need has not been calculated and will be confirmed in the next phase of the project. In upper and lower reservoir area, 64 land owners of total 1.6 Ha of unviable land in West Bandung Regency has been identified. Estimated budget for compensation is approximately IDR. 2.179.000,000. Inventory process for unviable land in Cianjur Regency has not been commenced. This will be followed up in the next phase of the project.

**Table 3. 4 Compensation for the Unviable Land (squeezed Land, Isolated Land)**

Impacted Area	Size Estimation	Number of Landowners	Budget Estimation (IDR)	Remarks
Access Road	0.62 ha	23		To be further verified and confirmed in the next phase of the project.
Upper- lower Reservoir	1.6 ha in West Bandung Regency	64	2.179.000.000	Data estimation from land acquisition evaluation team of West Bandung Regency. Inventory process for Cianjur Regency has not been commenced. To be further verified and confirmed in the next phase of the project.
Transmission Line	-	-	-	-

Source: PT. PLN, UIP; 2021

### Compensation for Village Treasury Land (*Tanah Kas Desa*)

In terms of "Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMD), it is stated that the delay in reaching the agreement is mainly due to the differing opinion of the applicability of the Ministry of Domestic Affairs Regulation No. 1./2016 regarding Village Asset Management. PT. PLN provided further explanation that the Village Treasury Land compensation process was hampered by pending Letter of Recommendation from the West Bandung Regent which became the basis for the Governor of West Java to approve the Village Treasury Land Exchange.

**Table 3. 5** Compensation for Village Treasury Land (*Tanah Kas Desa*)

Impacted Area	Village Treasury Land			Budget		Remarks
	Impacted Size	Compensated/ Replaced	Pending Compensation/ Replacement	Paid (IDR)	Estimation for future acquisition (IDR)	
Access Road	2.4 ha	-	2.4 ha	-	4.858.400.000	To be processed upon the issuance of West Java Governor Letter/decree as per GoI regulation.
Upper- lower Reservoir	9.76 ha	2.46 ha	7.3 ha	3.268.495.000	8.500.000.000	1. Recommendation letter from West Bandung Regent is required for issuance of West Java Governor decree for replacement of the village treasury land. 2. Girimulya Village Government of Cianjur Regency refuse the replacement of the impacted Village treasury land (0.3 ha) and demanded PLN to replace 3 ha of land.
Transmission Line	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12.16 ha	2.46 ha		3.268.495.000	13.358.400.000	

Source: PT PLN, UIP; 2021

### Compensation for Waqf Land (*Tanah Wakaf*)

All the affected waqf land has been identified with the total of 0.54 Ha. Out of this size, 0.45 ha has been replaced and remaining land of 0.09 ha in Sirnagalih village is yet to be replaced. Detailed information on the affected buildings/ structures on the waqf land is presented in table 3.12 of the LARAP implementation review report. It is reported that none of the buildings/ structures have been replaced.

**Table 3. 6** Compensation for Waqf Land (Tanah Wakaf)

Impacted Area	Waqf Land			Budget (IDR)		Remarks
	Impacted Size	Compensated/ Replaced	Pending Compensation/ Replacement	Paid	Estimation for future acquisition	
Access Road	0.14 ha	0.05 ha	0.09 ha (Sirnagalih village)	52.800.000	180.000.000	To be processed upon the issuance of of decree/ letter from West Java Province Religion Department as per GoI regulation
Upper-lower Reservoir	0.4 ha in West Bandung Regency	0.4 ha	PLN has acquired a land to replace the waqf land however construction of the religious/ worship facilities have not been started.	1.435.200.000	There are 14 religious/ worship facilities @IDR 500.000.000 to be replaced = IDR 7.000.000.000	To be processed upon the issuance of of decree/ letter from West Java Province Religion Department. Certification process of the Waqf land is underway paid by PLN.
Transmission Line	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.54 ha	0.45 ha		1.488.000.000	7.180.000.000	

Source: PT. PLN, UIP; 2021

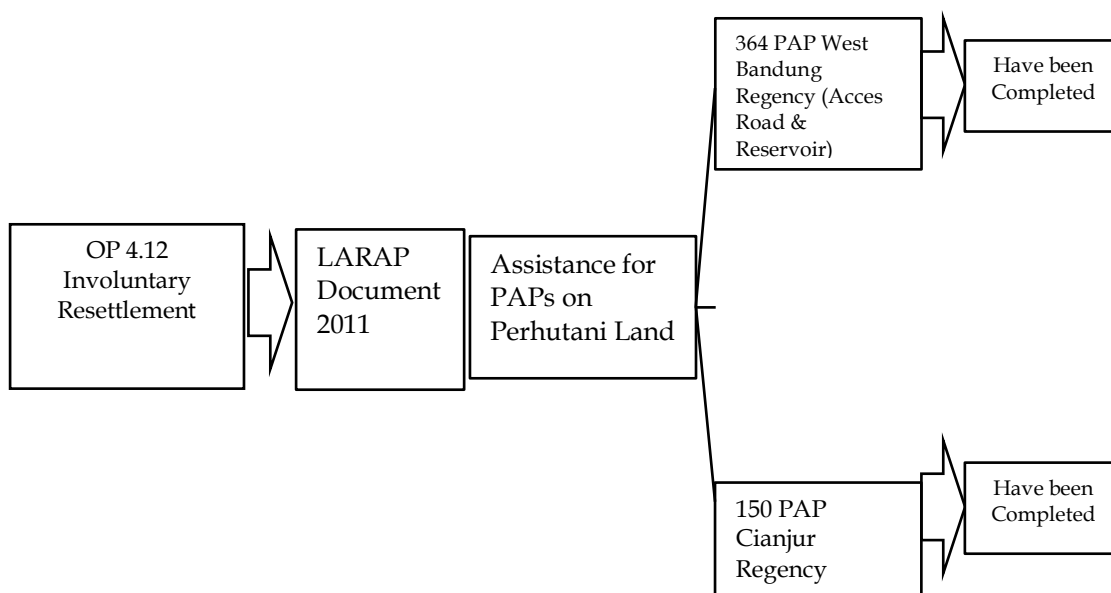
## Delivery of Assistance Payment

### a. *Kadeudeuh* Assistance Towards Sharecroppers at PT. Perhutani Land

Unlike several issues and problems in regard to the payment of compensation, the payment of '*kadeudeuh*' did not encounter any problem and all the due amounts were disbursed to the sharecroppers on the forestry land. In 2016, it was recorded that the total payment of *kadeudeuh* money as compensation for the loss of access to the forest area due to the construction of the UCPS Hydropower Access Road & Reservoir West Bandung Regency, amounting to IDR 1.158.421.850, was completed. The total amount distributed to 364 HH on forestry land as sharecroppers consisted of IDR 488.371.850 as crops compensation and IDR 670.050.000 as compensation for buildings. The amount of "*kadeudeuh*" money received depends on the type of crop on the Perum Perhutani land, as an example:

- Dryland Rice Crops	IDR 2.000/m <sup>2</sup>
- Bamboo	IDR 3.900/stem
- Coconut Tree	IDR 32.250/stem
- Clove Tree	
2.5 - 4 years	IDR 35.000/ stem
5 - 14 years	IDR 85.000/ stem
> 15 years	IDR 175.000/stem

On average, each of Perhutani's land sharecroppers (PAP) received IDR 2.336.707 from the plant. Meanwhile, 150 HH sharecroppers on Perhutani's land in Cianjur Regency had also received '*kadeudeuh*' money.



(Source: UIP-PLN, 2019)

**Figure 3. 3** Payment Status of PAP on Perhutani Land



*b. Tali Asih Relocation and Transition Period Assistance*

As part of the assistance agreement signed by the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank, the LARAP document (2011) provides for payment of 'Tali Asih' assistance to the PAPs. This includes resettlement assistance such as relocation costs, transition costs, and income rehabilitation/restoration assistance. The payment of relocation and income rehabilitation assistance did not encounter any problem.

PT.PLN data in 2017 noted the completion of payment of 'Tali Asih' assistance, consisting of relocation assistance money of IDR 1.000.000 and a transition fee of IDR 3.000.000 for two months (@ IDR 1.500.000). Meanwhile, for income restoration assistance, PT. PLN pays IDR 7.500.000 for each PAP. In practice, this assistance money was not received in cash by PAPs, but was entrusted to be used in running the cooperative (for a more complete description, see **sub-chapter 3.2.2. Livelihood Improvement**). For the record, the number of PAPs that are recorded as receiving aid for income restoration is only in the West Bandung Regency area. While livelihood restoration activities in Cianjur has not been implemented because their Policy Formulation Team has been inactive since 2013. PLN is committed to implement this under the new project and this will be part of the outstanding tasks to be completed.

**Table 3. 7** Income Restoration Assistance to PAPs in UCPSHP

No	Project Area	Number of PAP		Total Income Restoration Assistance (@IDR 7.500.000)	Remark
		PAP	Paid		
1	Access Road	611	496	IDR 4.582.500.000	Payment January 14, 2016; August 31, 2016.  115 Household have not been paid*
2	Reservoir	751	244	IDR 5.632.500.000	Payment August 31, 2016; October 6, 2017  110 Household have not been paid*
Total		1.362	740	IDR 10.215.000.000	

Note: \* Payments were made gradually to PAP (Update Action Plan; Slide 4; Presentasi Update UCPS 05082019.pptx (UIP-PLN))

Source: 20171229 rekap bantuan stimulan (UIP-PLN); Update Action Plan; Slide 4; Presentasi Update UCPS 05082019.pptx (UIP-PLN)

### Outstanding Compensation Payment

As can be seen from the above, in spite of the overall achievement, the review has identified cases where compensation payments have not been fully delivered and are still outstanding. These cases are mostly related to the remaining, cut-off lands, village treasury land and waqf lands. UIP has been working with the affected persons, local communities and local administration to resolve these issues, on a case-by-case basis. The process has started and is still ongoing. UIP will continue their efforts in this regard and complete full delivery of all compensation payments.

### Remaining Land

There are still some things that have not been completed, namely the Remaining Land, Village Treasury Land and Public Facilities (waqf assets). This has been recorded since the 2014 IMA study (**Box 3.1**).

#### **Box 3.1** Main issues of LARAP implementation in the IMA 2014

The **village treasury land** had not yet received a replacement for the land, it was still being verified by LAC. As a result, the village did not receive any incomes from the utilization of the land; the sharecroppers of the land did not receive any incomes; and compensation for buildings, crops and other objects on the land had not been paid; ... Until the IMA Team monitoring period ended, the village treasury land and the remaining land had not been paid,... and public facilities affected by the project had not been paid for (IMA, 2014).

Referring to the LARAP document (2011), this issues in regard to the remaining land should have been resolved at the start of the asset compensation process. The remaining land and buildings affected by the project are eligible for project acquisition if:

- i. The remaining land is less than 72 m<sup>2</sup> (based on the Decree of the Minister of Public Works 403/TS/M/2002 regarding Technical Guidelines for Simple Healthy House Construction), or
- ii. The remaining buildings are less than 7.2 m<sup>2</sup> /person (Minister of Public Works Decree No.403/TS/M2002 on Technical Guidelines for Simple Healthy House Construction).

An illustration of the Remaining Land case in **Box 3.2** below shows that the delay in the compensation for the remaining land had resulted in the PAPs being unable to relocate due to financial burden. This case also shows the declining living condition of the PAPs after the compensation process. On the other hand, the persistence of the PAPs to stay put on this current land was also driven by the fear of losing the remaining land or being not replaced if the land is abandoned.

### Box 3. 2 A Case of remaining land

Mrs. Imoh (75 years old), Bantar Kalong Hamlet, Cicadas Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency.

A PAP who was categorized as vulnerable, apart from an elderly and a widow, she depended on the provision from her children. Her assets affected by the acquisition were a residential land including a house building, and in 2014 all compensation had been received. However, Mrs. Imoh has not relocated to the location recommended by the village. The reason is that she still waiting for the payment of her remaining 90 m<sup>2</sup> of land behind her house. In her explanation, re-measurement had been done by PT. PLN in 2019. But until now the compensation process for the remaining land has not been completed. Mrs. Imoh wishes that with this money she could afford to relocate to Jolok Village because the compensation money in 2014 was spent to repair her child's house.

PT. PLN needs to expedite payment of compensation payment for Mrs. Imoh's the remaining land to Mrs. Imoh to facilitate her relocation without further delay.

Several respondents also mentioned a term other than the remaining land, which is called "Cut land"/"Squeezed" land for PAP's land whose position will be isolated if inundation occurs. Respondents/PAPs claimed that this issue had been repeatedly forwarded to PT. PLN but only just responded in 2019. Based on the interviews with key informants, it was informed that for these "remaining" land/ "squeezed" land issues, PT PLN in collaboration with West Bandung Regency had formed a Land Acquisition Evaluation Team since 2016. From information collected in the field, this team has already performed measurements, inventory, and verification, but the follow-up to the results of the Land Acquisition Evaluation Team was hampered by the Covid-19 Pandemic.

**Table 3.8**, shows the results of the measurements, inventory, and verification of the Land Acquisition Evaluation Team, West Bandung Regency. It can be seen that there are 8 cases remaining land, and 2 cases village treasury land, 15 cases land that is in 'Location Determination' but does not receive compensation, and 1 case differences from The Nominative List of Payments with existing conditions in the field. These cases are certainly PLN's Outstanding Tasks in implementing LARAP. Meanwhile, several other cases will become Outstanding Issues for PLN, such as 51 cases isolated land and or impacted that remove initial function ("Cut land"/"Squeezed" land), and 26 cases re-inventory/re-measurement and check previous payment documents. PLN will continue the ongoing efforts to complete the identification of such outstanding cases, prepare and plan to deliver full compensation payment.

**Table 3. 8** Result of Measurements, Inventory, Verification and Recommendation

No	Classification	Cases
1	Remaining Land That Has Not Been Paid For but is Used by PLN	8
2	Isolated Land and or Impacted That Remove Initial Functions	51
3	Land That Is In 'Location Determination' But Does Not Receive Compensation	15
4	Land That Is In Location Determination With Exchange Mechanism Village Treasury Land	2
5	Verification of Land Ownership Status With Perhutani/Forestry Land (Public Disputes With Forestry)	0

6	Implementation of Lack of Compensation Payment is Due to Zone Differences from The Nominative List of Payments with Existing Conditions in The Field	1
7	Implementation of Re-inventory/Re-measurement + Check Previous Payment Documents	26
8	PLN Is Not Requires to Implement Land Procurement Processes	1
9	Implementation of Technical Engineering (Impact of Construction Work)	0
10	Check PLN Payment Documents and Socialize	1
11	Team Recommendations are Not Clearly/To Be Corrected By The Evaluation Team	74

Source : file; Recommendation of KBB Evaluation Team. UIP-PLN 2020

In addition to issues relating to remaining land and 'squeezed land', there are complaints about Tanah Kas Desa (Village Treasury Land: Article 2 Regulation of the Minister of Domestic Affairs No. 1/16/2016 concerning Village Asset Management: Village Treasury Land is part of the village's original assets, which is one type of village asset). During the virtual Focus Group Discussion (West Bandung Regency Government, Cianjur Regency Government, PT. PLN, and other stakeholders) on September 30, 2020, information was received from representatives of the West Bandung Regency Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMD) that the payment for Village Treasury Land still remained pending.

#### *Village Treasury Land*

The issue of pending payment for the Village Treasury Land was identified in the IMA report of 2014 and again in the 2015 IMA study, as below:

Overview of the area of Village Treasury Land affected by the UCPSHP Project is shown in **Table 3.9**

**Table 3. 9** Village Treasury Land Affected by UCPSHP Project

Impacted Area	Village Treasury Land		
	Impacted Size (ha)	Compensated/ Replaced (ha)	Pending Compensation/ Replacement (ha)
Access Road	2.4 ha	-	2.4 ha
Upper- lower Reservoir	9.76 ha	2.46 ha	7.3 ha
Transmission Line	-	-	-
Total	12.16 ha	2.46 ha	9.7 ha

Source: PT. PLN, UIP; 2021

The villages' land affected by the project in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies covered an area of 26.60 hectares, these lands will be replaced in the form of land to land. Replacement of Village Treasury Land must obtain approval from the local village government as evidenced by village regulations and also approval from the local district BPMPD and the Governor of West Java under Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2012



regarding Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development in Public Interest. Until early September 2015, based on a survey conducted by the IMA Team (2015), there had not been any replacements for the remaining land, waqf land, and Village Treasury Land. At the time (2015), 2 villages in the Access Road area (Sirnagalih and Cijambu Villages) had met the requirements for Village Treasury Land replacement and were scheduled to be implemented in September 2015 (IMA, 2015). However, until 2019 the replacement has not been carried out.

The Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMD), stated that after several meetings, it encountered obstacles in reaching an agreement on the compensation price for Village Treasury Land. The delay in reaching the agreement is mainly due to the differing opinion of the applicability of the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No.1. 2016 regarding Village Asset Management, particularly in regard to the reference point of time and year to be used as the basis for calculation of compensation.

At the same forum (FGD, September 30, 2020) the issue of several unresolved issues regarding waqf land were brought up by the representative from the Religion Office of West Bandung Regency. They claimed that many community members were complaining about the delay in replacement of mosques and/or madrasas. As a result, religious and education activities in several hamlets were disrupted. From the information obtained on the waqf land in Rongga District (**Table 3.10**) compensation for several buildings including mosques, prayer rooms, madrasas, and Islamic boarding schools has not yet been paid. Reportedly, an inventory of waqf land is yet to be prepared to the satisfaction of the village communities and other stakeholders.

**Table 3. 10** Data of Waqf Land Affected by The Upper Cisokan Project at Rongga District, West Bandung Regency, That Have Not Been Replaced

No	Name Nadzier	Address	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Use	Proof Document	Document Reference Number
1	H. Komarudin/ Ope	Cijambu Hamlet Rt.01/14 Sukaesmi Village	149	Mosque Asy Sya'adah	Certificate	10.14.19.18.100012
2	A. Kosasih/ Daman	Cipiring Hamlet 03/12 Cicadas Village	441	Mosque Jami Darul Muttaqin	Certificate	10.14.19.16.1.00052
3	Zenal/ Dahlan	Ciawitali Hamlet 3/10 Bojongsalam Village	233	Mosque Alfalah	Certificate	10.14.19.13.100008
4	H. Komarudin/ Pepe	Cijambu Hamlet Rt.01/14 Sukaesmi Village	75	Madrasah Asysya'adah	AIW	15/BA.03/X/2011
5	Bana/ Okih	Cipiring Hamlet 4/12 Cicadas Village	80	Prayer Room	AIW	10/BA.03.2/X/2011
6	A. Kosasih/ Iro	Cipiring Hamlet 3/12 Cicadas Village	2809	Prayer Room	AIW	13/BA.03.2/X/2011
7	Ruslaendi/ Mursidan	Cipiring Hamlet 4/12 Cicadas Village	63	Prayer Room	AIW	10/BA.03/X/2011
8	Sulaeman/ Ocen	Cipiring Hamlet 2/12 Cicadas Village	112	Prayer Room	AIW	14/BA.03.2/X/2011

No	Name Nadzier	Address	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Use	Proof Document	Document Reference Number
9	Ust. Rohman / Ikin	Cipedes Hamlet 3/7 Bojongsalam Village	140	Mosque Al Hidayah	AIW	16/BA.03/X/2011
10	A. Zaenudin/ Abd Juhro	Pamipiran Hamlet 2/10 Ds Bojongsalam	140	Mosque Al Hikmah	AIW	17/BA.03/X/2011
11	A. Kosasih/ Daman	Cipiring Hamlet 4/12 Cicadas Village	224	Prayer Room Tajul Ulum	AIW	11/BA.03/X/2011
12	A. Kosasih/ Daman	Cipiring Hamlet 4/12 Cicadas Village	150/174	Madrasah	AIW	12/BA.03/X/2011
13	Saefullah	Cilawang Hamlet 03/16 Sukaresmi Village	500	Mosque Al Istiqomah	Certificate	10.14.19.16.1.00004
14	Encep Abdurrahman Cs	Sirnagalih Village	1185	Islamic Boarding School	Certificate	10.31.12.13.8.0000.3

### ***Entitlements to Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Households***

The Law no. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, states that "Every person belonging to a vulnerable group of people has the right to receive special treatment and protection with regard to his/her specificity" (Article 5; Paragraph 3). It further explains that vulnerable community groups include: the elderly, children, the poor, pregnant women, and people with disabilities. In the LARAP Report (2011), the criteria to determine vulnerable groups include: (1) demographic aspects (elderly citizens), (2) gender aspects (single head of household needing support), (3) economic aspects (poor), and (4) people with disabilities. Based on the above 3 (three) criteria, the LARAP document (2011) recorded a total of 11 vulnerable households (2 households in quarry location, 7 households in Upper and Lower Reservoir locations; and 2 households in Transmission Lines location).

The LARAP document also states that vulnerable households affected by the project are entitled to receive assistance (*Tali asih, kadeudeuh*) from the project to restore their livelihoods (Chapter 4, LARAP 2011: paragraph Principles of LARAP). More details are listed in Table 4-1. Category of PAP's and Entitlement Matrix that vulnerable groups:

- Get cash and non-cash compensation according to the category of asset loss items 1 (land), 2 (building/house) and 3 (plants); and get
- Additional assistance from the project: a. Service Assistance in Obtaining Certificates, and Service Assistance for Moving to a New Resettlement Location.

Furthermore, vulnerable PAPs who choose to relocate independently are facilitated with relocation allowances and other assistance (LARAP, 2011).

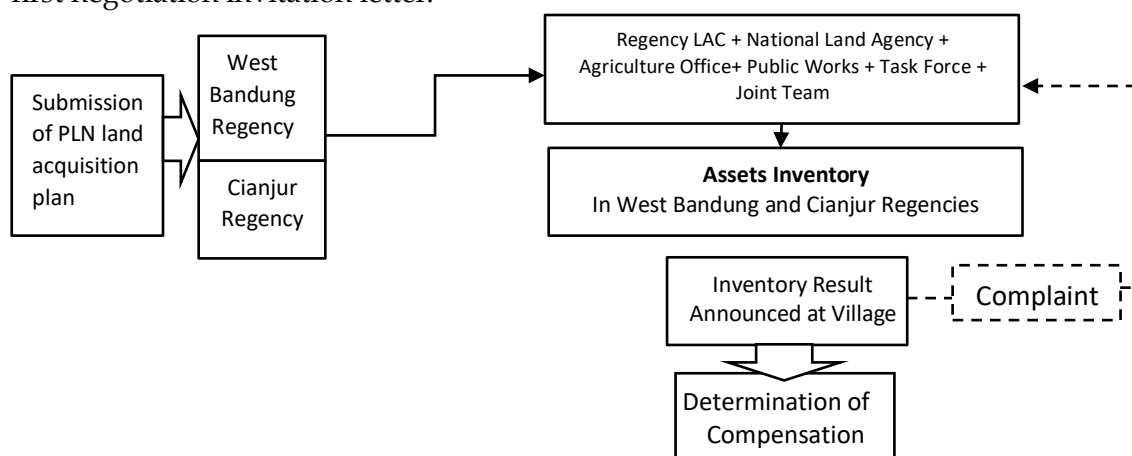
The assistance to vulnerable peoples was limited to options to receive compensation, attention and assistance in relocation. Vulnerable households have received compensation in cash and been treated in accordance with the mandate of the 2011 LARAP as per the entitlement matrix.

### c. Compensation Determination Process

#### *Assets Inventory*

In the LARAP document (2011), the assets inventory activities (land, buildings, and crops) of the PAPs' are based on the Head of BPN Regulation No. 3/2007 regarding the Implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 36/2005 and Presidential Regulation No. 65/2006, and conducted with following mechanism (**Figure 3.4**):

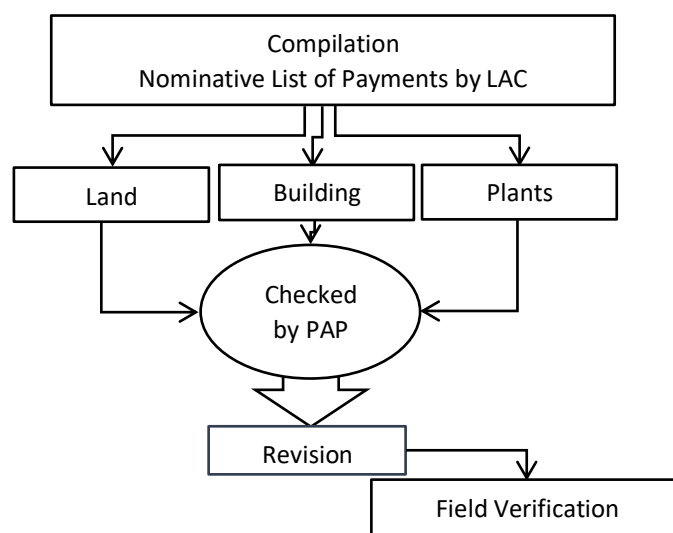
- Based on the letter of permission to **Location Determination** from the Governor of West Java, PT PLN proposed land acquisition to West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies.
- West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies each formed a Land Acquisition Committee (LAC), and West Java Province also formed LAC acknowledging that the project locations are within the two districts.
- LAC (including a Task Force) and the National Land Agency in each district, the Public Works Office, the Agriculture Office, and the Joint Team of Local Government and PLN, conducting an inventory of project-affected assets (land, buildings, and crops) according to LARAP data prepared by PT. PLN and Padjadjaran University, including aspects in land law.
- LAC will announce the results of the asset inventory (land, buildings, and crops) and the Joint Team of Local Government and PT. PLN will announce the asset inventory without a certificate, for approximately one month at the village and sub-district offices where the project is located; Except for the list of PAP and the affected land/plants under the transmission lines ROW. Although, the inventory had been identified well in the 2011 LARAP but compensation will be paid by PLN when all towers are built and the ROW is fix. Until this review was conducted; no tower had been built by PLN.
- LAC and the Joint Team of Local Government and PT PLN will accommodate and follow up any complaints and update the list of inventory results.
- In accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 36/2005 and No. 65/2006, one of the tasks of the Land Acquisition Committee (LAC) is to determine the form and value of compensation (compensation) assessed by an Independent Appraisal Consultant in consultation with land and project owners less than 120 days from the issuance of the first negotiation invitation letter.



**Figure 3. 4** Asset Inventory Mechanism

Before payment was made by PT. PLN to PAP, the results of the LAC asset inventory are published in each village office so that each PAP can double-check and aware of the size and number of each affected asset. If the PAPs have any objections, then re-inventory will be carried out. The 2011 LARAP document describes the inventory procedure as follows (**Figure 3.5**):

- LAC will prepare three types of draft Nominative List of Payment for land, buildings, and crops/trees.
- The list is published at the village office during one month, PAPs have the opportunity to check their assets.
- Based on the revised payment proposed by the PAPs, LAC must carry out field verification together with the PAPs.
- Based on the results of PAP verification, LAC will issue a revised Nominative List of Payment, and this list will become the Final Nominative List of Payment.



**Figure 3. 5** Inventory Procedure

**Box 3.3** below is the result of the 2013 IMA study, which provides an overview of the process gone through by PT. PLN, LAC/Land Acquisition Committee, and PAP in the asset inventory stage.

#### **Box 3. 3** Assets Inventory

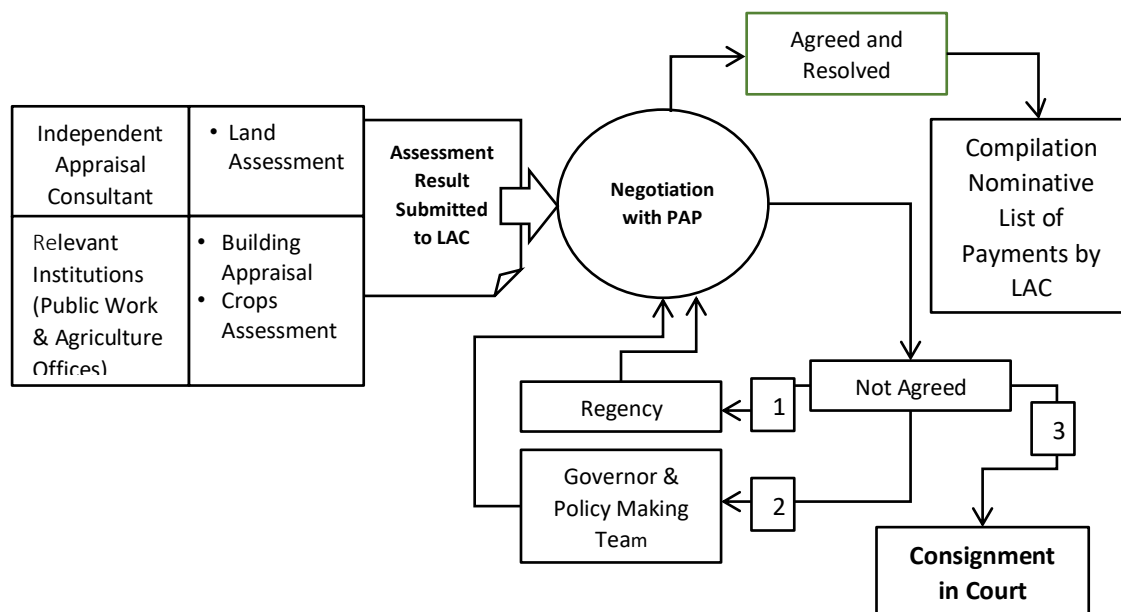
During the implementation of land acquisition in the New Access Road (Cijambu, Sirnagalih, and Sukaresmi Villages), the entire processes, starting from data collection and re-announcing of the list of nominations and PAP assets (Land, Buildings and Plants) was carried out under regulations of LAC, National Land Agency and PT. PLN. Several complaints and objections submitted by the PAPs, which mostly related to land measurement errors, were followed up by LAC by re-measuring the land (IMA, 2013)



### ***Determination of Compensation***

According to the LARAP document (2011), determination of the amount of compensation is carried out by the following mechanism (**Figure 3.6**):

- An Independent Appraisal Consultant is appointed by LAC (Land Acquisition Committee) to evaluate the land affected by the project (refer to article 27 BPN No. 3/2007) and assess the value of land compensation. The results of the evaluation and study are then reported to LAC. The Independent Appraisal Consultant will also review assistances (*tali asih/kadeudeuh*) for landowners without a certificate (refer to World Bank Policy (OP 4.12)) and report it to the Joint Team of Local Government and PT. PLN. (Note: The compensation process took place from 2013 to 2015, using the Appraisal Team in determining prices with various considerations, but not fully referring to Law No. 2/2012, because the location determination of the project was decided by Governor based on Presidential Regulation No. 36/2005 and Presidential Regulation No. 65/2006, before the Law 2/2012 was effective))
- The buildings structures, crops, and other (non-land) assets affected by the project are evaluated by the relevant institution in each regency (refer to article 29, BPN No. 3/2007). The valuation of project affected assets must refer to article 1 (11) of Presidential Decree No. 36/2005 which states that compensation must be able to ensure the life of the PAPs will be better off socially and economically than before.
- For the ROW use restriction, Ministerial Regulation No 975/K/47/MPE of 1999 concerning Free Space Zone of Transmission Lines provides a compensation of 10 % of market price, while for tower will receive a full compensation. This regulation is no longer valid and has been replaced by Ministerial Regulation no. 27 of 2018. The compensation for the tower site will be given in full, while the ROW will be given 15% of market price.
- The results of the appraisal/assessment of land compensation are submitted to the LAC and decided by the regency government.
- In each village, LAC facilitates the Land Price Negotiations between PAPs and PT. PLN (can be once or several times depending on needs).
- If the land price has been agreed between the PAP and PT. PLN, LAC will compile a Nominative List of Payment / Compensation Payment List.
- If the amount of compensation has not been agreed upon, the case is brought to the regency. If the regency does not reach an agreement with the PAPs, a follow-up meeting is held with the Policy-Making Team before submitting it to the Governor of West Java for decision.
- If required, renegotiation with the PAPs will be conducted using the Regency Head/Governor policy formulation.
- The final option for resolving the problem is to go to court for consignment.



**Figure 3. 6** Mechanism for the Determination of Compensation

In practice, the Compensation Determination Stage in each village in the UCPSHP project area, through direct deliberations with PLN and the community (PAP), was witnessed by the LAC. Box 3.4 below provides an overview of this process.

**Box 3. 4** Deliberation to Determine the Amount of Compensation Money

For Sirnagalih Village...the land price agreement took place on Thursday, February 21, 2013. The agreed land price was (1) For dry-land (residential and field): IDR 84.000/m<sup>2</sup>, (2) For wet-land (rice field and pond): IDR 110.000/m<sup>2</sup>. ... For Cijambu Village, took place on May 1, 2013. The results of the price agreement between the residents of Cijambu Village and the PLN, (1) land classification by designating rice field, residential land, and pond, (2) land classification by designating dry-land. The agreed price for classification 1 was IDR 110.000/m<sup>2</sup>, ... classification 2 was IDR 84.000/m<sup>2</sup>. ... added by one land classification that located on the edge of Cipari Street (consisting of dry-land and residential land), the agreed price was IDR 180.000/m<sup>2</sup>. ... In Cibitung Village, the price agreement...for rice field IDR 110.000, residential land IDR 89.000, and dry-land IDR 84.000... Compensation payments have also been paid to 221 PAPs 14 houses in Margaluyu Village, Campaka Sub-District, Cianjur District. This village was located in the Lower Reservoir inundation area. ... It was agreed that the price should be determined based on the zone/land classification: for Zone 1 backyard was IDR 111.500/m<sup>2</sup>, zone 2 rice field IDR 108.500, and for zone 3 dry-land IDR 55.000. (IMA, 2013)

**d. Timeline of Compensation Payment**

In brief, the compensation activities based on the plan recorded in the LARAP document are as follows (Table 3.11):

**Table 3. 11** Timeline LARAP UCPSHP

No	Activity	Timeline
<b>Land Acquisition of Access Road Area</b>		
1	Socialization	October, 2010 – December 2010
2	Land Parcel Mapping	November, 2010 – January 2011
3	Assets Inventory (Land, Structure and Crops)	December, 2010 – February, 2011
4	Negotiation	January, 2011 – March, 2011
5	Preparation of Nomination Payment List	February, 2011 – April 2011
6	Compensation Payment	March, 2011 – May, 2011
<b>Land Acquisition of Reservoirs Upper- Lower Area</b>		
1	Socialization	July, 2011 –February 2012
2	Land Parcel Mapping	August, 2011 – February 2012
3	Assets Inventory (Land, Structure and Crops)	September 2011 - March 2012
4	Negotiation	October 2011 – March 2012
5	Preparation of Nomination Payment List	November 2011 – April 2012
6	Compensation Payment	December 2011 – Mei 2012

Source: LARAP Document, 2011

The implementation of the work plan which has been recorded in the LARAP Document, 2011 is the socialization activities that have been carried out on:

- October 2008, for Access Road area;
- October, 2009; for Upper-Lower Reservoirs Area;
- August, 2009, for Transmission Line Area.

The next stage, following the land acquisition procedure for public facilities, starts with the Location Determination by the Governor obtained in 2011 with the publication of: West Java Governor Decree No. 593/Kep. 1386/Pemum/2011 concerning Stipulation of Land Acquisition Locations for the Construction of the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storages Hydroelectric Power Plant in West Bandung Regency and Cianjur Regency for the Upper Cisokan Hydroelectric Power Plant.

With the issuance of the Governor's Decree on Location Determination, the Land Acquisition Committee was formed and all stages of compensation activities were carried out although not completely according to the planned schedule. It was noted that Negotiations and Pricing were carried out in February 2013, then in December 2014 to 2015, PAPs in the reservoir areas of West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies have received compensation. (IMA, 2015).

#### **e. Mechanism and Process of Payment Delivery**

Following the finalization of Nominative List of compensation payments to the PAPs with verifiable land rights the process for payment, as defined in the LARAP (2011), includes the following steps:

- After receiving cash from the PT. PLN Headquarter, PT. PLN UIP will proceed with the compensation payments in the affected villages in cash via bank transfer.
- Three types of payment list for land, buildings, and crops must be signed or fingerprinted by the legal owner.

- PAPs who receive payment will be photographed and the picture will be placed on the payee list.

However, during the LARAP Review (2020, n = 154), not many were able to recall the compensation payment used. **Table 3.12** shows that the largest proportion (40.3%), remember the 3 important stages: Socialization, Pricing, and Payment. The high frequency of responses on these three stages indicates that most respondents were able to remember the socialization and pricing process used for compensation. The timing of payment is also considered important for reasons of certainty and planning for the use of compensation money. Meanwhile, the payment process is considered important because if it was not properly done, it could lead to an undesirable situation, such as fraud. Furthermore, 26% of respondents remember more complete stages: Socialization, Measurement, Price Negotiation, Price Agreement, and Payment. The third-largest (9.1%) answered: Measurement, Pricing, and Payment. The remainder of the answers shows a more diverse memory; however, the stages are less clear.

**Table 3. 12** Stage of compensation process remembered by the respondent (n=154)

Stages in the Compensation Process	Project Location			Total
	New Road	Reservoir	Transmission Line	
Compensation price negotiation up to agreement paid through the bank	2	1	0	3
Measurement, pricing, disbursement	6	6	2	14
Socialization, pricing, payments	21	40	1	62
Requirement, measurements, payments	1	0	0	1
Socialization, measurement, payment	4	6	1	11
Data collection, measurement, negotiation, payment	1	0	0	1
Measurement, price negotiations for more than 5 meetings, pricing, payment	1	0	0	1
Socialization, measurement, price negotiation, price agreement, payment	12	27	1	40
Gather in the village for validation then the money is sent through the bank	8	1	0	9
Do not Remember	5	7	0	12
<b>Total</b>	61	88	5	154

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Another aspect asked of the respondents was the timing of the entire compensation process. In general, the answers stated that between 2012 to mid-2013 was the measurement and identification stages. Continued by 2014 to mid-2016 were the payment stage for land, building, and plant assets. The chronology obtained from the respondent's point of view is in line with what is noted in the Update on Action Plan LARAP PLTA UCPS, August 2019 (PT. PLN UIP).



An aspect that requires attention to the compensation process is the payment stage. This stage is considered to be the most crucial and prone to abuse, thus the process is carried out via bank transfer and the receiving PAP must sign/ fingerprint and be photographed. In practice however, there were still some PAPs who were unfamiliar with these procedures. **Table 3.13** illustrates the payment mechanism followed that was perceived by the respondents. A total of 148 respondents (96.1%) conveyed that they received compensation payments through banks (transfer/ account book). Meanwhile, 6 respondents (3.9%) admitted that they received compensation money not through the bank due to administrative and practical reasons (Primary Data, 2020; n = 154).

**Table 3. 13** Compensation payment mechanism (n=154)

Project Location	Payment Mechanism		Total
	Through Bank	Not Through Bank	
New Road	57	4	61
Reservoir	86	2	88
Transmission Line	5	0	5
<b>Total</b>	148	6	154

Source: Primary Data (2020)

In some case PAPs claimed that the compensation payment was received through the post office, or managed by their relatives or children due to unfamiliarity of the payment process through a bank. However, they did go through the process of signing or giving fingerprints and transferring money through the bank process (opening an account and transfer). Thus, in principle, all compensation payments have gone through the payment mechanism as defined in the 2011 LARAP document. To ensure that payments through the banking system can be applied for all PAPs, the socialization and introduction of this system must be done as early and as clearly as possible. A Simulation of the administration processes and disbursement of money through banks will benefit the PAPs in this regard.

During the long and multistep process beginning with preparation of inventory to payment of compensation, many PAPs were assisted by intermediaries, particularly for obtaining necessary documents such as land right certificates, identification papers, etc. **Table 3.14** shows that most respondents (63.6%), did not use intermediaries' services, while as about 29.9% of respondents used their services. The main reason for PAPs to hire intermediaries was because they were unfamiliar with the bank transfer system. Parties who acted as intermediaries are generally familiar and used to deal with the bank, and they have been the ones who manage PAPs administration. This employment relationship is voluntary with fees ranged between one to one and a half million rupiahs.

**Table 3. 14** Intermediaries in compensation payment process (n=154)

Project Location	Intermediaries			Total
	Available	Unavailable	Did not know	
New Road	20	38	3	61
Reservoir	24	57	7	88
Transmission Line	2	3	0	5

<b>Total</b>	46	98	10	154
--------------	----	----	----	-----

Source: Primary Data (2020)

From the total of 46 respondents who admitted that they used intermediary services, mostly (73.9%) stated that their intermediaries were village officials, LAC, and employees of PT. Perhutani. The involvement of village officials in the compensation process is understandable given that they are very familiar with the asset's administration, especially residences' private lands, and at the same time they also keep population administration for all villagers (Table 3.15).

**Table 3. 15** Intermediaries party in compensation payment process (n=46)

Project Location	Intermediaries Party						Total
	Village Official	LAC	Village and Perhutani	PLN	Relatives	Forget	
<b>New Road</b>	16	1	0	0	1	1	20
<b>Reservoir</b>	16	4	2	1	0	2	24
<b>Transmission Line</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	34	5	2	1	1	3	46

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Most PAPs voluntarily made a token payment to village officials or intermediaries to express their gratitude for the help they received in preparation of necessary documents and in receiving the compensation. However, in some instances, intermediaries agreed to extend help in exchange for agreed fee ranging from IDR 1.0 to 1.5 million. In response to the question on such payments (commission) made to village officials or other intermediaries, most (95.7%) of the sample PAPs admitted to having made such payments. The remaining 4.3% PAPs did not make any payments of commission (Table 3.16). A large number of intermediaries indicates the need to consider a special task force for the process of disbursing money at the bank. This special task force can be initiated by and attached to PT. PLN. If this help desk can be realized, it eliminates the role of intermediaries and un-necessary burden of payment of commission by the PAPs. This is common practice in Indonesia with the outdated land title record, but the LARAP could have anticipated this need from the PAPs and designed some assistance to help with the title documentation. This is a lesson learned.

**Table 3. 16** Commission of intermediaries for payments through banks handling services (n=46)

Project Location	Commission for the Intermediary		Total
	Yes	No	
<b>New Road</b>	19	1	20
<b>Reservoir</b>	23	1	24
<b>Transmission Line</b>	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	44	2	46

Source: Primary Data (2020)

**f. Summary of Key Issues and Observations on Delivery of Compensation and Other Assistance**

Key issues and problems are summarized below:

- Despite there is certain assistance for disadvantaged and vulnerable households in the LARAP (2011). PLN treats vulnerable households the same as other PAP families in terms of receiving cash assistance. The majority of the PAP families chose self-relocation or cash compensation for self-rsettlement and PLN didn't provide further assistance in the self-relocation and self-livelihood restoration activities apart from the various vocational training and assistance to the cooperatives.
- It is necessary to immediately ascertain the results of the measurement, inventory, and verification done by the Land Acquisition Evaluation Team on the owners of the remaining and isolated lands.
- There are PAPs who have not received compensation for the remaining land. This delay in payment of compensation can cause delays in relocation. In addition, the time lag between the payment of compensation for the affected land and the delay in payment of the remaining land will result in a different level of compensation.
- Compensation for 51 households who are affected due to the impact on their land (Isolated Land and or Impacted That Remove Initial Functions). It is reported that PT PLN in collaboration with West Bandung Regency formed a Monitoring and Evaluation Team in 2016 that had completed collection of information including taking necessary surveys and measurements. However, the follow-up activities are hampered by the Covid-19 Pandemic.
- The payment of compensation or replacement land for affected Village Treasury Land is still pending due to the difference in interpretation between PLN and the affected village communities on the Domestic Affairs Regulation No.1. 2016, regarding Village Asset Management. Due to the delay in resolving this issue, affected villages did not receive any incomes from the utilization of the land. Additionally, compensation payments are delayed for the affected public facilities (IMA 2014).
- The villages treasury land (TKD) affected by the project in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies will need to be replaced. Approval from the local village government as evidenced by village regulations and also approval from the local district BPMPD and the Governor of West Java under Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2012 regarding Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development for Public Interest is required for process the replacement land. This issue is still pending.
- The complaints submitted by the representative from the Religion Office of West Bandung Regency regarding the delay in replacement of mosques and/or madrasas remain unresolved. As a result, religious and education activities in several hamlets were disrupted. Reportedly, an inventory of waqf land assets is yet to be prepared.
- Many PAPs seek assistance from village officials and other intermediaries for preparation of necessary documents and in dealing with the compensation payment process, and need to pay commission/fee. This is due to the absence of any formal Independent Assistance Team by the project (PT PLN) in extending this assistance to the PAPs without any need for payment of commission/fee.

