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Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

Draft

Project Number: 52096-001

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INO: Proposed Geothermal Power Generation Project (Land Expansion Plan for Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Drilling Activities)

Prepared by PT Geo Dipa Energi

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DRAFT**CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(as of June, 2021)

Currency unit	–	Indonesian rupiah (IDR)
IDR1.00	=	0.00007\$
\$1.00	=	IDR 14,275.13

*Source: Kurs Transaksi BI, 12 November 2021***ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank (or the Bank)
AHs	–	Affected households
APs	–	Affected persons
BPN	–	<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (National Land Agency)
DED	–	<i>Detailed Engineering Design</i>
DMS	–	<i>Detailed Measurement Survey</i>
Gol	–	<i>Government of Indonesia</i>
GRM	–	<i>Grievance Redress Mechanism</i>
IDR	–	<i>Indonesia Rupiah</i>
IOL	–	<i>Inventory of Losses</i>
IPs	–	<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>
IR	–	<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>
LA	–	<i>Land Acquisition</i>
LAC	–	<i>Land Acquisition Committee</i>
LAIT	–	<i>Land Acquisition Implementation Team</i>
LARP	–	<i>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan</i>
LRP	–	<i>Livelihood Restoration Program</i>
NGOs	–	<i>Non-Governmental Organizations</i>
PIB	–	<i>Public Information Booklet</i>
PIC	–	<i>Project Implementing Consultant</i>
PPAT	–	<i>Pejabat Pembuat Akta Tanah (Land Deed Official)</i>
RP	–	<i>Resettlement Plan</i>
SES	–	<i>Socio-Economic Survey</i>
SPS	–	<i>Safeguards Policy Statement</i>
TA	–	<i>Technical Assistance</i>
ToR	–	<i>Terms of Reference</i>
PMU	–	<i>Project Management Unit</i>
PMC	–	<i>Project Management Consultant</i>
CORSEC	–	<i>Corporate Secretary</i>
GPGC	–	<i>Geothermal Power Generation Project</i>
PAMSIMAS	–	<i>Program Nasional Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat</i>
MASL	–	<i>meters above sea level</i>

DRAFT**DEFINITION OF TERMS**

Affected persons (APs) / Community / Households (AHs)	– Refers to any person or persons, customary or local community, private or public institution who are displaced (physical or economic) as result of temporary impacts during construction, restriction on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The affected community/ households/person are those who utilize, control, or possess the affected land or non-land objects.
Census of Affected Persons	– The census is a count of all displaced persons irrespective of their titled or non-titled land ownership status. Its purpose is to accurately document the number of displaced persons and to create an inventory of their losses (physical losses and non-physical losses) finalized on the basis of a DMS. A census describes the persons who are displaced, their livelihoods and income sources, and what they are likely to lose because of the project.
Compensation	– Refers to any person or persons, customary or local community, private or public institution who are displaced (physical or economic) as result of temporary impacts during construction, restriction on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The affected community/ households/person are those who utilize, control, or possess the affected land or non-land objects.
Corridor of Impact	– Area which is impacted by civil works in the implementation of subproject. It is important in two particular respects: (a) Legally, as the area within which AHs will be entitled to compensation and other measures for any loss of land, structures or land use and occupation and of livelihoods and (b) Operationally, as the agreed and demarcated area within which construction activities will take place.
Cut-off Date	– Refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as AP, regardless of tenure status. In this project, the cut-off date will be the final day of the census of APs and the detailed measurement survey (DMS) of APs' land and/or nonland assets. APs will be informed of the cut-off date for each project component, and any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.
Eligibility	– Refers to any person who has settled in the subproject area before the cut-off date who suffers from (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets (land, space above and below the surface of the land, buildings, plant, and objects related to the land) and/or or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) other losses that can be appraised. such as transaction costs, interest, loss of residual land, loss of income sources or livelihood regardless of relocation, profession shift, and other types of loss stated by the assignor, will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance).
Displaced persons (DPs)	– In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary

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	restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas (ADB IR Source Book, 2012)
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	– With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of APs done during the preparation of this resettlement plan (LARP). The final cost of resettlement will be determined after the DMS.
Eminent domain/ Compulsory Land Acquisition	– The right of the state using its sovereign power to acquire land for public purposes. National law establishes which public agencies have the prerogative to exercise eminent domain.
Entitled party	– Party that controls or possessed land acquisition objects
Entitlement	– A range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the AHs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Impact	– Extent of social and economic impacts resulting from the implementation of an activity. In land acquisition / resettlement, the degree of impact will be determined by (a) scope of economic loss and physical displacement / relocation; and (b) vulnerability of the affected population / entitled party. Impact can be positive or negative.
Income / Livelihood Restoration	– This involves re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement (ADB IR Source Book, 2012) This is a program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-subproject levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socioeconomic survey and consultations.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	– The listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of the RP/RP where all fixed assets (i.e., land used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; standing crops and trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood vii inside the Subproject boundaries are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. The severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of the APs are likewise determined
Involuntary Resettlement	– Refers to physical and economic displacement as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Refers to displaced persons have no right to refuse the land acquisition by the state that results in their displacement. This occurs when land is acquired through (i) expropriation by invoking the eminent domain power of the state, or (ii) land is acquired through negotiated settlement when the pricing is negotiated in a process where expropriation will be the consequence of a failure in the negotiation. (ADB IR Source Book, 2012)