### 3.1.2. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Programs

#### a. Legal Framework for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

The land acquisition and resettlement activities of Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower (UCPSHP) development project in West Bandung and Cianjur Regency in principle require a strong legal basis, following government policies as well as World Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, to address adverse resettlement impacts on the livelihood of project-affected people. This section reviews the three sets of applicable policies and regulations: national and local policies and regulation of GOI, PLN, and the World Bank; that govern the planning and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement in the UCPSHP project. A list of applicable policies is presented in **Table 3.19**

**Table 3. 17** Inventory of Policies Related to land Acquisition and Resettlement

No	Laws and Legislation	
	Before 2017	Current Status After 2017
<b>A</b>	<b>World Bank</b>	
1	OP 4.12 ( <i>Involuntary Resettlement Instruments</i> )	ESS 5 ( <i>Environmental and Social Standard 5-Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement</i> )
2	<i>Loan Agreement</i> 8057-ID	
<b>B</b>	<b>National and Local Government</b>	
1	Presidential Decree No 36/2005 concerning land acquisition for the implementation of development for public interest	No longer valid
2	Presidential Decree No 65/2006 concerning amendment to presidential regulation No 36/2005 concerning land acquisition for the implementation of development for public interest	No longer valid
3	LARAP Final Report 2010 Chapter 4.1. Legal basis pages 4-1.	Basic principles are still applicable with additional requirements as per ESS5
4	Regulation of the Head of Agrarian and Spatial Planning No. 06 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Technical Guidelines for Land Acquisition Implementation for Development for Public Interest.	Still binding plus:  Regulation of the Minister of ATR/BPN Number 20 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Preparation of Land Acquisition Planning Documents
5	Law Number 2 of 2012 regarding Land Acquisition for Public Purposes	Law 11/2020 strengthens Law 2/2012
6	Presidential Decree No. 71/2012 on the Administration of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest	The Decree is no longer valid and replaced by Government Regulation No 19/2021 on Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development for Public Interest

No	Laws and Legislation	
	Before 2017	Current Status After 2017
7	Presidential Decrees 40/2014 (I); Presidential Decrees 99/2014 (II); Presidential Decrees 30/2015 (III); Presidential Decrees 148/2015 (IV), concerning Amendments to Presidential Decree No. 71/2012.	No longer valid
8	Presidential Decree-102-2016 concerning Funding of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest in the context of Implementing National Strategic Projects	No longer valid
9	Presidential Decrees-66-2020 concerning Funding of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest in the Context of Implementing National Strategic Projects	No longer valid
10		Presidential Regulation No. 62/2018 concerning Community Social Impacts Management in the Context of Land Procurement for National Development.
		Permen BPN 6/2020 concerning Provisions for the Implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2012
11	Presidential Decrees-3-2016 concerning Acceleration of the Implementation of National Strategic Projects	Presidential Decrees No 56/2018 concerning the second amendment to Presidential Decree No. 3 concerning the Acceleration of the Implementation of National Strategic Projects
12	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No 975/K/47/MPE year 1999 concerning Free space zone of Transmission lines.	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No 27/2018 concerning Compensation of Land, Building, and/or Plants that are under free space of the Electric Power Transmission Network.
13	Cianjur Regency Local Regulation Number 1 2015 concerning Utilization and Settlement of Vacant and Abandoned Land	Still binding
14	Memorandum of Understanding of West Java Provincial Government, Cianjur Regency Government, West Bandung Regency Government, and PT. PLN (Persero) regarding CSR Program for Construction of Upper Cisokan Pump Storage Plants Number: 671/06 / Admrek / 2009; 671/2064 / Bappeda; 205.2 / PRJ-34-PLN / 2009; 013.MoU / 040 / DIR / 2009	Still binding



No	Laws and Legislation	
	Before 2017	Current Status After 2017
15	Cooperation agreement between Cianjur Regency Government and PT. PLN (Persero) UIP VI No. 671/8 / Huk / 2014 and No. 022.SPK / 613 / UIP-VI / 2014 concerning Development in Cianjur Regency Area as an Impacted Area of the 1040 MW Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant Development. The following are Addendum (I) Number 671/1 / Huk / 2016 and Number 0003.MOU / HKM 00.01 / UIPVI / 2016; Addendum (II) No 671/41 / Huk / 2018 and No. 0111.Pj / HKM 00.01 / UIPJBTI / 2018	Still binding
16	Cooperation agreement between West Bandung Regency Government and PT PLN 2009 concerning Development in the West Bandung Regency Area as an Impacted Area of The Construction of a 1040 MW Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant, Number 605.2 / Peri / 7-Tapem / 2012; 608.2 / PERJ.6-PEMB / 2014; 605.2 / Perj.03-PEMB / 2016; and 671.21 / Perj-03-Bag. Development / 2017.	Still binding
<b>C</b>	<b>PT. PLN (Persero)</b>	
1	Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Number. 06 - 2012 concerning the Assignment to PT PLN (Persero) to Build a 4 x 260 MW Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant	Still binding
2		Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources - 1567 K / 21 / MEM / 2018 concerning Ratification of Electricity Supply Business Plan of PT PLN (Persero) period 2018-2027.

### World Bank

World Bank's operational policy on resettlement in financing development projects before 2018 is OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement Instruments). The LARAPs were prepared in line with OP 4.12. The LARAP implementation review was conducted with OP 4.12 as the key policy basis from the World Bank. As for Environmental Social Framework, (ESF), it is a combination of 10 ESS issued by the World Bank (WB) in 2018. ESS is a document that contains assessment, risk management on environmental and social impacts that establishes borrower's responsibilities to assess, manage, monitor any risks on environmental and social impacts associated with each stage of a project financed by the World Bank through Investment Project Financing (IPF) scheme, to achieve environmental and social outcomes that are consistent with Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). ESS5 of ESF will guide

resettlement planning and implementation from World Bank side for future additional land acquisition during the project construction. A project Land Acquisition Resettlement Framework has been developed in line with relevant Indonesian laws and ESS5 of ESF to guide future planning and implementation of land acquisition under the project.

***Laws and Legislation of National and Regency Governments and PT. PLN regulations related to LARAP UCPSH***

Land acquisition and resettlement program carried out by PT. PLN is based on two different legal bases. Previously, it was based on the Presidential Decree of 2005 regarding LAC, but the decree is no longer valid since Law Number 2 of 2012 came into effect. As an effort to realize the land acquisition for the UCPSH development, a request for land allocation has been submitted to the Governor of Jawa Barat as conveyed in a letter of General Manager PT. PLN (Persero) Java Hydro Power Plant Number 049/040 /PHJ/2010 dated March 10, 2010, as well as a letter from the Head of West Java Province Regional Office of BPN, which was delivered in letter number 4255/10-32/V/2010 dated May 17, 2010.

The request has been granted with the legislation in land acquisition and resettlement program for the community who are affected by the project, both in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies. The two regencies governments then refer to the Governor of Jawa Barat Decree Number 593/Kep.52.PemUm/2016 dated 11 January 2016 regarding the Second Amendment to the Governor of Jawa Barat Decree Number 593/Kep.1386/Pemum/2011 regarding Allocation of Land Acquisition for Construction of Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant (PLTA Upper Cisokan).

Cooperation agreement between the two regencies and PT. PLN has also become a policy reference, in particular for infrastructures and facilities procurement such as roads/bridges, education, religion, and health facilities. The agreement is written in the Memorandum of Understanding between West Java Province, West Bandung, and Cianjur Regency Governments with PT. PLN (Persero) regarding CSR Program on the Construction of UCPS Power Plant Number: 671/06/Admrek/2009; 671/2064/Bappeda.

The above policies form the grounds of all aspects related to the UCPS project including community affected resettlement policy, referring to the Presidential Decree Number 148 of 2015 regarding the administration of land acquisition for development in the public interest, and also the Presidential Decree Number 62 of 2018 regarding social impacts management in the context of land procurement for national development.

Based on secondary data and interviews with development section units in both West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies Secretarial Office, there have been explained on the agreements and its addendums (6 addendums in West Bandung and 3 addendums with Cianjur). Related to the project's land acquisition and the resettlement programs of project-affected people, it is indirectly related to the two programs. The implementation is considered as corporate social responsibility (CSR) actions from PT. PLN in the forms of provisions of road infrastructure, schools, places of worship, and health facilities.

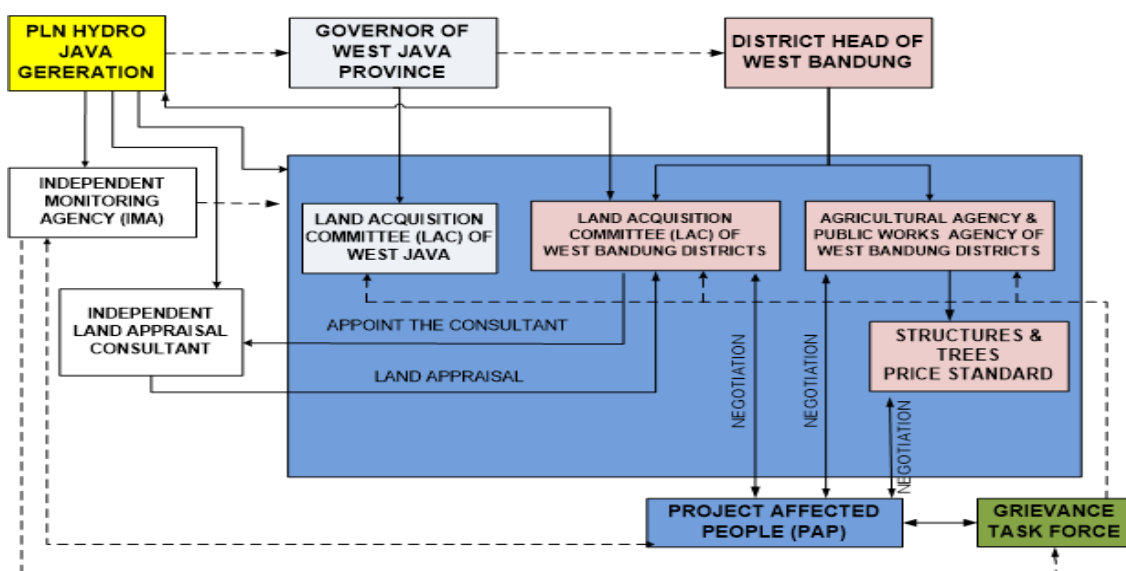
In 2015, PT PLN Main Development Unit (UIP) VI targeted land acquisition as much as 300 hectares for the construction of the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant

(99,09%), and during the study up until July 2020 through interviews, it revealed that it had reached 100% of the total land required for the UCPSHP project development.

Related to forest land belonging to The Government Owned Forestry Company (Perum Perhutani), the provincial government issued a letter of recommendation from the governor number 593/19/Binprod/2013 regarding forest land replacement. Until such time, the use is still in a form of a land-use dispensation permit controlled by Perhutani and has asked for permission for land use and is in the process of approval from the Minister of Forestry to become a replacement land.

Land acquisition in West Bandung Regency has completed the acquisition process up to the area of 69 hectares in Sukaresmi Village Rongga district which is located as the submerged area in the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant. The details of the land acquisition include the submerged area in Sukaresmi Village which is divided into 3 blocks: Lembur Sawah Block covering an area of 19 hectares, Cibima Block covering 20 hectares; and Cilawang Block covering 30 hectares. The total land paid reached 111 plots consisted of land, plants, buildings, and tombs which are expected to be compensated. The land compensation process was carried out from 2014 to 2016, where the value of compensation for rice fields was IDR 110,000/m, IDR 88,500/m for backyards, and IDR 84,000/m for drylands. A total of 222 tomb sites all have been compensated.

The PT PLN Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant covering Cipongkor and Rongga Districts was previously targeted for completion in 2018, However, based on interview results and observations, the project has not been implemented yet due to various obstacles including suspension of funding and assistance from the World Bank in 2017. At the moment, the project is being re-initiated for re-scheduling to keep the UPCSHP development project continued.



**Figure 3. 7** Land Acquisition Institutional Scheme (Source: LARAP Report 2011)

The land acquisition committees (LAC) in both Cianjur and West Bandung Regency are relatively similar and refer to Article 14 Head of BPN Regulation Number 3 of 2007. The

establishment of LAC in the two regency began in 2009 and ended in 2018 and ended in 2018. LAC worked in its respective regency and consisted of:

- a) Regency Secretaries of West Bandung and Cianjur as Chairmen and concurrently as a member;
- b) Official parties from regency apparatus with echelon II level as Deputy Chairmen and concurrently as a member. These official parties are the heads of Development Division of West Bandung and Cianjur Regency Secretarial Bodies;
- c) Heads of Regency' Land Agency or the officials appointed as Secretary concurrently as a member, particularly for land acquisition section;
- d) Heads of the Education, Settlement and Regional Infrastructures, Health and Agriculture Offices as members.

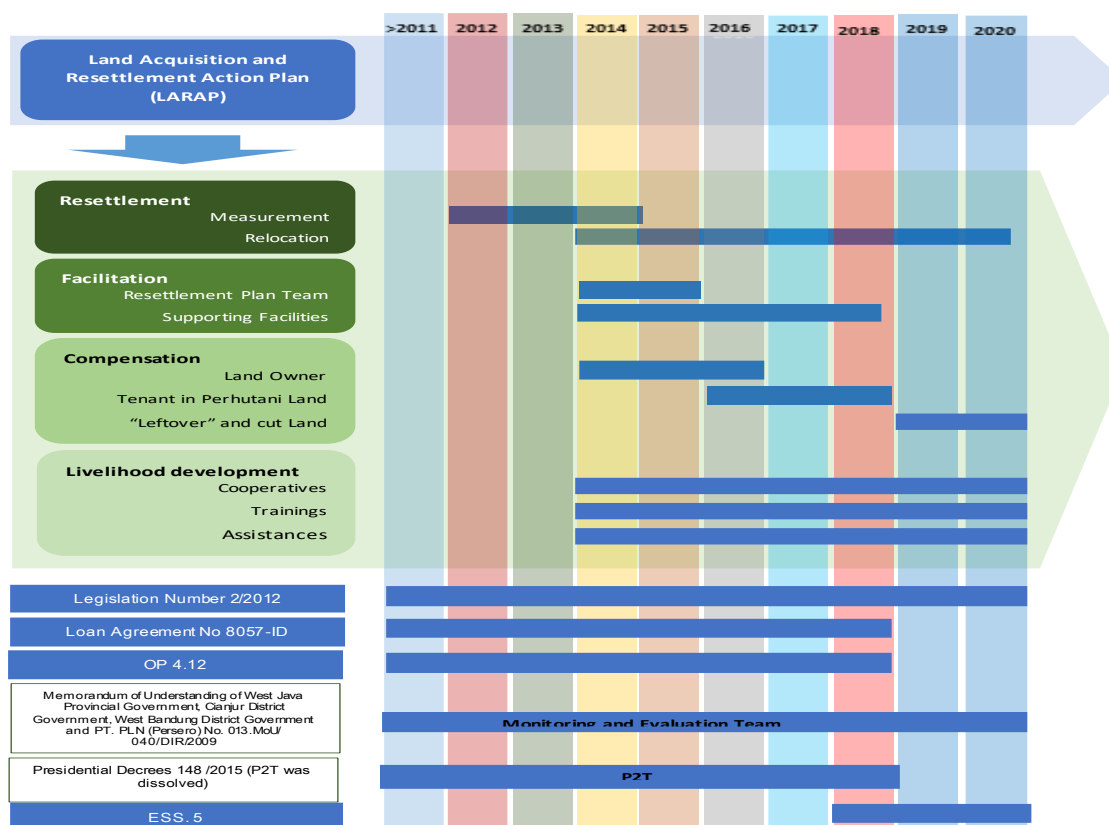
Changes in the national policy of the government of Republic of Indonesia from Presidential Decree Number 65 of 2006 regarding Land Acquisition for Implementation of Development toward public interests, which undergone the fourth amendment and replaced by Presidential Decree Number 148 of 2015, regarding Amendments to Presidential Decree Number 71 of 2012 regarding Land Acquisition for Implementation of Development toward the public interest, eliminated the existence of the Land Acquisition Committee (LAC) and considered that LAC is deemed to have finished performing its duties and functions in land acquisition roles for the benefit of the UCPS project.

### ***Review of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy***

These policies provide the basis for implementing policies related to providing support for LARAP, including steps in resettlement, rehabilitation, compensation, and livelihood improvement measures that will increase, or at least maintain the standard of living of the community before the UCPSHP project and capacity to earn income.

The review on policy aspects and LARAP implementation constitute an evaluation effort through the study on policy documents, interviews, observations, surveys, and FGDs, thus expected to be a comprehensive result in evaluating the implementation of LARAP, particularly the consistency between the implementation of the LARAP program and the policy basis that commands the continuity of those activities.

As previously explained, the LAC team's role as the technical implementation unit of land acquisition and compensation settlement was effectively ended in 2018, and any future matters related to land acquisition fall under the duty of the Monev Team which still in effect during the time of this study is being undertaken.



**Figure 3. 8** Policy Implementation in Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The process of transferring land acquisitions duties that prioritizing private land acquisition and compensation has continued since 2014 until all lands have been acquired, with an exception of one tower site in Cianjur Regency, remaining and surrounded lands that now are taken over by the Monev Team which has begun to administrate again since 2019.

The implementation contained in the LARAP document at that time was compiled as one of the instruments to satisfy any safeguards requirements that appeared in the Appraisal Loan Aggregation No 8057-ID. Thus, the basis for implementing LARAP refers to the LARAP document itself. Yet, during its implementation, any future changes such as additional items that must be accommodated would be a continuation of the Safeguards team's assessment on the PT. PLN's performance in implementing various programs related to land acquisition and resettlement.

**Table 3. 18** Land Acquisition Vs Local Resettlement Policy

No	Policy	Actual Condition (Based on a desk study, observation, interviews, questionnaire, and FGD)	Review
<b>I</b>	<b>Land Acquisition/Provision for Resettlement</b>		
1	Land acquisition planning Documents (Article 15 of Law/12/2012	LARAP Document (2011)	LARAP Document along with monitoring documents and implementation review of the LARAP

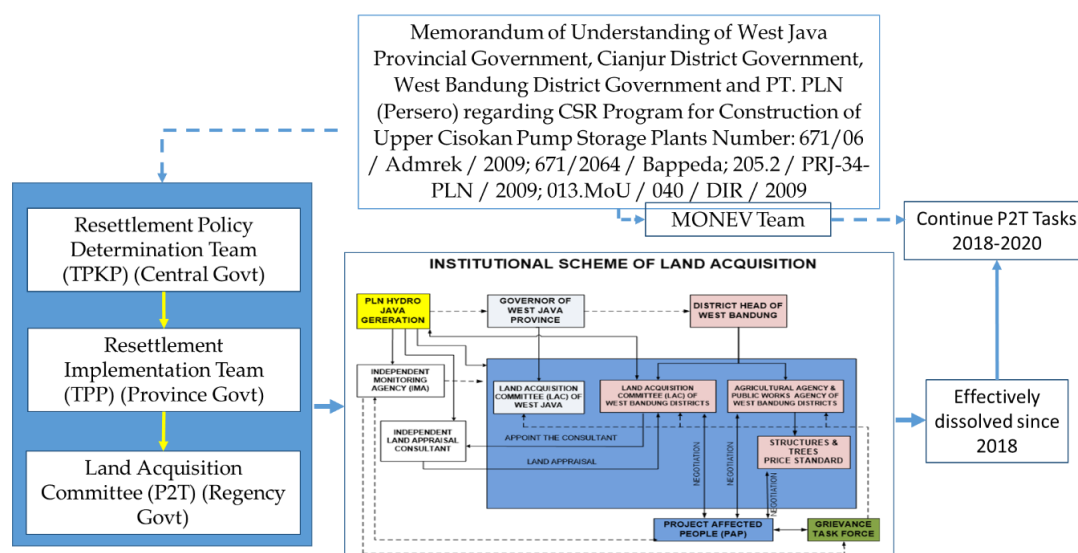


No	Policy	Actual Condition (Based on a desk study, observation, interviews, questionnaire, and FGD)	Review
2	Preparation for Land Acquisition (Article 16 of Law/12/2012) includes notification, initial data collection, and public consultation	Has been implemented during the period 2009 until 2012	Most of the land acquisition has been completed and has gone through the processes according to existing laws and regulations.
3	Implementation of Land Acquisition (Article 27 of Law/12/2012) includes inventory, assessment of compensation, compensation meetings, compensation payment (Article 36), land release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Compensations have been paid, while the remaining lands, waqf and village treasury land have not been paid</li> <li>-Compensation value is following Article 34 paragraph (1)</li> <li>-Compensation payment in <b>form of cash</b> and location for resettlement.</li> <li>-Existence of mass organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land acquisition value is following Law No.12 of 2012</li> <li>- The remaining land needs to be further defined to avoid future disputes.</li> </ul>
4	Monitoring and Evaluation (Article 51 Law/12/2012)	- MTR, GTF, and IMA Reports	Evaluation results fully describe stages from planning until completion of land acquisition and resettlement.
5.	Financial Source of Land Acquisition (Article 52 Law/12/2012)	-PLN funds	- Implementation of land acquisition and resettlement program by PLN funds
6	Establishment of a Land Acquisition Committee (LAC) Presidential Decree Number 36/2005 and Presidential Decree Number 65/2006.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-LAC had worked from 2011 to 2018</li> <li>-From 2019 to the present LAC has been replaced by the Monitoring and Evaluation Team</li> </ul>	- The Monitoring and Evaluation Team continues to work and accommodate all issues related to UCPSHP
7	Forms of compensation (Article 36 of Law/12/2012) include cash, substitute land, resettlement, obligations, and others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation payment in a form of cash-based on the agreement between PLN and PAP</li> <li>- The remaining lands have not been resolved due to demands for using present market value.</li> </ul>	In principle, there is consistency between implementation and the stipulated policy, however, the suspended funding needs to be resolved.
8	Letter from General Manager of PT. PLN (Persero) Java Hydro	- Was proposed and adjusted to accordance with the existing laws	Site location determination procedures have met the

No	Policy	Actual Condition (Based on a desk study, observation, interviews, questionnaire, and FGD)	Review
	Generation Number 049/040 / PHJ / 2010 dated March 10, 2010, regarding an inquiry on the determination of site location	and regulations and met the requirements from BPN and West Java Province	requirements of the existing laws.
8	West Java Governor Decree Number 593/ Kep.52. PemUm/2016 dated January 11, 2016, regarding the Second Amendment to the West Java Governor Decree Number 593/ Kep.1386/ Pemum/2011 regarding Allocation for Land Acquisition Locations for the Construction of the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant in West Bandung and Cianjur Regency for Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The site location determination must also take development in the affected area (especially the villages in Rongga and Cipongkor Districts) into consideration.</li> <li>- CSR, economic, and infrastructure development must be in line with the UCPSHP construction.</li> <li>- Funding related to the project was approved for land acquisition and resettlement that sourced from APBN/PLN, funding for UCPSHP construction sourced from lenders</li> </ul>	
9	Regency Head Decree regarding Forestry Land Replacement Approval 590/195/Tapem 22 February 2013. Governor's Recommendation Letter number 593/19/ Binprod/2013 regarding Forestry Land Replacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forestry land status, still leased forest area (PPKH) with an area of 155.89 hectares</li> <li>- Replacement forest areas are planned to be in Cipatat (149 hectares) and Cipeundeuy (420 hectares)</li> </ul>	Replacement land and land used for UCPSHP project needed to be immediately resolved.
<b>II. Infrastructures, Economic Recovery, and Livelihood Improvement</b>			
1	Memorandum of understanding between PLN, West Java Provincial Government, West Bandung, and Cianjur Regency	Governing policy for all activities related to UCPSHP construction	With LAC is expired, the Monetary and Evaluation Team in each respective regency deal with all issues (infrastructure, CSR, complaints,

No	Policy	Actual Condition (Based on a desk study, observation, interviews, questionnaire, and FGD)	Review
	Governments was completed		compensation, land value) related to UCPSHP that have not been resolved at the level of WTP, village offices, religious facilities, and other agencies.
2	Cooperation agreement between West Bandung Regency Government and PT. PLN (6 addendums)	Governing policy for all activities related to UCPSHP construction in Cianjur Regency	
3	Cooperation agreement between West Bandung Regency Government and PT. PLN (4 addendum)	Governing policy for all activities related to UCPSHP construction in West Bandung Regency	

The policy in land acquisition and resettlement is a suitability analysis of the prevailing policies with the current situation and conditions based on the document review, observation, interviews, and FGDs on the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement. The review indicates three emerging important aspects, include: 1) Land acquisition and resettlement policy that has been issued; 2) Any other policies related to land acquisition and resettlement or related to rural development; 3) The two policy points are then being analyzed for their suitability with the actual situation and conditions in the resettlement location, especially for PAPs who are directly affected by the UCPSHP construction. The policy suitability analysis with the current situation can be seen in **Table 3.18**



**Figure 3. 9** Policy review on land acquisition and resettlement for UCPSHP

This review shows that the MOU between the provincial government and PT PLN has existed since 2009 and is still in effect today. The MOU needs to be followed up and its suitability reviewed to accommodate additional land acquisition for the benefit of this

UCPSHP project. Based on **Figure 3.9**, the 2011 LARAP document contains an institutional scheme for land acquisition that has been implemented following the provisions stipulated in Legislation Number 2 of 2012 regarding Land Acquisition for Public Purposes and also its derivative regulations. In terms of technical implementation, PLN is already following the Regulation of the Head of BPN No. 05 of 2015 concerning Technical Guidelines for Land Acquisition Implementation for Development for Public Interest. The results of the Policy review on land acquisition and resettlement for UCPS Power Plant also show that they have implemented policies in terms of institutions that were formed starting from the central government (TPKP), provincial government (TPP) and became the basis for the policy for the formation of LAC.

**b. Overall relocation program implementation status**

Land acquisition for the UCPSHP Project resulted in residents have to lose their houses and needed to relocate. There are 765 Household that must move from the impacted area. Total of 199 household in the access road have moved within a same village while some of 566 households of PAPs in reservoir area moved to another villages. Initially, all PAPs opted for self-relocation meaning they receive cash compensation and should manage their own relocation process including determining the resettlement area. With the option of self-relocation, PLN does not have obligation to build public facilities in the new resettlement locations.

During the relocation process from end of 2014 to mid of 2020, after receiving cash compensation, some PAPs decided to move to certain areas in group. Throughout the resettlement process, the Land acquisition team requested and advised PLN to build public facilities in the resettlement areas where more than 30 households PAPs are resettled. The LARAP implementation review identifies seven hamlets in three villages of West Bandung Regency that have become resettlement destinations for more than 30 affected households. To date, PLN has supported construction of public facilities in 2 (two) resettlement hamlets namely Pasir Laja and Pasir Jegud in Sukaresmi village.

The LARAP implementation review identifies 54 HH have not moved consisted of 12 HH in upper reservoir area and 42 HH in lower reservoir. Interview to some of the PAPs revealed several reasons behind this pending relocation among others: they have run out of compensation money hence cannot afford to buy a new house in other area, waiting for PLN to build religious/worship facilities in the new resettlement area, and other personal constraints.

**Table 3. 19** Number of Affected Households

Impacted Area	Number of Affected Households			Remarks
	Must Relocate	Already Relocated	Pending Relocation	
Access Road	199	199	0	The new houses were built in the same village.
Upper- lower Reservoir	566	512	54	12 Household in Sukaresmi Village 25 Household in Bojoingsalam village

				17 Household in Cicadas Village.
Transmission Line	0	0	0	
Total	765	711	54	

**Component-wise relocation program progress status.** Referring to the 3 (three) sub-project components, the locations of households who lost their houses (PAPs) and had to relocate were on the New Access Road, and the Upper and Lower Reservoir Areas (Upper and Lower Reservoirs).

### c. Relocation Strategies

The LARAP Implementation Program related to resettlement was aimed at the affected households whose land and/or building assets were affected by the acquisition. **Table 3.20** shows that there are 765 HH (49%) of the total (1.549) households affected project who are the affected households who must move. This means that the resettlement program touched almost half of the households affected by construction.

**Table 3. 20** Project Affected Households Based on Relocation Status

Project Location	Status in LARAP (%)		Total
	Relocate	Not Relocate	
New Road	199	363	562
Reservoir	566	362	928
Transmission Line	0	59	59
Total	765	784	1.549

Source: Processed from file: Data of Acquired Land Owners.xlsx (UIP-PLN) & file: Nominative List of Payments and the 2020 Field Data Collection Results

Up to the time when this study was conducted, the implementation of the Resettlement Program was almost completed. Although in several hamlets to be affected by inundation, there were still several households that had not relocated yet. **Table 3.21** shows that out of a total of 765 households as physically displaced families and 711 (93%) of the households had moved. Among them, 199 households were affected by the new road access and 512 households were affected by inundation. In contrast, 54 households or 7% of total PAPs have not moved from their locations.

**Table 3. 21** Respondent Relocation Status

Project Location	Relocation Status (%)		Total
	Has Relocated	Has not Relocated	
New Road	199	0	199
Reservoir	512	54	566
Total	711	54	765

Source: Processed from file: Data of Acquired Land Owners.xlsx (UIP-PLN) & file: Nominative List of Payments and the 2020 Field Data Collection Results



Three main factors encourage residents to stay and have not decided to relocate, namely: (i) the compensation money has run out and is not sufficient to purchase replacement land for a new residence; (ii) experiencing socio-cultural stresses; and (iii) being a mosque caretaker. This means that the preventing factors for affected households for not relocating yet are not due to the compensation process or any rights related to the land acquisition that has not been completed. **Box 3.5** describes a case of condition of affected households that have not relocated.

**Box 3.5 A Case of Mr. Kayat PAP, Ciawitali (Not yet Relocated)**

Kayat, Ciawitali (compensation money has run out and is not sufficient to buy land in the new residence)

Mr. Kayat is one of the households affected by the construction of the lower reservoir. Currently, he still lives in Ciawitali Hamlet RT 01 / RW10, Bojongsalam Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency by occupying a house owned by someone else that has been abandoned (affected by an acquisition) by the owner who has moved to a new settlement in Cangkuang village in 2015, while Mr. Kayat's house itself was no longer used because there are no other residents left in the neighborhood.

Previously, Mr. Kayat was an affected household who lived on someone else's land, that's why the only assets that were compensated was a building house with a stilt type. In 2014, he received compensation money from the owner of the land where he built the house, he used the compensation money to pay debts and daily necessities until the amount leftover was not sufficient for relocation. While living in the house, Mr. Kayat worked on the land that had been acquired and cleared land in an area belonging to Perhutani. According to the plan, if construction activities begin, Mr. Kayat plans to demolish his house to be erected on land owned by Perhutani around Cangkuang village.

At present, Mr. Kayat's living condition is deteriorating. The financial condition resulting from the compensation that has run out makes him still unable to relocate. On the other hand, even when he relocates, he has not much choice by again "staying" on other people's land, thus creating another vulnerability regarding the "security" of land use. Meanwhile, agricultural activities still rely on lands in the project site that have been abandoned by their owners, which also creates food insecurity for their households.

Source: Primary Data (2020)

The implementation of resettlement has implemented from the end of 2014 to 2020. However, there is no detailed data from PT. PLN that can be used as a reference to show the process of population movement from year to year. Therefore, to see the pattern of population movement from year to year, survey data on affected households that have been relocated are used. The survey has examined 94 household who needs to relocation, which affected by a new road, upper-lower reservoir, and transmission. The results, in **Table 3.22** show that 63 households (67%) of the total 94 samples studied moved between 2015 and 2017. Also, only 13 (13%) households relocated immediately after receiving compensation at end of 2014. Until early 2020, the relocation process was still being carried out in stages.

**Table 3. 22** Year of relocation (n=94)

Project Location	Year of Relocation							Total
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
New Road	8	3	1	3	0	1	1	17
Reservoir	5	35	13	8	7	4	5	77
Total	13	38	14	11	7	5	6	94

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Looking at the periodical data of the relocation process, it shows that some affected households delayed their timing of relocation. **Table 3.23** shows that more than 60% (59) of the total 94 samples analyzed, postponed their relocation. In contrast, only 37,3% immediately relocate within the same year after the completion of the compensation process. During the delay time of relocation, the household stayed with their families or relatives. Factors causing households to delay relocation are: do not have sufficient costs for a relocation due to the use of compensation money for other needs (paying debts, buying a vehicle), have not found land available/suitable to build a house (especially for landless households), and the uncertainty on the timing of the Hydro Electricity Power Plan construction.

**Table 3. 23** Relocation delay time (n=94)

Project Location	Relocation Delay Time*						Immediately	Do not Recall	Total
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years			
New Road	0	0	3	0	1	1	12	0	17
Reservoir	29	13	3	2	4	2	23	1	77
Total	29	13	6	2	5	3	35	1	94

\*) Relocation delay time is the gap between the time when the respondent received the compensation completion and the time when decided to relocate

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Even though affected households decided to relocate independently, in practice there is an assistance mechanism available from other parties in selecting/ determining the location of the new settlement. It indicates in **Table 3.24** that the majority of 47 respondents (50%) of the 94 affected households attended a meeting before relocating and, the other 47 respondents (50%) thought they did not attend the meeting before relocation. The meeting discussed the planning of the relocation process, included relocation timing, destination, arrangement, and other agreements related to the relocation process.

**Table 3. 24** Meeting Held Before Relocation (n=94)

Project Location	Meeting on Relocation (%)		Total
	Held	None	
New Road	4	13	17
Reservoir	43	34	77
Total	47	47	94

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Meetings related to resettlement planning were not only initiated by the affected households but also by other parties as part of assistance initiatives. **Table 3.25** shows that

almost all of the sample studied (47 households) knew of a meeting before the relocation process began. Respondents perceived that the organizers of the meeting consisted of hamlet heads, village heads, and PT. PLN. Meetings and discussions actually initiated by the Resettlement Planning Team (RPT). The meetings produced recommendations for the affected households during relocation, such as advice on settlement layout.

**Table 3. 25** Perception Regarding the Meeting Held Before Relocation (n=47)

Meeting Organizer	Project Location		Total
	New Road	Reservoir	
Village Government	2	5	7
PLN	2	20	22
Village Government and PLN	0	18	18
Total	4	39	47

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Referring to a report by the Resettlement Planning Team, a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted in 2014 within the affected villages that had to relocate. These villages were:

- a. Sukaresmi Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency
- b. Bojongsalam Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency
- c. Cicadas Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency
- d. Karangnunggal Village, Cibeber District, Cianjur Regency

This activity is a form of assistance provided by PLN and the Regency governments to the four above villages, especially for hamlets where there are affected households who must relocate.

Focus group discussions aimed to assist affected households in the relocation process. During the discussion, locations designed to become new settlements of the affected households were mapped. Issues that might occur during the relocation process were also identified, such as the amount of incurring costs during relocation, the opportunity for non-land affected households to build a house in the new location, and the status of the land whether it belongs to conservation/protected areas, village-owned land or Perhutani's land.

After the issues that could potentially restrict the resettlement process were identified, the RPK Team then designed a mitigation plan. Forging cross-institutional cooperation was taken with the village government, Forestry Village Community Body (LMDH), Perhutani, also to related agencies of the regency and provincial governments. The goal was to facilitate coordination among various institutions to expedite the resettlement program. As a result, in Cicadas and Karangnunggal Villages, the village governments provided the landless affected households with village treasury land (*carik*) to be used as a new settlement location, a similar condition in Bojongsalam Village where part of Perhutani's land became a new settlement location, and also in Sukaresmi Village where a previously designated as a conservation area, Pasir Laja location was transferred into a new settlement.

### ***Variation of Relocation Mechanisms at Household and Community Level***

The relocation process for households affected by UCPSHP construction is divided into 3 types of relocation. The three types of relocation are (i) local relocation/reorganization; (ii) individual relocation and; (iii) group relocation.

#### **Local Relocation (reorganization of the remaining land outside the project area)**

"Local" relocation is the type of relocation by a majority of the households affected by land acquisition for a new access road. This type of relocation is a case where a household relocates by utilizing any remaining land area that was not taken by the project land acquisition. In another word, in this type of relocation, the household only slightly shifted the house from its previous location, thus with the construction of the new road access continued to progress, the relocated household would have their house positioned next to the new road access.

After the completion of compensation payments in 2015 and the construction of the new access road had begun, the local relocation activities started taking place. The relocation process is carried out independently without assistance from PLN. Most of the affected households did not purchase any more land to build a house as they just used the remaining land area that is not taken from the acquisition. The construction process was carried out by involving local construction workers (within one village). Purchasing and transporting building materials tends to be easy because of the easy access to the new roads. Most of the houses built are new houses with a permanent construction type. 199 households chose this type of relocation, where relocation was carried out in the same hamlet as before. The advantage of this relocation type is that the house positioned right next to the new roads, allowing affected households to start up a business. Some of the households have establishes small businesses taking advantage of road frontages illustrated in **Box 3.6**

#### **Box 3. 6 A Case of Misbah PAP, Nangewer (Local Relocation)**

The affected household in the name of Misbah who currently lives in Nangewer Hamlet, Cijambu Village, Cipongkor district, West Bandung Regency is one of the affected land assets (backyard and dry land) and house building assets. So that Misbah is one of the affected households who must relocate.

In 2014, just after completing the compensation process, Mr. Misbah immediately relocated locally. The location chosen was the remaining land he owned that was not affected by land acquisition, thus he currently has a building next to the UPCSH road access. This provides an advantage because the location can be used for business. Currently, the house he owns has a much better structure with concrete/permanent construction compared to previously made from wood and on stilts

The livelihood conditions of Mr. Misbah's household are currently better than before. Ownership of land and building assets right to new road access provides a greater opportunity if used for business. Easy accessibility makes the selling value of the land increase. Also, the condition of his current residence is increasingly crowded and visited by many people, provides "comfort" for his family, compared to before when the location was still just dry land.

Source: Primary Data (2020)



### **Individual Relocation (Self-Relocation)**

Individual relocation is a type of relocation process done by affected households at the household level. Individual relocation means moving from project-affected residences to new settlements located in existing hamlets. The planning process for relocation did not go through any discussions with other affected households within the village, but instead, any decision makings regarding this were only discussed among family members. The head of the household then decided to which new location the affected household will relocate. This type of relocation was carried out by several affected households in inundation areas, both the upper and lower reservoirs. 75 households chose to relocate individually to several existing villages.

Initially, all PAPs opted for self-relocation. The choice of this relocation type was very much influenced by the amount of compensation received by the household. Households that have large compensation money will have greater options and opportunities to determine the destination to move to. Thus, not a few affected households chose to move outside the of West Bandung or Cianjur Regency. It was identified that 72 affected households chose to move individually outside the Regency area.

The choice of relocation type is also influenced by the encouragement of other family members who want them to relocate to their hometown so they could live close to families and relatives who previously lived in different hamlets. Individual relocation creates a paradoxical condition. On one side, this relocation type can bring families or relatives closer from previously lived apart, on the other hand, it could also distance neighbors within one village who previously lived very close. As one of the cases illustrated in **Box 3.7**

#### **Box 3. 7 A Case of Elah PAP, Campaka (Individual Relocation)**

The affected household in the name of Mrs. Elah who currently lives in Campaka Hamlet, Sukaresmi Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency is one of the households affected by land assets (backyard and rice field) and building assets (houses and stables). Previously, Mrs. Elah lived in Lembur Panjang Hamlet, Sukaresmi Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency, and had land assets (residential land, dry land, and rice field) and building assets (houses and stables).

After the completion of the land acquisition process and all of her assets were compensated by PT. PLN, she then becomes a category of affected households that must relocate/resettled. In 2015 after all compensation payments were completed, Mrs. Elah and her family chose to move individually to the location of the existing village, because at that time there was land being sold by the owner. Furthermore, at an appropriate price, Mrs. Elah used her compensation money to buy the land with an area of 300 m<sup>2</sup> and 2 houses on stilts on it, with the price of around IDR 100 million. The house building in the previous residential location was then demolished and used to add/ renovate the house building in the new location. At present, Mrs. Elah lives by owning her land and building assets in her new residence.

The current condition of Mrs. Elah's household tends to be better than the previous condition. Before relocation, she lived in a house with her children, son-in-law, and grandchildren in one house building. However, after receiving the compensation, she used it to buy a large area of land and residence, thus Mrs. Elah continues to live with her



children, daughter-in-law, and grandchildren in one backyard with a different house. Therefore, the two families can have their own houses and live more comfortably than before.

Source: Primary Data (2020)

### **Group Relocation**

Group relocation is the type of relocation process done at the hamlet/community level. Group relocation means moving from the old settlement to the new settlement together with other households in the same hamlet. In the process, plans to determine the location of a new settlement were discussed together among the households within the hamlet. The village head, the hamlet head, heads of RW, and heads of RT are important stakeholders in discussions and decision makings about which location to go as a new settlement. Important aspects considered during relocation discussions were distance to cultivated land (resources), the status of the land for the prospective new settlement, and the security of the location of the prospective new settlement. As illustrated in the case in Box 3.10.

This type of relocation was considered ideal as there was a spirit of collectiveness among households affected by UCPSHP when the time of relocation came, they wanted to remain in a group. Initially, all PAPs opted for self-relocation. However, after receiving compensation money, the majority of them moved to certain areas in group together with other PAPs. Referring to **Table 3.28** shows that 26% of the total of 94 households analyzed chose a new settlement location to stay close to their families. Likewise, 7% chose a particular new settlement by following other neighbors. This means that most of the affected households believed that they should not be separated from their group and have to start all over again in a different environment. The advantage of group relocation according to some affected households is that they can continue to help each other and can ask each other for help. As is the case illustrated in **Box 3.8**

**Table 3. 26** Reasons for Selecting the Current New Settlement (n=94)

Reason in Selecting	Project Location		Total
	New Road	Reservoir	
Still have the remaining property	3	1	4
Buy land owned by parents-in-law and close to children	1	0	1
To be close to family	3	21	24
The location is its land	2	5	7
There was no other choice	4	4	8
Follow other neighbors	1	6	7
Looking for the closest location to the previous residence	0	6	6
Land given by parents	3	3	6
Follow the advice from PLN	0	5	5
Self-Initiative	0	3	3
Close to a resource	0	12	12
Cheap	0	8	8

Reason in Selecting	Project Location		Total
	New Road	Reservoir	
Recommended in the village inventory land	0	2	2
There was no cost to buy land at the initial location	0	1	1
Total	17	77	94

Source: Primary Data (2020)

### **Box 3. 8 A Case of Arif PAP, Jolok (Group Relocation)**

The affected household in the name of Arif currently lives in Jolok Hamlet, Cicadas Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency, which was a household affected by land assets and building assets. Previously, Mr. Arif lived in Bantar Kalong Hamlet, Cicadas Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency, he had land assets (backyard and rice field) and a building asset (house) that were affected by the acquisition of the lower reservoir construction plan, thus making Mr. Arif an affected household who had to relocate.

In early 2020 Pak Arif relocated in groups at the direction of the Cicadas Village government to a new residential location in Kampung Jolok. The location selection was also perceived as being closer to cultivated land and because other residents had moved to that location despite the status of the land belonging to the village. The land status in Jolok Village belongs to the Cicadas Village Government that was intended to be the location for the new settlement. The location was the relocation destination of Cikarang and Bantar Kalong Hamlets. If previously Mr. Arif lived on his private land, now after moving to Jolok Hamlet, Mr. Arif had the status of living on land belonging to the Cicadas Village Government along with other affected households.

Mr. Arif's household current living condition tends to be worse than before relocation. Previously Mr. Arif lived on his private land, but now he lives on leased land from Cicadas Village Government. Even though in terms of tenure, Mr. Arif's household has a guaranteed agreement with the village government in using the land for buildings, term in terms of "security" the land is legal to be used as a new residence.

Source: Primary Data (2020)

### ***Review of Relocation Program Management***

PT. PLN formed a Facilitator Team for managing implementation of resettlement in the project throughout the 3 main stages:

- 1) Verification Stage;
- 2) Site Plan Compilation and Detailed Engineering Design (DED) Stage; and
- 3) Implementation Stage.

Specific responsibilities of the Facilitator Team, as specified in the LARAP (2011), included the following:

- a. Identify potential suitable relocation sites in cooperation with the village governments;
- b. Assess suitability of potential resettlement sites for location of affected households;
- c. Provide guidance and information on types of assistance available to affected households in their relocation;

- d. Estimate cost for the relocation of affected households and facilitate availability of necessary budget; and
- e. Recommend feasible income rehabilitation assistance programs.

The Facilitator Team generally carried out their assigned responsibilities satisfactorily. However, relocation of displaced households is yet to be completed. Location of some of the resettlement sites changes over a period of time causing some delays. In general, the implementation of resettlement is almost complete. There are 54 families who have not relocated, including 12 in Sukaresmi village, 25 in Bojongsalam village and 17 in Cicadas village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency.

#### **d. Relocation in the Project**

During the preparation of the LARAP (2010), the PT. PLN prepared held consultations with project-affected residents (PAP) regarding planning for resettlement program, proposed relocation mechanism and process of selection of potential resettlement sites. The PAPs were Through census and focus group discussions, PAPs were given the opportunity to provide inputs and recommendations for new settlement locations.

The consultations on resettlement plan resulted in two relocation options: 1) relocation sites developed and facilitated by PT. PLN and government; and 2) Self-relocation. In the case of a project-sponsored relocation, the compensation for affected assets payable to the households is in kind, instead of cash, in form of replacement land and building. Conversely, in the case of self-relocation, the household receives compensation in cash equivalent to a higher amount than the prevalent

The LARAP (2011) listed a series of steps to be taken for each of the relocation option, as follows:

- a. Actions to be taken when resettlement were managed by PT. PLN and the Government
  - 1. PT. PLN apply for permits to West Bandung Regency, Cianjur Regency and West Java Province Governments to use the village location as a resettlement location.
  - 2. After the government permit is granted, PT. PLN conducts a feasibility study and environmental capacity analysis within resettlement location.
  - 3. Site visitation and consultation with PAP to get their perceptions of the location
  - 4. Decision of the relocation location is based on the study results
  - 5. Discuss with the PAPs on initial design for resettlement plan and efforts to improve the economy that meets local characteristics
  - 6. Design and physical construction of the new settlement including other facilities requested by affected households if there were 30 households in the community.
  - 7. Relocate the affected households to new settlement.
  - 8. Monitor and “treat” PAP in their new settlement that includes socio-psychological and economic development aspects.
- b. Actions to be taken in case of self-relocation:
  - 1. The government required to provide information to PAP on the planning of location development desired by PAP (in area surrounding the project).
  - 2. Provide assistance and support to PAPs who self-initiatively want to relocate through small scale development

3. Each group of PAPs (at least 30 heads of household) who wish to relocate will obtain facilities such as roads, drainage and other public facilities that will be funded by PT. PLN. To implement this commitment, PT. PLN will create a settlement unit to be coordinated with the Resettlement Implementation Team.
4. Monitoring on economic development

In addition to relocation mechanism, the consultation between the PAPs and PT. PLN produces a proposed resettlement location. Prior to the consultation, PAP demanded that the resettlement location should be “not far” from the previous settlement. Until finally in the 2011 LARAP document, PT. PLN proposed resettlement location arrangement as follows:

**Table 3. 27** Resettlement Sites Proposed by PT. PLN

Project Location	Resettlement Sites Proposed by PT. PLN			
	Hamlet	Village	District	Regency
New road	Munjul	Bojong	Rongga	West Bandung
	Pasir Taritih	Margaluyu	Cibeber	Cianjur
	Nagrak	Giri Mulya	Cibeber	Cianjur
Reservoir	Munjul	Bojong	Rongga	West Bandung
	Giinaya	Cibitung	Rongga	West Bandung
	Pasir Taritih	Margaluyu	Cibeber	Cianjur

Source: LARAP Document, 2011

### *Present Status of Implementation of Relocation and Resettlement*

The resettlement program implementation, as shown in the 2011 LARAP document, was prepared in participatory manner that allowed a dialogue between PT. PLN with affected residents (PAP). Most of the households opted for self-relocation. Therefore, PLN only requires to provide assistance in the relocation process, build supporting facilities in the new settlements and monitor the development of the economic conditions of the PAPs in new residential locations.

The reasons for many households opting for self-relocation without any assistance from PLN is because: 1) the new settlement location offered by PT. PLN is unfavorable because it is located far from the previous settlement; 2) the location of the new settlement offered did not consider the distance to PAPs' land resources; and 3) if the affected households choose to independently relocate, they would receive compensation in cash. The value of compensation is generally greater than the market price in 2014. These were the reasons that drove PAP to choose independent relocation as it considered to be more profitable. Figure 3.13 shows the new settlements location surrounding the UCPSHP project.

The selected independent relocation mechanism gives affected households the flexibility to choose the destination of resettlement. Based on **Table 3.28** and **Table 3.29** shows the number of villages and households affected by the UCPSHP development that must relocate. This means that the household has an impact category of losing their place of residence. There are 199 households affected by the construction of a new road, which must relocate. A more detailed description is in **Table 3.29** where the number of households affected by upper and lower submergence must be relocated based on the village address. It can be seen that the construction of the upper and lower reservoir will inundate 15 villages in 4 villages, 2 districts, and 2 regency. Apart from that, the inundation construction also had to

relocate 566 households. Therefore, the total number of households that had to relocate was 765 households or (49%) the total households affected by the land acquisition.

**Table 3. 28** Number of affected villages and households that must be relocated from access road area

Regency	District	Village	Households
Kab. West Bandung	Cipongkor	Cijambu	33
		Sirnagalih	33
	Rongga	Cibitung	24
		Sukaresmi	109
Total			199

**Table 3. 29** Number of hamlets and households affected by inundation that must be relocated

Regency				Project Location		Total	
Regency	District	Village	Hamlet	Upper reservoir	Lower Reservoir		
Kab. West Bandung	Rongga	Sukaresmi	Lembur Sawah	0	95	95	
			Cipateungteung	77	0	77	
			Cimanggu	18	0	18	
			Cilawang	26	0	26	
			Cibima	24	0	24	
			Lembur Panjang	28	0	28	
		Sub Total			173	95	268
		Bojongsalam	Ciawitali	0	81	81	
			Pamipiran	0	31	31	
			Cipedes	0	39	39	
		Sub Total			0	151	151
		Cicadas	Cikarang	0	46	46	
			Bantar Kalong	0	33	33	
			Gunung Batu	0	12	12	
		Sub Total			0	91	91
		Sub Total				173	347
Kab. Cianjur	Cibeber	Karangnunggal	Bantar Picung	0	4	4	
			Bantar Hoream	0	11	11	
			Cigintung	0	41	41	
Sub Total				0	56	56	
Total				173	403	566	

Source: processed from the 2015 Resettlement Plan Team Report

Previously, it has been confirmed that PT. PLN has no obligation to carry out the resettlement program but assists in the relocation process from 2014 to 2015. The results of the review of the Resettlement Planning Team's report documents, until 2015 several village locations around the UCPSHP construction were planned to be the destination locations for resettlement. Then the results of the report review are combined with the results of field identification in 2020 regarding the findings of other resettlement destination locations. The





location selection was chosen based on the wishes of the affected households. The following is **Table 3.30** of the locations of the villages that were used as resettlement destinations from 2015 to 2020

**Table 3. 30** Distribution of Resettlement Destination Villages around the UCPSHP Project

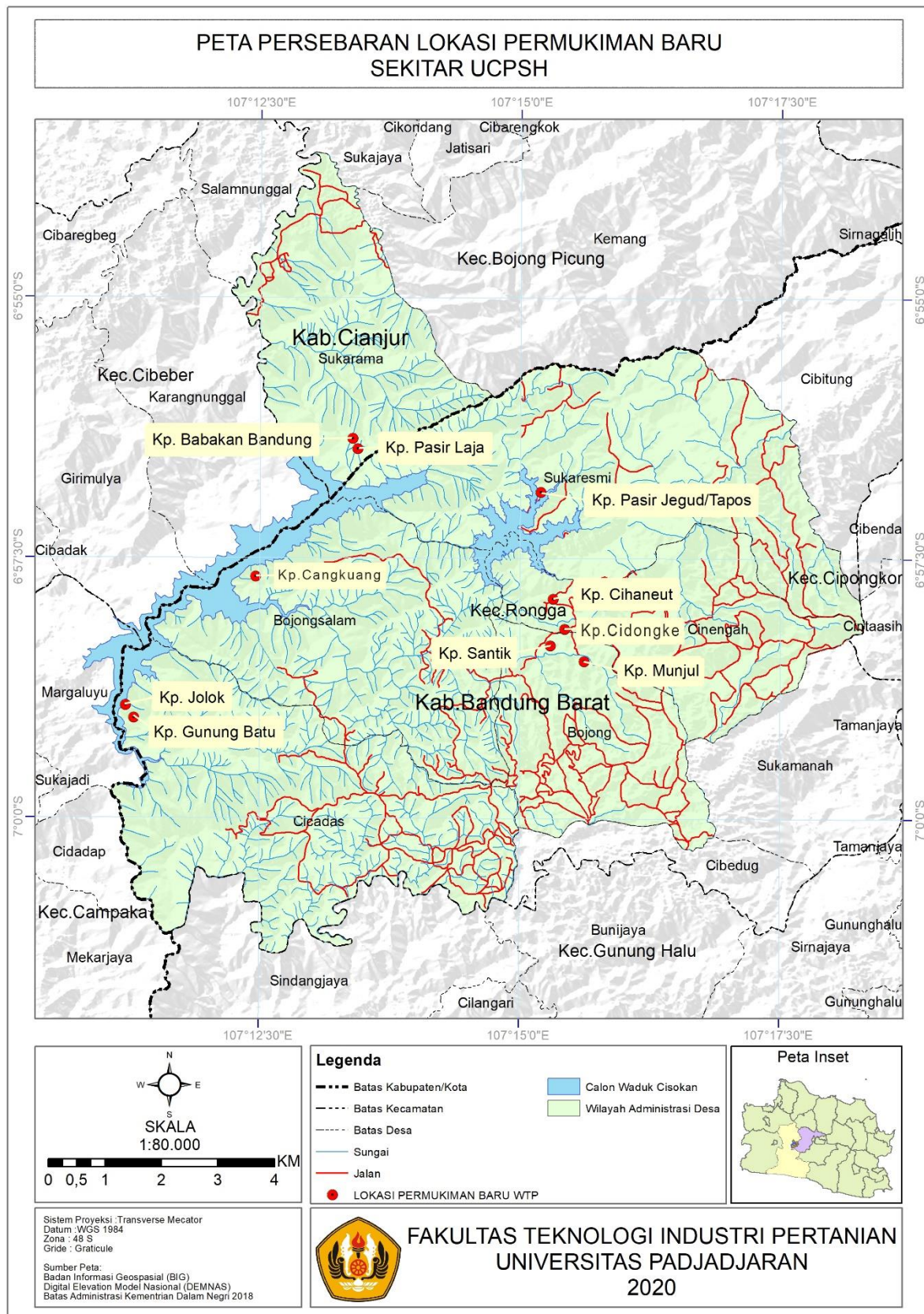
Hamlet		Village	District	Regency
1	Pasir Laja	Sukaresmi	Rongga	Kab. West Bandung
2	Babakan Bandung			
3	Pasir Jegud			
4	Cimarel-Datar Benda			
5	Cangkuang	Bojongsalam		
6	Mahayu			
7	Langkob			
8	Babakan Sirna	Cicadas		
9	Jolok			
10	Cibodas			
11	Cimeta			
16	Pasir Jeruk	Bojong		
12	Cidongke			
13	Santik			
14	Munjul			
15	Cihaneut	Karangnunggal	Cibeber	Kab. Cianjur
17	Babakan Asem			
18	Batu Bedil			
19	Cibule			
20	Cigintung			
21	Cikerebek			
22	Munjul			
23	Nyangkewok			
24	Pasmaris			
25	Parabon			
26	Cibantala	Ciberegbeg		
27	Nangleng			
28	Nyalindung			
29	Pasir Cikur			
30	Babakan Jampang	Cimanggu		
31	Pasir Jeruk			
32	Jogjogan	Girimulya		
33	Lembur Tengah	Salamnunggal		
34	Babakan	Sukamaju		
35	Babakan Bandung			
36	Cikereti			
37	Pasir Munding	Sukarahaja		
38	Cipatengteng	Margaluyu	Campaka	

Source: processed from the 2015 Resettlement Plan Team Report and the 2020 Field Data Collection Results

 *Individual Relocation*  *Group Relocation*

Based on **Table 3.30** it can be seen that there are 37 villages around the UCPSHP project that have been designated as resettlement objectives. There were 26 individual relocation destinations and 11 group relocation destinations. The involvement of PT. In the process of determining the location of the village for settlement, PLN only acts as a companion, so that the decision-making process to choose a relocation location fully belongs to the affected household.

To date, 7 villages have become resettlement destinations for more than 30 affected households. However, of the 7 villages, only 2 villages have built supporting facilities, namely Pasir Laja-Babakan Bandung, and Pasir Jegud, Sukaresmi Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency. So, there are still 5 villages that are entitled to support for the construction of facilities.



**Figure 3. 10** Map of The Distribution of Villages for Group Resettlement Destinations

### e. Interaction and Relationship with Host Communities

Population displacement after land acquisition not only resulted in the establishment of new hamlets but also increased population in the existing villages. The relocation destinations where there are existing residents include Cangkuang Hamlet, Gunung Batu Hamlet, Santik Hamlet, and Munjul Hamlet (Table 3.31). The existing residents in these four villages were categorized as host communities since the resettlement took place in 2014.

**Table 3. 31** Number of host respondents

Sub Village	Number of Respondents
Cangkuang	3
Gunung Batu	3
Santik	3
Munjul	3
Total	12

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Most of the respondents perceived that the relocation of project-affected households in their hamlet has brought positive impacts (Table 3.32). Relocation of households in the hamlet increased the number of households from originally 5 to 35, resulting in all the households to cooperate to renovate local mosque to accommodate an increased number of residents.

**Table 3. 32** Positive Impacts of Relocation Toward Host Community (n=12)

Relocation Location	Positive Impact	No Impact	Total
	Hamlet is longer quite		
Cangkuang	3	0	3
Gunung Batu	3	0	3
Santik	2	1	3
Munjul	3	0	3
Total	11	1	12

Source: Primary Data (2020)

As shown in Table 3.33 below, the interaction between the host communities and the relocated households increased through collective social and religious activities. Increased interaction was also helped because of their living in closed proximity previously.

**Table 3. 33** Interaction between host and relocated communities (n=12)

Hamlet	Social interactions between existing and new communities		Total
	Change, the existence of routine recitation	No change	
Cangkuang	0	3	3
Gunung Batu	3	0	3
Santik	0	3	3
Munjul	0	3	3



Hamlet	Social interactions between existing and new communities		Total
	Change, the existence of routine recitation	No change	
Total	3	9	12

Source: Primary Data (2020)

**Table 3. 34** Involvement in collective activities in new settlement (n=12)

Hamlet	Involved in collective activities in the new settlement		Total
	Yes	No	
Cangkuang	3	0	3
Gunung Batu	3	0	3
Santik	3	0	3
Munjul	3	0	3
Total	12	0	12

Source: Primary Data (2020)

During the past more than 5 years since the start of the relocations, there have been no cases of any conflict among the host respondents and the relocated households (**Table 3.35**). This is also because of their living near each other before relocation. Their involvement in economic relations is also a factor that reduces conflicts, such as economic relations in agricultural activities.

**Table 3. 35** Perception of conflict between host and relocated communities (n=12)

Hamlet	Occurrence of Conflict		Total
	Occurred	Never	
Cangkuang	0	3	3
Gunung Batu	0	3	3
Santik	0	3	3
Munjul	0	3	3
Total	0	12	12

Source: Primary Data (2020)

#### f. Summary of Key Issues and Findings in the Relocation Process

The UCPSHP project-affected relocation and resettlement program refers to the World Bank OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement). At the national level, PT PLN adheres to two different legal bases. This was due to changes in national legislation when the UCPSHP land acquisition process had not been completed. Changes in the fundamental policies in the middle of the land acquisition process more or less affected the performance of LARAP implementation, especially on the completion of land acquisition that has not been completed.

The land acquisition required for UCPSHP project impacted almost half of the total affected households, especially at the upper and lower reservoir of the project sites. The status of the resettlement process is almost completed, just 54 (7% of the total PAPs) have not moved.



PLN has prepared a form of compensation for the acquired assets in the form of other assets (land and buildings). All affected households have chosen compensation in the form of cash and self-relocation even though PLN has provided 3 new location options as relocation locations for them. By choice, PLN has paid compensation in cash according to their rights per entitlement matrix and subsequently, those who have to physically move have also determined the location of their displacement independently.

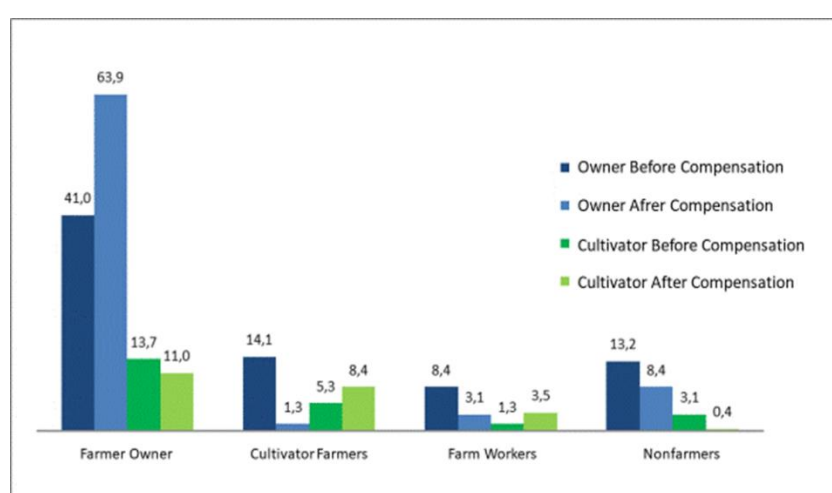
Affected households are given discretion in determining the relocation mechanism, location, and timing of the relocation. At those times of condition that *Rencana Permukiman Kembali* (RPK) Team (Resettlement Team) will act as the facilitator. The results of the study indicate that there are 3 relocation approaches conducted by the affected households: local, individual, and group relocations. The relocation was carried out from the end of 2014 to the beginning of 2020. The period of 2015 to 2017 was the highest period of relocation

In general, the implementation of resettlement is almost complete. There are 54 families who have not moved, including 12 in Sukaresmi village, 25 in Bojongsalam village and 17 in Cicadas village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency.

### 3.1.3. Livelihood Restoration and Income Rehabilitation

#### a. Livelihood Restoration

Prior to the road construction project started, the majority of PAPs worked as farmers, including in paddy, horticulture, forestry land cultivation, farm labors, and agricultural product traders. Even after the road construction project, the agriculture-related livelihoods are still dominant among PAPs. **Figure 3.11** shows that the number of farmers works on their lands has increased significantly among landowners. At the same time, landowners who work on others' land, farm laborers, and who do not manage their land, has decreased. In general, there is a tendency to shift from being cultivators, farm laborers, and off-farm workers to landowner farmers due to the increase in land ownership with many households using compensation money to buy agricultural land.

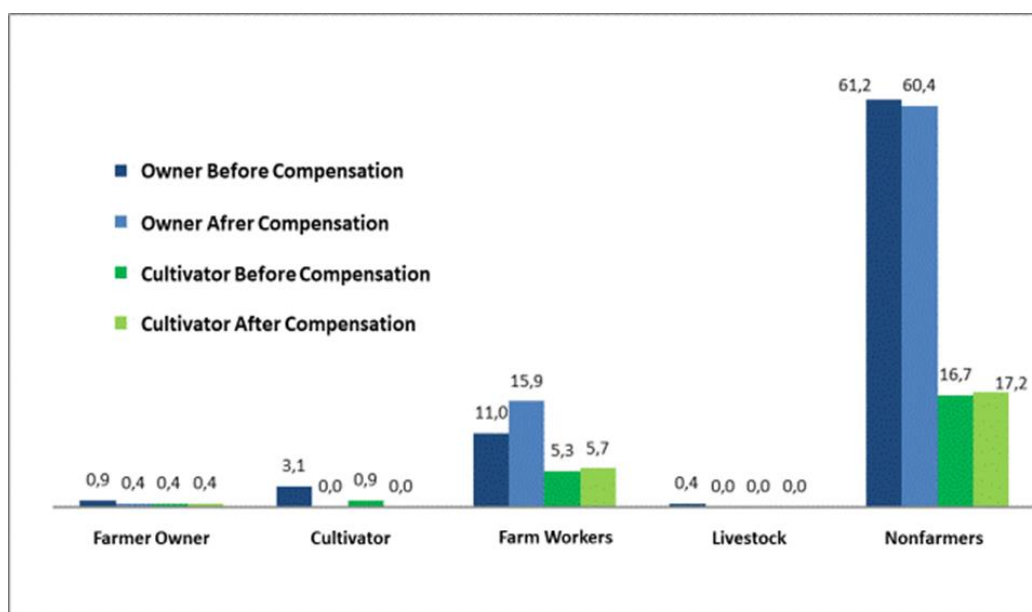


**Figure 3. 11** New main agriculture-related occupations of the PAPs based on the land status before and after the compensation payment (%)

Many paddy rice farmers, especially those who live in Lembur Sawah Hamlet and New Road, relocated to dryland farming areas have switched to dryland farming cultivating different types of crops. The number of sharecroppers has increased, including those who previously worked as farm laborers, because i) some of them were allowed to work on the production zone (Ring III) of PT. Perhutani' land; ii) the amount of compensation received by the sharecroppers was inadequate to purchase the replacement land assets forcing them to work as sharecroppers on someone else's land; and iii) after the compensation payments, many lands are being purchased which makes it possible for production sharing system opportunities to be available because the landowners of rice fields and/or drylands cannot farm their lands themselves.

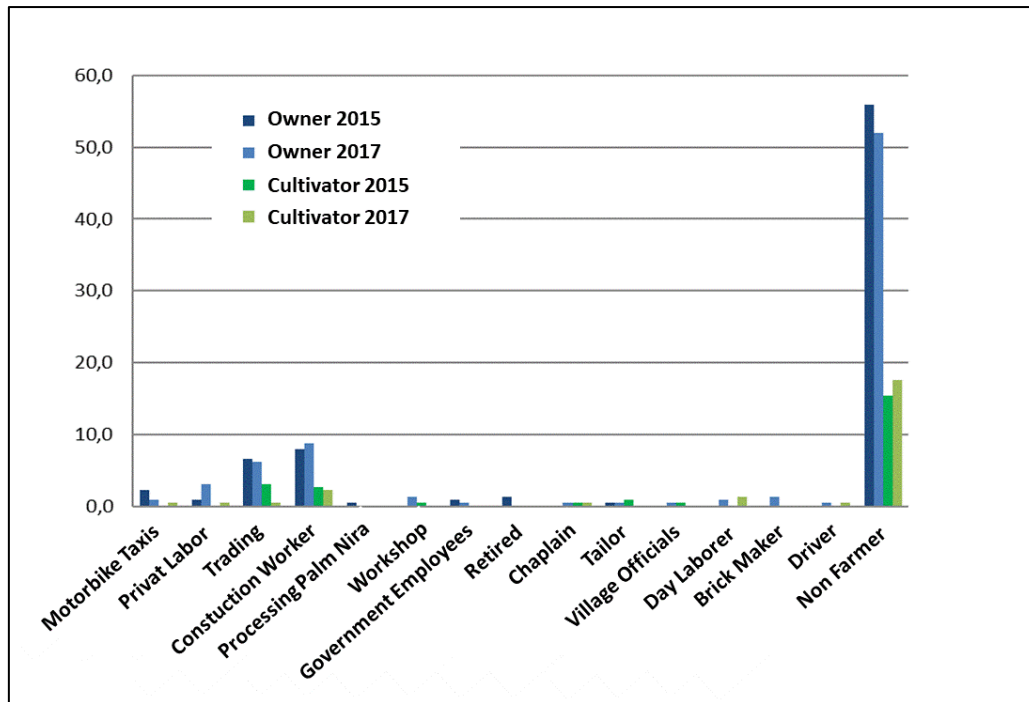
In general, before the road construction project, PAPs were commonly worked as farmers or other agriculture-related occupations. However, after the road construction project, PAPs tend to have more diverse livelihoods where there are main and secondary livelihoods. **Figure 3.12** shows secondary livelihood in the agriculture sector, it shows that the number of landowner and sharecropping farmers who work as farm labor as secondary livelihood increased. Other secondary jobs taken by PAPs' household members were agricultural products processing, taxi bikes for transporting agriculture products, and others. At the start of the road construction project, the number of breeders fell but increased again after the economic restoration program was in place. The number of PAPs who do not have any agriculture-related secondary jobs remains high, but they are eventually absorbed into the off-farm sector, such as construction workers, porters, coolies in sawmills, and others. Even for the younger generation of PAPs' household members, they migrate to urban areas, either for schooling, becoming factory workers, working abroad trading, and others.

Leaping toward non-agricultural livelihoods experienced a significant increase, especially shortly after the new road construction was completed. Various employment opportunities are created and available as access to various productive resources has increased. Various PAPs' products are expanded to wider markets, including Bandung City and other smaller cities. Mobility of the younger working-class group out of the village flows profusely, particularly into industrial and urban centers. They are not only absorbed as factory workers but also in trading and businesses. Some of them take the works to the villages, such as convection with a predictive pattern, thus creating new jobs and businesses (livelihoods) within the villages. Strictly speaking, the PAP group who were identified as unemployed during 2015-2017 (**Figure 3.12**), now in 2019-2020 were absorbed in the non-agricultural sector that growing as the result of better road access. Various new jobs emerge along the new roads. and new settlements, such as mechanics (workshops), grocery traders, traveling traders, electronic traders (television, mobile phones, vouchers, internet quotas, and others), transportation services (motorcycle taxis, rural transportation, freight transport), and so on.



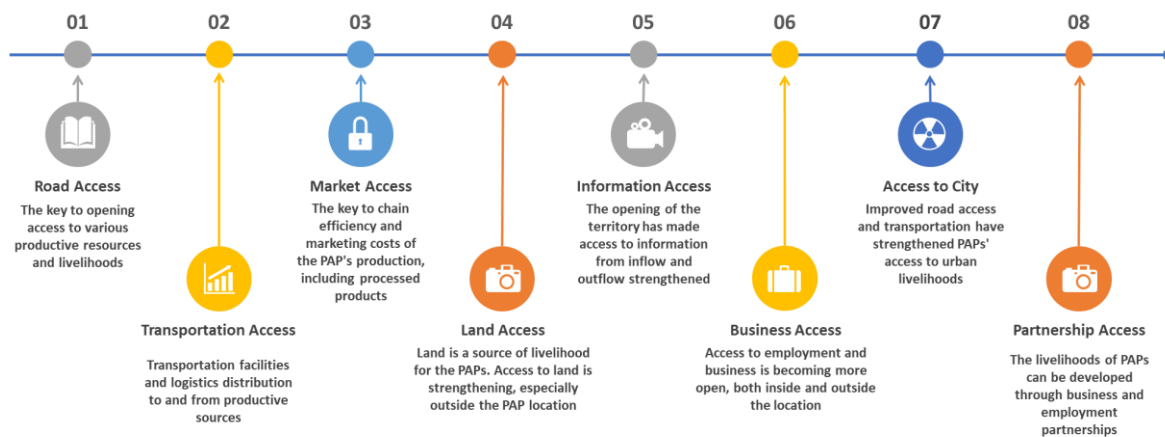
**Figure 3. 12** New secondary agriculture-related occupations of the PAPs' based on land status PAPs based on the land status before and after the compensation payment (%) in 2015-2017

Since the road construction project was operated until 2017, almost all kinds of main non-agricultural occupations decreased in number (**Figure 3.13**), similar cases applied for secondary occupations for landowner farmers, landowners-sharecroppers, sharecroppers, and farm laborers. During this period, agriculture-related work activities were still the main domain for PAPs. However, as the new road was built, new non-agricultural livelihood activities began to emerge, such as tailors, brick makers ("lio"), construction workers, rural transportation, rural freight transportation, stalls, trading, handicraft, and others. Entering 2019-2020, new non-agricultural livelihoods grew rapidly in all PAP locations. This happened because the new road had been paved, thus the PAP's access to various places and productive resources increased significantly. The existence of new and more representable roads has stimulated the growth of new economic activities and the creation of new livelihoods. Especially the young working-age category of PAPs who were previously not accommodated in the agricultural sector, now they have opportunities to work and do business in rural areas and migrate to urban areas. The number of stalls is growing due to improvements in accessibility to district cities. There are now many wholesalers and middlemen around because freight transportation can now reach agricultural production centers.



**Figure 3. 13** New main non-agriculture occupations of the PAPs based on the land status in 2015-2017. The case focuses only on the PAPs with a large number

Generally speaking, the recovery of the PAPs' livelihoods was evidently shown after the completion of new roads, regency roads, district roads, village roads, and rural roads constructions between 2018-2020. The improvement of road infrastructure has increased and strengthened PAP's access to various productive resources, either in district cities, regency cities, provincial cities, and national cities (**Figure 3.14**). Improved transportation has also enhanced the agricultural sector, such as in the distribution of inputs, transportation, and marketing of agriculture products. Improvement in transportation, communication, and distribution facilities and infrastructures has stepped up the realization process of various PAPs livelihood restoration programs. All of this has enhanced existing livelihoods and created new livelihoods, both in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors (**Table 3.36**).



**Figure 3. 14** Access to livelihoods or productive resources

**Table 3. 36 PAP Livelihood (2020)**

<b>PAP Livelihoods Prior to Affected by Project/Relocated</b>	<b>Current PAP Livelihoods in new settlements and Along The New Road</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paddy Farming</li> <li>2. Horticulture Farming</li> <li>3. Tree Crops Farming: Banana, Palm Sugar, Bamboo, Wood</li> <li>4. Work on Perhutani Land</li> <li>5. Stalls</li> <li>6. Rice Trading</li> <li>7. Brick business ("lio")</li> <li>8. Raising Goats/Sheep</li> <li>9. Fishery</li> <li>10. Construction Worker</li> <li>11. Agriculture Transporter (Porter)</li> <li>12. Farm Labor</li> <li>13. Crossroad Motorcycle Taxi (Wood Transporter)</li> <li>14. Indonesian Worker Abroad (TKI)</li> <li>15. Government Employee/Pensioner</li> <li>16. Housewife</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paddy Farming</li> <li>2. Horticulture Farming</li> <li>3. Tree Crops Farming: Banana, Palm Sugar, Bamboo, Wood</li> <li>4. Work on Perhutani Land</li> <li>5. Raising Goats/Sheep</li> <li>6. Fishery</li> <li>7. Construction Worker</li> <li>8. Passenger/ Freight transportation Driver</li> <li>9. Passenger Transportation Business</li> <li>10. Taxi bike and Crossbar motorcycle taxi</li> <li>11. Freight Transportation Business</li> <li>12. Convection</li> <li>13. Trading/Stalls/Shop</li> <li>14. Restaurant business</li> <li>15. Mini Gas Station</li> <li>16. Sawmills</li> <li>17. Mobile phone Counter (Phone, Voucher, Quotas)</li> <li>18. Vehicle Repair Shops/Workshop</li> <li>19. Building Materials Trading Business</li> <li>20. Fish Fishing Business</li> <li>21. Natural Products Trading (Brokers, Wholesaler)</li> <li>22. Business in the City (Circular Migration)</li> <li>23. Travelling Merchant</li> <li>24. Banana Processing (Chips, Jam)</li> <li>25. Palm Sugar Processing</li> <li>26. Bamboo Craftsmen (Woven)</li> <li>27. Wood Craftsmen</li> <li>28. Furniture</li> <li>29. Making Profiles from Wood and Gypsum</li> <li>30. Government Employee/Pensioner</li> <li>31. Factory Workers in the Cities</li> <li>32. Trading and Business in the Cities</li> <li>33. Indonesian Worker Abroad (TKI)</li> <li>34. Brick business ("lio")</li> </ol>

(Source: Interview Results (Villages, districts, BPP, PT. PLN) and participatory observation, 2020)

The livelihoods that support PAP households are not only performed by the head of the household (husband) nor the head of domestic (wife), but also by other household members who are within the young workforce category. In contrast to the older generation of PAPs, who mostly work as farmers, sharecroppers, or farm laborers, the younger generation of PAPs prefers to work outside paddy-farming, agricultural, or rural business sectors. Instead, they prefer to become traders, convection workers, or migrate to urban areas to become industrial workers, traders, or become government employees. There is also a group of young PAPs who



choose to continue their education to a higher level (college) in the urban areas. The young group also prefers to become a mechanic (motorized vehicle repair shop), motorcycle taxi, transportation driver, cellphone counter, handicraft business, trading, and others. A description of the shifts in the types of livelihoods before and after the UCPS project is illustrated in **Box 3.9**.

### **Box 3. 9 Change of livelihoods**

#### **The Loss of the Farmers' Network to Supply Agricultural Commodities Collector**

Dadan (44 years old) \*, said that in the last two years, the income from the farm produce business has continued to decline. Since many farmers have compensated their land, most of the agricultural land is abandoned, not cared for, resulted in no harvest occurs. Likewise, his supplier farmers, many of whom moved houses in line with the compensation process for the Cisokan reservoir. Hence, the farmer supplier network for agricultural products has decreased or even disappeared. The agricultural produce business he started 15 years ago can no longer be maintained. On this basis, Dadan decided to use the compensation money he received to build a grocery shop in Margaluyu Village.

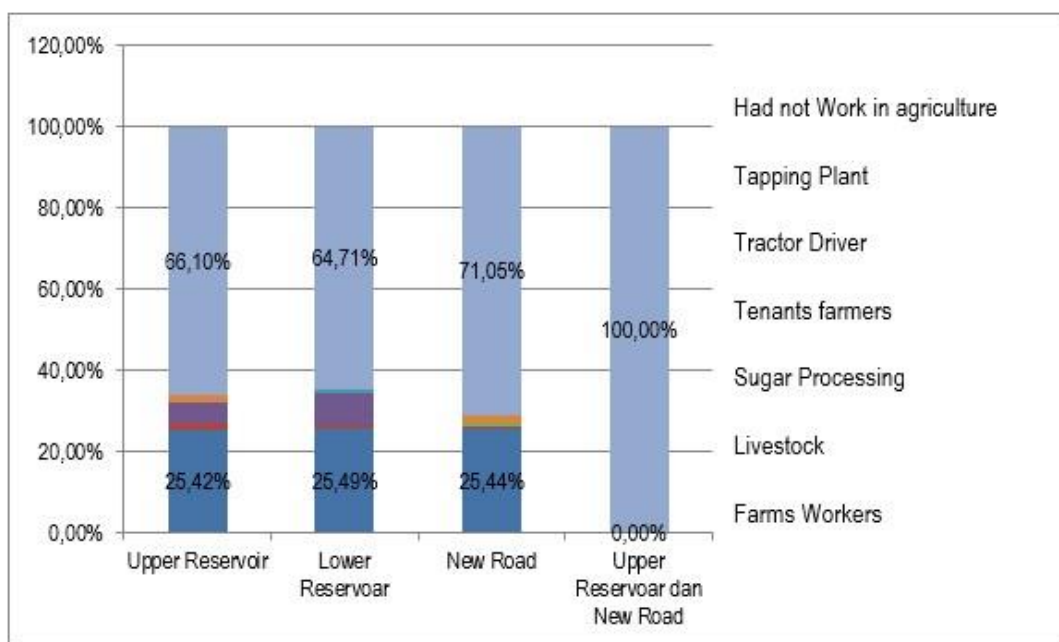
\*) residents of Cisitua Village, Margaluyu Village, Campaka District, Cianjur Regency,

#### **From a wooden taxi bike ("ojek") to a heavy equipment waiting patrol**

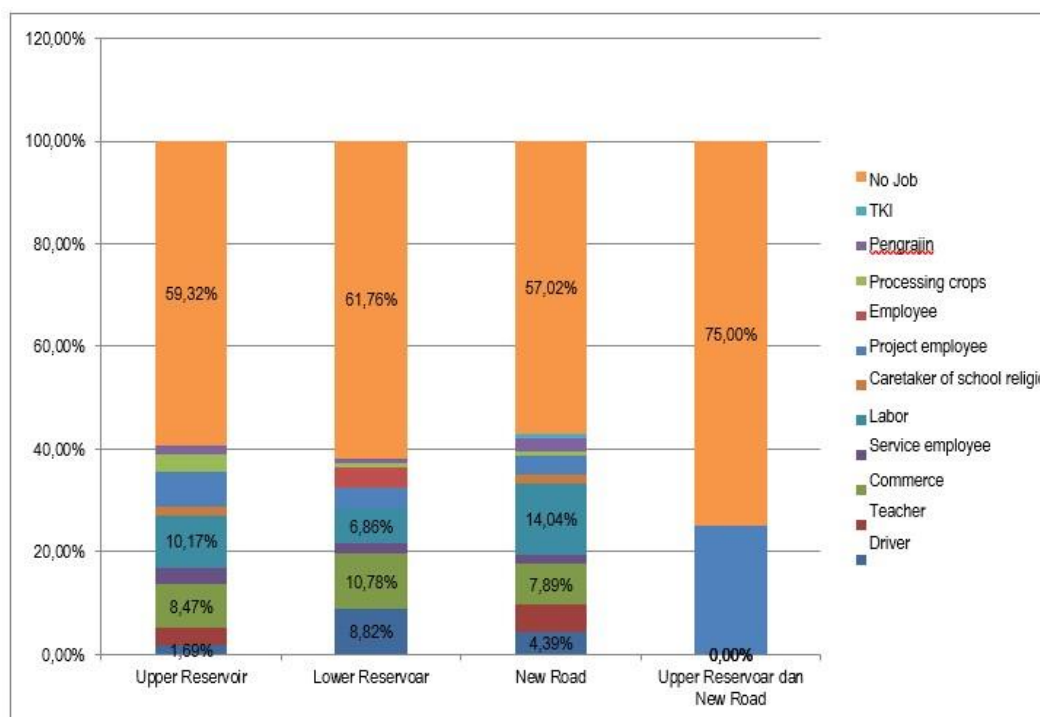
Atep (29 years old), currently works as a guard for project heavy equipment. In the past, his profession was a wooden taxi bike, "It's hard now, cars can enter the location, as a result, driving [wood] becomes difficult [unable to compete]). In the heyday of wood taxi bike, in one day he was able to get 150 thousand to 250 thousand rupiah from his service. Currently, this amount of money is difficult for him to get, especially when he relies on patrolling project heavy equipment. For one night on guard, Atep is paid 40 thousand rupiah/8 hours, and it is only if the project heavy equipment is in his village.



Furthermore, the results of field observations confirm that the lives and livelihoods of the PAPs are currently better and more diverse than before (**Figure 3.15** and **Figure 3.16**). They were only marginally affected. After the completion of compensation provision and improved accessibility for PAPs toward various productive resources, a number of new businesses were emerged within the project location and in new settlements. This even not only creating new jobs and businesses for the PAPs, but for the non-PAPs as well. One of the new livelihoods with improved infrastructure is as shown in **Box 3.10**.



**Figure 3. 15** Farm Job Profile of male PAP after compensation



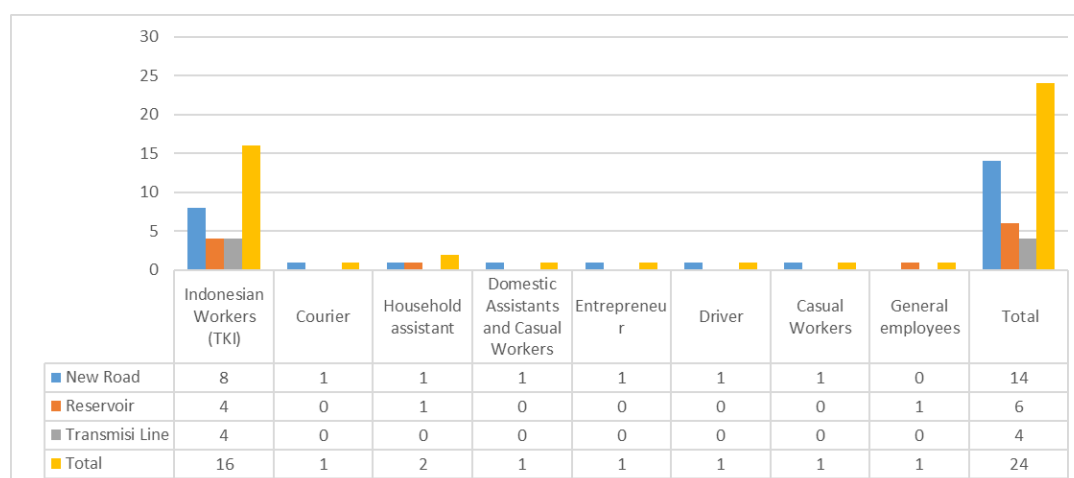
**Figure 3. 16** Non-farm Job Profile of male PAP after compensation

### Box 3. 10 The success story of the new livelihood

Compared to other new businesses, sawmills and wood processing into various derivative products are classified as the most sustainable. Apart from being supported by the existence of community forests that are developed in the form of agroforestry and cultivated on the dominant dry land in the project site, it is also driven by market demand for processed wood products that come from the internal and external environment. Wood produced from community forests is not only processed to build houses, but is further processed into various household appliances and furniture, such as cots, tables, chairs, bookshelves, furniture racks and so on. Marketing of processed wood is not difficult, such as for secondary processed products (poles, boards, rafters), accommodated by material stores and furniture stores. Meanwhile, the processed tertiary and quarter products (finished furniture) are marketed directly on the spot and accommodated up to urban containers. Such new types of work / livelihoods if properly facilitated will create promising new jobs.

Source: Primary data (2020)

Another aspect needing to highlight is that after the road access and transportation had been improved, the travelling flows of PAPs and their families (migration) have become more frequent and intensive. The positive impact is that jobs and sources of livelihoods of PAPs and/or their family members have become diverse, because the work fields overseas are varied (**Figure 3.17**) where the dominant one being Indonesian Worker Abroad (TKI). Apart from being a courier, chauffeur, household assistant (ART), entrepreneur, trade, labor and private employees, several PAPs or their family members migrated not only for working purposes, but also to undertake higher education levels, either to Senior High Schools (SMU) or study at various universities.