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- Land Acquisition – The process where an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by an agency needing land for public interest to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency in return for compensation at replacement costs.
- Land clearing – The process where an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by an agency needing land for public interest to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency in return for compensation at replacement costs.
- Meaningful consultation – A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an on-going basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
- Negotiated Land Acquisition – The agency in need of land can carry out land acquisition directly with the respective owners through negotiation based on the result of appraisal by an Appraiser or a Public Appraiser for the sake of efficiency
- Rehabilitation – Assistance provided in cash or in kind to project APs (especially the vulnerable) due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
- Resettlement Plan (RP) – The monetary value to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses.
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) – A time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring, and resettlement evaluation.
- Land Acquisition Object – Land, space above ground and below ground, buildings, plants, objects related to land, or any other objects that can be assessed.
- Relocation – This is the physical displacement of the AP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
- Replacement Cost – The monetary value to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses.
- Resettlement – Refers to various measures provided to APs in mitigating any and all adverse social impacts of the project, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.

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- Severely Affected Person – Those who experience significant/major impacts due to (i) losses of 10% or more of their total productive land, assets and/or income sources due to the project; and/or (ii) relocation due to insufficient remaining residential land to rebuild.
- Vulnerable Groups – Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) households headed by women, elderly, or disabled, (ii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iii) landless households, and (iv) ethnic minorities.

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DRAFT**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. **Project Description.** The construction of the Dieng Unit 2 PLTP Project, financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Indonesia, will include drilling activities for steam production wells, construction of steam pipelines and construction of a power plant. Based on the prepared planning documents (Feasibility Study and Resettlement Plan) it has been identified that the Dieng 2 PLTP project requires a land area of around 309,000 m² (30.9 ha), of which around 305,000 m² are already available and owned by PT Geo Dipa Energi (GDE).
2. The sub-project will entail the construction a new power plant, sub-station, transmission lines and pipelines. No new well pads will be added, but 10 new wells. will be drilled on existing well pads. The sub-project will include: (a) drilling of new wells for geothermal fluid production and re-injection; (b) construction of fluid collection and re-injection systems; (c) power plant; and (d) transmission inter-connection systems. It also includes strengthening of GDE's capacity to plan for, develop, and operate geothermal power plants, and enhancement of GDE's Community Development Program through more strategic engagement with the communities and systematic evaluation of programs.
3. Some of new wells that will be drilled are in the area of well pad 09, well pad 07 and well pad 30, all located in Dieng Geothermal Field, Central Java, Indonesia. Currently in these well pads there are geothermal wells that are actively operating to supply steam for PLTP Dieng Unit 1.
4. **Reason for Resettlement Plan (RP).** Some of well pads require additional land, in particular for drilling activities in the area of well pad 7, well pad 9 and well pad 30. This is based on GDE Board of Directors (BOD)'s Meeting Decree 016/VI/2021. According to the results of a study by the PMU Drilling Team and BOD's Meeting Decree 016/VI/2021, the total land requirement for well pad expansion areas is 12,459 m², located in Karangtengah Village, Banjarnegara Regency. For that purpose, the land acquisition for the expansion plan in well pad 7 and well pad 9 are required. For the expansion plan in well pad 30, land will not be acquired but rather it will be leased.
5. The aim and objective of this LARP for the Expansion Plan for Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Drilling Activities is to identify, engage and compensate all unavoidable negative impacts caused by subproject referred to in the project description above. The LARP also provides guidance for the implementation of land acquisition through proper compensation and assistance as per the ADB's safeguard requirements, and the relevant policy requirements and regulations of Indonesia.
6. **Scope of the Resettlement Impacts.** The subproject will require a total of 12.459 m² of private land located in Karang tengah Village. Part of the land (8.578 m²) will be acquired, and the remaining land (3.881 m²) will be leased, based on based on BOD's Meeting Decree as mentioned above. The project will impact the agricultural land, in which the main seasonal crops planted by land owners are potatoes and other vegetables such as chili, green onion, *carica*, etc. The annual crops that will be impacted are trees such as cypress, eucalyptus wood, and acacia. There are 13 affected households overall. This includes: 3 land owners affected, of which 1 is vulnerable (due to being elderly) and 5 AP, as the owners household members; 10 workers, of which 4 are severely affected due to loss of income and loss of livelihood and 6 are vulnerable (due to being elderly and landless). Both the elderly and the landless are entitled to livelihood restoration programs (LRP)/Community Program

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being implemented by GDE.