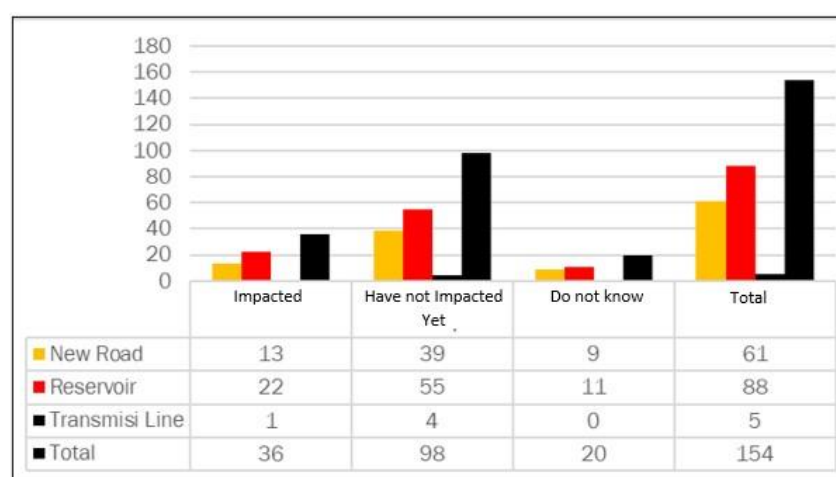
**Figure 3. 17** Occupation of PAPs' family members/relatives at migration sites

In general, PAPs and/or their family members who migrated to cities or overseas work in a low category level of employment. This is because the PAPs and their family members on average have low level of education and not equipped with working and business skills. Ideally, the generation of PAP should be equipped with expertise, skills and higher education in such fields that are potential to be developed in their villages. However, some PAPs and their family members who have returned from overseas admitted that being a worker overseas is no longer promising as before because the salary received have been equivalent to domestic rate, meanwhile they are facing higher risk by working abroad. Therefore, business

and trading in commodities and various local superior products are more promising and sustainable for PAPs.

### b. Income Rehabilitation

The income rehabilitation efforts were carried out in a number of economic restoration programs carried out by PT. PLN, through cooperation with various related agencies, which has more or less had an impact on income rehabilitation (**Figure 3.18**). Expansion of various economic activities in new settlements locations, for on-farm (such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry), off-farm (such as sawmills, wood crafting or furniture, banana processing, palm sugar processing) and non-farm (such as stalls, workshops, fuel retailers, transportation, trade) activities, is a positive impact of the economic restoration programs.



**Figure 3. 18** PAP's Knowledge of the Impact of the Economic Restoration Program

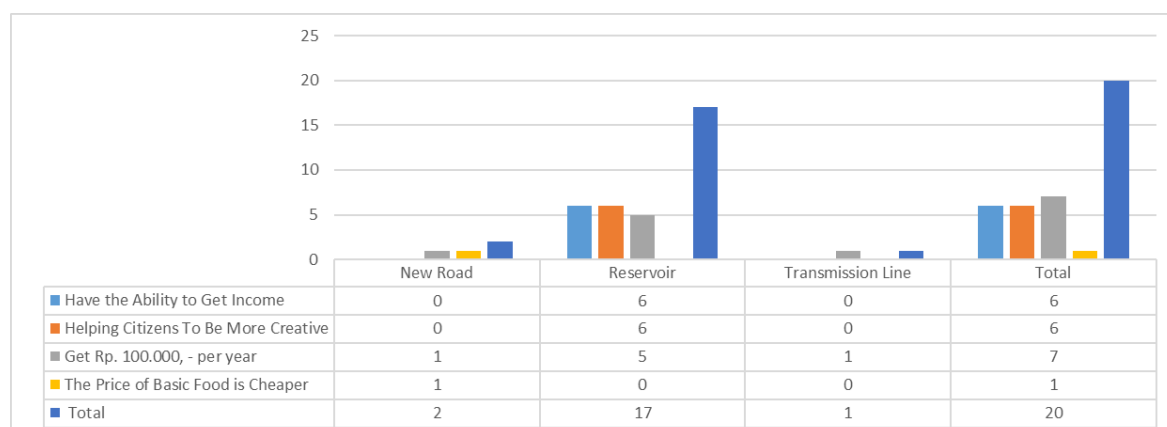
However, the programs have also generated negative impacts, such as dependence on capital assistance, consumptive behavior in utilizing capital assistance fund, negative perceptions towards cooperative officials and assistants who are strict in managing assistance aids and others (**Figure 3.19**).



**Figure 3. 19** Positive and Negative Impacts of the PAP Economic Restoration Program



The impact of economic restoration is not only on tangible form, but fosters the entrepreneurial spirit of the PAPs, such as growth of PAPs' adaptability to earn income from various emerging opportunities and competition pressure coming from outside, fostering community's creativity and innovativeness in creating new sources of income and new business opportunities, strengthen PAPs' access to various productive resources (such as groceries, raw materials, markets, information, transportation and capital), fostering a well-planned business culture (such as writing business plans, preparing business proposals and others), building a collective business culture (sharing, collaborating, cooperating) and so on (Figure 3.20).



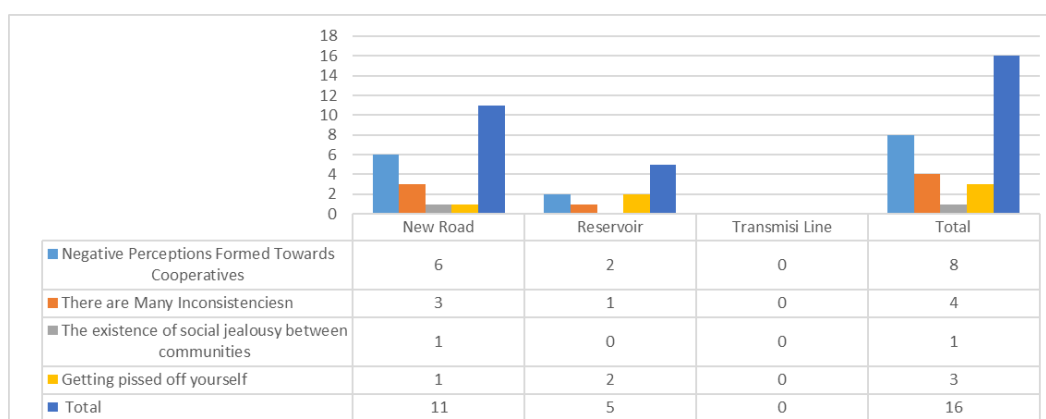
**Figure 3. 20** Several positive impacts of economic restoration on PAP's business behavior

Paradoxically with the growth of entrepreneurial behavior, economic restoration is also accompanied by negative excesses or unproductive behavior from PAPs who think instantaneously, such as: demanding to receive business capital assistance quickly, disregard the rules and mechanisms of business institutions (groups and cooperatives) and considered them as rigid, reluctant to learn in preparing business plan or group activity plan, demanding to withdraw all savings in the cooperative for unproductive purposes and others. These unproductive motivations and behaviors have triggered growth of negative perceptions of some PAPs towards cooperatives and groups (both the institution and the management), the rigidity rules and mechanisms have provoked members' suspicion and perception of various unclarity toward cooperatives and PAPs' business capital management, and also resentment and social jealousy of the PAPs, both towards cooperative and group officials, as well as to other PAPs who have succeeded in running productive economic businesses (Figure 3.21).

Actually, PAP groups and cooperatives did not intend to make it difficult to disburse the business capital to their members. Capital assistance will be paid to every PAP and PAP group whose business plan or business proposal already submitted and deemed as appropriate by the management. In fact, members will receive productive business assistance. The problem is, although most of the PAPs have received training and assistance in the preparation of business proposals, they are reluctant to prepare any business plans or proposals. Most of the PAPs demand to receive business capital instantly, naturally this sourced from the motivation to use the fund for unproductive and non-business activities. The PAP business capital is deposited by the PAP Cooperative at the West Java Development Bank

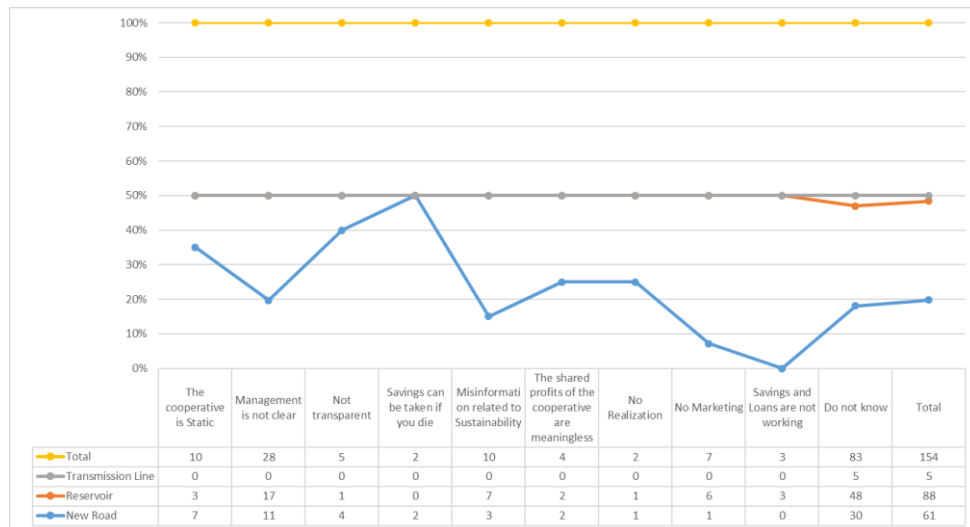


(BJB) and is reciprocated in the form of savings interest which are included in business dividend and distributed annually to the PAPs.



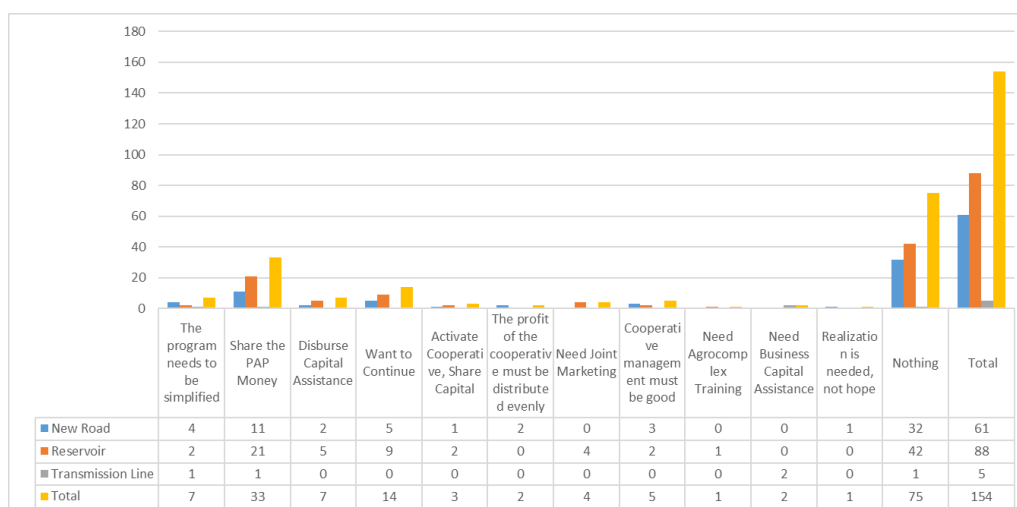
**Figure 3. 21** Negative impacts of economic restoration on PAP's behavior and social relations

It is not an easy task to change the PAPs from a predominantly farming business to a various business activity (on-farm, off-farm and non-farm). If it was measured from the implementation timeframe which was only four years (2016-2019), then the achievement of the PAPs' empowerment is only categorized as preconditions (enabling or strengthening) within a process of community empowerment or development. At present, either facilitators, institutions and empowered actors are faced with various social, economic, technical and institutional constraints. Various adaptation efforts were taken by all stakeholders, even by the fully responsible PAP Cooperative management who was becoming very careful. As the implication, the designed mechanism was implemented in a rigid manner, thus members viewed the institution as static, have difficult and complicated mechanisms, unclear management, no transparency, only prioritizing certain groups, services are undone, members' money is being corrupted and others. All are charged to the group and cooperative officials (**Figure 3.22**). Internally, the management of PAP Cooperative understand on their lack of capacity in managing an organization and business development. Therefore, it is necessary to have a professional PAP Cooperative management, as well as intensive guidance from associations, communities, related agencies and community institutional empowerment actors.



**Figure 3.22** Constraints in implementing PAP economic restoration

Explicitly, either PAP cooperative officials, groups and members claimed that social jealousy and obstacles within economic restoration occurred because some PAPs demand the program implementation to be made easier, roughly say, they should just give the aid money to the members and no need for the money to be managed by the cooperative. Members perceive that the mechanism for disbursing capital assistance through submitting a proposal or business plan as too bureaucratic, in contrary, the management of PAP Cooperative perceive it as necessary for capital assistance to be truly effective and to accelerate PAPs' productive economic businesses. Members are impatient, even seeing the group and PAP Cooperative management as overpromising, only disbursed capital assistance to certain groups and so on. On the other hand, group and cooperative officials wish (based on agreement) good cooperative management, sustainable PAP cooperative, active PAP cooperative where capital distributed effectively, active PAP cooperative where each member receive dividend from their active participation (Figure 3.23).



**Figure 3.23** Expectations of PAPs and PAP cooperative management on economic restoration programs

In reality, the PAPs expect that training and mentoring will cover all complex agriculture based rural business sectors (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, plantations and forestry). Training, mentoring and capital assistance were not only targeted for the production business subsystem (on-farm), but also in the off-farm subsystem (both agricultural and agro-industrial input services, product processing and marketing of business products). For most PAPs who are low educated and have farming culture, writing a business plan or business proposal is not an easy task, therefore training and mentoring should be targeted group administrators and young generation of PAPs who are well educated. Strictly speaking, PAPs need business capital assistance, but they are not yet familiar with the mechanisms used by the PAP Cooperative. PAP Cooperative management have implemented a good mechanism; however, it requires training and sustainable economic restoration assistance.

### 3.1.4. Community Infrastructure Development

Community infrastructure development includes both, the facilities provided for the development of relocation sites including redevelopment and renovation of public facilities affected by the project, as well as the development of public facilities and utilities for the host communities. The latter is required to be adopted to local government policies and discussed with the community. Public and social facilities affected by the project that would need to be replaced/renovated in consultation with the local communities include places for religious worship: such as mosques, prayer rooms, and madrasas, or Islamic boarding schools; school buildings (primary and secondary schools); cemeteries; bridges; water tanks; etc. The costs incurred in relocation and/or renovation of these public facilities and infrastructure (including cemeteries) are to be funded by PT. PLN. The cost of relocating the cemeteries has been paid by PLN and is directly given to the PAPs. The removal of the graves has also been completed by the PAP.

**Table 3. 37** Public Facilities Affected by the UCPSHP Project

No	Public facilities		Reservoir	New Road	Transmission
1	Mosque	Unit	7	5	0
2	Prayer Room	Unit	28	0	0
3	School	Unit	6	0	0
4	Sports Field	Unit	2	1	0
5	Cemetery	Unit	686	1	18

*Source: LARAP Document (2011),*

In the 2011 LARAP document, PT. PLN is obliged to rebuild the missing public and social facilities in all moving locations that are planned by PT. PLN. Meanwhile, if the PAP moves to a location other than that, PT. PLN is still obliged to build its social and social facilities if the number of PAPs who have moved is over 30 heads of household (KK). Meanwhile, if there are less than 30 KK, PT. PLN is not obliged to build the necessary social and social facilities. The 2011 LARAP document also states that almost all PAPs who had been relocated did not wish to move to the location determined by PT. PLN. These PAPs wished to relocate to a location that was selected by them and demanded PT. PLN to keep facilitating the relocation. One of the factors that make PAPs choose to move independently, is that they will receive compensation in cash. Some of the other PAPs choose group

relocation, because this type of relocation is considered ideal because there is a spirit of togetherness among the PAPs and also shows that social relations and closeness are still high among the PAPs.

In its implementation, the development of community infrastructure as a result of the UCPSHP project is based on the Mutual Agreement between the West Java Provincial Government, the West Bandung Regency Government, and the Cianjur Regency Government with PT. PLN number: 671/10/Admrek, 605.2/MOU/10-HK /2009, 605.2/2530/Bappeda, and 018.MOU/040/DIR/2009, regarding Development/Expansion in West Bandung Regency and Cianjur Regency areas as an impact of the construction of the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant. This Collective Agreement has a period of 1 year and can be extended according to the agreement of the parties involved and will be followed up with a more technical and operational cooperation agreement. In this Joint Agreement, infrastructure development is focused on:

1. Road infrastructure in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies
2. Irrigation networks in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies
3. The rural electricity network in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies
4. Health service facilities in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies
5. Educational facilities in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies
6. Housing and settlement infrastructures in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies
7. Community economic infrastructure in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies
8. Worship facilities in West Bandung and Cianjur Regencies

In its implementation in West Bandung Regency, this infrastructure development was advanced through the Cooperation Agreement (PKS) No 605./Perj.7-Tapem/2012 and No. 017.SPK/040/UIP-PHJB/2012, with 4 PKS Addendums/ Extensions, are Addendum 1 in 2014, Addendum 2 in 2016, Addendum 3 in 2017, Addendum 4 in 2018, and Addendum 5 in 2019. The extension or addendum of this PKS is also intended to accommodate requests for PAP and local governments at the location of moving the PAPs to build public facilities and social facilities. Based on these agreements, the infrastructure built in West Bandung Regency is in the form of facilities and infrastructure for religious activities such as renovation and/or constructions of mosques, prayer room ("mushalla") or Islamic boarding schools, constructions or renovations of village roads, health facilities, educational facilities, and others. The physical infrastructure was built by PT. PLN is the construction of health facilities, religious facilities, educational facilities, and sports facilities.

Infrastructure development is prioritized to be built in ring 1 of the project location, in the location of the PAP move, then also in villages in the two affected districts, namely Rongga and Cipongkor Districts. Almost all infrastructure development built as a result of the UCPSHP construction was financed by PT. PLN CSR fund. The construction of health facilities included the construction of a Community Health Service (Puskesmas), Medical Homes, and Paramedics in the Rongga District which began in 2014. Meanwhile, the religious facilities built included the construction of a large mosque, Islamic Center, and KUA office in the Rongga District. The handover of these religious facilities was conducted in 2018 by the Temporary General Manager of PLN UIP JBT I, A Daryanto Ariyadi to the Head of West

Bandung Regency, AA Umbara Sutisna. Meanwhile, the educational facilities built include the construction of a one building Elementary School (SD) and Junior High School (SMP) in Cimarel Hamlet, Sukaresmi Village.

The results of the review of the Resettlement Planning Team report documents, up to 2015, and combined with the results of field identification in 2020 regarding the findings of other resettlement destination locations from 2014 to 2015, it was found that there were around 16 destinations for relocation locations in West Bandung Regency to which the PAPs are headed. Seven of them are moving locations with the number of households above 30. The seven relocation sites are Pasir Jegud (48 households), Pasir Laja (30 households), Cangkuang (30 households), Santik (30 households), Munjul (30 households), Cidongke (70 households), and Mahayu (39 households). Until now, only Pasir Jegud, Santik and Pasir Laja have received infrastructure provision from PT. PLN. The infrastructure provision is in the forms of prayer facilities (mosques), clean water facilities (boreholes submersible pump), electricity facilities, and rural roads. For the location to move to Pasir Jegud, the infrastructure assistance was made into a package with Babakan Bandung Hamlet (24 households). Meanwhile, other relocation locations have yet to receive infrastructure assistance. The main reason for other relocation sites has not received infrastructure assistance, according to PT. PLN due to budget constraints.

The process of moving the PAPs from year to year turns out to be quite complex. Starting from a several of PAPs who moved to a new location, it turns out that in the following years it was followed by other PAPs so that the number of PAPs in the same moving location became many and even more than 30 PAPs. Then there was also an increase from non-PAPs who also moved to that location. The process of displacement of PAPs like this occurs a lot at the project site, as happened in the five hamlets above. Even though the number of PAPs in the 7 hamlets is above 30 households, the transfer process occurs gradually and does not occur at the same time. However, PT. PLN remains committed to providing infrastructure assistance in the relocation sites with a number of families of more than 30 houses, such as those in these seven locations. This is also in line with the request of the PAPs and the local government for PT. PLN continues to provide facility assistance at the location of the PAPs move

**Table 3. 38** Infrastructure Built at the Relocation Location > 30 households

No	Village	Hamlet	Number of moving households	Infrastructure built
1	Sukaresmi	Pasir Jegud	48	1. Rural Road Improvement 2. Provision of clean water facilities 3. Electrical network assistance
		Pasir Laja and Babakan Bandung	54	1. Construction of the Miftahul Jannah Mosque 2. Provision of clean water facilities 3. Rural Road Improvement 4. Electrical network assistance
2	Bojongsalam	Cangkuang	30	Not yet received infrastructure assistance
		Mahayu	39	Not yet received infrastructure assistance



No	Village	Hamlet	Number of moving households	Infrastructure built
3	Bojong	Santik	30	Electrical network assistance
		Munjul	30	Not yet received infrastructure assistance
		Cidongke	70	Not yet received infrastructure assistance

Source: PT. PLN (Persero) dan Field Survey

There is a request from the PAPs to PT. PLN to keep building public and social facilities in relocated locations should be a top priority in infrastructure development in the coming years. One of the things that can be done is to include the development plan for public and social facilities at the location of moving the PAPs in the addendum to the Cooperation Agreement (PKS). Considering a large number of PAPs in the five hamlets above, the development of public and social facilities in the five hamlets must be placed as a top priority in the PKS addendum so that it becomes a priority with PT. PLN and local government to make it happen shortly. It is hoped that by becoming a top priority in the PKS, social and social facilities in the five hamlets will soon be built and PAP access to clean water, electricity, worship facilities, and other social and social facilities can be realized soon.

Field observations in Pasir Jegud, Santik and Pasir Laja Hamlets show that the public and social facilities built to have a good impact on the livelihoods of the PAPs. Prayer facilities, clean water facilities, electricity, the roads in Pasir Laja Hamlet look good and are well maintained. Likewise, clean water facilities, electricity, and access roads are also quite good (Figure 3.24).



Infrastructure in Pasir Jegud Hamlet



Infrastructure in Pasir Laja Hamlet

**Figure 3. 24** Infrastructure built at the location to move PAP > 30 families

Out of the 154 respondents interviewed, 94 respondents were the PAPs who had to relocate to another location. Around 36 respondents of whom relocated to Pasir Laja and Pasir Jegud Hamlets, where these two hamlets have received public and social facilities from PT. PLN. The field survey conducted in these two hamlets found that in general PAP was satisfied with the provision of facilities and infrastructure by PT. PLN. Only under 5% of the surveyed PAPs claimed that the availability of clean water, electricity sources, religious facilities, and village roads was still lacking, both in quality and quantity. This shows that infrastructure development was carried out by PT. PLN in the two hamlets were appropriate and on target. These two hamlets can be a benchmark for infrastructure development in other PAPs relocation locations. The results of the survey on facilities and infrastructure availability in the two hamlets are presented in the following **Table 3.39** to **Table 3.43**

**Table 3.39** Availability of Clean Water Sources (n=36)

Respondent Village		Quantity (%)			Total	Quality (%)			Total
		Good	Sufficient	Poor		Good	Sufficient	Poor	
Sukaresmi	Pasir Jegud	5,56	2,78	0,00	8,33	8,33	0,00	0,00	8,33
	Pasir Laja	47,22	36,11	8,33	91,67	61,11	19,44	11,11	91,67
Total		52,78	38,89	8,33	100,00	69,44	19,44	11,11	100,00

Source: Primary Data (2020)

In both hamlets, PT. PLN (Persero) built drilling wells for PAP clean water sources. From the survey results, 52.78% stated that the availability of clean water was good, 38.89% stated that it was sufficient and 8.33% stated that it was poor. Meanwhile, for the quality of clean water sources, 69.44% said it was good, 19.44% said it was sufficient and 11.11% said it was poor.

**Table 3. 40** Electricity Availability (n=36)

Respondent Village		Quantity (%)			Total	Quality (%)			Total
		Good	Sufficient	Poor		Good	Sufficient	Poor	
Sukaresmi	Pasir Jegud	5,56	2,78	0,00	8,33	5,56	2,78	0,00	8,33
	Pasir Laja	38,89	47,22	5,56	91,67	25,00	61,11	5,56	91,67
Total		44,44	50,00	5,56	100,00	30,56	63,89	5,56	100,00

Source: Primary Data (2020)

In addition to drilling wells, PT. PLN also built electricity facilities in the two hamlets for PAP lighting. From the survey results, 44.44% stated that the availability of electricity was good, 50.00% stated that it was sufficient and 5.56% stated that it was poor. Meanwhile, for the quality of electricity availability, 30.56% said it was good, 63.89% said it was sufficient and 5.56% said it was poor.

**Table 3. 41** Availability of Worship Facilities (n=36)

Respondent Village		Quantity (%)			Total	Quality (%)			Total
		Good	Sufficient	Poor		Good	Sufficient	Poor	
Sukaresmi	Pasir Jegud	2,78	5,56	0,00	8,33	8,33	0,00	0,00	8,33
	Pasir Laja	44,44	47,22	0,00	91,67	69,44	22,22	0,00	91,67
Total		47,22	52,78	0,00	100,00	77,78	22,22	0,00	100,00

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Besides drilling wells, PT. PLN also built worship facilities in the form of mosque construction. From the survey results, 47.22% stated that the availability of religious facilities was good, 52.78% stated that it was sufficient and none stated that it was poor (0.00%). Meanwhile, for the quality of the availability of religious facilities, 77.78% said it was good, 22.22% said it was sufficient and no one said it was poor (0.00%).

**Table 3. 42** Availability of Rural Road Access (n=36)

Respondent		Quantity (%)			Total	Quality (%)			Total
		Good	Sufficient	Poor		Good	Sufficient	Poor	
Sukaresmi	Pasir Jegud	2,78	5,56	0,00	8,33	8,33	0,00	0,00	8,33
	Pasir Laja	44,44	47,22	0,00	91,67	75,00	16,67	0,00	91,67
Total		47,22	52,78	0,00	100,00	83,33	16,67	0,00	100,00

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Other facility built by PT. PLN (Persero) was rural road access. From the survey results, 47.22% stated that the availability of rural road access was good, 52.78% said it was sufficient and no one said it was poor (0%). Meanwhile, for the quality of the rural road, 83.33% said it was good, 16.67% said it was enough and no one said it was poor (0%).

**Table 3. 43** Availability of Educational Facilities (n=36)

Respondent		Quantity (%)			Total	Quality (%)			Total
		Good	Sufficient	Poor		Good	Sufficient	Poor	
Sukaresmi	Pasir Jegud	2,78	2,78	2,78	8,33	8,33	0,00	0,00	8,33
	Pasir Laja	0,00	16,67	75,00	91,67	8,33	44,44	38,89	91,67
Total		2,78	19,44	77,78	100,00	16,67	44,44	38,89	100,00

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Meanwhile, for educational facilities, nothing has been built by PT. PLN in these two hamlets. The PAPs in these two hamlets send their children to the nearest school available in Cimarel Hamlet. From the survey results, 2.78% stated that the availability of educational facilities was good, 19.44% said it was sufficient and 77.78% said it was poor. As for quality, 16.67% said it was good, 44.44% said it was enough and 38.89% said it was poor.

The construction of public and social facilities at the relocation sites would improve PAPs' access in achieving better socio-economic and cultural conditions. The construction of these public and social facilities in the two hamlets above has a significant impact on the lives of the PAPs. The improvement in access to water resources, electricity, religious facilities, and rural roads has produced a better quality of life for the PAPs. The PAPs who previously had difficulty getting clean water now can easily get them with the construction of a submersible pump borehole. A similar situation also applies with other facilities built, creating stronger social cohesion among PAPs and between PAPs and non-PAPs.

Apart from the location of moving the PAPs, infrastructure development was also carried out in the villages of the two affected districts, namely Rongga and Cipongkor Districts. Infrastructure development in the affected villages of this project was carried out as a response from PT. PLN from the request of the PAPs and / or the local government which is contained in the PKS extension. Most of these are in the form of construction and/or repair of religious facilities, village roads, educational facilities, and others. Based on data from PT.



PLN infrastructure development at project locations which are recorded can be seen in **Table 3.44**

**Table 3. 44** Infrastructure Development in PAPs Relocation Area

No	Year	Location	Assistance
1	2014	Rongga District	Construction of Community Health Services (Puskesmas), Medical Homes and Paramedics
2	2016	Cibolang Hamlet, Sirnagalih Village	Assistance for the renovation of mosque toilets facilities (CSR Phase I PLTA Upper Cisokan)
3	2016	Cihanjavar Hamlet, Sukaesmi Village	Assistance to renovation toilets for mosques (CSR Phase I PLTA Upper Cisokan)
4	2016	Lembur Sawah Hamlet, Sukaesmi Village	Rural Road Improvement
5	2016	Pasirgombong Hamlet, Cibitung Village	Rural Road Improvement
6	2016	Cilengkong Hamlet, Sukaesmi Village	Rural Road Improvement
7	2016	Sarinagen Village	Renovation of Soccer Field
8	2016	Cicariu Hamlet, Cibitung Village	Al Basariyah Mosque Renovation
9	2016	Sarinagen Village	Construction of Clean Water Facilities for the Al Ummah As Siqiyah Mosque
10	2016	Sukaesmi Village	Lembur Sawah Elementary School Learning Equipment Provision
11	2017	Cipongkor District	Improvement Assistance of Public Infrastructure and Worship Facilities
12	2017	Saninten Hamlet, Sukaesmi Village	Construction Assistance of Wudhu Places and Mosque Facilities
13	2017	Sukaesmi Village	Rural roads renovation Cijambu Baru - Cihanjavar
14	2017	Pasir Gombong Hamlet, Cibitung Village	Rural roads renovation
15	2017	Cimanggu Hamlet, Sukaesmi Village	Rural roads renovation
16	2017	Cijambu Baru Hamlet, Sukaesmi Village	Integrated Services Point (Posyandu) Infrastructure Provision
17	2017	Karangsari Village	Provision of 5 units of Hand Tractors and 10 units of water pumps for Farm groups
18	2017	Karangsari Village	Assistance to renovate 7 mosques
19	2017	Tarikolot Hamlet, Cibitung Village	Construction of cleaning places and toilets at the Nurul Huda Mosque
20	2018	Pasir Laja Hamlet, Sukaesmi Village	Construction of the Miftahul Jannah Mosque
21	2018	Batu Karut Hamlet, Sukaesmi Village	Construction of the Al Ikhlas Mosque
22	2018	Sarinagen Village	Provision of a Bamboo Crafters Community gallery
23	2018	Cipari Hamlet, Cijambu Village	Improvement of Al Mubtadi'in PAUD Facilities
24	2018	Cibolang Hamlet, Sirnagalih Village	Provision of Clean Water Facilities
25	2018	Sarinagen Village	Construction of SAGALING – Community security guard Post (5 Posts for 5 RT)
26	2018	Karangsari Village	Makmur Mosque PLN - Renovation of Nurul Iman Mosque and Al-Ikhlas Mosque



No	Year	Location	Assistance
27	2018	Cigintung Hamlet, Karangsari Village	Makmur Mosque PLN - Provision for Al-Muhajirin Mosque Worship Facilities
28	2018	Cicariu Hamlet, Cibitung	Provision for Improvement of Student Dormitory of Al Basyariah Ponpes
29	2018	Girimukti Hamlet	MTs Darrunnadwah Computer Equipment Procurement Assistance
30	2018	Cipongkor District	The big mosque of the Islamic Center and the KUA Building
31	2018	Cipongkor District	Road improvement and rehabilitation
32	2018	Rongga District	Construction of prayer rooms at high schools (SMPN 1, SMPN 2, SMAN 1, and SMKN 1)
33	2018	Cicadas Village	Cipiring Elementary School Construction
34	2019	Cimarel Hamlet	Construction of one roof elementary and junior high school schools
35	2019	Cibolang Hamlet, Sirnagalih Village	One Package Equipment Assistance for the Tunas Harapan Assembly Ta'lim Activities
36	2019	Karangsari Village	Construction of facilities and infrastructure for the Mushala Al Kasiron
37	2019	Ciangkrong Hamlet, Sarinagen Village	Improvement of facilities and infrastructure for the Al Ummah As Siqiyah Mosque
38	2019	Ciangkrong Hamlet, Sarinagen Village	Jami Bahrul Ulum Mosque facilities assistance
39	2019	Ciangkrong Hamlet, Sarinagen Village	Al Azkia PAUD facilities and infrastructure assistance
40	2019	Cibolang Hamlet, Sirnagalih Village	Construction of the Al Huda Islamic boarding school kitchen
41	2019	Cilengkong Hamlet, Sukaresmi Village	Community road improvement
42	2019	Babakan Cimarel Hamlet, Sukaresmi Village	Community road improvement
43	2019	Pasir Jegud Hamlet, Sukaresmi Village	Community road improvement
44	2019	Tari Kolot Hamlet, Cibitung Village	Community road improvement
45	2019	Sukamanah Hamlet, Cibitung Village	Community road improvement
46	2019	Cijambu Village	Construction of Gugur Bridge
47	2020	Sukaresmi Village	Renovation assistance for drainage, irrigation, and water pipes
48	2020	Anggalaya Hamlet, Sirnagalih Village	Renovation of Jami Al Amanah Mosque toilets facilities
49	2020	Cibitung Village	Tarikolot mosque equipment assistance
50	2020	Pasir Jegud Hamlet, Sukaresmi Village	Provision of clean water facilities

Source: PT PLN (2020)

Based on the table above, most of the public facilities affected by the project in **Table 3.44** have received replacements even though their public and social facilities may not be following the wishes of the PAPs. The missing educational facilities (schools) were replaced by the one-roof school in Cimarel Hamlet and the construction of SD Cipiring. Many worship facilities are built and/or renovated, both facilities and infrastructure, the main thing is the

construction of the Grand Mosque, Islamic Center, and the KUA office. Renovation and improvement of village roads, assistance with clean water facilities, repair of drainage and irrigation channels, renovation of football fields, hand tractor assistance for farmer groups, construction of bridges, and construction of security posts were all built to fulfill the agreed infrastructure development of the PKS. For the health facilities that were built, PT PLN built a Puskesmas, medical and paramedical houses located in Rongga District.

Meanwhile, the construction of irrigation facilities that are being carried out is repairs of irrigation buildings in the Leuwigede Cidadap Irrigation Area, Sukamanah Village, Rongga District. The improvements made were the construction of a retaining wall (TPT) at the Cidadap I Dam, and the construction of the Concrete Gutter Building and the installation of gabions in Cidadap II, as well as the construction of the Leuwigede weir, the construction of the spillway building and the construction of the drain building.

But of course, not all public facilities affected by the project have been replaced in new locations. Worship facilities on waqf land are one of the facilities that have not received the replacement. According to the Regional Government of West Bandung Regency (Ministry of Religion), although the waqf lands have received the replacement, the buildings on them have not been rebuilt. Housing and settlement infrastructure, as well as community economic infrastructure, also need to be built and improved.

Although it had been bound by a Cooperation Agreement (PKS), the implementation of infrastructure development was still constrained by various factors. At the moment, the agreement between the local governments and PT. PLN requires the PT. PLN to build the physical facilities, while the local governments would be responsible for land acquisition, permits, and other support. However, several times there were also suggestions from the community and/or other local governments that were not included in the Cooperation Agreement (PKS) that made the public and social facilities built on locations that were not following the original agreement. In some instances, such issues were raised by the local communities during the FGD sessions held on September 30, 2020. According to PT. PLN, such issues can be resolved with changes in the agreement and/or with an addendum. Changes in the agreement or addendum should also contain details of all infrastructure components built, starting from the location, building permit (IMB), implementation time, and others as deemed necessary, and adjusted to project requirements.

Also, inquiries appeared regarding the infrastructure that has not yet been built, such as worship facilities on waqf land. According to the West Bandung Regency Government (West Bandung Religion Office), although the replacement for the waqf land has been obtained the buildings have not yet been rebuilt. All of the infrastructure development provisions were aligned with the project completion time. However, the development work is hampered due to the Covid 19 pandemic.

For other affected locations, especially the location of moving PAPs with the number of households heads moving under 30, they still have the opportunity to receive infrastructure provisions from PT. PLN, although according to the LARAP Document (2011), PT. PLN is not obliged to build public and social facilities at those relocation sites. According to PT. PLN, the infrastructure provision can be accommodated through PLN's CSR program, but it must be

accompanied by a proposal which then is adjusted to the budget of PT. PLN. This is in line with the goals of the CSR program of PT. PLN is intended for small scale infrastructure development and MSME development.

The fact that some public and social facilities have not been built could have implications for the lives of PAPs. For example, with mosque and prayer room are still missing, it would be difficult for PAPs to carry out worship activities that done collectively such as group prayer, recitation, and other activities. So far, group recitation (majlis taqlim) is the most common social institution in the life of the PAPs. It is worrying that if the worship facilities are not provided immediately, the social institutions in the life of the PAPs will decline and weaken in the future. Furthermore, the uncompleted provision of social and social facilities will have an impact on the lives of the PAPs because the PAP's access to water, electricity, and other facilities is reduced. Details of worship facilities that have not been built are shown in **Table 3.10**.

Public and social facilities development is one of the three aspects of the community development scope, which is community services, which are services provided by a company, which in this case is PT. PLN to serve the public interest. The community development program itself aims to support the efforts made by the local government, especially at the village and community levels to improve socio-economic-cultural conditions around the Cisokan PLTA area, in this case, the socio-economic and cultural conditions of the PAPs.

Outside the infrastructure provision from PT. PLN, several hamlets or villages affected by UCPSHP, took the initiative to build their public and social facilities, as in the case in Cidongke Hamlet, Bojong Village, Rongga District. The hamlet is conducting a pavement for the road with a length of 300-meter, which source of fund coming from the Village Fund (DDS). The public facility built is a pavement renovation of a rural road that was previously a dirt road, turned into a rocky road as shown in **Figure 3.25**



**Figure 3. 25** Road pavement in Cidongke Hamlet

Meanwhile, infrastructure development in Cianjur Regency is based on the Agreement (PKS) between the Cianjur Regency Government and PT. PLN Central Java UIP I, no. 671/18/Huk/2014 and no. 022.SPK/613/ UIP.IV/2014 dated 20 May 2014 following 3



addendums on development in the Cianjur Regency area as a result of the construction of a 1,040 MW Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydro Power Plant (UCPSHP).

In general, the scope of this Cooperation Agreement is the implementation of public and social facilities development/improvement in Cianjur Regency area, in districts where the transmission line has passed, namely Cibeber, Campaka, Bojongpicung, and Haurwangi Districts. This Cooperation Agreement outlines the programs and activities that will be carried out for 8 years ahead, starting from 2015 to 2023. These programs and activities are as follows:

1. Road and bridge construction program with activities to improve the Haurwangi-Cibeber-Campaka alternative axis road
2. Rural infrastructure development program consisting of:
  - a. Development of village roads/rural roads covering 14 villages spread over Cibeber, Campaka, Bojongpicung, and Haurwangi Districts
  - b. Construction of suspension bridges spread across 4 villages in Cibeber, Campaka, Bojongpicung and Haurwangi Districts
  - c. Construction of rural clean water facilities, toilets, and prayer facilities in 15 villages spread across Cibeber, Campaka, Bojongpicung, and Haurwangi Districts
3. Health facilities and infrastructure improvement program with the development of the Pagelaran Hospital building
4. Education quality improvement program through construction or relocation of the Winayakarya State Elementary School in Margaluyu Village, Campaka District
5. Contingency with activities:
  - a. Post-natural disasters management in Mekarmulya Village, Cikalongkulon District
  - b. Preparation for post-disaster management in Cianjur Regency area
6. Preparation of pre-planning, monitoring, and evaluation documents by the technical team
7. Planning and supervision consulting services

Based on the above programs, infrastructure development activities that have been implemented until 2018 are as follows:

1. Construction to expand the road section Cipeuyeum - Cikondang Phase I (5.8 km)
2. Construction work for infrastructure assistance for residential facilities in the context of relocation of the Cikalong Kulon natural disaster
3. Construction to expand the road section Cipeuyeum - Cikondang Phase II (8.15 km) and one Darmaga Bridge
4. Construction of rural/community roads in Cibeber and Campaka Districts
5. Construction of the Winayakarya State Elementary School building in Campaka District
6. Construction of clean water infrastructure, worship facilities, and sanitation facilities assistance in Cianjur Regency.
7. Construction to expand Cikondang - Cibeber Phase III Package 1 (5.5 km)
8. Construction to expand Cikondang - Cibeber Phase III Package 2 (5.5 km)
9. Construction of the Jami Mosque and Madrasah in Cibubuay Hamlet, Sukarama Village, Bojong Picung District



#### 10. Post-Natural Disaster Management in Mekarmulya Village, Cikalongkulon District

The infrastructure built in Cianjur Regency is relatively less than that of the West Bandung Regency. This is because, for Cianjur Regency, more of the affected land is allocated for the transmission line from the Cisokan hydropower plant to the double route of the Saguling-Cibinong Extra High Voltage Transmission Line. The land requirement for the transmission line is for tower site construction. The results of the study of the Resettlement Planning Team report documents, up to 2015 and combined with the results of field identification in 2020 regarding the findings of other resettlement destination locations from 2014 to 2015, it was found that there were around 22 destinations for relocation sites or hamlets that were addressed by the PAPs in Cianjur Regency. The PAPs who had to move to a new location occurred in Karangnunggal and Campaka Villages. These PAPs chose to move independently and none of them moved in groups of more than 30 KK. However, PT. PLN is expected to continue to build public and social facilities at the PAPs moving location. The infrastructure is expected to be built by PT. PLN for affected PAPs is the provision of clean water facilities, repair of drainage channels, and repair of roads and bridges (RPK Desa Karangnunggal).

Apart from the project affected locations, PT. PLN also built infrastructures in the form of road rehabilitation in West Bandung Regency that divided into several stages. The first phase was built in 2014 with a length of about 4.6 km from Selacau through Cililin to Sindang Kerta. The second phase was built in 2015 consisted of 3 rehabilitation packages: package 1 along 17.1 km from Sindang Kerta to Bunijaya Gunung Halu; package 2 along 24,975 km consisted of several connecting roads; and package 3 along 8.1 km from Rancapanggung through Cijenuk to Sarinagen Village. The third phase was built in 2017 consisted of 3 construction packages for road improvement and rehabilitation: package 1 along 8.1 km from Mount Halu to Taman Jaya and 7.5 km from Taman Jaya to Cibenda; package 2 along 12, 2 km from Rongga to Cipari, along 1.9 km from Rongga to Cicadas, along 2.2 km from Cicadas - Curug Malela, along 3.5 km from Narogong - Bojong, along 3.7 km from Pasir Badak - Cimarel, and road access to the UCPS PLTA office and basecamp with 518 m long; meanwhile, package 3 was built from Gununghalu - Datarpuspa with 6 km long, Sindangkerta - Weninggalij with 5 km long, and from Rancapanggung - Cijenuk with 4,8 km long (**Figure 3.27**).



**Figure 3. 26** Public Facilities Development by PT. PLN (Source: PT PLN (Persero))

Total of IDR 400.000.000.000 is allocated for public infrastructures development in West Bandung and Cianjur Regency. Until December 2020, 61,12% equals to IDR. 244.461.021.248,- of the budget has been disbursed. Detailed information for each of the regency is presented below.

#### A. West Bandung Regency

Based on the agreement, total budget for public infrastructures development in West Bandung Regency is IDR. 225.000.000.000,-. Until December 2020, 70,05% equals to approximately IDR. 157.623.704.850,- has been disbursed and the remaining 29,95% will be disbursed in accordance with the agreement until 2025. Table below shows the expenditures for public infrastructures development in West Bandung Regency until December 2020.

**Table 3. 45** Budget for Public Infrastructures Development West Bandung Regency

No	Types of Infrastructures	Agreed amount (IDR)	Disbursement until Dec 2020 (IDR)	Disbursement Percentage (%)
1	Road infrastuctures	53.781.755.863	111.987.080.669	72,82
2	Irrigation channel	4.632.890.731	4.324.903.230	93,35
3	Health service facilities	5.374.136.693	5.374.136.693	100,00
4	Education facilities	19.036.302.998	12.604.771.774	66,21
5	Housing and resettlement facilities	707.572.825	-	-
6	Community economic infrastructures	1.800.000.000	-	-
7	Worship facilities	16.606.671.701	14.210.788.051	85,57
8	Others	23.060.649.189	9.122.004.343	39,56
	<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>225.000.000.000</b>	<b>157.623.704.850</b>	<b>70,05</b>

Source: PT PLN (Nodin MPBI Semester II 2020)

#### B. Cianjur Regency

Based on the agreement, allocated budget for infrastructures development in Cianjur Regency is IDR. 175.000.000.000,-. Until December 2020, 49,62% or IDR. 86.837.316.398,- has been disbursed. The remaining 50,38% will be disbursed in accordance with the agreement until 2025. Table below shows the expenditures for public infrastructures development in Cianjur Regency until December 2020.

**Table 3. 46** Budget for Public Infrastructures Development Cianjur Regency

No	Types of Infrastructures	Agreed amount (IDR)	Disbursement until Dec 2020 (IDR)	Disbursement Percentage (%)
1	Road infrastructures	109.944.989.060	72.230.098.358	65,70
2	Health service facilities	41.500.000.000	-	-
3	Education facilities	2.355.557.471	2.355.557.471	100,00
4	Housing and Settlement Facilities	7.472.913.754	5.492.913.754	73,50
5	Others	13.726.559.715	6.758.746.815	49,24
	<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>175.000.000.000</b>	<b>86.837.316.398</b>	<b>49,62</b>

*Source: PT PLN (Nodin MPBI Semester II 2020)*

### 3.1.5. Economic Assistance Program

Livelihood restoration and income rehabilitation programs were carried out by PT. PLN in collaboration with related agencies, particularly with the Office of Social Affairs and Manpower, the Village Community Empowerment Agency, and the Office of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (UMKM). Where possible, local government (district and village) were also involved. The first step in the economic restoration activity was the mapping of PAPs whose livelihoods were disrupted due to the project. This was followed by the mapping of new job opportunities for PAPs created by the project. The types of jobs/occupations lost due to the project included farmers, land cultivators, farm laborers, taxi/ bike operators, and porters. Whereas the potential livelihoods to be created are farming (landlord, tenant, farm laborer), trading (shops, stalls, traveling, middlemen), businesses (wood processing, small gas station, convection), craftsmen (palm sugar, banana chips, woven bamboo), drivers (motorcycle taxis, village transportation, freight transport), laborers (builders, constructions, projects) and others.

The economic assistance program planning began with the identification of PAPs' interests related to productive economic business to be developed, this activity involved facilitators who were among others recruited by West Bandung and Cianjur District Governments. The following activity is to conduct productive economic business training for the PAPs based on the results of social mapping (trace of interest). These two economic assistance activities were carried out within the LARAP corridor prior to PAPs' relocations to new settlements. Economic trainings were focused on the results obtained from the trace of interest, either in the fields of agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries, handicrafts, agricultural product processing, construction workers, trade or others.

The types of training courses offered to the economically displaced households included: (1) food stalls business along the new road; (2) employment on forestry/plantation, in particular within the production zone; (3) sheep and chickens breeding; (4) fisheries business; (5) use of paddy cultivation on dry land with accessibility to water sources by



providing water pump and tractors; (6) craftsman business (wood processing, palm sugar processor, banana processor; (7) trading business (product packaging, online marketing); (8) brick manufacturing (“*lio*”); (9) mechanic (motor vehicle workshop); (10) tailoring; and (11) management of small businesses (Community Resilience Institution/LKM, PAP Cooperative).

The economic assistance to the PAPs was delivered during the 2015-2020, which was disrupted due to the suspension of World Bank loan in 2017. However, PLN's assistance for economic development of PAPs continued until now, both in the two districts of West Bandung and Cianjur (**Table 3.47**). Further assistance was provided to realize the PAP economic restoration program from 2016-2020. All PAPs are aware of the forms of the restoration program, either cooperatives, training or assistance in the New Road, Reservoir and Transmission Line. About 96.30% of respondent households reported to participate in the income rehabilitation programs.

**Table 3. 47** Economic Development Activities

Implementing Assistant	Activitiy	PAP Economic Restoration and Development
Assistant from relevant agencies, West Bandung Regency	1. The formation of PAPs groups according to their interests and training for them	Two agricultural groups were formed (Ginaya Tani: 45 HH, Merdika Tani: 40 HH), one entrepreneurial (Sauyunan: 54 HH) and one livestock (Saluyu: 25 HH)
	2. Training on cooperative management	The establishment of three cooperatives in Cipongkor & Rongga, West Bandung Regency (for PAP in reservoir area and access road). 1. WTP Sejahtera, 283 PAP as member 2. Bina Insani, 194 PAPs as member 3. Anugerah Jaya Abadi, 200 PAPs as member & Rongga
Professional institutions (PT Inisindo Omni Consult) in developing 3 cooperatives	1. Strengthening the capacity of cooperatives management including developing manuals, technical guidelines for cooperative management, cooperative control books	Establishment of a cooperative management structure, manual, business plan and administrators, supervisor and management team of the cooperatives.
	2. Training for the members	



Implementing Assistant	Activity	PAP Economic Restoration and Development
	3. Development of the cooperatives business plan	Growth a variety of businesses: mini gas station, workshop, convection, agro-industry banana jam, palm sugar and sawmills. Creating new jobs and businesses
	4. Training and assistance in the packaging of processed products (snacks)	Products or handicrafts goods produced by the members of the PAP Cooperative deserve to be packaged in an attractive manner, so they could be reach wider markets, including to the online market
	5. Development of business and marketing networks (offline and online)	Direct marketing of PAP agricultural products to wholesale markets, outlets and consumers in Bandung City, through both offline and online
Agriculture Extension Center of West Bandung Regency	1. Development of fish hatcheries and fishing businesses	The income from fishery along the new road has increased
	2. Development of agricultural and social forestry businesses	The production value of horticulture, rice and wood has increased
	3. Livestock assistance provision	Growth of goat or sheep farming business
	4. Training and assistance in composting	Farmers' farm productivity increases and the cost of purchasing chemical fertilizers is reduced, making it more efficient

Primarily, economic restoration programs are implemented based on mappings of local interest and potential resources. With the exception of the PAP cooperative, some economic restoration programs are only targeted to certain groups of PAPs, including women's groups. Assistances for local food processing, cooking and local products packaging (food and handicrafts) was targeted specifically for women PAPs. In reality, most (92.86%) PAPs aware about the assistance program, either in New Road (95.08%), Reservoir (92.05%) and Transmission Line (60%). Despite most of the PAPs in the Transmission Line have already aware on the economic restoration program, due to its later implementation than others, there are still approximately 40% of the PAPs in the Transmission Line who are unaware of the program (**Table 3.48**). Interesting to look at the PAP who are farmers or female PAPs with regards to economic restoration programs. For the entire project location, there was a very small number of female PAPs who were not aware of the economic recovery program, only 3 PAPs (out of 154 respondents). Similar thing for farmer PAPs, there was also only 3 PAPs who did not know about economic recovery program. Overall, there were 20 PAPs (13%) respondents unaware of the economic restoration program. With the tendency that women are more active in productive economic activities, it must be ensured that in the future all

female PAPs must be informed and be provided with wider access to economic recovery programs.

**Table 3. 48** PAP Knowledge Toward Economic Restoration Programs

Location of Respondents	Category of PAP	Knowledge toward Economic Restoration Programs		Total
		Know	Do not know	
New Road	PAP Moved	14	0	14
	PAP Women	8	0	8
	PAP Farmer	26	2	28
	Others	10	1	11
	Total	58	3	61
Reservoir	PAP Moved	59	12	71
	PAP Women	7	3	10
	PAP Farmer	5	1	6
	Lainnya	0	1	1
	Total	71	17	88
Transmission Line	PAP Moved	3	0	3
	PAP Women	1	0	1
	PAP Farmer	1	0	1
	Lainnya	0	0	0
	Total	5	0	5
Total	PAP Moved	76	12	88
	PAP Women	16	3	19
	PAP Farmer	32	3	35
	Lainnya	10	2	12
	Total	134	20	154

Source: Field Data (2020)

In reality, several assistance programs have been implemented at the project sites (Table 3.49), such as assistance in establishment of cooperatives, grouping of PAPs was based on their interest in economic activities. Assistance in the creation and activation of cooperative management was not only performed by the Local Cooperative Office and MSME, but also by a professional consultant (Inisindo).

**Table 3. 49** LARAP 2011 Implementation, Specific to Assistance Program Related to PAP Economic Restoration 2012-2020

No	Economic Restoration Assistance Activities	Realization and Existence										Output and PAP Economic Development
		201	201	201	2015	201	201	201	201	201	202	
1.	Assistance in the formation and management of PAP cooperatives											Three PAP Cooperatives were formed: (1) PAP Anugerah Jaya Abadi Cooperative in Cipongkor District; (2) PAP Bina Insani Cooperative in Rongga District; and (3) PAP

No	Economic Restoration Assistance Activities	Realization and Existence									Output and PAP Economic Development
		201	201	201	2015	201	201	201	201	202	
											Sejatera Cooperative in Ringga District
2.	Assistance in grouping PAPs based on interests: agriculture, fisheries, livestock, forestry and entrepreneurship										Two agricultural MFIs were formed (Ginaya Tani: 45 HH PAP, Merdika Tani: 40 HH PAP), one entrepreneurial MFIs (Sauyunan: 54 HH PAP) and one livestock MFIs (Saluyu: 25 HH PAP)
3.	Assistance in the development of various non-agricultural businesses: workshops, stalls, mini gas station and sawmills										Growth a variety of businesses: mini gas station, workshop, convection, agro-industry banana jam, palm sugar and sawmills. Creating new jobs and businesses
4.	Fishery business development assistance										A PAP business was created in fish hatchery and fishing
5.	Village potential mapping assistance										Availability of data on specific business potential per village, still there has not been any follow-up

(Source: PT. PLN, 2020). Remark: Green (ongoing), Yellow (slow process) dan Red (static)

### *Cooperatives Enterpreunership Assistance Program*

In the initial phase, the PAPs' attention and free time were devoted to housing construction and moving to a new residence, so that training (especially financial administration) was more focused on group administrators and administrators of the PAP Cooperative. According to the 2011 LARAP, intensive trainings have been carried out from 2016-2018, with the consideration that the PAPs have received compensation, have finished building new residences, have moved and their attention has begun to focus on restoring productive economic enterprises. Training and mentoring are carried out more intensively, either directly by experts, or in collaboration with field assistants from various agencies and local governments". The involvement of local governments in economic restoration programs is part of the 2011 LARAP.

The development of the PAP Cooperative was explicitly directed towards economic restoration, namely "Becoming a Safe, Reliable and Sustainable Community Empowerment Institution". It is further emphasized in its mission, that the PAP Cooperative intends to "Improve the Quality of Life of Members through Empowerment of Quality Members". The vision and mission are realized in the form of programs (Table 3.50). Initially, the pioneering of the three PAP Cooperatives went well, but in their development they weakened, so that the PAP Cooperative became static. The weakening does not only come from the internal conditions of the PAP Cooperative management, but also comes from the condition of the PAPs whose cooperative mentality has not yet been developed, whose locations are far apart, and the role and function of the PAP (domicile) groups that are positioned as bridging or connector have not been optimal ).

**Table 3. 50** PAP Cooperative Existing Conditions (2019)

No	Cooperative Name	Cooperative Member	Number of PAP Receiver	Total Cost (Rp.000)	Business Activities/ Ongoing Progress/Have been Completed	Planned Business Activities
1	PAP Sejahtera Rongga District	PAP PLTA Cisokan Access Road Area Sukaresmi Village & Cibitung Village Rongga District	283	2.122.500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Fertilizer Seed Storage Tubs.</li> <li>• Participating in Fertilizer Composing Training held by PLN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independently producing and Provide fertilizer for farmers around Rongga District</li> </ul>
2	Bina Insani , Rongga District	PAP PLTA Cisokan Inundated Areas Sukaresmi Village, Cicadas Village & Bojongsalam Village Rongga District	194	1.455.000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administration Preparation</li> <li>• Provision of Management Materials and Members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Becoming a supplier for basic necessities to local residents</li> <li>• Becoming a supplier of animal feed for a dairy cow factory which is planned to be built in Rongga</li> </ul>
3	Anugrah Jaya Abadi Cipongkor District	PAP PLTA Cisokan Access Road Area	200	1.500.000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Becoming a supplier for basic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic Sales Business (mobile phone counter)</li> </ul>



		Cijambu Village & Sirnagalih Village, Cipongkor District			necessities to local residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture Business Loan</li> <li>• Productive Loan</li> </ul>
--	--	--	--	--	--------------------------------	--

(Source: PLN, 2020).

In real terms, of the three PAP Cooperatives that have been pioneered, the PAP Anugerah Jaya (Ajay) Cooperative which is along New Road, which includes Cijambu and Sirnagalih Villages, Cipongkor District, is classified as more active than the other two PAP cooperatives. Even though they do not have an office, because the management is integrated with the Cijambu "BUMDes", historically it is empirical, classified as better and more active than other PAP cooperatives. The results of an in-depth interview with Mr. Alu (Chairperson of the PAP Anugerah Jaya Abadi Cooperative), revealed that the static role and function of the PAP Cooperative was exacerbated by several things: First, the management's caution, especially regarding the disbursement of business assistance money that PAPs save in the cooperative. Members who are very ambitious in taking this money, especially to fulfill consumptive needs have been perceived negatively; Second, cooperative services have not been optimal, so that the members have not felt the benefits; and Third, the condition of the PAP Cooperative was getting worse with the Covid-19 Pandemic because it prevented members from carrying out their daily activities. **Box 3.11** describes the success story of the WTP Anugerah Jaya Abadi cooperative, which represents a relatively active cooperative.

**Box 3. 11** The Success Story of the Relatively Active Anugerah Jaya Abadi PAP Cooperative

Anugerah Jaya Abadi cooperative was established on 26 December 2015 at 13.45. Business activities and the purchase of cooperative assets began in 2017 because they are waiting for the cooperative cash disbursement process which will be carried out at the end of 2016. The beginning of the operation of the cooperative business was supported and guided by PT. PLN, West Bandung Regency Government and an SME business consultant, namely Pak Prana. Until now, Mr. Prana has been the manager of the Anugerah Jaya Abadi cooperative, his job is to guide the cooperative's management so that they can manage and develop their business.

Cooperative businesses include sand excavation, rice pawning, shops/stalls, and supplying retail gasoline. Cooperative assets include cars, motorbikes and business equipment (computers, office stationery, etc.). The first business that was started was to open a shop/stall in 2017, then buy cars and motorbikes as operational vehicles to support cooperative activities. However, currently the shop is temporarily closed due to a loss, but the vehicle assets are still there. The second business is pawning paddy fields at the end of 2017. There are six people who pawn their fields to the cooperative (cooperative members). The member borrows money from the cooperative, then the results of his field work are shared with the cooperative, including the loan money is still returned according to the agreement. So, the profit of the cooperative is from the results of cultivated fields

The third business is sand excavation which is managed by Pak Gandi, the Head of Sirnagalih Village. However, the business stopped because it was not profitable (2018-2019). The latter is supplying gasoline to several retail petrol business actors in the Cijambu and Sirnagalih villages. This business has only started a few months. RAT (Annual Member Meeting) of all

management and members of the cooperative has been conducted twice (2018 and 2019), including the distribution of business profits. The shop/stall business closes around April because the income and expenditure ratio is very far away. The shop income is very small because many cooperative members buy, but are in debt. The Covid-19 pandemic is also an obstacle. The plan is that at the end of 2020 or early 2021 there will be a meeting again between cooperatives, PT. PLN, District Government, and Village Government to discuss further cooperative activities as well as the selection of a new chairman.

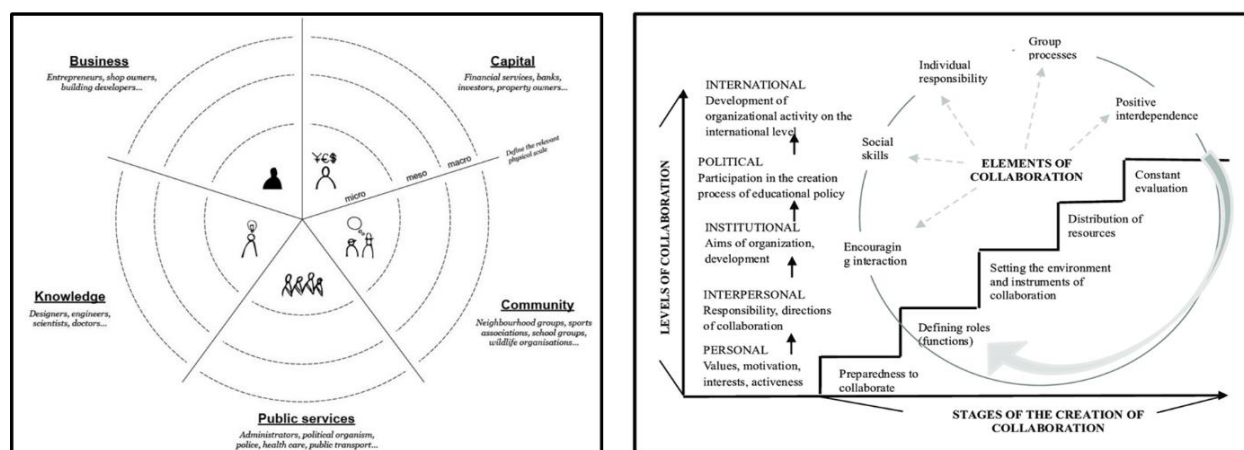
Another business plan is that the cooperative will create a mini market or business shop. This idea has been around since 2018, and has even become one of the economic restoration programs in the 2011 LARAP. The manager of the PAP Cooperative hopes that the existence of a mini market can provide better services and benefits, in terms of recording it is clearer and more assertive because there is no debt system. The cooperative has purchased the land that will be used as a mini market, covering an area of 1,300 m<sup>2</sup> and for the building, PT. PLN through CSR funds. The problem is, since 2018 until now, the construction has not been realized.

In addition to the mini market in these locations, an office and meeting place for cooperative members is also planned to make it easier to carry out cooperative activities such as holding training and other programs. The plan has been agreed upon by many parties, both from internal cooperatives, PT. PLN, District Government, and Village Government. Currently the cooperative is waiting for the realization of CSR assistance for the building promised by PT. PLN. If all of these can be realized, the success of the cooperative can be the hope of many parties.

Generally, based on the interviews with PAP respondents (2020), while some of the economic assistance programs have been implemented, other programs have either not implemented or have stalled. Therefore, the impact of the income restoration programs on PAPs' livelihood has only been marginal, if at all. Noted that cash assistance for economic restoration had been distributed to all PAPs with an amount of IDR 7.5 million per household as addition, not compensation. This figure is considered as sufficient for a productive business. However, the management of PAP cooperative is very rigid in managing the fund to avoid the money being used for unproductive allocations. For effectiveness and efficiency uses of the aid fund, PAP capital assistance is managed by the cooperative. The cooperative deposited all the fund in the West Java Development Bank (BJB). To withdraw the fund, each PAP is required to submit a business proposal to the cooperative. Training and mentoring were conducted in order for the PAPs to be able to prepare a good proposal. Each proposal submitted by a PAP will be examined for its feasibility by professional people in the cooperative.

However, since the establishment of the cooperatives in 2015, only a handful of PAPs have submitted business proposals. Difficulties in administration techniques, limited creative ideas and lack of courage of the PAPs in developing productive businesses that lead to increased added value were identified as the contributing factors. The management of the cooperative is also very careful in disbursing the fund for the productive economy of the PAP, because the motivation of most PAPs is consumptive bias. Therefore, a solution is needed for the capital assistance of economic development to be effective and productive. "One of the

recommendations is the advancement of community-based of specific local productive economic businesses that rest on cluster approach. Through sharing and collaboration mechanisms (Figure 3.27), capital assistance would not only productive and effective, but also built on good management, responsibility and collectivity”.



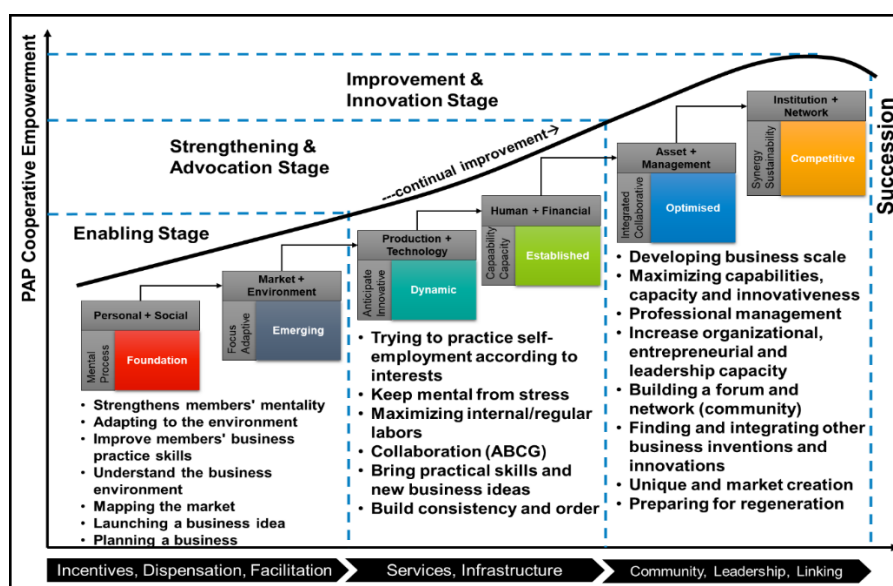
**Figure 3. 27** Community based business mechanism of sharing and collaborating

Pressures from the PAPs toward the management of PAP cooperative within three districts regarding PAPs’ demands for the disbursement of productive economic business assistance funds (IDR 7.5 million/PAP household) has resulted in adverse impact on the cooperative management. Some of them have resigned from the cooperatives. This occurred because:

*"Internally, the PAPs’ cooperative management does not consist from any professionals, in fact almost all of the PAPs’ cooperative officials do not have experience in managing any cooperatives or social entrepreneurship, thus it is hard to drive the cooperative into a dynamic one. There were supports for guidance from the Cooperatives and MSME Agency, however they are not sustainable. Ideally, the management of the PAPs’ cooperative should be continuously accompanied by experts, practitioners and relevant institutions (District Cooperative Office), started from the enabling stage, strengthening, advocating, innovation to improvement stage. Even if the assistance did not eventually reach to middle or top level of cooperative, but at least it could become a consistent beginner level cooperative. In addition to guidance, the PAPs’ cooperative officials should also be improved in their capacity through trainings and apprenticeships, either related to organizational development, business development or service quality improvement toward members".*

As a process, the empowerment of cooperatives as a media for economic restoration of PAPs should begin from strengthening awareness (inclusion) and participation towards strengthening access of PAPs to the various productive resources they need (access to information and resources). The other thing to be considered is strengthening of organizational capacity (capacity building), both the officials and its members, to the point of strengthening the responsibility or accountability. There are several stages in community empowerment and capacity building (Jim Ife and F Tesoriero, 2006; IFAD, 2016; Patrick Muriuki, 2019; Smart Mhembwe1 and Ernest Dube, 2017) that start from the enabling inclusive, strengthening aspects that are weakening (strengthening), advocacy toward the beginner and the established one to prevent weakening (advocacy), develop aspects that have

been strengthened (improvement and sustainability), and creating innovations for sustainability (Figure 3.28).



**Figure 3. 28** Mitigation of the Empowerment of the PAP Cooperative which is Expected to be Sustainable

Since its implementation until now, assistance, facilitation, strengthening and assistance for the economic restoration of PAPs has only begun. As a process of improvement it needs to be carried out on an ongoing basis. Specifically, economic assistance for PAPs during the first phase was indirect, emphasized more on enabling and advocacy of the PAPs' economy, both related to the adequacy of building assets, plants and public services compensations, and to the effectiveness and efficiency of the utilization of compensation money. Meanwhile, the second phase of the economic assistance for PAPs was emphasized in strengthening and improvement of PAPs' economy, either through strengthening PAPs' entrepreneurial capacity (training, mentoring), PAPs' business capital and PAPs' business support services through infrastructure development (access to resources), PAPs' business institutions and broaden PAPs' business networks (capacity building), and also expanding PAPs' business added value and PAPs' productive economic business innovation (innovation)".

### *Synthesis of the Implementation of Economic Restoration Based on LARAP (2011)*

Refer to LARAP (2011) Chapter IV (Entitlement and Level of Influence), related to section 4.6 (Assistance), particularly regarding Administrative and Financial Skills Training Assistance (4.6.1). In addition to cash compensation for lost assets and relocation sites, PAPs are also eligible for additional rehabilitation assistance according to their choice, namely one out of six assistance to improve skills, such as (1) Agricultural Intensification; (2) Diversification of land-based on activities; (3) business/marketing incubation; (4) Production and processing engineering training; (5) Facilitating small business development; or (6) training in farming techniques. In real terms, all rehabilitation assistance programs have been implemented for PAPs based on the results of the interest mapping.

LARAP (2011) also emphasizes that apart from Sub-Chapter 4.6.1, PAPs are also entitled to Joint Assistance with Local Government (4.6.2). Apart from technical and financial assistance from PLN, PAPs must also be integrated and prioritized into the Government



Program, namely the Small Scale Economic Improvement Program (UKM / Small Business Program). This program will maintain and improve the economic conditions of the PAPs in the long run. PAPs who are relocated will receive relocation assistance such as moving costs, treatment costs (transition allowance) that are given once to the affected family (for 2 months), and rehabilitation such as income recovery. In real terms, the regency governments (West Bandung and Cianjur), through SKPD, District, and village governments, have been actively involved in the mentoring process and economic improvement of farmers (See Table 3.49 and Table 3.50).

LARAP (2011) Chapter IV, Sub Chapter 4.6, section 4.6.3, emphasizes that PAPs will be given one of the following packages to start a Micro Business Package: (1) Animal Husbandry Package: Animal packages consisting of sheep and poultry; (2) Business packages related to agriculture: Food processing packages derived from agricultural products such as bananas, cassava, taro, and sweet potatoes, including plant nurseries; or (3) Small Shop Package: shop for daily necessities that sells sugar, eggs, cooking oil, beef and chicken, milk, corn, kerosene, salt, and so on. In real terms, the Animal Husbandry and Business Micro-Enterprise Package (PUM) has been implemented (see Table 3.51 and Table 3.52), but the Small Shop Package has only been implemented in the WTP Cooperative Anugerah Jaya, Cipongkor District.

LARAP (2011) Chapter VII, Sub-Chapter 7.2, especially in Sub-Chapter 7.2.2.3 emphasized "As part of economic improvement for PAPs who want to be relocated by PT. PLN / Government will develop several models of agricultural-based economic activities. First, agriculture-based activities in the form of home-based agricultural practices with market-oriented fruit as the main commodity. Second, livestock-based small-scale economic activities with goats as the main component. Third, chicken-based small-scale economic activities, with the main component being local chickens. Fourth, post-harvest processing of fruits with the main commodities of bananas and cassava. Fifth, a combination of agriculture, livestock, and home industry. In real terms, all activities of the agricultural-based economic model have been implemented, although not yet running sustainably.

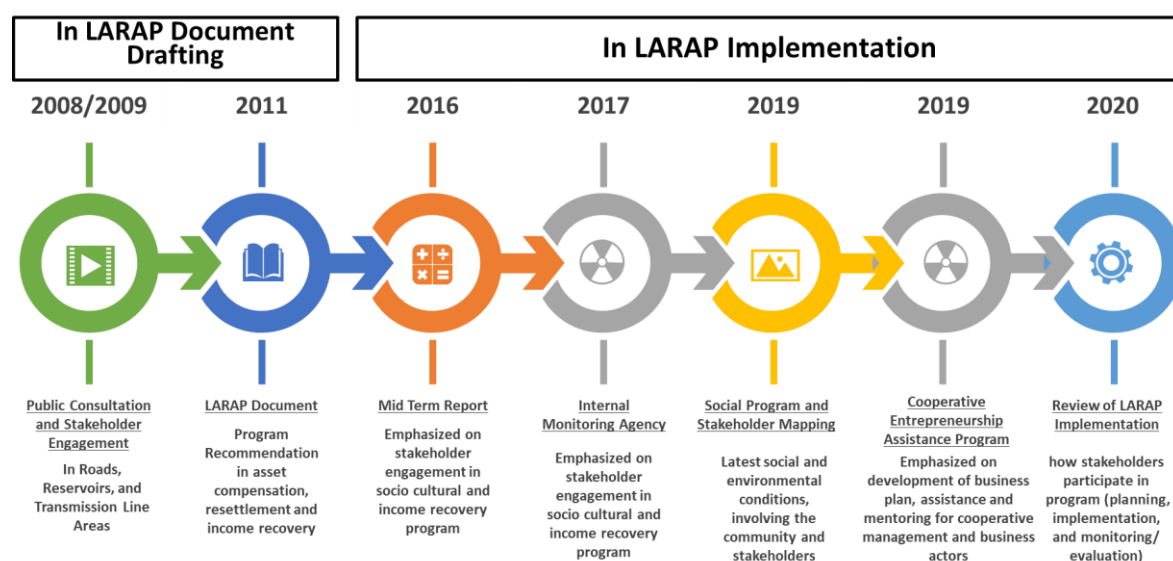
In general, the package for capacity building and business capital assistance for each PAP has been implemented by PT. PLN together with the West Bandung and Cianjur Regency Governments. Its implementation does not only involve SKPD and Local Government (District and Village), but also professional staff recruited by professional consultants (Inisindo). In an implementation, the implementation of assistance and training to PAPs is more than planned in the 2011 LARAP (Table 3.92). There are several additional assistance and training programs, such as fishery cultivation, clinical assistance (training classes) for workshop or mechanic skills, online marketing assistance, assistance for packaging processed products (banana chips, palm sugar), assistance in developing craft outlets (micro-stores) ) ) and others. The implementation is not only two months after compensation but is still ongoing until 2020 through the CSR program of PT. PLN.

Capacity building, coaching, and other assistance in the context of the economic restoration of PAPs have been implemented, including the formation of three PAP Cooperatives (Table 3.91). Assistance, facilitation, training, and capacity building have been carried out for PAPs based on the results of the mapping of interest in productive economic enterprises. Some are implemented after payment of asset compensation, others after moving to a new place. Ideally, assistance in the use of compensation money is carried out before

payment, while capacity building, coaching, and assistance are carried out after moving to a new place. In addition to the time and attention of the PAPs not being devoted to moving and building houses, also business capital assistance will not be allocated to things that are not productive.

### 3.1.6. Public Consultation and Stakeholder Involvement

In general, based on available document and report the public consultation process and stakeholder involvement in the implementation of LARAP at UCPSHP can be grouped into two time periods, namely stakeholder involvement in LARAP document preparation, and stakeholder involvement in LARAP implementation, as can be seen in **Figure 3.29**.



**Figure 3. 29** Stakeholder involvement in LARAP document drafting and implementation

#### a. Public Consultation and Stakeholder Involvement in Preparing LARAP Documents

Consultations and discussions were aimed at gathering the perceptions and expectations of the community in all project location, regarding the acquisition of assets (land, buildings, and plants) and the proposed relocation of residents, thus socialization and focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted.

In the area of Lower dam, socialization and FGDs conducted on October 8, 2009 in the Karang Nunggal village Cibeber District, Cianjur Regency, and date October 9, 2009 in Campaka District, Cianjur Regency. The FGD in the upper dam was carried out on 24 October 2008 in Rongga District. As for socialization on resettlement, there has been 1 FGD meeting for upper dam carried out on 6 February 2011 in Rongga District. Socialization and FGDs for income restoration conducted on 1 March, 2011 in the Sukaresmi village Rongga District and Cijambu Village Cipongkor District, West Bandung Regency. The FGD in lower dam was carried out on 4 March, 2011 in Margaluyu Village Campaka District, Cianjur Regency.

In the area of access road, public consultation (FGD) was conducted in 5 villages, located at Sarinagen (existing road), and Cijambu, Sirnagalih, Cibitung, and Sukaresmi (new road). Socialization and discussions carried out in two places, at Multi Purpose Room of Cipongkor Sub-District Office, West Bandung Regency on Thursday, October 23, 2008 and the Multi

Purpose Room of Sub-District Rongga, Regency of West Bandung on Thursday, October 24, 2008. Together with upper dam location, socialization and FGDs for income restoration conducted on 1 March, 2011 in the Sukaresmi village Rongga Sub-District and Cijambu Village Cipongkor Sub-District, West Bandung Regency.

The socialization and focused group discussion on transmission line has been done on 30-31 August 2009 at the multi-purpose room of the District of Haurwangi, Regency of Cianjur. The PAPs from the West Bandung Regency (village Sukaresmi, sub-district of Rongga) are also invited to this meeting.

During the socialization, PT PLN as the project proponent explained the project objectives and benefits, especially those related to land acquisition and construction of the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant (UCPSHP) project. PLN also explained that the landmarking, size and inventory of land, buildings, and plants were carried out by the LARAP team and would be used as information material for P2T. Furthermore, P2T performs further calculations and re-measurements.

In addition to involving local stakeholders, several activities have also conducted in order to disseminate information and gathering aspirations from wider involved stakeholders. **Table 3.51** shows summary of these activities.

**Table 3. 51** Activities in public consultation and stakeholder involvement in LARAP document drafting\*

No	Theme	When	Where	Who and Numbers of people participated
1	Resettlement plan for existing road	23 October 2008	District office of Cipongkor	47 participants: Local people, PLN
2	Resettlement plan for existing road	23 October 2008	Village office of Sarinagen.	77 participants: Local people, PLN, Unpad
3	Resettlement plan for new road	25 October 2008	Village office of Cijambu, Cibitung, Sukaresmi	42 participants: Local people, PLN, Unpad
4	Resettlement plan for transmission line and tower	30 August 2009	District office of Haurwangi, Cianjur Regency	75 participants: Local people, PLN, Unpad
5	Resettlement plan for lower dam	8 October 2009	Karangnunggal Village office, District Cibeber, Cianjur Regency	71 participants: Local people, PLN, Unpad
6	Resettlement plan for lower dam	9 October 2009	District of Campaka office, Cianjur Regency	45 participants: Local people, PLN, Unpad
7	Project development plan	11 Nov 2009	PLN Project Prokitring West Java office, Bandung	Relevant institutions from: West Java Province, West Bandung Regency and Cianjur Regency
8	Socialization of UCPS Project and implementation of CSR Program (donation for schools and mosques renovation)	11 February 2010	Pondok Pesantren Pusaka Baru at Sirnagalih village, Cipongkor sub-district, West Bandung Regency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bupati of West Bandung Regency</li> <li>- Head of Sirnagalih village</li> <li>- Head of Cipongkor sub-district</li> <li>- Principals of Sirnagalih and Cipari elementary school</li> <li>- Community leaders</li> </ul>
9	Socialization of UCPS Project and implementation of CSR Program (donation for schools and mosques renovation)	19 March 2010	Karangnunggal village office, Cianjur District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regent of Cianjur</li> <li>- Head of Karangnunggal village</li> <li>- Head of Cibeber district</li> <li>- Principals of Cisero and BinaWarga elementary school</li> <li>- Community leaders</li> </ul>
10	Socialization of UCPS Project	25 May 2010	NGO office, Bandung (Dewan Pemerhati Kehutanan dan Lingkungan Tatar Sunda)	Members of DPKLTS
11	Dissemination of information for Upper Cisokan Project	7 August 2010	West Java Governor Official House	Governor, Director of PLN, Provincial Official Officers from Dinas Kehutanan, Perum Perhutani, BPN
12	Upper Cisokan Hydro Power Pumped Storage Development Plan	23-26 September 2010	Jakarta Convention Center on Indonesia Business – BUMN Expo and Conference (IBBEX)	- Public



No	Theme	When	Where	Who and Numbers of people participated
13	Hydro Power Pumped Storage Technology	21 October 2010	Institute of Technology Surabaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prof. Roman Klasinc from Austria</li> <li>- ITS Students</li> <li>- ITS Lecturers</li> <li>- Department of Public Works of East Java</li> </ul>
14	Resettlement plan for existing road	24 Oct 2010	Rongga district office, West Bandung Regency	54 participants: Local people, PLN, Unpad
15	Coordination for land acquisition plan	23 December 2010	Le Aries Hotel, Bandung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- West Bandung Bappeda</li> <li>- Regency secretary</li> <li>- Official officers: Dinas Kehutanan, Perum Perhutani, BPN, districts</li> </ul>
16	Coordination for land acquisition plan	13 January 2011	Cianjur PLN office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cianjur Bappeda</li> <li>- Regency secretary</li> <li>- Official officers: Dinas Kehutanan, Perum Perhutani, BPN, districts</li> </ul>
17	Options on relocation sites	31 January 2011 (Access Road) and 13-14 February 2011 (Lower Reservoir). 6 February 2011	Along access road row and along lower reservoir footprint  Cimarel Elementary School, Cimarel Hamlet, Sukaresmi Village, Rongga district, West Bandung Regency	Participants from PAPs who are affected the access road and lower reservoir 131 participants from PAPs who are living in the village of Tapos, Cimarel, Cipateungteung, Lembur Panjang, Lembur Sawah, Campaka, Cimanggu, Cibenda, Cilengkong, Gasintu, Cibima, Cipedes, Cilawang Hamlets and officials government from Sukaresmi village office
18	Coordination for land acquisition plan	9 February 2011	West Java Province Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance of Province Secretaries</li> <li>- Officials from West Java Province Office</li> <li>- Official officers: Dinas Kehutanan, BPPT, BPN Province</li> </ul>
19	Project information	17 February 2011	District of Rongga Office, West Bandung Regency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance of District Secretaries</li> <li>- Head commission of DPRD Commission C</li> <li>Official officers: regency, district Rongga, DPRD Commission C (local parliament).</li> </ul>
20	Project impact on environmental and social impact and its mitigation.	23 February 2011	Horison Hotel Bandung	86 participants from: Universities, NGOs, Local medias, West Bandung Regency, Cianjur Regency, West Java Province, DPRD

No	Theme	When	Where	Who and Numbers of people participated
21	i) Options on livelihood restoration and capacity building program; ii) Environment and iii) Hotline for PAPs to PLN at 0819 1046 9060 for any questions/ request information	1 March 2011	Cijambu Village office, Cipongkor Sub-District, West Bandung for PAP who are affected the access road  Sukaresmi village office, Rongga Sub-District, West Bandung Regency for PAP who are affected the upper reservoir	40 participants from PAPs who are affected from the access road.  34 participants from PAPs who are affected the upper reservoir.
22		4 March 2011	Margaluyu village office, sub-district Cibeber, Cianjur District for PAP who are affected the lower reservoir	110 participants from PAPs who are affected the lower reservoir.
23	Consolidation meeting in preparation of Land Acquisition Implementation with the Provincial Government	8 March 2011 09.00	PLN Bandung Office	27 Officials from Provincial Government
24	Consolidation meeting in preparation of Land Acquisition Implementation with the Local People's Representative Council (DPRD) Commission A	8 March 2011 16.00	PLN Bandung Office	16 Officials from DPRD Commission A (West Bandung)

\*) Key issues raised during the consultation and how these issues were addressed in the LARAP documents can be seen in Appendix 13 of LARAP document

## **b. Public Consultation and Stakeholder Involvement in Implementing LARAP Documents**

Several FGDs, public consultations, and other stakeholder engagement processes were carried out during the implementation of the LARAP, either through studies or direct discussions with the PAPs, the community at the location, as well as with other involved stakeholders. Some information obtained from various documents, as well as direct interviews with the parties involved, can be described as follows

### **1. Mid Term Report (MTR) and Internal Monitoring Agency (IMA)**

Monitoring and evaluation were carried out in two phases of activity, namely monitoring and evaluation in the 2016 Mid-term Report (MTR) and bi-monthly monitoring and evaluation with new respondents after the MTR.

#### ***Scope of Monitoring and Evaluation Activities***

Monitoring and evaluation activities of the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant are carried out at the Reservoir, Transmission Line, and New Road locations. The scope and focus of monitoring and evaluation include the following:

1. The number and percentage of PAPs who have received compensation, including the number and percentage of PAPs whose income and assets (land, buildings, trees, etc.) have increased or decreased and the use of compensation and compensation money.
2. The consideration of gender equality and vulnerable PAPs in the implementation of the economic recovery and rehabilitation program for PAPs.
3. Economic (business) condition and quality of life/welfare of the PAPs after compensation. The number of commercial ventures created and the amount of income earned after compensation.
4. The implementation of economic improvement programs given to PAPs and how they were be implemented and their benefits, including aspects of increasing the capacity of PAPs.
5. Number of grievances related to compensation: the reasons for the grievance include deviations from previous plans.
6. For PAPs in new locations: facilities, infrastructure, access to education, health, economy, changes in livelihoods, water, socio-cultural relations, sense of security/comfort.
7. Recommendations for mitigating compensation issues, and assistance to PAPs related to LARAP implementation, including efforts to restore the PAP's economy.

Activities in the MTR process apply some methods that involve various stakeholders in the information gathering process, including by distributing questionnaires directly to respondents to collect PAPs opinion directly, conducting in-depth interviews with some community leaders and key informants, both from the local government (village, district, regency), business actors at the location, non-governmental organizations, and the PLN (UIP and UPP).

## 2. Social Program and Stakeholder Mapping

In September 2019 information regarding the social and environmental conditions at the UCPSHP construction site was gathered through community and stakeholder engagement in general. These details of activities are summarized in **Table 3.52**.

**Table 3. 52** Methodology of stakeholder and social mapping

Activity	Method of Data Collection	Method of Analysis	Sources
Discussion on the Company's CSR Management with management representatives	Interview and FGD	Identification of issues, problems, and stakeholders involved	Primary and secondary data, complete with information from company management
Mapping of socio-economic and environmental issues	Observation, questionnaire, <i>in-depth interview</i> , and FGD	Mapping of the ranking of problem issues and solution expectations (RRA method) and statistical analysis	Primary and secondary data, complete with information from stakeholders
Mapping the roles and involvement of stakeholders	FGD, questionnaire, and <i>in-depth interview</i>	Analysis of stakeholder issues and attributes, power interest matrix	Primary and secondary data, complete with information from stakeholders
Formulation of recommendations	Portrait of socio-economic and environmental conditions  The role and involvement of stakeholders	Socio-economic maps using the LFA method, stakeholder maps using a role sharing matrix	Strategic plans and work plans for CSR programs  Management of stakeholder engagement roles

Source: Interdef (2019)

Primary data and secondary data are collected in the implementation of this social mapping. Primary data sourced from informants through a process of Field observations, group discussions, and in-depth interviews were also carried out to collect primary and secondary data.

In addition to the consultation with selected respondents, interview and discussions, both formal and informal, were carried out with: Village Head, Head of District, Community Health Center (“Puskesmas”) Officers, Security Apparatus at the District Level, Local



Government, Regional Offices and Related Agencies, Member of Regional People's Representative Assembly (DPRD), Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level ("Bappeda") Officers, Regional Head Elections ("Pilkada") Winner Who have not been Inaugurated, CSR Forum, Business Actors, Community leaders, Traditional Figures, Youth Leaders, Female Figures, NGOs, Local Media, Local Vendors, Companies around Hydropower Plants, University.

### **3. Cooperative Entrepreneurship Assistance Program**

The preparation and implementation of the Cooperative Entrepreneurship Assistance Program involved extensive public consultation with the participation of the community and individual households participating in the program. Specific activities include the following:

- a) Conducting visits and interviews with the management of the Bina Insani Cooperative to find out the development of the cooperative after the last mentoring of PT Inisindo Omni Consult (Persero) which was completed on February 2, 2018. There is a time lag of 10 months for the cooperative not accompanied by PT Inisindo Omni Consult (Persero). Visits to the Bina Insani Cooperative took place on January 8, January 14, January 15, and January 21, 2019.
- b) Conducting visits and interviews with the management of the Anugrah Jaya Abadi (Ajay) Cooperative, to find out about the development of the cooperative after PT Inisindo Omni Consult (Persero) 's last mentoring was completed on February 2, 2018. There is a 10-month time lag for the cooperative not accompanied by PT Inisindo Omni Consult (Persero). The visit to the Ajay Cooperative took place on January 16, 2019.
- c) Conducting visits and interviews with the management of the WTP Sejahtera Cooperative, to find out the development of the cooperative after the last mentoring of PT Inisindo Omni Consult (Persero) which was completed on February 2, 2018. There is a time lag of 10 months for the cooperative not accompanied by PT Inisindo Omni Consult (Persero). The visit to the WTP Sejahtera Cooperative took place on January 17, 2019.
- d) Carry out basic entrepreneurship education and business planning to the Bina Insani Cooperative Management and community business groups in Kampung Pasir Laja, Sukaresmi Village, as well as assistance to prepare a business plan for the Cisokan souvenir group called Gentra Sarakan, 22 January 2019.
- e) Meeting with several residents who are members of the cooperative, who are critical of providing input to the Bina Insani Cooperative, but the Bina Insani Cooperative management has difficulty dealing with this person, so they need an Inisindo facilitator to explain the development of the cooperative to that person. The discussion took place on January 23, 2019.
- f) Meeting with cooperative members who protested against the Bina Insani Cooperative management and reported the management to the police, 11-12 March 2019.
- g) Assistance in the preparation of a business plan for the Anugrah Jaya Abadi Cooperative, 18 March 2019.
- h) Assistance in compiling a business plan for the "Usaha Tani Sejahtera" Group and the "Lingkung Asih" livestock business group, which are members of the Bina Insani Cooperative, 20 March 2019

- i) Attending the Coordination Meeting between the Monitoring and Evaluation Team of the West Bandung Regency Government, PT PLN (Persero) UIP JBT I, PT Inisindo Omni Consult (Persero), Gunung Halu Police, and three Cooperatives, 22 March 2019.
- j) Discussion with the Monitoring and Evaluation Team of the West Bandung Regency Government, PT Inisindo Omni Consult (Persero) and PT Bukit Jonggol Asri (BJA), March 25, 2019.
- k) Assistance for the preparation of a business plan for the WTP Sejahtera Cooperative, 27 March 2019.

**c. Several Indications Related to the Quality of Stakeholder Involvement in LARAP Implementation**

Several indications are used as a measure of the extent to which stakeholders are involved in the LARAP implementation process. Some of them are:

**1. Respondents Awareness of Program**

Respondents' awareness of various income recovery programs can be judged by their statement on some programs that have been carried out, including as shown in **Table 3.53**.

**Table 3. 53** Respondents' knowledge regarding economic recovery programs and cooperatives (n = 154)

Project Location	Knowledge of Economic Recovery Programs		Total	Knowledge of Cooperative			Total
	Know	Do not know		Exist	Do not Exist	Do not Know	
New Road	58	3	61	57	1	3	61
Reservoir	71	17	88	64	9	15	88
Transmission Line	5	0	5	4	0	1	5
Total	134	20	154	125	10	19	154

Source: Primary Data (2020)

**Table 3.53** shows that 87% of respondents are aware of the economic recovery program, and 81% of them also know the existence of cooperatives as part of the economic recovery process carried out. This figure shows that although most respondents are aware of the economic recovery program and the formation of cooperatives, there are still quite a several respondents who are still unaware of these programs.

Furthermore, **Table 3.54** shows a more detailed description of the economic recovery program, concerning the implementation of training programs, mentoring, and business capital assistance. **Table 3.54** shows that 93% of the respondents are aware of these programs, but only 16% of them stated that there have been training/mentoring and business capital assistance programs that have been implemented. The following information states that the types of training carried out consist of cooking training, bamboo handicraft training, motorbike workshop training (mechanics), and agricultural processing training. All respondents stated that the implementer of the program was PLN.

**Table 3. 54** Respondents' knowledge regarding the implementation of training/mentoring/business capital assistance programs (n = 154)

Project Location	Training / Mentoring / Business Capital Assistance Programs			Total
	Have been implemented	Not yet implemented	Do not know	
New Road	3	56	2	61
Reservoir	20	61	7	88
Transmission Line	1	2	2	5
Total	24	119	11	154

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Meanwhile, concerning the capital assistance program, **Table 3.55** shows that only 3% of respondents stated that there was a capital assistance program that had been implemented in the form of craft tools and tree seeds and fertilizers, which they received in 2017 and 2018, 1% stated that the capital assistance was not adequate and 2% stated adequately.

**Table 3. 55** Knowledge of the capital assistance program (n = 154)

Project Location	Capital Assistance Program		Total
	Implemented	Not Implemented	
New Road	1	60	61
Reservoir	4	84	88
Transmission Line	0	5	5
Total	5	149	154

Source: Primary Data (2020)

In relation to the formation of cooperatives at locations, based on the number of respondents who are aware of the existence of cooperatives. **Table 3.56** shows the various statements of respondents about the time of formation of cooperatives, namely from 2013 to 2018, and most of them even stated that they did not know the year of formation.

**Table 3. 56** Knowledge of the formation of cooperatives (n = 125)

Project Location	The Year the Cooperative was Formed								Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Forget	Do not know	
New Road	1	7	4	13	16	2	2	12	57
Reservoir	0	3	9	9	11	3	3	26	64
Transmission Line	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
Total	1	10	13	22	28	5	6	40	125

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Meanwhile, out of 125 respondents who knew about the formation of the cooperative, 45% stated that the current condition of the cooperative was not active, 30% did not know and only 25% stated that it was active. Further information regarding the factors causing the cooperative to be inactive (based on 56 respondents who stated that it is not active) is as shown in **Table 3.57**.

**Table 3. 57** Knowledge of the factors causing the cooperative to be inactive (n = 56)

Causes of Inactive Cooperatives	Project Location			Total
	New Road	Reservoir	Transmission Line	
Internal problem	1	0	0	1
Decreased income from cooperative stalls	3	0	0	3
Unclear objective and purpose	5	3	0	8
There is no real form	1	3	0	4
Don't know but have received money from the cooperative	6	6	0	12
Program implemented fail	3	0	0	3
Do not know	20	5	0	25
Total	39	17	0	56

Source: Primary Data (2020)

**Table 3.57** shows that the majority of respondents (66%) do not know why the cooperative is not active. While the rest answered that the cooperative was inactive because the purpose and purpose of its formation was not clear, there was no form of real activity, the program had failed, decreased incomes for cooperative stalls, and because of internal problems.

As a result of the lack of in-depth knowledge of the LARAP implementation program, especially the economic recovery program, the majority (64%) of respondents stated that there was no impact of the economic recovery program on their lives, 13% stated they did not know, and only 23% stated that the program has an impact. **Table 3.58** shows that of the 36 respondents who stated there was an impact, 44% of them stated that the impact experienced and felt was a negative impact. The negative impacts that are felt include having negative perceptions of cooperatives, a lot of ambiguity, social jealousy between communities, and even "getting upset yourself". Even so, another 56% stated that the positive impact of the program included being able to earn income, helping residents to be more creative, earning Rp. 100,000 per year, and get cheap basic food prices.

**Table 3. 58** Knowledge of the impact categories of the economic recovery program (n = 36)

Project Location	Impact Categories		Total
	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	
New Road	2	11	13
Reservoir	17	5	22
Transmission Line	1	0	1
Total	20	16	36

Source: Primary Data (2020)

In general, respondents are aware of the LARAP implementation program, particularly in relation to the economic recovery program. However, when explored further, their understanding of these programs can be said to be low, or it can be said that these programs have not been accepted by the PAPs equally.



## 2. Implementation of Infrastructure Assistance Programs and CSR Programs

As stated in sub-section 3.1.4, many infrastructure assistance programs have been implemented for relocated households. Based on the LARAP document, infrastructure development is a life support facility, especially for PAPs who have moved to predetermined locations. The requirement of the infrastructure development program is also specified in the memorandum of understanding between PLN and the local government. PLN has carried out, and continue to implement various CSR programs.

Infrastructure development and CSR programs must still be prioritized for relocation sites, although the benefits will accrue to all residents, both PAPs and non-PAPs. One of the information that needs to be further explored and resolved is the complaints submitted by village officials at the inundation locations regarding their village not prioritizing the construction of infrastructure both buildings and roads. At the time of preparation, the program had been determined, but it was not implemented in their village. This condition may indicate the need to improve the quality of communication between PLN and local and regional governments in determining program implementation, as well as the ineffective process of involving local governments in program implementation. Even though PLN only builds physical facilities and does not determine the Detailed Engineering Design of the infrastructure being built, PLN must still adhere to the determination that the development priority remains with the community/PAPs who will have the greatest impact.

## 3. Complaints from the Community on the LARAP Implementation

As can be seen in section 3.1.7, there are several complaints from the community regarding the implementation of LARAP, both related to land acquisition and resettlement processes, as well as in the implementation of economic recovery programs. Complaints submitted by residents indicate the ineffective process of community involvement in the LARAP implementation program, but also indicate that the PAPs are aware of the programs that were being planned and implemented. This is also an indicator of effective information dissemination by the project authorities. As understood, involvement (participation) must have started from the time the program was planned, when the program was implemented, and when the monitoring and evaluation process was carried out.

## 4. Some issues that should be considered

Key issues pertaining to the public consultation and stakeholder involvement process are summarized below:

1. The low average awareness of respondents on the details of the implementation program indicates that the public consultation during the LARAP implementation program has not been effective. PLN must make renewed efforts for better PAP involvement, including by measuring how many PAPs are already involved in the program. This means that there should be data collected by PLN regarding the percentage or number of PAPs who have participated in economic recovery programs.
2. PLN's communication with community members and village officials (local government) needs to be improved through assigning special officers for disseminating information directly to the people and/or use several communication media such as printed media (pamphlet, bulletin), information/announcement

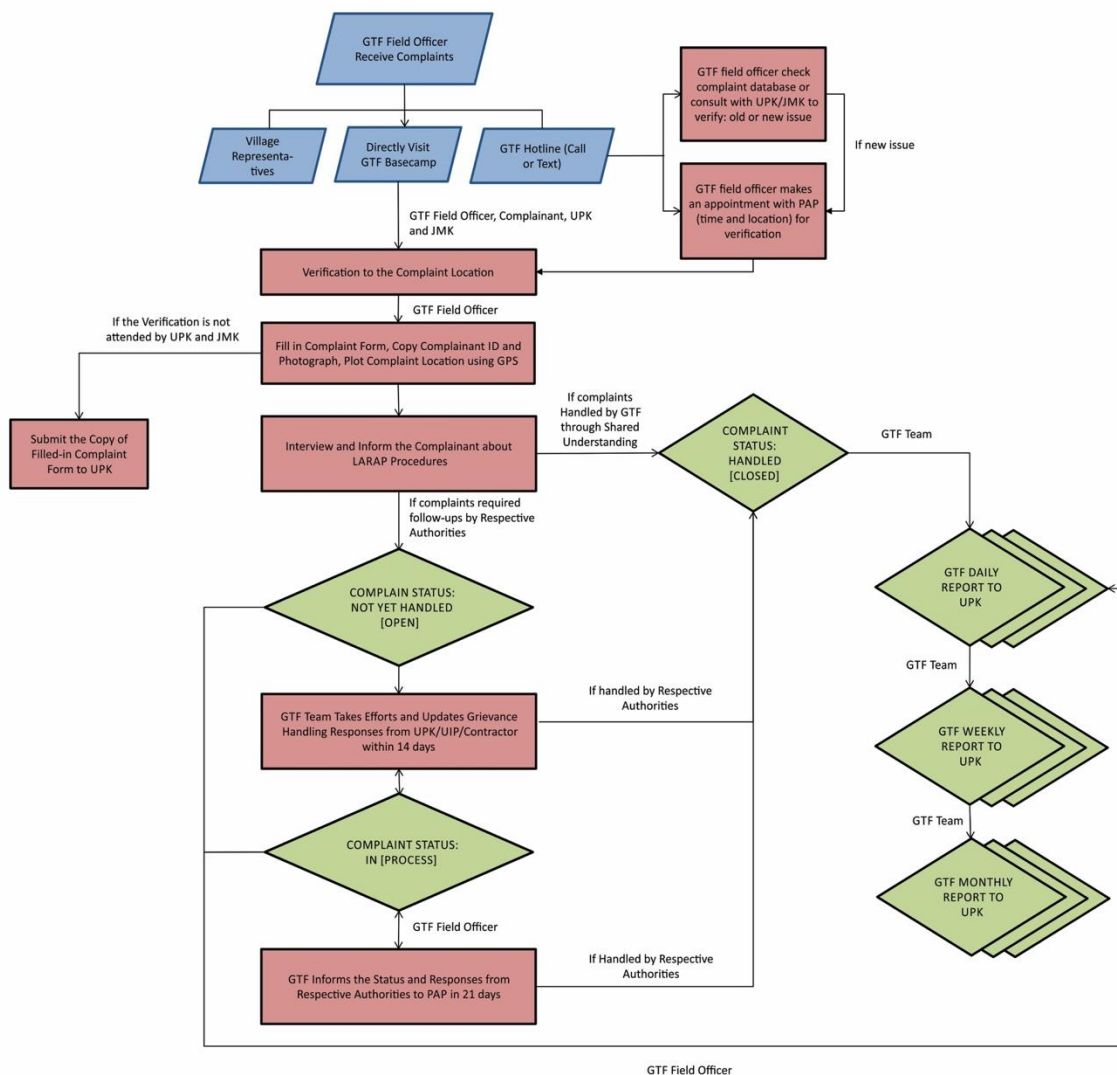
boards, or other electronic media (texts, social media groups), so as not to allow communication breakdowns, either in the form of misunderstandings or not getting information to the public. In the case of the location of infrastructure development and CSR programs that are not carried out in the designated locations, the local government and PLN should have reasons for this decision. Not being able to convey these reasons to the local government resulted in complaints that the programs carried out were not well-targeted.

3. Community involvement throughout the program (from planning to monitoring and evaluation) must be carried out properly by conduct more intensive communication (direct/indirect), involve local community leaders/representatives as part of external program management, form a community organizer to help PLN in delivering LARAP implementation programs, as efforts to accommodate aspirations and avoid complaints against program implementation.
4. The existence of facilitators in the economic recovery program should prioritize to increase the capacity of managers at the local level so that they are able to involve as many stakeholders (communities and various parties) as possible in regional development, both in economic and socio-cultural aspects. The correct empowerment process is that when mentoring is finished, the assisted community is able to continue and even improve the various activities that have been carried out. The LARAP program implementation has assigned a special team (facilitators) to accompany business development managed by PAPs and/or PAPs groups and cooperatives. However, consider that these early development businesses need to require further assistance, the existence of these facilitators is needed for a longer time. In the LARAP implementation program, mentoring activities were carried out only for a limited time, and did not provide intensive mentoring insufficient time.

### **3.1.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

To meet the LARAP requirements, a Grievance Task Force Team (GTF) was formed by the Project Implementation Unit (UPP) PT. PLN. The personnel in this Task Force came from non-profit organizations or universities and/or experts who have commitment and experience in community development.

In carrying out its duties, the GTF refers to the LARAP document and has formulated a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for handling complaints shown in **Figure 3.30**. The main task of this Task Force is to facilitate grievance redressal in the project and ensuring that the grievances are addressed and responded in a timely manner within 21 calendar days.



**Figure 3. 30** Complaint Handling Mechanism for Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Project  
(Source: GTF Report, 2016)

The working mechanism of the GTF is as follows:

- PAPs can submit their complaints, either in writing and not in writing to the GTF for further advocacy and problem-solving.
- The GTF will verify and classify each complaint for follow up. Complaints will be handled directly on the spot or forwarded to other institutions for further solutions. Follow-up must be done within 7 calendar days after receiving the complaint
- Relevant institutions for handling complaints must provide a response/solution to the PAP or the GTF within 14 calendar days.
- For advocacy and complaint handling, the GTF must provide a response/solution to the PAPs within 21 calendar days. The GTF is required to submit reports on the status of complaints to PLN on a regular basis, both weekly and monthly.

In its implementation, PT. PLN hired an independent consultant as GTF in January 2013 till Dec 2019. The Task Force activities included: receiving complaints, field verification, and monitoring the complaint resolution process. To provide convenient access for communities if there were any problems and to accelerate field verification, the GTF team assigned field workers as village facilitators at each affected village particularly at access road, upper and lower reservoirs. GTF utilizes several instruments to receive, verify, and analyze complaints. These instruments are described below:

1. GTF Hotline Number 087821972527 has been published, written on a banner, and distributed in several locations, such as: STA 0+000, STA 2+000, Cijambu Village Office, STA 2+250, Sirnagalih Village Office, STA 3+450, STA 6+200, STA 12+200, STA 19+050, and the Cisokan site office at Cimarel. (Location of these banners have shown in second monthly report, July 2015).
2. Geographic Information System (GIS) tool is utilized to analyze the spatial location of the complaints within the visual of a map. The distribution of complaints in a map through GIS will be updated monthly following the latest status of each complaint. Complaints status in map is the last recorded in the end of monthly report. Scale of map follows the need for showing the spread of complaints for each village with majority of map in scale such as 1 : 5000. This month's report provides maps with the highest scale of 1: 5000 and smallest scale of 1: 8000. The updated maps showing the distribution of complaints and reported in monthly report.

The scope of this activity took place from 2013 to July 2017 and the GTF started again in March 2018 to December 2019 specifically to record, resolve and monitor community complaints along the access road only with the consideration that the ongoing development is the construction of road access by PT. Pembangunan Perumahan (PP) and the cancellation of the project by the World Bank occurred in March 2017.

The GTF classified the grievances into 4 groups, they are related to the impact of the access road construction, resettlement issue, compensations, and other issues. In practice, communities' complaints in 2013 were related to the difference in the result of land area measurement (the area size resulted from measurement differ to what was claimed by the PAP), part of the land that was not recorded in the map made by BPN. One difference is the crops data in the data collection results announcement. The landowners submitted the complaints to the village office which were then received by the local Task Force. These complaints were then submitted by the local task force to the LAC Team.

Meanwhile, the GTF Team, until September 2013 recorded 95 complaints were submitted collectively or individually to the GTF Team, among others were related to the following:

1. Unmapped/Unrecorded land.
2. Unrecorded buildings.
3. Land measurement error.
4. Crops counting errors.
5. PAP's name was falsely stated
6. Compensation for buildings exposed to roadways in the existing road



7. Concerns about the negative impact of rock excavation at Gunung Karang
8. Sympathy for money for sharecroppers who worked on PT. Perhutani that has not been recorded.
9. Compensation for new buildings after the issuance of the location determination letter in October 2011

Until July 2017, the GTF recorded 164 grievances with the following details:

1. The impact of access road construction is 123 closed, 10 processes
2. Resettlement: 3 processes
3. Compensation for land, plants/crops and buildings: 10 closed, 2 processes
4. Another issue: 16 closed.

The 15 outstanding cases above were resolved by PLN before construction of the access road began in Mar 2018.

Regarding the mechanism mandated in the LARAP, the Complaints Handling Task Force reported that there were delays in the resolution process by various stakeholders, especially the contractor. The Task Force found that the average time for a complaint to be resolved was 13 weeks, while the LARAP document (2011) clearly stated that the settlement must be made before 21 days or 3 weeks after the date of the complaint received. It means that there was an average handling delay of up to 10 (ten) weeks.

PLN assigned PLN-E to record, resolve and monitor any grievances from community during the construction of access road which operated by PT. Pembangunan Perumahan (PP) from March 2018 till Dec 2019. The latest GTF report period 2018 -Dec 2019 illustrates that all complaints have been resolved by both PLN (25 cases) and the access road contractor (64 cases), except for the replacement of the mosque on waqf land in Sukaresmi village (1 case), replacement of at 2 villages (Sirnagalih and Sukaresmi) (2 cases). These 3 outstanding tasks are responsible for PLN to resolve it. Unfortunately, the available GTF reports do not have records related to the complaints of the remaining land as found during this review.

The shift of the complaint channel to the Legal, Communications, and Land Affairs division has produced mixed reactions that affected the flow of complaints handling from the public to PLN. This caused obstacles in the process of submitting complaints from the public. As a result, around October 2019 there was a demonstration in front of the UPP UCPS Office in Ciangkong with the issues raised:

1. Settlement of construction impact-related cases.
2. Settlement of "remaining land" and "squeezed land" compensation payments.
3. Clarification of funds for economic recovery assistance.

From the description above, it is acknowledged that most of the complaints are those related to construction impacts. This indicates that the construction has a direct impact on the community's interests, therefore during the construction period, a complaint channel is necessary to reduce potential conflicts between the UCPSHP Project and the community. The other complaints included the settlement of payments for "remaining land" and "land squeezed" and clarification of economic recovery aid fund. The settlement of these two types of land was taken over by the Monitoring and Evaluation Team in 2019, and until now it has not been completed because the inventory process has stopped due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Regarding clarification of the economic recovery aid fund, it was utilized to be cooperative capital and was not to be distributed directly. The majority of complaints were received and accommodated through the local facilitator. Direct communication with the affected households is proven to be effective in receiving and addressing complaints rather than through administrative channels. The complaint handling mechanism designed in LARAP (2011) shows the level of effectiveness in accommodating and classifying and channeling problems to the right institution for a solution. Regardless of the form of the Task Force or whether it belongs to an existing section/institution in the UCPSHP, the mechanism needs to be maintained because it is quite effective. Obstruction toward complaint channels can lead to conflict.

### **3.1.8. LARAP Implementation Management**

On May 22, 2009, the Regent of West Bandung confirmed support for the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant in a letter addressed to the President Director of PT. PLN (Persero). The letter included proposals for the development of residential infrastructure, educational facilities, and health facilities.

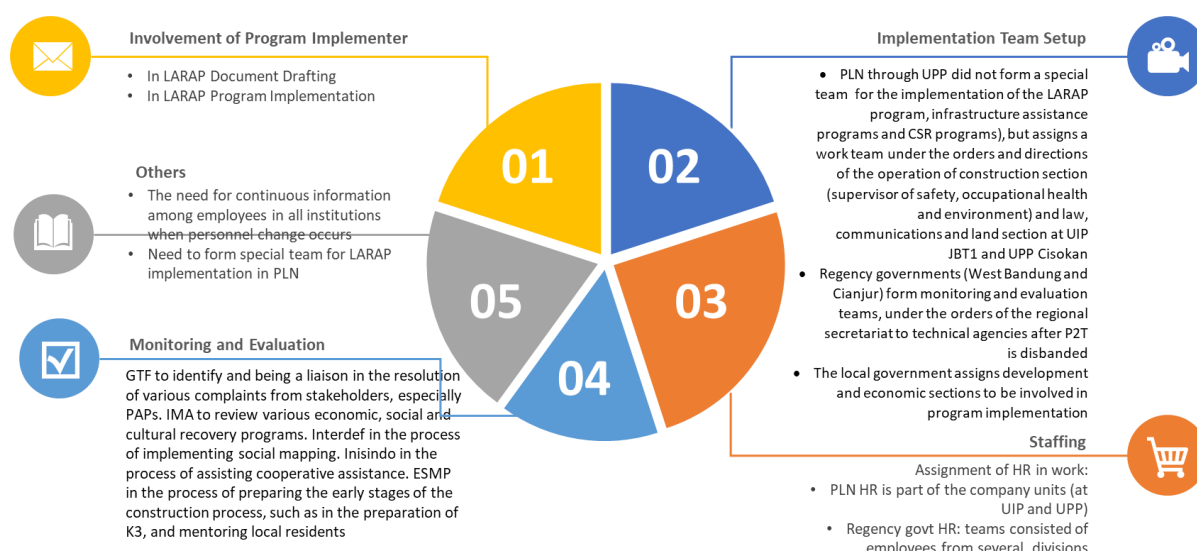
On Thursday, May 28, 2009, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the West Java Provincial Government (No. 671/06 / Admrek / 2009), the West Bandung Regency Government (No. 205.2 / PRJ-34-PLN / 2009), and the Cianjur Regency Government (No. 671/2064 / BAPPEDA) with PT. PLN (Persero) (No. 013.MoU / 040 / DIR / 2009) regarding the Corporate Social Responsibility Program in the context of the construction of the Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant. In the memorandum of understanding, there are several important points including:

1. All parties agree to the success of the UCPS development based on their respective powers, especially in implementing LARAP
2. All parties will be responsible and participate actively so that the completion of the LARAP can be carried out optimally and quickly and does not cause anxiety and lawsuits in the future so that the construction of UCPS can be carried out on time
3. Completion of LARAP is part of the PLN CSR program, carried out with the following conditions:
  - a. LARAP implementation will be completed before construction work is carried out, according to the implementation schedule approved by the World Bank, with financing fully being handled by PLN (Persero)
  - b. The implementation of LARAP and the issuance of permits related to the UCPS development plan will be carried out jointly by all parties according to their roles and responsibilities according to the rules of law and government regulations
  - c. All parties will coordinate in resolving all LARAP problems so that they can be resolved on time and approved by the World Bank
  - d. The CSR program will be implemented after the UCPS plant operates, coordinated by PLN with the provincial and district governments according to their respective authorities
  - e. This memorandum of understanding is valid for a period of 2 (two) years, can be extended according to the agreement of all parties. The details and schedule of the LARAP program will be drawn up after this MoU is signed

- f. The CSR program will be discussed in detail by each party

Following the signing of the MoU, the program was formulated for infrastructure assistance in the form of construction/improvement of public facilities and social facilities in Cianjur Regency from PLN (Persero) UIP JBT I based on the Cooperation Agreement between the Cianjur Regency Government and the West Bandung Regency Government. In Cianjur, the infrastructure assistance program is based on Cooperation Agreement No. 671/18/Huk/2014 and No. 022.SPK/613/UIP.IV/2014 dated 20 May 2014, along with the second Addendum to the Cooperation Agreement No. 671/41/Huk/2018 and No. 0111.Pj/HKM.00.01/UIPJBTI/2018.

The evaluation of the LARAP management process covered mainly the five areas: 1) the extent to which various parties are involved in the implementation of the program, especially those from the government (provincial, district, local), 2) the process of forming the LARAP implementation team, 3) assigned staff, 4) monitoring and evaluation process, 5) Other issues arising from the assessment process. These five things can be seen in **Figure 3.31**.



**Figure 3. 31 Study Aspects in LARAP Implementation Management**

**a. Involvement of Program Implementers**

The involvement process of the LARAP program implementer can be grouped into two stages during the LARAP process, namely the LARAP document preparation process and the program implementation stage, as can be seen in **Table 3.59**.

**Table 3. 59 Involvement of Parties in Program Implementation**

Stages	Involvement of Implementer Parties
The process of preparing the LARAP document	<p>The LARAP team conducted an overall study</p> <p>Land measurement is carried out by the National Land Agency (BPN)</p> <p>Assessment of affected assets is carried out by a certified independent appraisal consultant/appraisal</p>

Stages	Involvement of Implementer Parties
	<p>Office of Public Works to verify buildings and other physical objects on the land affected by the project</p> <p>Office of Agriculture to verify crop assets on project-affected lands</p> <p>A Task Force that can be formed by the Land Acquisition Committee (P2T) to assist in the identification of PAPs and asset inventory</p> <p>The joint team of local government and PLN inventoried assets affected by the project for landowners without a certificate</p> <p>Socialization was carried out jointly between PLN, regional government, and local government</p> <p>P2T and the joint team of local government and PLN accommodate and follow up on complaints and improve the list of PAPs</p>
LARAP Program Implementation	<p>PLN, through the UPP, assigns a team to the orders and directions of the construction operations (safety, occupational health, and environment supervisor) and the legal, communication, and land affairs divisions at UIP JBT1</p> <p>Regency governments (West Bandung and Cianjur) form monitoring and evaluation teams, under the orders of the regional secretariat to the technical agencies</p> <p>The local government assigns development and economy departments to be involved in program implementation</p>

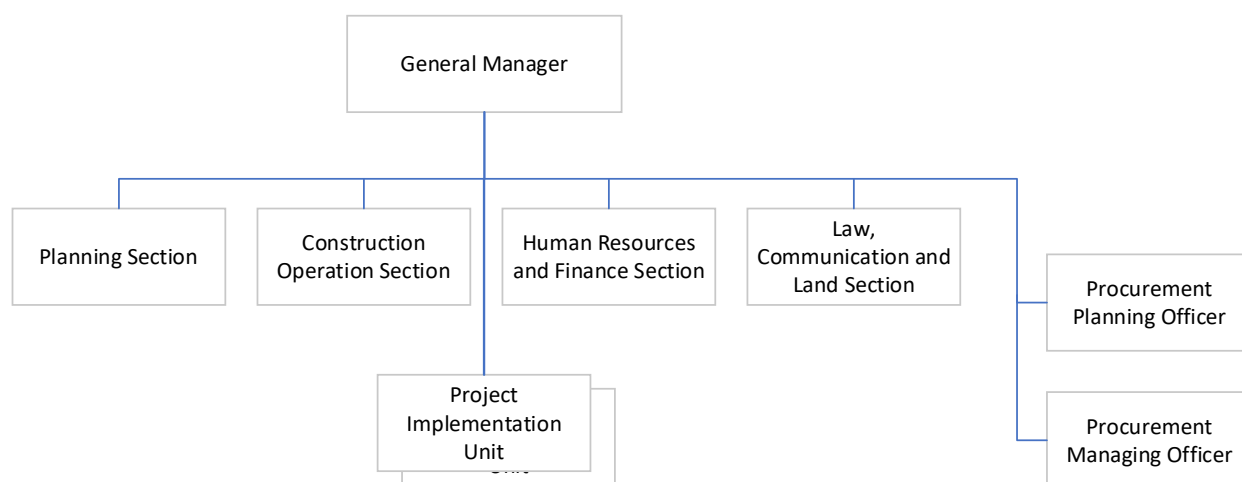
***b. Team Formation and Staff Assignment in LARAP Implementation***

The LARAP implementation team was formed in each involved institution. PLN (Persero) even though did not form an implementation team for LARAP implementation at a location under the UPP, but assigned a team that came together from various divisions within PLN, on instructions and directions from the construction operations division (up supervisor of safety, occupational health, and environment) and law, communication and land division at UIP JBT1 (Central West Java Development Main Unit 1). This team carried out tasks related to land acquisition and resettlement for PAPs, implementation of CSR programs, and since 2014 to date has also been in charge of implementing the infrastructure assistance program which is a derivative of the MoU between the Governor of West Java, the Regent of KBB, the Regent of Cianjur and PT PLN (Persero) related to the development/improvement of public facilities and social facilities in West Bandung Regency and Cianjur Regency.

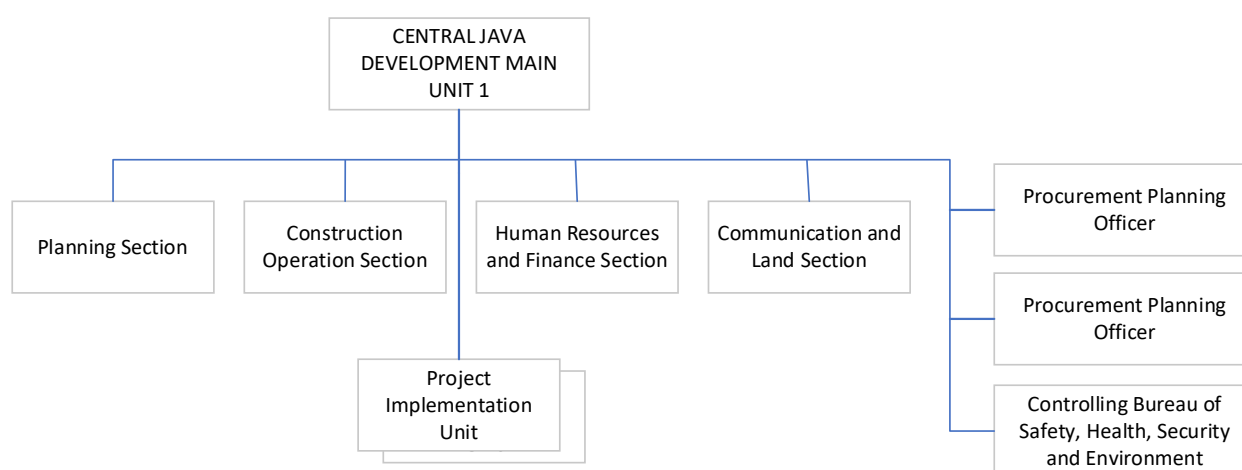
**Figure 3.32** shows that in the 2016-2018 period, three sections were directly involved in the LARAP implementation program, namely the Planning section led by a manager, who was in charge of the general planning deputy manager (supervising an engineer for environmental planning); the Operations and Construction section led by a manager, who oversees the occupational health and environmental safety supervisor (supervising engineers for environmental management); as well as the Law, Communication, and Land section led by a manager, who oversees the deputy land manager (supervising land supervisors), who is very closely involved, especially in the land acquisition and resettlement process. Meanwhile, since 2018, the section of communication and land section has remained and been involved,



while occupational health and environmental safety has changed to become an official for controlling safety, health, security, and environment (K3L), who oversees environmental operational officials and many environmental engineers.



Organizational Chart of UIP PJT1 2016-2018



Organizational Chart of UIP PJT1 2018 - now

**Figure 3. 32** Organizational Chart of PLN Central Java Development Main Unit 1 (UIP PJT1)

PLN did not specifically form a separate team to implement the LARAP implementation program. PLN assigns the sections as mentioned earlier to work together to implement the programs.

Meanwhile, infrastructure assistance was aimed at facilitating local governments and non-PAPs to benefit from the project's development.

"For affected communities, it will be resolved/recovered through LARAP, but people who are not affected are assisted by infrastructure assistance through the PLN community development program by drafting a Cooperation Agreement. In the process, the implementation of infrastructure assistance takes time, both technically and administratively. At that time it was agreed that the West Bandung Regency Government would provide a Detailed Engineering Design and that PLN would do the physical work. At the time PLN had not implemented infrastructure assistance, the work was carried out by West Bandung Regency.

The handover of infrastructure assistance (due to the linkage between PLN, the Ministry of BUMN, and the Ministry of Finance) was also carried out through the Official Handover of Physical Utilization, not the Handover of Assets "(Interview with West Bandung Regency Officer, 2020).

The governments of West Bandung Regency and Cianjur Regency during the land acquisition and resettlement process assigned a special team to be involved in the process. After the Cooperation Agreement was signed in 2014, the KBB and Cianjur district governments assigned their respective regional secretariats to lead the implementation of the infrastructure assistance program in charge of various agencies and related agencies in each district in a team called the Monitoring and Evaluation Team. The local government (village and district) is involved in the technical supervision of program implementation. However, each of these institutions (PLN, regional government, and local government) carries out their activities at the activity coordination level only, cannot give instructions to each other, except for working only under the Cooperation Agreement.

The UPCSHP Infrastructure Assistance Team from West Bandung Regency was specially formed, consisting of the Monitoring Evaluation Sector, the Infrastructure Sector, and the Economic Empowerment Sector. This team also involved other regional officials, such as school construction involving the Education Office, road construction involving the Public Works Office. The Office of "Bina Marga" and Public Works of West Java Province was also involved because there are locations that cross regency. Districts are involved if there is a village treasury land case. Likewise in the development of the Public Health Center which involves the Health Office. In Rongga District itself, a referral community health center was built ("Puskesmas Rongga"), so that urgent health care needs on-site can be handled properly and quickly.

"Regarding the economic recovery program, the LARAP Team for Economic Empowerment of Regional Governments also plays a role in the implementation of the program. This team was involved in the socialization process, including bringing in the Regent to explain the LARAP programs. There is a guidebook (overall guide, facilitator's guide) that is used as a guide in program implementation. The local government team is chaired by Assistant 2 in West Bandung Regency. In its implementation, the local government team works with the PLN team. " (Interview with West Bandung Regency Officers, 2020)

### *c. Monitoring and Evaluation*

As a monitoring and evaluation step in the LARAP implementation program, PLN has assigned several special teams, including the GTF (Grievance Task Force) and the IMA (Independent Monitoring Agency). GTF is tasked with identifying and being a liaison in resolving complaints from stakeholders, especially PAPs. Meanwhile, IMA is tasked to review various economic, social, and cultural recovery programs. Also, there were several other teams assigned during the program, namely Interdef in the social mapping process. Inisindo is in the process of assisting cooperative assistance. ESMP is in the process of preparing the initial stages of the construction process, such as in the preparation of Occupational Safety and Health, mentoring local residents, biodiversity management, and environmental monitoring plans.

#### **d. Other Issues**

Unlike the regency government which specifically formed the LARAP implementation team, which is a joint team from various technical agencies, under the command and coordination of the regional secretariat, PLN did not form a special team to manage LARAP implementation. The absence of a special team has the consequence of the need for good coordination between sections in PLN, both at UIP and in UPP. The three major programs related to LARAP implementation (LARAP implementation program, CSR program, and infrastructure assistance program) must be clearly managed in terms of activity allocation, team formation, staff assignments, and monitoring and evaluation of their implementation. Considering that LARAP implementation is a strategic and often complex matter, PLN should consider forming a team that is specifically tasked with and responsible for its implementation.

In addition, HR assignments in the implementation of LARAP at PLN and the Regency Government are carried out based on the employee's tenure, so that the change of employees on duty occurs during the LARAP implementation program, according to employee rotation, transfer, or promotion. Although this replacement is basically a common thing, efforts to sustain the program must be supported by the management of data and information submitted from the previous officer to his replacement. Furthermore, it would be better if there is a more integrated and coordinated LARAP implementation information system from all the institutions involved.

### **3.2. Implementation Performance and Output Delivery**

#### **3.2.1. Living Condition Assessment**

The resettlement process to some extent affects the basic livelihood conditions of the affected households. This sub-chapter provides updates on the current conditions of the relocated households who have now been living in new settlements. The context of livelihood conditions here covers 1) housing conditions; 2) supporting facilities; 3) relations and interactions with local people; and; 4) comparative analysis versus prior relocation conditions. These four aspects will be discussed based on the data collected from a survey on 94 relocated PAPs.

##### **a. Housing Condition**

The indicators used to assess housing conditions are: 1) land ownership status used to build houses; 2) type of structure used for a new building, 3) building status; and 4) perception of disaster risk in new settlements. This housing condition aspect is important to analyze the overall living condition of relocated households.

The land acquisition process and compensation payments started in 2014. Affected households are divided into two categories based on the ownership status of their land and building assets. Based on the 2011 LARAP document, these categories determine the types of entitlements the households will receive related to the resettlement program. These categories are divided into 1) land and building owner; and 2) building owner (built on land owned by PT Perhutani or other's private land). The two categories have different implications on the households' rights, payment process, and compensation amount received:

- a. Land and building owners received: (i) compensation in cash for their land with a value assessed by the P2T team; (ii) compensation in cash for affected building (decided to relocate independently); (iii) cash assistance for transition period; (iv) relocation allowance in cash; and (v) cash assistance that covers administration and tax payments.
- b. Building owners (built on other's private land) received: (i) compensation in cash for affected structures; (ii) cash assistance for transition period; (iii) relocation allowance in cash; and (iv) cash assistance that covers administration and tax payments.

Two types of tenure status were identified for affected residential land: i) residential land for construction of house obtained by the affected household through the market transaction, and ii) the land used for the construction of a house is not owned by the affected household (non-private land) but obtained through rental or non-rental mechanisms. The construction process of the building was not done through a buy/sell transaction, but only through the village government and related parties (landowners) acknowledgments.

**Table 3.60** shows residential land ownership status in the new settlement location on 94 PAPs. As a result, 68% (64) of households live on land purchased through the market transaction. Meanwhile, 29% (27) live on other's private lands. The land status belongs to a plantation company (BJA) and PT. Perhutani. A small proportion of 3% (3) lives on land that is not privately owned through a lease mechanism. The leased land is owned by the village government (*Tanah Kas Desa*)

**Table 3. 60** Residential land ownership status in new settlement (n=94)

Project Location	Backyard Status			Total
	Private	Rent	Non-Rent	
New Road	15	2	0	17
Reservoir	49	1	27	77
Total	64	3	27	94

Source: primary data (2020)

PT. PLN, West Bandung and Cianjur Regency provide directions in spending compensation money based on their allocations, where the money received from land compensation is to be used to purchase replacement land, and the money received from building compensation is to be used to rebuild a house or for renovating the existing house. However, not all PAPs follow these recommendations, as a result, some of them experience a decline in the residential land ownership status.

This decline in status occurred where the house was built on privately-owned land before relocation. After the relocation, the new house was built not on privately-owned land, thus the status has become "live on other's private land". **Box 3.12** provides a case of a decline in land ownership status in house construction.



### Box 3. 12 Decrease in Land Ownership Status to Build a House

Mr. Oman, Cidongke Hamlet (building a house on other people's land)

Mr. Oman currently lives in Cidongke Hamlet, Bojong Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency. He is a PAP with land and building assets. Previously, Mr. Oman lived in Cilawang Hamlet, Sukaresmi Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency, with land assets (backyard and paddy field) and building assets (house and stable), he was affected by land acquisition for the upper dam construction plan, and therefore he had to relocate. In 2015, Mr. Oman relocated independently with his children to his current residence on land that belonged to Bukit Jonggol Asri (BJA) Company. Before relocation, Mr. Oman lived on his private land area of 1,300 m<sup>2</sup>, which is different now from his current condition where he built a house on a land area of 800 m<sup>2</sup> which status is another people's (BJA Company) land. The house was built in new building construction with walls and concrete structures, thus most of the compensation money was spent to build the house. The village permitted Mr. Oman's to use BJA's land to build a house because, before relocation, all households who would relocate to BJA's land were listed at the village office and told not to sell the land.

Mr. Oman's living conditions are considered worse after the relocation. Ownership status of "living in another people's land" on BJA's land creates vulnerability to his livelihoods. This puts Mr. Oman with uncertainty regarding the use of the land for his residence. Therefore, efforts are needed to ensure Mr. Oman can acquire the ownership status of the building/house in the future.

Source: Primary data (2020)

Housing structure in new settlements is another aspect that is assessed. Building up/purchasing a house was one way to utilize compensation money done by more than 94% of the affected households post to relocation. **Table 3.61** shows that 44% (41 PAPs) of 94 households utilized the compensation money to build a permanent type house in the new settlement. In a meantime, 39% (37 PAPs) built non-permanent type houses (stilts) from the compensation money. Adequate funding from the compensation money is the key factor for the households to build a house with a permanent structure. It means that the compensation money can support the wish of a household to own and live in a house with a concrete structure (permanent), as illustrated in a case in **Box 3.13**.

**Table 3. 61** Types of building in a new settlement based on compensation money (n=94)

Financed from Compensation Money	Building Types in New Settlement			Total
	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Stilts/Wooden	
Yes	41	10	37	88
No	4	1	1	6
Total	45	11	38	94

Source: Primary data (2020)

### Box 3. 13 PAP building quality and status

#### Mr. Dayat, Cangkuang Hamlet

Mr. Dayat is a PAP who has already lived in a new settlement location and considerably live a better life. Currently, Mr. Dayat lives in Cangkuang Hamlet, and he relocated from Bojongsalam Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency. Before relocation, Mr. Dayat's occupied a non-permanent (on stilts) house. Now, he owns a permanent type house. 30 households relocated from Ciawi Tali Hamlet to Cangkuang Hamlet, there are several new permanent type houses in Cangkuang Hamlet. Although the cost of a permanent house is high, PAPs chose to build a permanent house because it provides better safety and increases their social status.

Mr. Dayat's living conditions after the relocation is considered better than before. The ownership status of his current residence provides him with security and comfort. In terms of land assets, Mr. Dayat has a larger paddy field than he previously had, thus his household's future food security is guaranteed.

*Source: Primary data (2020)*

Apart from the structure, the ownership status of the building or residence is also assessed to reflect the current living conditions of the affected households. **Table 3.62** shows that out of the total 94 samples being analyzed, the majority of them live in a house with privately owned status. Only less than 4% of the affected households currently live in other people's house such as in a house owned by parents, children, or relatives. Households who live in their children's houses are respondents who fall into the age category of more than 50 years old. This differs from the other 2% of the sample who live at their parents' or relatives' houses because they are in the preparation process for moving to a new residence (currently building and saving to have their own house).

**Table 3. 62** Respondent status in new residence (n=94)

Project Location	New Residence Status				Total
	Non-Privately owned			Privately owned	
	Children	Parent	Relative		
New Road	0	0	0	17	17
Reservoir	2	1	1	73	77
Total	2	1	1	90	94

*Source: Primary data (2020)*

In particular, for the 90 respondents who live in their own houses, **Table 3.63** shows the sources of funding used to build the houses. More than 93% (88 PAPs) fully financed the houses' constructions from the compensation money received. Less than 7% (2 PAPs) financed the constructions not only from the compensation money. In this case, the majority of the funds (outside from compensation money) were sourced from savings because the building compensation money was inadequate to build a new house, especially a permanent type building.

**Table 3. 63** Fully funded from compensation money (n=90)

Project Location	Fully Funded from Compensation Money		Total
	Yes	No	
New Road	17	0	17
Reservoir	71	2	73
Total	88	2	90

Source: Primary data (2020)

There were 88 respondents/PAPs who built houses entirely funded from the compensation money, provide a sense of adequacy toward the compensation money to bear the costs. **Table 3.64** shows that 54% (51 PAPs) claimed that the compensation money was sufficient to build a house. At the same time, 36% (37 PAPs) stated otherwise, claiming that the compensation money was insufficient. The adequacy of the compensation money to build a house is highly influenced by the PAP's orientation to build a "good" house (permanent structure). Note that the compensation money used to build houses in this context is replacement money for buildings and residential land.

**Table 3. 64** State of the adequacy of compensation money (n=88)

Project Location	State of Adequacy of Compensation Money		Total
	Sufficient	Insufficient	
New Road	7	10	17
Reservoir	44	27	71
Total	51	37	88

Source: Primary data (2020)

Building a new residence independently means that the PAPs solely managed their funds and build s house based on their interests. However, there are various ways to build a new residence. **Table 3.65** shows that more than 80% of the 90 samples analyzed built houses by hiring construction workers. For the local economy, this hiring has a positive derivative impact on construction workers. Less than 4% of the respondents bought existing houses and land.

**Table 3. 65** Means of building the house in new settlement (n=90)

Means	Project Location (%)		Total
	New Road	Reservoir	
Solely	3	7	10
Hiring construction workers	11	63	74
Collective action	3	0	3
Bought existing house	0	3	3
Total	17	73	90

Source: Primary data (2020)

There were several issues faced by the affected households during the relocation processes. **Table 3.66** shows that 28% of the total 94 PAPs analyzed countered some obstacles in the course of relocation. Matters that slowed down the relocation process are illustrated in

**Table 3.66**, where most respondents claimed that the trail condition made it difficult for them to relocate. Another obstacle is an inadequate fund to cover for moving and new house construction costs, and a small proportion (19.2%) perceived that finding a suitable new residence was difficult during relocation.

**Table 3. 66** Opinion regarding the existence of issues during the relocation process (n=94)

Project Location	Issues in Relocation		Total
	Yes	None	
New Road	6	11	17
Reservoir	20	57	77
Total	26	88	94

Source: Primary data (2020)

**Table 3. 67** Issues in Relocation Process (n=26)

Detail of Issue	Project Location		Total
	New Road	Reservoir	
Difficulty in finding a suitable new settlement	3	2	5
Insufficient fund to cover moving and construction costs	3	4	7
Trail condition, difficult to transport things	0	14	14
Total	6	20	26

Source: Primary data (2020)

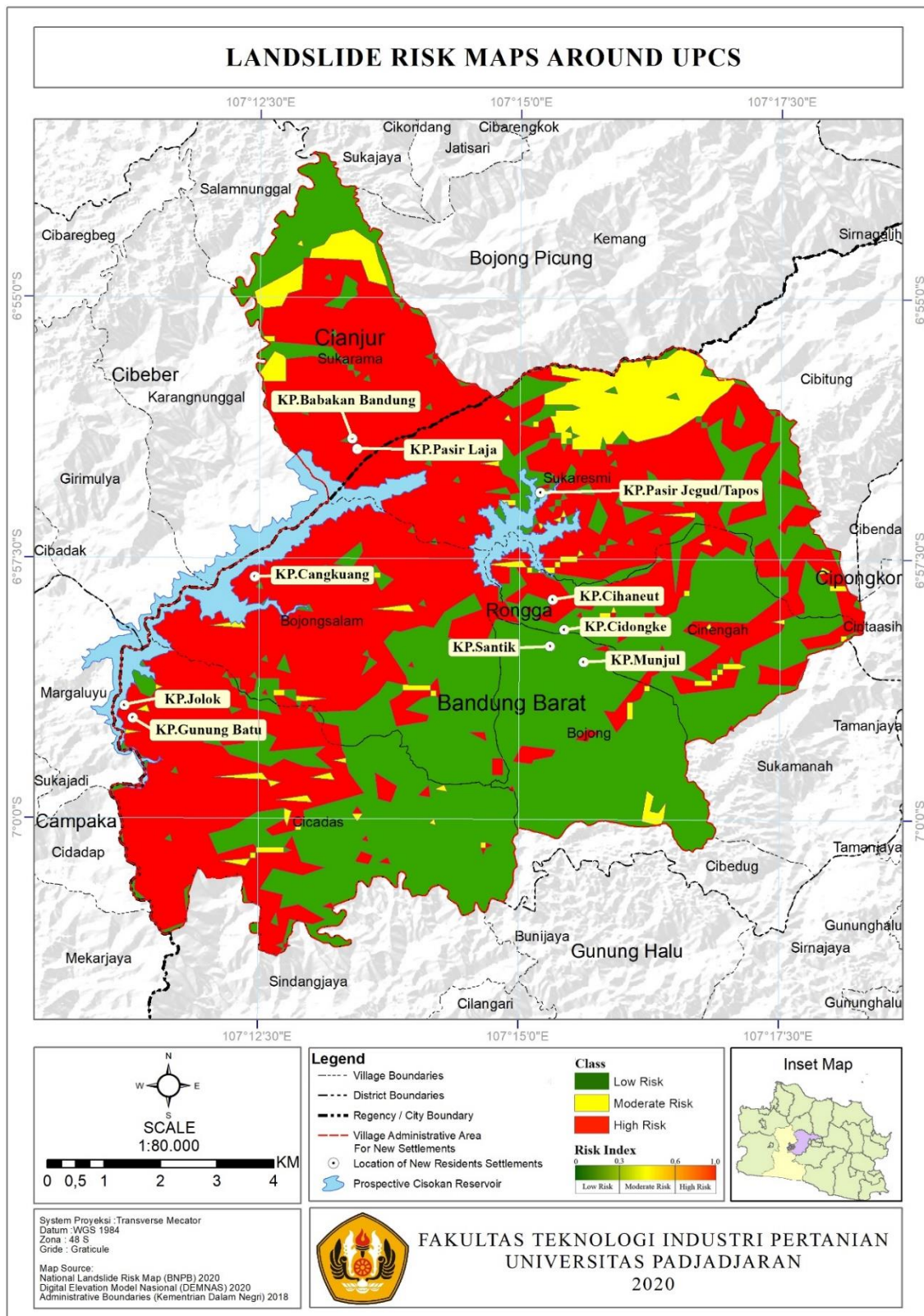
Vulnerability toward the existence of natural disaster risk in new settlements in the last aspect assessed. All respondents who had relocated provided their opinions about the risk of the natural disaster in their new settlement. **Table 3.68** shows that 86% (81 PAPs) of respondents believed that the location of their new settlement is clear from any potential natural disasters. In contrast, 14% (13 PAPs) of respondents believed that the location of their new settlement had some potentials for a natural disaster. The natural disasters perceived by this small proportion of respondents were landslides and floods. A mitigation step taken by the PAPs was to collectively build drainages to prevent floods and landslides. This disaster mitigation action involved the village government which included some essential assistance programs.

**Table 3. 68** Perception Toward Natural Disaster Risk in New Settlement (n=94)

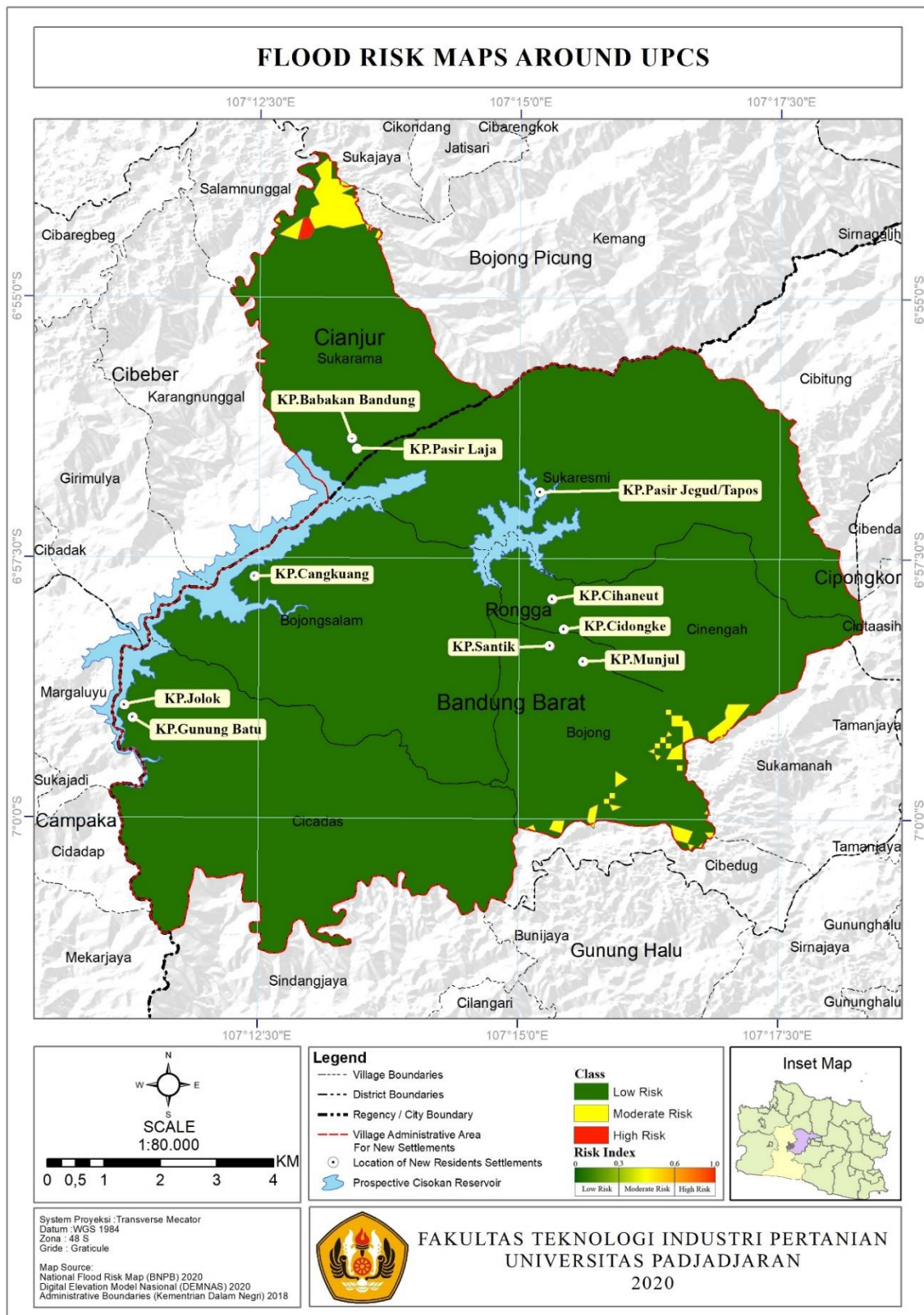
Project Location	Is your new settlement subject to any potential natural disasters		Total
	Yes	No	
New Road	1	16	17
Reservoir	12	65	77
Total	13	81	94

Source: Primary data (2020)



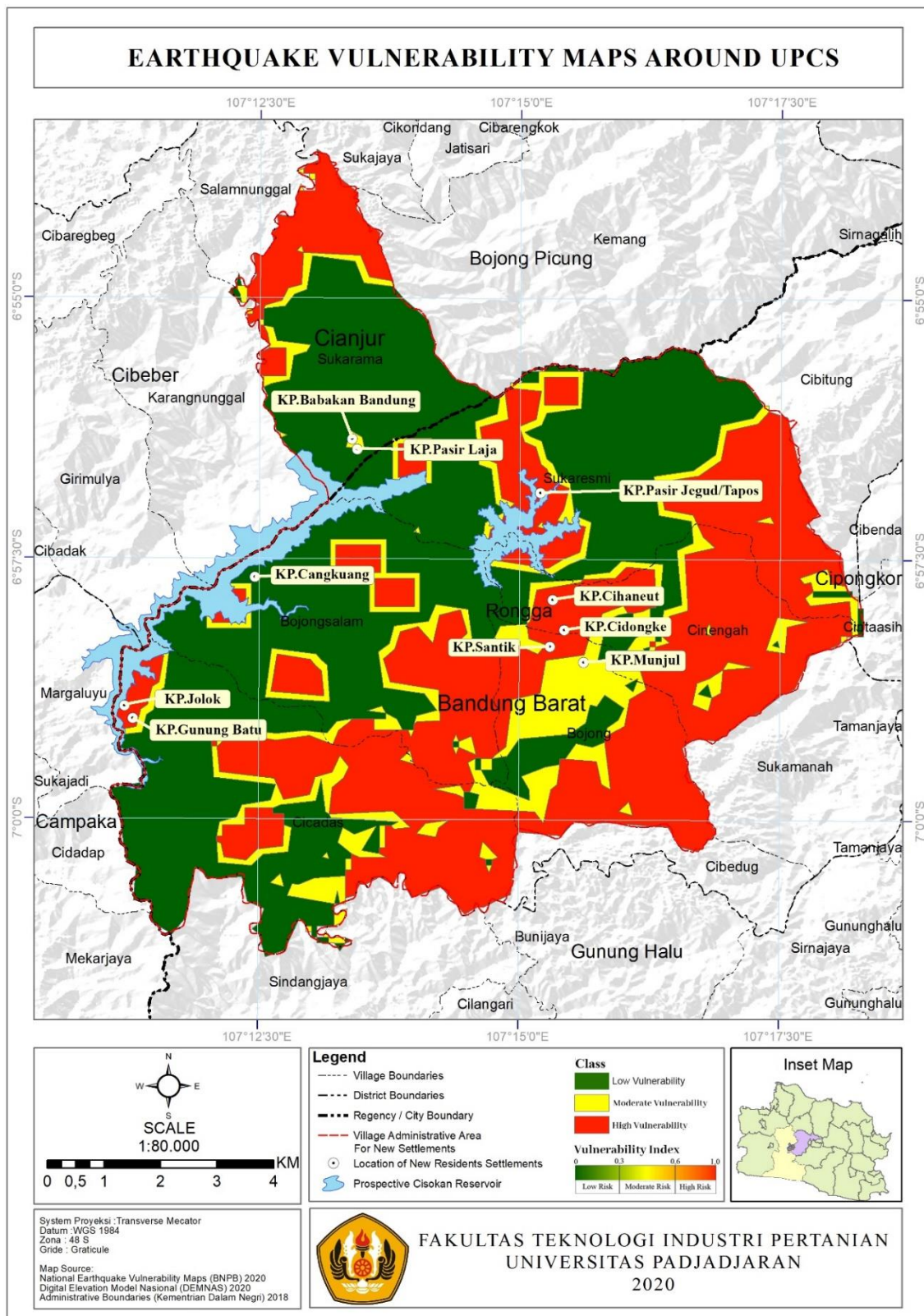


**Figure 3. 33** Map of potential landslide disasters in new residential locations (processed from the 2020 BNPB disaster potential map)



**Figure 3. 34** Map of potential flood disasters in new residential locations (processed from the 2020 BNPB flood potential map)





**Figure 3. 35** Map of potential earthquake disasters in new residential locations (processed from the 2020 BNPB earthquake potential map)

### **Key Findings Housing Condition:**

- a. Only about 68% of relocated households own the replacement residential land.
- b. Nearly 50% of houses built at the relocation site are of permanent construction. Another 10% semi-permanent and the rest wooden structures built of stilts.
- c. Almost 98% of houses on replacement land are built out of the compensation amount received, although 54% of respondents indicated inadequacy of the compensation received. The compensation was considered inadequate because the money was also used for other purposes such as paying debt, procurement of vehicles and other necessities.
- d. About 28% of relocated households faced several issues in the relocation process including, among others, the inadequacy of compensation for construction of the house, difficulty in finding suitable relocation land within the compensation amount received.

#### **b. Supporting Facilities**

The provision of supporting facilities such as markets, houses of worship, sanitation, village roads, and educational facilities by PLN in new settlements is assisted by funding from PLN. To date, 2 villages have become the destination locations for resettlement that have built infrastructure through funding assistance from PLN. The two hamlets are Pasir Laja and Pasir Jegud, Sukaresmi Village, Rongga District, West Bandung Regency.

Pasir Jegud Hamlet has been facilitated with improved village roads and clean water facilities. It also applied to Pasir Laja and Babakan Bandung hamlets that has been facilitated with electricity, access roads to/from hamlet, houses of worship, and clean water source facilities. Other resettlement sites such as Cidongke, Munjul, Santik, Cangkuang, Gunung Batu, and Jolok hamlets still have not been facilitated with such facilities.

The nearest accessible market is one close to the District office of Rongga District. Currently, access to the market and the District office has been improved with the paving of Pasir Angin road that connects the access road to the village road. However, for access to education, there have been only 3 educational facilities built by PT. PLN: Cipiring Elementary School at Cicadas Village, One-Building School, and Cimarel Elementary School. Meanwhile, there are also school buildings that still located in the locations affected by the inundation, such as elementary schools in Cilawang and Lembur Sawah Hamlets

#### **c. Relations and Interactions with Host Population**

The interactions between the resettlers and the host population are showing good conditions. Based on the previous sub-chapter, most of the displaced population perceived the resettlement process as having a positive impact on their village. The following indicators form the basis for an assessment that the resettlement process does not adversely affect the social conditions of the host population

- a. The village becomes crowded, the villages of Cangkuang, Pasir Laja, Babakan Bandung, Pasir Jegud, and Santik are existing villages that previously only had a population of fewer than 10 households. However, after the resettlement occurred, these villages experienced an increase in population so that it was perceived by the



displaced population as a positive impact because the village became crowded with residents.

- b. The increase in cooperation activities, collective activities to renovate the mosque in Cangkuang village have been a positive impact on resettlement. The increasing number of residents provides additional labor to carry out collective activities to renovate mosques for religious needs that can accommodate the increasing population.
- c. There has never been a conflict. Since the resettlement process began 5 years ago, the displaced population has never experienced a conflict. Conflicts that are perceived as a conflict or disagreement between displaced residents and displaced recipients have never happened at all because the relocated residents and the relocated recipients have been in relationships for a long time.

#### d. Comparative Analysis of Current and Prior Relocation Conditions

For comparative analysis of housing condition of relocated households pre and post-relocation, the criteria used include size (area) of the plot owned, size (area) of the house, and type of structure used for housing. Data were collected through direct interviews with respondents. The sample size analyzed in this section is 90 affected households (PAPs), who have relocated and live in their own houses.

**Table 3.69** shows the present land size to build houses/buildings compared to conditions before relocation. On one side, 42% and more respondents control/own a larger area of land than before. But on the other side, households whose land area is now smaller also reach 37%. Therefore, it is more or less the same between the cases of households having larger and smaller land sizes. In the case of respondents affected by the new access road, the number of households with the smaller land area is higher than the one with a larger land area. This is because most of the respondents built the houses by utilizing the remaining land area that was not acquired, thus there was no land area expansion. Meanwhile, 21% of respondents control/owned land with a similar size area before and after the relocation.

**Table 3. 69** Comparison of residential land size before and after relocation (n=90)

Project Location	Comparison of Residential Land Size Before and After Relocation (%)			Total
	Larger	Smaller	The same	
New Road	7	8	2	17
Reservoir	31	25	17	73
Total	38	33	19	90

Source: Primary data (2020)

Also, the comparative size/area of the houses as illustrated in **Table 3.70**. In terms of number, more than 55% of respondents own a larger building after the relocation. In contrast, no more than 25% of respondents own a smaller building after the relocation. This is a positive indication as in general the buildings are larger than previously owned. Meanwhile, less than 20% of respondents own similar size building before and after the relocation.

**Table 3. 70** Comparison of building size before and after relocation (n=90)

Project Location	Comparison of building size before and after relocation (%)			Total
	Larger	Smaller	The same	
New Road	7	3	7	17
Reservoir	43	20	10	73
Total	50	23	17	90

Source: Primary data (2020)

The type of building structure is also a component to be compared to assess the current living conditions. **Table 3.71** shows that in the case of respondents affected by the new access road, there was an increase in the number of permanent type house by more than 5%, which is consistent with decreases in the numbers of semi-permanent and non-permanent (stilts) houses. A similar circumstance also occurred with respondents affected by inundation, there was an increase in the number of permanent type house by 38% and semi-permanent type house by more than 4%. These increases are in line with the decrease in the non-permanent houses/stilts. A similar change also appeared in respondents affected by the transmission line, where respondents who had non-permanent type houses improved to permanent type. In general, there has been an improvement in the type of building structure used where the number of households who have a permanent type house increased by more than 40% after the relocation.

**Table 3. 71** Comparison of the type of housing structure before and after relocation (n=90)

Project Location	Before Relocation			Total	After Relocation			Total
	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Non-Permanent		Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Non-Permanent	
New Road	3	6	8	17	8	4	5	17
Reservoir	0	10	63	73	35	6	32	73
Total	3	16	71	90	43	10	37	90

Source: Primary data (2020)

Therefore, based on the data presented above, it can be concluded that the comparison of housing conditions before and after resettlement is as follows:

- On the ownership of the area of residential land assets, the data shows an almost equal number of respondents who have increased and decreased land area. The increase in the residential land area shows better living conditions, especially for respondents affected by inundation who have relocated. However, although most of the respondents affected by the new road access experienced a reduction in the area of residential land, they had a pretty good chance of having new road access to improve their livelihoods.
- Most respondents experienced wider ownership of buildings, both affected by new road access and inundation. This shows a positive impact on the current condition of the building area being wider than before the relocation

- c. The structure of permanent houses became more numerous after the resettlement process. In general, there was a change in the type of building structure, where households with permanent housing increased by more than 40% after the relocation. Respondents perceive permanent building structures as part of the improvement of housing conditions because they are considered better and more durable than semi-permanent or non-permanent structures.

### **3.2.2. Livelihood Improvement**

Based on the study, PAP's livelihood development has been implemented by PT. PLN in various ways, either through the provision of compensation, economic development and public facilities. Even with the suspension of World Bank Loan in 2017, PT. PLN continues the PAPs livelihood development program in accordance with LARAP through implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). At the time when LARAP implementation was still fully funded (2010-2017) the livelihood development of PAPs was implemented in forms of provision of relocation fund, living allowances, tolerance compensation (for those PAPs who lived or worked on PT. Perhutani's land) and capital assistance, now with the funding suspended from World Bank Loan (2018-present) livelihood development are focused on strengthening access, existing businesses and advancing new businesses.

#### ***a. Livelihood Assistance Program***

Generally, the PAPs livelihood assistance programs have been implemented in West Bandung Regency, both in economic development and CSR. While in Cianjur Regency, it only strengthening the accesses, in forms of building roads, schools and health services centers (Puskesmas). The construction of schools and Puskesmas is categorized as livelihood assistance, because it directly or indirectly produces many new livelihoods (employment and businesses). The construction capital was not coming from LARAP, but instead allocated from the CSR of PT. PLN, because there was no PAPs being relocated in Cianjur Regency. Community livelihood development programs that have been implemented by PT. PLN are:

- (1) Moving fees (approximately IDR 3.500.000/household PAP) which are called "welfare money" and "moving money";
- (2) Since none of the PAPs were relocated in Cianjur District, thus they only received compensation money for land acquisition;
- (3) Living allowance for relocated PAPs with an amount of four times the UMR (Regional Minimum Payment), which will be provided during four months after the PAP relocated;
- (4) Capital assistance for productive economic business development to each PAP household with an amount of IDR 7.500.000 per household;
- (5) Strengthening access to health service (puskesmas), access to education (schools), access to transportation (roads and bridges), access to irrigation (irrigation and clean water), access to information, access to worship (mosques) and market access;
- (6) New businesses development, either agricultural products processing (banana, sugar palm), fishery business (hatchery and fishing), livestock business (chickens, goats,

sheep), forestry products processing (mebellers, sawing) and non-agricultural businesses (convection, workshop, mini gas station).

- (7) In general, the livelihoods of the PAPs after compensation and relocation have improved, but there are identified groups of PAPs whose economic sustainability must be considered, namely PAPs who are cultivators of Perhutani's land. For them, it is necessary to introduce a sustainable agroforestry system. One thing that must be considered in measuring the development of livelihoods

***b. Capacity Development***

In general, capacity building activities were mostly carried out toward PAPs in West Bandung Regency, although several of them were also done in Cianjur Regency. Capacity building was conducted by specialist, community facilitators or advocacy teams from the relevant agencies, consulting agents and technical assistance. Capacity building had been carried out since the first phase (2010-2014) until the second phase (2015-2020).

In practice, the assistances were performed by three types of actors. First, specialists, or called professional personnel. The recruitment of these specialists for PAP economic development was selectively conducted by PT PLN together with the West Bandung and Cianjur Regency Governments by involving professional networking agencies (third parties: such as Insindo). The experts performed various assistances to the development of the productive economy of PAPs, such as management (planning, organizing, implementing, utilizing, allocating and monitoring) of business capital for the development of productive economic businesses. Assistances were carried out starting from classification of business interests, developing productive economic business units, strengthening the capacity of PAPs' entrepreneurship and productive economic business management (LKM, cooperatives, business units).

The second type are the technical assistants who performed as mentoring teams (such as P2T, Monitoring and Evaluation Team), who were called facilitators. The technical assistant consists of representatives from several related agencies. These technical assistants' roles merely on facilitating PAPs' economic empowerment and protection. Technical assistants played a greater role during the first phase, particularly in facilitation, coordination and validation during the data collection of PAPs' assets, technical distribution of compensation money, facilitating economic restoration assistance management, and monitoring CSR management. Technical assistances are still in place until now, especially in facilitation, validation and coordination of land acquisition that is affected by landslides as a result of construction and those lands where buildings or construction are potentially be impacted from landslides.

The third type are the field assistants for economic development of the PAPs, who are called field extension officers. The extensions play a bigger role in assisting the realization of development programs and CSR. Extension officers come from local institutions, such as agricultural, forestry, health and MSME extension workers who stationed at the District and village levels. Field assistants focus more on facilitating the implementation of specific restoration programs, such as assisting fish hatchery businesses by fishery extension workers, assisting banana and sugar palm processing businesses by MSME extension workers, assisting



forest product processing businesses by forestry extension workers, assisting health services development (including Puskesmas) by health assistants and others.

Generally, several training programs on economic restoration of PAPs have been implemented (**Table 3.72**), these included several business trainings in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, food processing, wood crafting, bamboo handicraft, palm sugar processing, banana processing, MSME product packaging, social forestry enterprises and others. There were also trainings in proposal writing and business plan preparation by professional consultants from Inisindo, specifically conducted to group and cooperative officials. Furthermore, a comparative study was performed to Ultra Jaya Milk Industry that specifically done for the PAPs cooperative management. With these activities, group and cooperative officials were expected to be able to facilitate business plan and business proposal preparation for members who mainly have low education level.

**Table 3. 72** Implementation of LARAP 2011, specifically for training programs, capital assistance and training clinics (HHM) related to PAP economic restoration (2012-2020)

No	Economic Restoration Activities	Realization and Existence								Output and PAP Economic Development
		201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	
1.	Trainings (Capacity building):									
	a. Business proposal training workshop based on interest									Several proposals from the PAP groups in the PAP Cipongkor Cooperative have been granted business capital assistance from the cooperative
	b. Training on product packaging for the first phase of foster partners, especially in banana chips and palm sugar									Products from PAP craftsmen group in Kampung Sawah could have wider market accessibility, but then it is not sustainable
	c. Training on compost manufacturing and packaging processes									Farmers produce compost independently to increase their farm production
	d. Training in packaging and marketing network development for souvenir product									Implemented in Cicadas and Sukaresmi Villages. There has been an expansion in the markets for PAP craftsmen to Bandung City, but it has not been sustainable

No	Economic Restoration Activities	Realization and Existence									Output and PAP Economic Development
		201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	2020	
	e. Second stage foster partners' training on processing and packaging of local products										Realized in Kampung Sawah, but markets in urban areas are not yet sustainable
	f. Training of online-based marketing and network marketing development										Implemented at Sarinagen Village West Bandung Regency, there has not been any follow-up yet
	g. Training of PAP cooperative officials on cooperative management through a comparative study to Ultra Jaya Milk Industri										Conducted in Ultra Jaya Milk Industry, West Bandung Regency. The benefits were shared by personal officials and the management, but it has not had any significant impacts toward PAP Cooperative activities
2.	Capital Assistance Provision:										
	a. Stimulant fund IDR 7.5 million/HH PAP										PAPs have received the aid, managed by the PAP Cooperative, but the benefits have not been shared by most of the PAPs, especially for PAP business development
	b. Fishery farming for PAP groups in West Bandung and Cianjur based on interest mapping										Conducted in Sirnagalih Village Cipongkor District West Bandung Regency. Fish farming is being developed at potential PAP locations, but it is not yet sustainable
	c. Provision of Goat (livestock group)										Conducted in Karangsari Village Cipongkor District West Bandung Regency. Several farmer groups have received assistance

No	Economic Restoration Activities	Realization and Existence										Output and PAP Economic Development
		201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	2020	
	d. Provision of 5 units of hand tractors (farmer groups)											Conducted in Cipongkor District West Bandung Regency
	e. Provision of 10 water pump units (farmer groups)											Conducted in Cipongkor District West Bandung Regency, In particular at Karangsari Village
	f. Assistance in exhibition gallery for wooden and bamboo handicraft											It has been realized at Sarinagen Elementary School West Bandung Regency
	g. Provision of work equipment for wood and bamboo craftsmen											Conducted in Sarinagen Village West Bandung Regency
	h. Planting seeds provision for tourism villages (social forestry)											Conducted in Sukarama Village Cianjur Regency
	i. Scholarship for outstanding PAP children											Given to high achieving PAP children
3.	Training Clinics or Independent Creating Class (HHM):											
	a. HHM Wooden and bamboo crafts											Karangsari and Sukaesmi Villages West Bandung Regency
	b. HHM Bike repairing shop											Sukaesmi and Bojongsalam Villages West Bandung Regency

(Source: PT. PLN, 2020). Remark: Green (ongoing), Yellow (slow process) dan Red (static)

The capacity buildings of the personal PAPs and institutions not only associated with the recovery and improvement of the PAP's economy, but also with the CSR programs, including strengthening PAPs' access to education, health services, transportation, markets, business networks and others. The construction of public facilities through CSR was conducted during the second phase of community development (2015-present). PAPs and the communities surrounding the area admitted that the construction of public facilities, in particular roads have increased their access to education, health, markets, information and other services, therefore the personal, social and economic capacities of the PAPs have been strengthened. The construction of roads has expanded the accessibility of PAPs toward wider

environment, so they have more access toward information and increase their knowledge. Documentation of the activities are as below (**Figure 3.37**).



Livestock Assistance Provision in Karangsari Village West Bandung Regency  
Hand Tractor and Water Pump Assistance in West Bandung and Cianjur Regency  
Local Product Processing and Marketing Training

**Figure 3. 36** Implementation of economic restoration programs

In general, the capacity buildings for PAPs and officials of PAPs' institutions had been executed by professionals and related agencies, either through empowerment approaches, training, mentoring by experts, counseling, advocacy, capital assistance and others, however their realization and success have not been sustainable. To be sustainable, it is necessary both for PAPs personally and their productive economic business institutions to be provided with not a temporary but continuous assistance, either in business capacity, business networks, legal aspects, ICT applications and collaboration. Availability of public infrastructure development programs should be part of capacity building, not only as CSR, as it also strengthens the capacity of PAPs and their economic institutions. The basic framework for PAPs capacity building should be based on the mapping of what is in the actual conditions, not just interest, so that the PAPs can be classified based on their areas and capacity levels, thus the empowerment process will be more effective. Therefore, the classifications of which PAPs have capacities that need enabling, which ones need to be strengthened (strengthening), which ones need to be maintained (advocating), which ones need to be innovated, which ones need to be developed (improvement) and which ones need to be engineered (engineering), can be obtained. In addition to all, besides that all PAPs would be strengthened and assisted, the capacity buildings would also be more effective and efficient.

In practice, the PAPs capacity building program by PLN was carried out through a collaborative approach with various related parties, both with the government and the community. As a matter of fact, regarding the implementation of CSR, PLN's role was only to provide resources (cash and in kind), meanwhile the implementation of various programs performed by partners through facilitation and collaboration processes.

Training, mentoring and capital assistance intensity continued to rise from 2015 to 2019. The intensive trainings were conducted during the period of 2016-2017. This occurred due to several PAPs started to have much more spare time after completion of their houses' constructions and had moved in to the new house. By 2018 the training intensity started to decline again because the PAPs began entering the implementation stage. For that reason, the



intensity of the mentoring and capital assistance programs increased. In 2017 the project was temporarily suspended, however the implementation of PAP's economic restoration program continued, and even still significant until 2018. The problem was most of the PAPs who had just completed their houses' constructions and moved in, did not have the opportunity to take part in training and mentoring. As a result, although 100% of the PAPs have received the capital assistance funds that are being deposited in the PAPs cooperative, they have not been able to utilize them productively. Apart from receiving business capital assistance in the amount of IDR 7.5 million per household, there were also PAPs who received assistance in forms of fish seeds, tree seeds, fertilizer and craft equipment, either for banana products processing, palm sugar products processing, increasing added values for bamboo and wood. The implementation of capital assistance was synergized with relevant agencies and local governments programs.

### c. Gender Empowerment

The gender assessment in this report is based on two main sources, namely the results of the Mid Term Report (MTR) and the current status of gender empowerment. The MTR report emphasizes gender analysis regarding the role of women in various activities, both domestic and public. Meanwhile, the field findings emphasize the objective conditions of female respondents regarding LARAP implementation, including their type of work, marital status (married/widowed), and their asset settlement status in LARAP implementation.

#### 1. The Mid Term Report

The number of samples/respondents in this Mid Term is 279 PAPs. Based on the Mid Term Report, four aspects of the gender of PAPs analyzed consist of the division or arrangement of work within the household, the involvement of women in making decision to move, the involvement of women in regulating the PAP's business activities, and the involvement of women in social activities and organizations.

#### Division or Arrangement of Work within the Household

The division of labor in the household is a representation of the first stage of gender analysis (activity profile), which answers the question of "who does what". As can be seen in **Table 3.73**, the results of the MTR study show that the distribution and arrangement of work in PAP households are mostly (88.89%) handled by women (especially wives), in various project locations

**Table 3. 73** Distribution and arrangement of domestic work

Project Location	Distribution and arrangement of domestic work				Total
	Husband	Wife	Daughter	Husband & Wife	
Upper Reservoir	2	56	0	1	59
Lower Reservoir	7	95	0	0	102
New Road	19	93	2	0	114
Upper Reservoir dan New Road	0	4	0	0	4
Total	28	248	2	1	279

Source: Mid Term Report (2016)

The dominant role of women in the division and arrangement of domestic work is common in communities that adhere to Eastern customs. In fact, women play a dominant role in the distribution and arrangement of domestic affairs as a whole, such as preparing meals, cleaning the house, sweeping the yard, taking care of children, washing clothes, being agricultural laborers, fetching water, shopping for daily necessities, caring for children or parents, processing crops, sell crops and so on. This includes household financial management, harvest utilization, and management, decisions to participate in "arisan" (social gathering) and savings and loans, decisions to participate in cooperatives, participation in family planning counseling, and so on. Because of the dominant role of women in the domestic sphere, it is important to involve women in capacity building related to domestic activities

### *The Involvement of Women in Decision Making to Move*

In the case of the UCSPHP development project, both men (husband, parents) and women (wife, mother) in the PAP household were involved in decision making, especially in the decision to move. The results of the MTR study, as can be seen in **Table 3.74** in general, show that the decision to move or not move is made by all family members through deliberation, even though the husband remains dominant in making decisions.

**Table 3. 74** Resettlement Decision making in PAP households

Project Location	Resettlement Decision Making						Total
	Husband	Wife	Husband & Wife	All Family Member	Not Yet Move	Not Move	
Upper Reservoir	5	1	6	2	22	23	59
Lower Reservoir	18	0	4	13	23	44	102
New Road	13	0	7	6	1	87	114
Upper Reservoir dan New Road	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
Total	36	1	17	23	46	156	279

Source: Mid Term Report (2016)

Spatially, the husband's dominance in moving decisions is seen in the lower reservoir and the new road. Only single parent women make the decision to move independently. However, there are differences in decision making to move between the PAPs in the upper reservoir which is based on the results of discussions with the wife and the PAPs in the lower reservoir whose husbands decide dominantly. This occurs because of cultural differences between the PAP in the upper location which is dominated by dry land and the PAP in the lower location which is dominated by rice fields. There is a greater role for women in dryland agriculture (upland, vegetables/forest products) than in wetland agriculture (lowland, rice fields). Likewise, several studies have shown that in general, women farmers who cultivate vegetables, both in the lowlands and in the highlands, have a higher level of participation (labor-intensive) than small farmers who cultivate other commodities (Setiawan, 2005). ). The results of other studies in West Java confirm that the role of women in farming activities is increasingly real, both in traditional societies and in open societies. Permana's (2001) research on the Baduy Indigenous people reveals that in the fields, "ambu" (women) play an important

role in the activities of "ngaseuk" (planting), "mipit" (picking the first produce or the first harvest), "nganyaran" (eating the produce the first harvest), "ngalaksa" (making noodle-like food from rice flour), and guarding and caring for rice. The greater role of women in these productive activities makes women's participation and roles greater in decision making.

### **Involvement of Women in Regulating PAPs Business Activities**

Business or work, both in the agricultural and non-rural agricultural sectors, is a productive domain that is socially and culturally identical to the role of men in the East. Therefore, the regulation is also predominantly decided by men. The results of MTR research on Cisokan PAPs (2016/2017) as can be seen in **Table 3.75**, both in the upper reservoir, lower reservoir, and the new road, show that conditions are not different from previous findings, that the work arrangement in business (productive domain) is mostly (92.5%) decided by men (husbands). In fact, the dominance of men is very visible in project work, especially in the construction of roads and bridges.

**Table 3. 75** The involvement of women in regulating PAPs business activities

Project Location	Division of Work in Business					Total
	Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter	Discussion	
Upper Reservoir	56	1	1	0	1	59
Lower Reservoir	95	5	1	0	1	102
New Road	103	7	2	2	0	114
Upper Reservoir dan New Road	4	0	0	0	0	4
Total	258	13	4	2	2	279

Source: Mid Term Report (2016)

However, the role of women (wives) in regulating the productive sector tends to increase, both in the agricultural sector and in micro, small and medium enterprises. The trend of increasing the role of rural women in business management occurs in line with the increasing number of male migrations to urban areas. The roles of women have increased, particularly in the stalls, trading, and handicraft business. This indicates a shift in the composition of breadwinner within PAP households, which were previously dominated by the male household heads (husbands) to the women. This circumstance also shows that incomes generating activities conducted by the wives are the potential to be developed. Becoming food-processors, village officials, Islamic boarding school caretakers, and property traders are just a few of the professions undertaken by the wives at the project site as illustrated in **Box 3.14**.

### Box 3. 14 Women's Productive Enterprises

Neni (52 years old), a resident of Pangkalan Village, Sirnagalih Village, was originally a housewife who routinely delivered lunch for her husband and neighbors who worked as road construction workers. But then, her husband's workmates began to ask him to bring him food, cigarettes and snacks. This condition was seen by Mrs. Neni as an economic opportunity, so she then provided for these workers and started hawkers. Neni and her family then increased their hawker's business to become a stall. In the future, he will build a house for his daughter by enlarging the stall. "Later when the road is finished ... if now I am afraid of cracks if it is built permanently, hopefully PT. PLN will also provide capital for the stall ..".

### Involvement of PAP Women in Social Activities and Organizations

The existence of special social organizations for women, such as "PKK", "Majelis Ta'lim", Women's Farmers Group, "arisan" and others confirms that women have their own separate place (cannot be unified) from men. The problem is, women's social activities and social organizations are rarely involved in productive activities, including in deciding programs. Development programs and local productive activities tend to discriminate against women's organizations and always prioritize men's organizations and activities. The results of MTR research (2016) as can be seen in **Table 3.76** show that men (husbands) dominate social activities and organizations, both in meetings (FGD), and in making decisions on social activities and development programs. Quantitatively, the involvement of PAP women is very small, even though women (wives) in the east are very dominant in social communication, financial management and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

**Table 3. 76** The involvement of PAP women in social/group activity decisions

Project Location	Resettlement Decision Making							Total
	Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter	Husband & Wife	Husband & Son	Nobody	
Upper Reservoir	53	4	2	0	0	0	0	59
Lower Reservoir	94	6	1	0	1	0	0	102
New Road	93	10	3	3	1	1	3	114
Upper Reservoir dan New Road	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Total	243	20	7	3	2	1	3	279

Source: Mid Term Report (2016)

Based on the results of the MTR study, it can be confirmed that the role of women has not changed much, either before or after the LARAP implementation process. However, qualitatively the role and access-control of women has experienced much progress. PAP women have more access to productive sources, both transportation, markets, communication and information technology (especially mobile phones), electronic media and so on. Some women also have access to motorized vehicles, productive economic activities (such as "warungs"/stall) and a more decent (permanent) house. However, there are also women farmers who have lost their jobs as farmers, because the compensation money has been used



up for consumptive functions. In fact, some farmers women who originally were farming, have now turned into agricultural laborers, because the compensation money was not sufficient to buy new fields or there were also PAPs who lost and became victims of fraud.

Efforts to improve the quality of life of PAPs can be carried out by providing opportunities for female farmers to be involved in social-community activities (such as “PKK”, social gathering/”arisan”, religious studies, “posyandu”), agricultural extension activities, group meetings, integrated pest control field schools, and so on. Several studies show that economically, the contribution of women to total household income reaches 36.65 percent. However, research by Susanti (2003) and Herlina (2004) in the highlands of Bandung reveals that women's access and control over capital, credit, counseling, training, services and decision making are still weak. This condition is clearly beyond the law of reasonableness and is clearly a form of gender bias in the agricultural sector.

## 2. Current Status of Gender Empowerment

Based on the results of the field study (**Table 3.77**), out of 154 respondents, 19 of them were women, with the status of 3 married and 16 widowed. Especially for respondents who are widows, it can also be understood that the role of women is very important in household life. When a woman is widowed as well as the head of the family, she will play a dominant role in all aspects of her family life, both in domestic activities and decision-making (for example decisions on financial management, business, children's education) and in the public (social organizations). Thus, her position will be vulnerable, especially in relation to LARAP implementation. Therefore, the development of their productive economic capacity is a must in an effort to ensure that their lives and their families are better. Training, mentoring, and capital assistance as well as productive economic facilities, such as means of trading, will be of benefit to women, especially single parent women.

**Table 3. 77** Marital status and age category of female respondents (n = 19)

Marital Status and Age Category		Total
Married	60-64	1
	65+	2
Sub Total		3
Widow	40-44	1
	50-54	2
	55-59	1
	60-64	3
	65+	9
Sub Total		16
Total		19

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Furthermore, **Table 3.78** shows that of the 16 widows who had the right to receive compensation, 6 of them stated that their compensation status had not yet been completed, which was related to the payment of the “leftover” land they had, not yet completed. In terms

of age, 4 of them were over 60 years old. This suggests that special attention should be paid to these 6 people, given their vulnerable status as widows. Efforts that can be made as a way to resolve this situation are by completing compensation for their remaining land and providing vocational life skills such as processed food production, handicraft production and support for business development (marketing, capital and management).

**Table 3. 78** Compensation status of female respondents based on age category and marital status (n = 19)

Marital Status	Age Category	Status of Compensation		Total
		Completed	Not Yet Completed	
Married	60-64	1	0	1
	65+	1	1	2
Sub Total		2	1	3
Widow	40-44	1	0	1
	50-54	1	1	2
	55-59	0	1	1
	60-64	1	2	3
	65+	7	2	9
Sub Total		10	6	16
Total		12	7	19

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Based on the type of work performed, **Table 3.79** shows that 66.6% of married women are farmers who own land, and 33.4% are housewives. Meanwhile, 43.75% widowed women are farmers (25% owned and 18.75% cultivated), 6.25% respectively as farm laborers, food traders, food stall owners, 25% housewives, and 12. 5% are unemployed. By looking at the composition of work, it can be seen that increasing the capacity of women, especially related to jobs in agriculture, is important. Of course, agricultural work is not limited to work on farms, but also other jobs outside of farming (off farm). Likewise, women who do not have a job should receive attention, especially those aged > 60 years. Social assistance and business development support (product development and business management) are priorities for them.

**Table 3. 79** Age category of female respondents based on occupation and marital status (n = 19)

Marital Status	Occupation	Respondent Age Category					Total
		40-44	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Married	Landowner Farmer	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Housewife	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sub Total		0	0	0	1	2	3
Widow	Landowner Farmer	1	1	1	1	0	4
	Tenant Farmer	0	0	0	1	2	3
	Farm Worker	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Food Trader	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Food Stall Owner	0	0	0	0	1	1

Marital Status	Occupation	Respondent Age Category					Total
		40-44	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
	Housewife	0	0	0	0	4	4
	Unemployed	0	1	0	0	1	2
Sub Total		1	2	1	3	9	16
Total		1	2	1	4	11	19

Source: Primary Data (2020)

### 3. The Role of Women in Economic and Social Development

The approach to the role of women in any context still requires rational boundaries based on the division of labor, shared understanding, work safety and norms of appropriateness of gender justice. In general, the role of women is dominant in the domestic sphere of decision making, while men are dominant in the productive and social sphere. The high role of women in domestic (household) affairs and their low participation in productive and social activities are influenced by structural factors and sociocultural factors. Structural factors that affect gender activity patterns, access and control of resources in the project area are: (1) demographic factors (such as the position of men as representatives / guardians and heads of families); (2) socio-economic factors (such as education level, communication skills and poverty associated with women); (3) cultural and religious / belief factors that limit women; and (4) political, institutional, legal and other factors. In the case of PAPs, although the land and house owned are inheritance from the wife and even the documents are in the wife's name, the decision to sell and move is still dominant in the husband's hands. In other cases, such as in economic recovery activities, plans and activities for assisting the formation of credit unions were mostly appreciated by men, whereas for communities in the east, the dominant financial management was in the hands of women.

In general, the role of women in the economic development of PAPs and society can be directed at the following:

- a) Development of micro and small productive enterprises, which are predominantly carried out by women's groups. In the study location, there are food processing businesses (banana chips), food product packaging (banana chips, palm sugar) and fast food businesses. This women's business development requires further assistance, both from a technical and financial perspective. Efforts to improve product quality also require assistance in the form of training.  
Business groups, fighting spirit, strong leadership and government support are the keys to its success. A study by Zeller and Sharma (2001) states that the training material must be a combination of business management, health education and family planning materials. All of that is a package, including the basics of farm credit management. With the dual roles that women have, business development assistance can be carried out by combining it with assistance to develop women's domestic roles.
- b) The role of women in managing credit unions (cooperatives) also needs to obtain an adequate portion. Women must have sufficient opportunity to determine the type of business and form of management, including being involved in the management structure.

In the case of microfinance, FINCA reports that 95% of micro-credit borrowers in Bangladesh and Malawi are women. In general, they are able to repay 95 percent of the credit (Zeller and Sharma, 2001). The same is true in Latin America, Asia and Africa. In Indonesia, women's access to credit is still weak. In fact, women who have attended management training are more effective in managing credit than men. According to Sharma (2001), this is influenced by the following social capitals: 1) women in households in the East have a role in managing finances and have good relations with all family members; 2) women are used to managing financial allocations within the household. Therefore, financial management will be better if women are included in capital management training; 3) women have a very important role in controlling family welfare, especially regarding issues of food, nutrition, education and aspects of children's health. Furthermore, in the case of irrigation fees in India, according to Mehra and Esim (1998), women's intimacy with household financial management and their flexible interactions has streamlined the collection and management of these irrigation fees.

- c) Socially, especially in the health sector, strengthening the capacity of women who manage "Posyandu" also needs further attention as a measure to maintain and improve community health status.

Sharma (2001) explains that women's empowerment is carried out through the optimization and effectiveness of extension by various related parties (government, NGOs, private sector) whose material is not only related to microfinance issues, but also reproductive health issues, household issues, education and management. At present cases of malnutrition, high fertility, poverty and food insecurity are more common in rural households, providing opportunities for women to actively participate has had significant results not only on the performance of a program, but also empowering women, and creates a sense of ownership of a resource (Mehra and Esim, 1998).

- d) Some women who are widows and admit that the land acquisition process has not been completed, must receive high attention and priority to be resolved. Moreover, it turns out that most of them are not young, and have a dual role both as housewives and as actors in economic activities. Therefore, they must find decent work that does not require much time so that they can combine the two roles. Theoretically, the concept of triple roles (production, reproduction and managing community) is known, which refers to the double burden of women in daily life to handle domestic work, production and community management simultaneously. Given the age of the widows at the location, it is estimated that they will no longer carry out reproductive roles. Therefore, the other two roles (production and managing community) should receive more attention. Widows and women who are no longer young can be actively involved in the community management process, especially in social and health institutions.

In general, dialogue spaces (communication) for women farmers need to be strengthened and linked to a wider range of productive sources, including information sources. According to Mien Hidayat (2002), housewives with high information exposure tend to have broad knowledge and a higher bargaining position in decision making. Increasing access of women who are old and have low education, ideally this can be achieved through non-formal education (extension), self-help education and training, social protection and improving the quality of information services in the media commonly accessed by women in



rural areas, including radio and television. The substance and approach of developing female human resources must inevitably be combined between elements of business development and other household elements, such as income management, nutrition, health, small-scale agro-industry (home industry), education and food security. For a farming household, one element with another constitutes a unity, so it will be unattractive for women if the empowerment action is carried out partially.

#### **d. Social Institutions**

Social institutions cover social rules, social activities, and social institutions. In reality, social institutions still exist within the PAPs community, although many of the supporting infrastructures have been affected by the project. Quran recitation/study group ("majlis ta'lim") is the most existing social institution in the PAP community, either on a small scale (in prayer rooms), medium-scale (mosques), and on a large scale in Islamic boarding schools ("pesantren"). In general, prayer rooms and mosques have been built in all new settlements, and even become a priority for the CSR program. Table 3.14 indicates that almost all sources of funding for the construction and renovation of worship facilities within PAP location came from PLN's CSR. However, there still religious education facilities and mosques that are identified to have not been fully compensated and relocated. The issue is, the two facilities are built on waqf (donated) land, in which the acquisition of a waqf land is not simple under administrative law, as it must involve the Ministry of Religion. While at the same time PLN has allocated funding to compensate for the building and the waqf land. Thus, as an implication, relocation and construction of worship facilities and recitation in several locations are still delayed.

In general, social institutions are still existing in all PAP locations, particularly added with the improvement in community access and mobility. The data in **Table 3.80** shows that several social institutions are functionally perceived very positively by PAPs, those activities are Quran recitation group, sports, collective action (collaboration, participation), and the sharing traditions (sharing, reciprocal, social protection). Specifically, PAPs who mainly are farmers, have long been members of farm groups. The implementation of various economic restoration programs after the compensation and PAPs' relocation processes, has strengthened existing social institutions and created new ones. The PAPs' new social institutions are included: PAP cooperatives, women group in craftsmen (banana and palm sugar processors), livestock farm groups, fishery farm groups, and PAP handicraft centers. These institutions are considered very essential by the PAPs. Unfortunately, even after a long period of establishment of these institutions, they still have not been able to function optimally in advancing the productive economy of the PAPs.

**Table 3. 80** Development of social institutions

No	Social Institution	Current Condition		Total
		Existed/Maintained	Existed/Weaken	
1	Arts and cultural activities	264	15	279
2	Quran recitation activities	278	1	279
3	Sports activities	270	9	279
4	Hunting activities	231	48	279
5	PAP Cooperative	125	154	279

6	Farm Group and Women Farm Group	275	4	279
7	Collective Action	262	17	279
8	Sharing Tradition/Activities	274	5	279

Source: MTR Document (2016)

Using any existing social institutions that are positively perceived could be a solution to recover the PAPs economy. The existence of recitation activities (both by women and men), is a forum to strengthen mentoring activities and to strengthen rural MSMEs. In a socio-cultural context, the involvement of women and women's groups in economic restoration activities is considered effective, because, in eastern society, women have a very dominant role in managing household financial cash flow, both for domestic and productive purposes. This is a similar concept that is also used as the fundamental base for the development of the People's Loan Bank (Grameen Bank) and Social Entrepreneurship by Muhamad Yunus in Bangladesh. A strong sharing tradition and cooperation could be used as an entry point towards improving the condition and performance of economic institutions such as cooperatives and farmer groups. Expanding community networks through recitation groups, for example, can be the first step for cooperative development to achieve PAPs' economic recovery. Furthermore, assistance in the establishment and management of cooperatives are becoming very important and essential.

In addition to the PAP Cooperative, banana (chips, jam) processing group, palm sugar processing groups, bamboo (woven) craftsmen groups, wood (furniture) craftsmen groups, and craftsmen studios; other new social institutions are the Forest Farmers Group (KTH) and Forest Village Community Organisation (LMDH) that were developed within the social forestry program. These two social institutions were established within the framework of community forest management (PHBM). However, in several PAP locations (such as in Sawah Hamlet), there are social institutions such as paddy farm groups that are identified to be potentially diminished with the loss or inundation of the rice fields. It happened due to the new location where PAPs from Sawah Hamlet relocate is dominantly dry-land area. Loss of paddy cultivation activities among PAPs from Sawah Hamlet not only would eliminate the existing paddy farm groups, but also its paddy cultivation culture. Social ties that have been established from the interactions among rice farmers, rice farm laborers, rice mills, rice traders, suppliers of rice production equipment, and wet-land paddy agricultural development programs; are disappearing from PAP community of Sawah Hamlet. This circumstance must be carefully considered during the process of empowerment and socio-economic recovery because the new environment (dry land) requires an adaptation process and new business models that require new skills.

Before being affected by the project, the community had already been exposed to the outside environment, even with limited access and mobility. At present, the PAPs have been exposed even more to the outside environment due to better accessibility through the construction of roads (new roads, rural roads) and improved transportation facilities. Openness has also strengthened people's access to various productive resources (markets, education, cities, services, and others), thus increase interaction and acculturation with outside cultures. As an implication, new rules and norms are spread to adopt with openness and complexity.

Koentjaraningrat (1964) emphasized that social institution is a system of behavior and relationships that centralized at activities to meet the complexes of special needs in people's lives. The presence of social institutions, both in a set of norms from all hierarchies that revolve around a basic need in community life as well as organizational ones (Soekanto, 1990; Putnam, 1993) is becoming a necessity. Included in social institutions are social capital (Putnam, 1993), such as trust, norm, networking, institution, participation, reciprocal, collaboration, participation, and social protection. The functions of social institutions are: (1) behavior guidelines for individuals/communities; (2) unifier; and (3) society ground to exercise social control.

### **3.3. Outstanding Tasks and Outstanding Issues**

#### **3.3.1. Outstanding Task**

- There are still assets that have not yet finished the compensation process. The results of the measurement, inventory, and verification done by the Monitoring and Evaluation Team noted that until now it has not been completed for 8 cases "remaining land", 15 cases "land that is in 'Location Determination' but does not receive compensation", 1 case "differences from the Nominative List of Payments with existing conditions in the field", 2 cases "Village Inventory Land" and "Waqf Asset".
- PLN has conducted an inventory of households affected by transmission line ROW in the 2011 LARAP. PAP data verification will be carried out when the towers are built. Compensation for the affected landowners will be paid prior to line stringing in accordance with Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources non 27/2018.

#### **3.3.2. Outstanding Issues**

- The review survey has come across cases of complaints and requests related to land compensation. Some of these were noted in the measurement, inventory, and verification done by the Monitoring and Evaluation Team. The team recorded 51 cases of isolated land and "Squeezed" land) whose functions could be affected after inundation. The team also noted 26 cases of questions and requests related to land inventory survey in the preparation of the LARAP. PLN will continue the ongoing efforts to work with the communities and associated land owners to verify and investigate these cases, and prepare and implement an action plan to address all the outstanding issues and deliver full compensation payment.
- In solving the compensation problem, considering that the compensation process has a longtime difference, it is suspected that there will be differences in the demand for the selling value/price of land compensation from the PAPs to PT. PLN. The asset replacement value will use the latest replacement value by the licensed appraiser in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
- In overcoming the problem of Village Treasury Land compensation, the PLN agreement with the Village Government has not been resolved, especially in relation to the interpretation of Regulation of the Minister of Domestic Affairs 1/2016 on Village Asset Management.
- The resettlement has not been completely completed, there are 54 affected households in 3 villages that have not moved. The three villages have different factors causing the

relocation to be carried out. In general, 3 main factors are preventing affected households from relocating, namely, (i) the compensation money has run out and it is not sufficient to buy land for a new residence; (ii) experiencing stress-socio-cultural, and (iii) guard the mosque. Detailed information of the 54 HH is below:

- Ciawitali hamlet, Bojongsalam Village: 25 households have not moved. Most of these households are households that live on land owned by Perhutani. So that they do not own land and cannot afford to buy land to resettle. Therefore, a solution that can be recommended to PT. PLN is planning a new location made available to affected households who do not own land. 2 alternative mechanisms can be taken, namely, the first mechanism to establish communication with Perhutani which owns land in the area around Cangkuang village to be able to provide access to the affected households to build houses. The use of Perhutani's land as residential land can be reached by a rental mechanism. The second mechanism is to also establish communication with the Bojongsalam Village Government to be willing to provide part of the village treasury land (TKD) belonging to the village government as a location for new settlements using a lease mechanism.
- Bantar Kalong and Cikarang hamlets, Cicadas Village: 17 families have not moved. The suggested solution is to communicate directly with the household to initiate the relocation process following the existing mechanisms. The mechanism is to move in groups to Jolok Village by renting the carik land that has been provided by the Cicadas Village Government.
- Cilawang hamlet, Sukaresmi Village: 12 households have not moved. The process of land acquisition and compensation payment has been completed by PT. PLN to all affected households in Cilawang village since 2015. The factor that causes households in Cilawang village to have not carried out relocation is that PLN has not fulfilled its obligation to build facilities in the form of a house of worship/mosque in a new location (Cihaneut village, Bojong village). So the 12 households chose to keep the mosque in Cilawang village which is still in use today. The waqf land used for building the mosque has been provided by PT. PLN in Cihaneut hamlet, Bojong village. The solution is recommended to PT. PLN is to immediately carry out the construction of a mosque in Cihaneut village.



## CHAPTER IV FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND ACTION PLAN

### 4.1. Findings and conclusions

A Review on the Implementation of the LARAP Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydropower Plant (UCPSHP) was held from February to November 2020. The length of time for the review was disrupted by the Covid-19 Pandemic disaster which required the termination of all review activities, especially in the field. Following are the conclusions of the review results for mutual concern:

- Delivery of compensation payments for lost assets has been largely completed under the LARAP. Data reviewed and field surveys have also confirmed this conclusion. Nevertheless, there are outstanding compensation payments to be delivered related to remaining lands, cut-off/ isolated land, waqf lands and village treasury lands that emerged during the course of implementation
- Submission of assistance to PAPs, such as 'Kadeudeuh' Assistance Towards Sharecroppers at PT. Perhutani Land, or 'Tali Asih' Relocation and Transition Period Assistance, is well organized by PT. PLN. Experiences from West Bandung Regency and Cianjur Regency, there were no complaints regarding this activity.
- Some PAPs seek assistance from village officials and other intermediaries for the preparation of documents required in the compensation payment process and need to pay commissions which are not always voluntary.
- The development of the New Access Road increases the level of mobility of both PAPs and non-PAPs as well as opens up new economic opportunities that encourage changes in economic business activities from agricultural dominance to trade and services.
- The resettlement program touched as many as 765 affected households consisting of 199 households affected by the new road access and 566 households affected by upper and lower reservoir.
- The resettlement mechanism chosen by all affected households is self-relocation So that the implementation of resettlement is fully managed by the PAPs themselves.
- Status of resettlement implementation began at the end of 2014 to mid-2020. At present, there are 54 HHs who have not moved, consists of 12 HH in Upper reservoir and 42 HH in Lower reservoir. Most of the factors that led to not relocating were not being able to buy land in the resettlement location because the compensation money had run out.
- In post-resettlement housing conditions, it was found that 66% of the households that had relocated already owned their residential land.
- Nearly 50% of the households that have relocated have built houses with permanent construction and 10% built houses with semi-permanent construction.
- The results of the pre-and post-resettlement condition assessment survey show that households that have increased and decreased residential land ownership are almost proportional. As for building ownership, it shows that most PAPs have larger buildings than before resettlement.

- Increasing the area of residential land and building area indicates better living conditions, especially for respondents affected by inundation who have moved.
- After the resettlement process, in general, there was a change in the type of building structure, where households with permanent houses increased by more than 40% after the relocation. Respondents rated permanent buildings as part of improving housing conditions because they were considered better and more durable than semi-permanent or non-permanent buildings.
- There is a tendency for PAPs to switch professions from cultivators, agricultural laborers, and off-farm workers to landowners because of the increase in land ownership with many households using compensation money to buy agricultural land.
- The construction of new roads has improved the livelihoods and accessibility of PAPs. Previously, PAPs generally worked in the agricultural sector, but after road construction projects, PAPs tend to have more diverse livelihoods and have additional livelihoods. The livelihoods of the PAPs in the non-agricultural sector experienced a significant increase, as new jobs emerged along the new roads. This new job caused many of the PAP's family members to become involved. The accessibility of the PAP has also increased so that many works outside the village and some even choose to continue their education to a higher level. This increase in livelihoods and accessibility was also felt by non-PAPs
- The economic recovery program was conducted by PT. PLN, through cooperation with various related agencies, has an impact on the rehabilitation of PAP's income and can also have negative impacts, such as dependence on capital assistance, consumptive behavior in utilizing capital assistance funds, negative perceptions of cooperative managers and assistants who are strict in managing assistance and others.
- Infrastructure development (public and social facilities) in the affected locations of the UCPSHP project is based on a Cooperation Agreement (PKS) between PT. PLN with two districts where UCPSHP is located, namely West Bandung Regency and Cianjur Regency. In practice, this infrastructure development is carried out using the CSR funds of PT. PLN in the form of Community Development programs and put more emphasis on infrastructure development requested or proposed by PAP and/or the local government.
- The results of the review of the Resettlement Planning Team report documents, up to 2015, and combined with the results of field identification in 2020 regarding the findings of other resettlement destination locations from 2014 to 2015, it was found that there were around 16 destinations for relocation locations in West Bandung Regency and 22 destinations for relocation in Cianjur Regency to which the PAPs are headed. Until now, only Pasir Jegud, Santik and Pasir Laja have received infrastructure provision from PT. PLN. The infrastructure provision is in the forms of prayer facilities (mosques), clean water facilities (boreholes submersible pump), electricity facilities, and rural roads. Meanwhile, other relocation locations have yet to receive infrastructure assistance.
- Most of the public facilities affected by the project have received replacements, such as educational facilities, worship facilities, health facilities. improvement of village roads, the assistance of clean water facilities, repair of drainage and irrigation channels, renovation of football fields, the assistance of hand tractors. construction of bridges and construction of security posts are scattered in project-affected locations. Public facilities that have not

been built are worship facilities on waqf land (Kemenag KBB) even though the waqf lands have received a replacement.

- Initially, the Grievance Redress Mechanism was a means for communities with complaints related to compensation for land to find solutions. PT. PLN has made maximum efforts in dealing with these issues following the procedures stipulated in the laws and regulations of Indonesia and the World Bank. The GTF institution that was formed by PT PLN in the period 2013-2019 was able to map and classify complaints from the public regarding compensation and even in its development, complaints related to construction impacts and project activities were also mapped and classified.
- Livelihood restoration and income rehabilitation programs carried out by PT. PLN is cooperating with relevant agencies, with the first step being the mapping of PAPs whose livelihoods are disrupted by the project and followed by mapping of new job opportunities for PAPs created by the project.
- Planning for economic assistance programs begins with the identification of the interests of the PAPs with productive economic enterprises that will be developed, then conducts training on productive economic enterprises for PAPs based on the results of social mapping (trace of interest). Both of these activities were carried out in the LARAP corridor before PAP was relocated to a new settlement.
- Economic assistance to PAPs was provided during the 2015-2020 period and was interrupted due to the termination of World Bank loans. Meanwhile, PLN's assistance for the economic development of the WTP has continued until now, given to realize the PAP economic recovery program from 2016-2020. All PAPs are aware of the forms of restoration programs, both cooperatives, training, and mentoring, and the majority of respondents reported participating in income rehabilitation programs. Some economic recovery programs are only aimed at certain groups of PAPs, including women's groups.
- Economic assistance for PAPs in the first stage is indirect, with more emphasis on economic empowerment and advocacy for PAPs, while for the second stage on strengthening and enhancing the economy of PAPs.
- In general, the package of assistance to increase the capacity and working capital for each PAP has been implemented by PT. PLN together with local governments (district, District, village governments), as well as professional staff recruited by professional consultants (Inisindo). In its implementation, several mentoring and training programs have been added, such as fishery cultivation, clinical assistance (training class) for workshops or mechanic skills workshops, online marketing assistance, assistance in the packaging of processed products (banana chips, palm sugar), assistance in developing craft outlets (micro-stores) and others. The implementation is not only two months after compensation but will continue until 2020 through the CSR program of PT. PLN.
- Capacity building, coaching, and other assistance in the context of economic recovery for PAPs have been carried out, including the formation of three WTP cooperatives based on the results of the mapping of productive economic business interests. Some are applied after payment of asset compensation, others after moving to a new place. Of the three WTP cooperatives that have been pioneered, the PAP Anugerah Jaya (Ajay) Cooperative is classified as more active than the other two WTP cooperatives, although it does not have an office, because its management is integrated with the Cijambu "BUMDes".

- There have been several complaints from the community regarding the implementation of the LARAP, both related to the land acquisition and resettlement process, as well as in the implementation of the economic recovery program. The complaints submitted by residents indicate an ineffective community involvement process in the LARAP implementation program, but also show that the PAPs are aware of the program being planned and implemented.
- The low average awareness of respondents to the details of the LARAP program implementation, and the ineffective process of involving local governments in the implementation of the LARAP program

## 4.2. Action Plan To Complete Outstanding Tasks and Address Outstanding Issues under Cisokan Pumped Storage Project

The review of the implementation of the UCPSHP LARAP in three places, namely the upper and lower reservoirs, access road, and transmission line, has provided results as presented in the Main Report. Based on the review findings and conclusions, the following is a proposed action plan to continue to complete the outstanding LARAP tasks and address the identified LARAP issues under the new Upper Cisokan Project:

**4.2.1 Complete delivery of all outstanding land compensation payment raised by local communities.** The outstanding land compensation payments are related to remaining lands, cut-off land, village treasury lands and waqf lands above the reservoir inundation line. These issues were not in the original LARAP and they arise largely due to the individual household decision on self-relocation and became known during implementation, particularly when they were brought forward by local communities and villages. PLN has been working with local communities and administrations in the past two years to address these issues. Under the new project, PLN will take a proactive and more systematic approach, instead of just reacting to local requests, to screen, identify and plan to address this type of issues for both reservoirs under Cisokan Project. PLN will continue and expand this effort to complete full compensation delivery under the new project. The following steps will be undertaken in this effort,

- i. PLN will work with local administration and local communities and carry out an identification survey in the Cisokan Upper and Lower Reservoir areas to map out all outstanding land issues of the above categories. This should be a complete and full inventory for both reservoir areas.
- ii. PLN will work with local administration and local communities to determine the ownership of these lands, reach a decision on their eligibility for compensation, determine the compensation rate and delivery arrangements, including a timeline.



- iii. PLN will document the above in an action plan and share with the government and World Bank for review and clearance. This is expected within six month of project effectiveness.

#### **4.2.2 Complete delivery of compensation payment for the restriction of land use within the transmission line ROW.**

The 2011 LARAP has assessed the ROW restriction impact, identified the potentially affected households and has proposed compensation package in line with relevant GoI laws as well as World Bank OP 4.12. As commonly practiced, this payment will be delivered after the tower locations are finalized, normally after tower construction but before line stringing. The payment has not been delivered due to the overall delay in the project implementation. PLN will deliver the compensation payment following the steps below,

- i. Once the tower locations are finalized, PLN will verify and update the impact assessment and census of affected households within the ROW to account for the changes that may have taken place in the past decade.
- ii. Accordingly, PLN will update the compensation package, based on the above verification and updating, the land value changes in the past decade and the new timeline of compensation delivery.
- iii. PLN will then update the 2011 Transmission Line LARAP on ROW section and send it for government approval and World Bank clearance.
- iv. PLN will then implement the plan and complete compensation payment delivery in synchronization with the engineering process of the transmission line.

#### **4.2.3 Deliver infrastructure support to eligible communities in line with government policies.**

The majority of the relocating households have decided and adopted self-relocation approach rather than the planned resettlement approach designed by PLN. Apart from the planning resettlement sites, infrastructure development supported was not planned for self-relocation in the LARAP. PLN has met its obligation in that regard. However, the government has a policy for rural village infrastructure development and the issue under discussion is related to compliance with that government policy. Where the affected households have relocated on their own, the host village population have grown with both host and relocated households. Some of them have met or grown close to the minimum requirements of the number of households to be eligible under government policy for government support of infrastructure. Some of the villages have requested such support from PLN per government policy. PLN has been supporting local administrations with infrastructure support at the district level under the project. PLN will continue this support and work with local administration and local

communities to extend infrastructure support to the communities in line with relevant government policies. To execute this commitment, further planning and design is required in consultation with local communities and local governments. PLN will take the following actions in this regard,

- i. PLN, along with local administrations, will carry out a screening and assessment of infrastructure conditions and needs in the host villages that have received Cisokan project resettler households and determine whether they meet or are close to the minimum policy requirements of the number of households. The main priority is locations with a large number of PAPs, such as Cangkuang, Santik, Munjul, Cidongke, and Mahayu.
- ii. PLN will then propose a village-wise infrastructure support plan. This plan will map out the villages to be supported, detail the type of infrastructure to be provided in each village, an initial cost estimate and the design, procurement and construction arrangements as well as an implementation time-table. This plan will be completed within six month of project effectiveness. It will be sent for government approval and World Bank clearance.
- iii. PLN will then implement this community infrastructure support plan as agreed and approved during the course of the project.

**4.2.4 Complete relocation of remaining households in the Upper and Lower Cisokan Reservoirs.** There are 54 households , chosen self-relocation and have received their full compensation package. But they have not moved and are still living in the reservoir area. . The reasons for this vary from household to household and requires working on a household by household basis to understand their considerations and plan of move. PLN will work with the individual households, PT. Perhutani, and Regency Governments to facilitate and assist them in their relocation. Specific actions are the following,

- i. PLN LARAP team will work with the households and their regency governments to develop a household-wise profile to understand their circumstance, their reasons of not relocating, their plans and need of support for relocation.
- ii. PLN LARAP team will propose household-specific interventions in consultation with Perhutani and Regency Governments to facilitate and assist them in their relocation.
- iii. PLN will complete the above efforts and commit them in a working document with an implementation schedule within six months of project effectiveness. This working document will be shared with the World Bank.

- iv. PLN will implement the measures and ensure all relocations are complete within the Cisokan reservoir areas.

#### **4.2.5 Continued support in livelihood development among the affected households.**

The review indicates that generally the affected households were able to use their land compensation money productively and PLN has implemented its various assistance activities as planned in the LARAP. The review has also identified, through its field surveys, that some relocation households are still facing difficulties in their livelihoods, some of the occupational training and assistance programs were not fully implemented or the results are not as good as expected. PLN will therefore continue its livelihood support and assistance activities under the new project. Based on the review findings, PLN has the following considerations in planning and continuing this effort,

- i. PLN will develop and implement a post-relocation livelihood support program for the affected communities under the new Cisokan Project, based on the LARF.
- ii. At this post-relocation phase, PLN will try to explore different alternative windows to anchor this program, one of which is the PLN corporate social responsibility program that has been ongoing and will continue under the new project, as well as continuation and expansion of existing livelihood programs, such as assistance to the community cooperatives and vocational training activities.
- iii. Another key consideration is that this program will need to be targeted, focusing on i) the most severely affected households in the Upper and lower Reservoir area, ii) the households who are experiencing more difficulties in restoring livelihoods and who belong to the vulnerable groups.
- iv. The program will also explore different approaches for its design, e.g. communal vs individual, taking into consideration the fact that LARAP entitlements have all been delivered and this is additional support post-relocation.
- v. With the above considerations and based on the LARAP review, PLN will carry out a mapping of the resettlement communities for their needs and priority in livelihood support. At the same time, PLN will identify the individual households who are struggling with severe difficulties and need urgent help in restoring their livelihoods. This will be done in consultation with regency government including village governments and communities to avoid confusion and speculative moves.

- vi. Based on the mapping, PLN will develop a post-relocation assistance program, with specific measures, such as vocational training, skill development, capacity building and other forms of economic assistance, including possibly continuing and enhancing early LARAP livelihood assistance activities. The program will include budget, schedule and detailed implementation arrangements.
- vii. This program will be developed within six months of project effectiveness. This will be shared for government approval and World Bank concurrence, and then implemented throughout the project.

**4.2.6 Stakeholder engagement.** Stakeholder engagement is critical in designing and implementing the last-mile measures to complete the LARAP implementation and support sustainable livelihoods among the affected communities. PLN will ensure effective stakeholder engagement in the project implementation, as indicated in the project SEP. Specifically, for the above programs and assistance activities,

- i. PLN will collaborate closely with regency and provincial government. The above post-relocation assistance programs, specifically the infrastructure and livelihood development assistance programs, need to be embedded in the local government long-term development programs and initiatives. This requires timely communication and collaboration between PLN and regency, provincial governments in the program design and implementation. PLN task team will identify early their counterparts in local governments and set up joint teams for the above program design and implementation.
- ii. PLN will work closely with local communities in the program design and implementation involving local community members, individual households, community leaders and representatives. This is particularly so with the program targeting, beneficiary selection and the assistance delivery.
- iii. PLN has developed a Gender Action Plan for Cisokan Project. Consistent with this plan, PLN will ensure that women and vulnerable households are given due consideration in the design and implementation of the above LARAP-related programs and activities to ensure their full participation and sharing of the project benefits.
- iv. PLN has designed an overall project grievance redress mechanism as part of the Social Community Management Plan. This grievance redress mechanism also applies to the program and activities to address the outstanding LARAP tasks. PLN will pay particular attention to disseminate relevant information related to the grievance redress mechanism to ensure the full utilization of this



mechanism in addressing any outstanding LARAP issues and successfully concluding the LARAP implementation.

**4.2.7 LARAP and post-relocation support team.** PLN will maintain and strengthen the current LARAP team to implement the above actions. PLN will ensure that the LARAP team are fully staffed, adequately resourced and provided with necessary additional support. Specifically,

- i. PLN will have this team full established and fully staffed within one month of project effectiveness.
- ii. The team will develop its working program within one month of project effectiveness to start preparation for the planning on the above programs and tasks, including possible outsourcing of some of the survey and planning assignment.
- iii. PLN will develop a capacity building program under Component 3 of the project for the management of the project. This capacity building program will include specific activities to strengthen the capacity of the LARAP team.

## REFERENCE

- Ahmed, I. 1987. *Technology, Production Linkages and Women's Employment in South Asia*. ILO Review.
- Budimanta, A. 2004. *Corporate Social Responsibility Jawaban dari Pembangunan Indonesia Masa Kini*, Indonesian Center for Sustainable Development (ICSD), Jakarta.
- Wulan, D. P. 2014. Pengadaan Tanah dan Problem Pemukiman Kembali: Skema Pemberdayaan untuk Perlindungan Masyarakat Terdampak. *Bhumi*. 40(13): 633-648.
- Herlina, H. 2004. *Perspektif Gender pada Usahatani Sayuran Dataran Tinggi. Suatu Kasus di Desa Pulosari Pangalengan Bandung Jawa Barat*. Fakultas Pertanian Unpad, Bandung.
- Lynn R. B., H. Feldstein, L. Haddad, C. Pena, dan A. Quisumbing. 2001. *Generating Food Security in The Year 2020: Women as Producers, Gatekeepers and Shock Absorbers*. Dalam *The Unfinished Agenda: Perspectives on Overcoming Hunger, Poverty and Environmental Degradation*. Per Pinstrip-Andersen and Rajul Pandya Lorch (eds). Washington DC, IFPRI.
- IFAD. 2016. *Strategic Framework 2016-2025: Enabling Inclusive and Sustainable Rural Transformation*.
- Ife, J. and F. Tesoriero. 2006. *Community Development: Community Based Alternatives in an Age of Globalization*. Pearson Education, Australia.
- Mehra, R. dan S. Esim. 1998. *What Gender Analysis Can Contribute to Irrigation Research and Practice in Developing Countries: Some Issues*. Dalam Douglas Merrey and Shirish Baviskar (eds). *Gender Analysis and Reform of Irrigation Management: Concepts, Cases and Gaps in Knowledge*. IWMI.
- Hidayat, M. 2002. *Efek Pembangunan Prasarana Komunikasi Fisik dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Pengambilan Keputusan Ibu Rumah Tangga dalam Pemeliharaan Kesehatan Reproduksi*. Disertasi. Program Pascasarjana Unpad, Bandung.
- Nur'aini, A. 2005. *Peranan Ibu Rumah Tangga dalam Kegiatan Rumah Tangga Petani Bawang Merah. Suatu Kasus di Desa Playangan Kecamatan Gebang Cirebon Jawa Barat*. Fakultas Pertanian Unpad, Bandung.
- Muriuki, P. 2019. *Promoting Financial Inclusion: How Credit Unions are Bringing Financial Inclusion to Marginalized Communities*. Kenya Country Coordinator, WOCCU Inc
- Permana, R. C. E. 2001. *Kesetaraan Gender dalam Adat Inti Jagat Baduy*. Wedatama Widya Sastra, Jakarta.
- Setiawan, I, J Gunardi, dan Y. Sukayat. 2004. *Strategi Adaptasi Petani Padi dalam Menghadapi Kelangkaan Buruh Tani*. Studi Kasus di Desa Rancakasumba Solokan Jeruk Kabupaten Bandung. LP Unpad, Bandung.
- Setiawan, I. 2005. *Kajian Pemberdayaan Usaha Ekonomi Produktif Masyarakat Desa Sekitar Hutan di Kabupaten Kuningan*. Kerjasama dengan Dinas Kehutanan Propinsi Jawa Barat.
- Sharma, M. 2001. *Microfinance: Reaching Poor Rural Women*. Dalam *The Unfinished Agenda: Perspectives on Overcoming Hunger, Poverty and Environmental Degradation*. Per Pinstrip-Andersen and Rajul Pandya Lorch (eds). Washington DC, IFPRI.

- Mhembwe1, S. and E. Dube. 2017. *The role of cooperatives in sustaining the livelihoods of rural communities: The case of rural cooperatives in Shurugwi District, Zimbabwe*. Jamba. 2017; 9(1): 341.
- Supriyono. 2012. *Kajian atas Pelaksanaan Pengadaan Tanah untuk Kepentingan Umum: Studi Pembangunan Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik PLTA Upper Cisokan Pump Storage 1040 MW*. Jurnal Supremasi Hukum. 1(2) hal: 349-369.
- Susanti D.H. 2003. *Peranan Wanita dalam Usahatani Cabe Paprika di Desa Cigugurgirang Parongpong Bandung Jawa Barat*. Fakultas Pertanian Unpad, Bandung.
- Susanti RDI, A.C.S Suswati, dan S. P. R. Ignatia. 2003. *Pemberdayaan Petani Perempuan dalam Penerapan Sistem Pertanian Lestari*. Dioma, Malang.
- Syadza A., A. Wibowo. 2015. *Peran Kelompok Rentan Dalam Penanggulangan Bencana Dan Pengurangan Resiko Bencana Di Desa Tangguh Bencana* (Studi Deskriptif Satuan Tugas Desa Tangguh Bencana Di Desa Gunung Geulis, Kecamatan Sukaraja, Kabupaten Bogor); Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial, Jilid 16, Nomor 1, April 2015
- United Nations. 1995. *The World's Women: Trends and Statistic*. United Nations Publications. New York: UN.
- Zeller, M dan M. Sharma. 2001. *Rural Financial Services for Poverty Alleviation: The Role of Public Policy*. Dalam *The Unfinished Agenda: Perspectives on Overcoming Hunger, Poverty and Environmental Degradation*. Per Pinstrup-Andersen and Rajul Pandya Lorch (eds). Washington DC, IFPRI.

## Laporan Teknis

- BAPPEDA Kabupaten Bandung Barat. 2015. *Indeks Kesulitan Geografis Kabupaten Bandung Barat Tahun 2015*. BAPPEDA KBB dan BPS KBB.
- LPPM-UNPAD, 2010. Laporan Akhir LARAP (*Land Acquisition and Resettlemen Action Plan*) Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage, Sub Proyek: Access Road dan Quarry, PT. PLN Pikitring Jawa Bali Nusa Tenggara Pro Kitring Jawa Barat.
- LPPM-UNPAD, 2010. Laporan Akhir LARAP (*Land Acquisition and Resettlemen Action Plan*) Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage, Sub Proyek: Upper dan Lower Reservoir, PT. PLN Pikitring Jawa Bali Nusa Tenggara Pro Kitring Jawa Barat.
- LPPM-UNPAD, 2010. Laporan Akhir LARAP (*Land Acquisition and Resettlemen Action Plan*) Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage, Sub Proyek: Tower Site dan ROW Transmission Line, PT. PLN Pikitring Jawa Bali Nusa Tenggara Pro Kitring Jawa Barat.
- Gamma Epsilon, 2013. Laporan Akhir Pekerjaan Tim Pemantau Independen (Independent Monitoring Agency) PLTA Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage, Jawa Barat, PT. PLN (Persero) UIP VI.
- Kwarsa Hexagon, 2015. Laporan Akhir Pekerjaan Tim Pemantau Independen (Independent Monitoring Agency) PLTA Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage, Jawa Barat, PT. PLN (Persero) UIP VI.

- Fakultas Teknik Industri Pertanian-UNPAD, 2016. Laporan Akhir *Middle Term Report Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydro-Electrical Power*, PT. PLN (Persero) UIP, Jawa Bagian Tengah I.
- Fakultas Teknik Industri Pertanian-UNPAD, 2017. Laporan Akhir *Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydro-Electrical Power*, PT. PLN (Persero) UIP, Jawa Bagian Tengah I.
- Interdev, 2019. Laporan Akhir Program Sosial dan Stakeholder Mapping Proyek PLTA UCPS 4x260 MW di Wilayah **Kabupaten Bandung Barat**, PT. PLN (Persero) UIP, Jawa Bagian Tengah I.
- Interdev, 2019. Laporan Akhir Program Sosial dan Stakeholder Mapping Proyek PLTA UCPS 4x260 MW di Wilayah **Kabupaten Cianjur**, PT. PLN (Persero) UIP, Jawa Bagian Tengah I.
- Unit Induk Pembangunan Jawa Bagian Tengah. *Laporan Program CSR 2016*, Proyek PLTA Cisokan 4 x 260 MW.
- Kementrian Agama Kabupaten Bandung Barat. *Data Tanah Waqaf Terkena Proyek Upper Cisokan*.
- Kesepakatan Bersama antara Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat, Pemerintah Kabupaten Bandung Barat dan Pemerintah Kabupaten Cianjur dengan PT. PLN (Persero) nomor: 671/10/Admrek, 605.2/MOU/10-HK/2009, 605.2/2530/Bappeda, dan 018.MOU/040/DIR/2009, tentang Pembangunan/Pengembangan di Wilayah Kabupaten Bandung Barat dan Kabupaten Cianjur Sebagai Dampak Pembangunan PLTA *Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage*.
- Pemerintah Kabupaten Cianjur Bagian Pembangunan Sekretariat Daerah, 2019. *Laporan Bantuan Infrastruktur PT. PLN (Persero) Unit Induk Pembangunan Jawa Bagian Tengah I tahun 2018 – 2019*.
- PT. LAPI ITB, 2015, Laporan Bulanan Ke-3 Pekerjaan Satuan Unit Pengaduan (*Grievance Task Force*) PLTA *Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage*. PT. PLN (Persero) UIP VI.



## APPENDICE

### Appendice 1

Estimated additional land requirement plan for supporting facilities

NO	DESCRIPTION	AREA (Hectare)			ADDITIONAL LAND STATUS	REMARK
		EXISTING	ADDITIONAL	TOTAL		
1	Area Inspection Adit Tunnel	0	1	1	PPKH	-
2	Area Surge Tank	0.66	0.5	1.16	PPKH	For slope protection. possibility without slope by using surge tank reinforcement
3	Area Middle Adit Tunnel	0	0.6	0.6	PPKH	-
4	Area Cable Termination Yard	15	0.4	15.4	PPKH	For slope protection
5	Area Switchyard	7.12	4.86	11.98	PPKH (1,78 Ha) <b>Private (3,08 Ha)</b>	<b>Priority</b> , for slope protection related to safety (general safety and electrical safety). possible reinforcement of switchyard buildings
6	Area Right Bank & Left Bank Lower Dam (side dam)	8	0.7	8.7	TMKH	For construction (excavation space). The one has been freed is the tower site
7	Area Dam Control Building	0.9	0.9	1.8	PPKH	To build Dam Control Building and slope protection
8	Area Aquifer Tunnel	0	0.2	0.2	PPKH	-
9	Road to Inspection Adit Tunnel (600 m)	0	2.33	2.33	PPKH	-
10	Road to Middle Adit Tunnel (900 m)	0	3.64	3.64	PPKH	Still finding the shortest route