7. **IR-IP Screening.** Based on ADB safeguard policy the screening processes for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and IP (Indigenous People, referred to here as Customary Community (CC)), were carried out on 27 September – 2 October 2021. This included a Field Survey which concluded that there is no IR impact on 200 people or more losing 10% or more of their productive assets (Category B – Not Significant), and there was no customary community identified within the village where the drilling activities will be implemented (Category C – No Impact). All the potential APs (land owners and land workers) are local community members from Karang Tengah Village, and there are no of CC/IPs area within the Village.
8. **Socio-economic Profile of AHs.** A socio-economic survey (SES) of 13 households potentially affected by the land expansion plan was carried out over 27 September - 2 October 2021. Based on age distribution data, there are two affected land owners in the productive age: 31 years old and 42 years old. One land owner is 62 years old and is categorised as elderly. All of the land workers are of productive age. One third (33.3%) of the land owners has an educational attainment or passed elementary school (one third has passed junior high school (33.3%) and the others passed diploma/university (33.3%). The land workers mostly passed elementary school (70%), whereas there are 30% who did not pass elementary school. The main occupation of the land owners is farming. The land owners generally work on their own land assisted by land workers. Some land workers are paid directly on a daily basis (as in well pad 7 and well pad 30), while others are on a wholesale basis led by a land workers coordinator who usually comes from the local village or from another village. The land owners (2 AHs) have secondary livelihoods or other sources of income come from the trade and hotel sector. The land owners' monthly income from potatoe farming, for well pad 7, is IDR 131 million, well pad 9 is IDR 25 million, and for well pad 30 is IDR 7 million. Permanent workers affected by the subproject have incomes that are not at the poverty line but 50% were categorized as below Banjarnegara Regency minimum wage standard.
9. **Gender Context.** With reference to the 2019 Resettlement Plan document and the Project's Gender Action Plans (GAP), the GDE Dieng 2 Project strategy with the following measures have been and will be applied, to address gender issues and other vulnerable sectors in the project: i) in conducting the Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) and consultations on resettlement activities, both women and men have participated in the discussions, ii) meetings and or consultation have been, and will be, held at time and venue convenient to women to join, to achieve 30% women's participation; iii) opportunities will be provided for local women to be hired by the project, with a target of 20% women from the total hired; iv) Prioritizing women, elderly, and disabled in livelihood restoration program that will be provided during RP implementation; v) presence of 7 (27%) female in Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs); and vi) allocating 30% of GDE Community Development Program budget to women's livelihoods and women's scholarships.
10. **Perception About the Project and Suggestions.** The land owners gained information related to the project from public figures, religious leaders and social media. Meanwhile only 20% of land workers gained the information through land owner and village meeting. Most of them (80%) never received any information related to the project plan. The acceptance level of the project plan amongst land owners is 66.66% and amongst the land workers, it is 10%. Most of land workers stated they are neutral in opinion about the project (80%). The affected people have positive perception of the project benefit, especially for land owners and some land workers. However, around 70% of land workers considered there is no project benefit, due to them no knowing the project plan. Most of the affected land owners,

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including land workers, have negative perceptions of existing project impacts, where the main impacts are dust and noise during construction.

11. **Consultation, Participation, and Information Disclosure.** The consultations for LARP preparation were carried out on November 16, 2021 at the Temporary Office of GDE, and during IOL and SE surveys, which were conducted 27 September – 2 October 2021. The consultation in the temporary office was attended by the Head of Karangtengah Village, the apparatus of Karangtengah Village, residents of Land Owners, Workers, and Cultivators in the location of land expansion of well pad 7, well pad 9, and well pad 30. Meanwhile for the consultation during IOL and social economic survey, conducted with personal approach and carried out in each of the land owner houses. The participants were land owners and families, PMU Central, PMU Dieng 2 and PMC social team. In connection with the Covid-19 pandemic situation, the consultation was carried out in accordance with the Covid 19 procedure where all participants were required to wear masks, keep the distance and have passed the rapid antigen test provided by GDE before the socialization was carried out.
12. **Legal Framework.** This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared in accordance with Government of Indonesia (GOI) laws, regulations and policies related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, Relevant Standard Operating Procedures of GDE as well as the Involuntary Resettlement of Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB (SPS 2009).
13. **Grievance Redress Mechanism.** A grievance mechanism has been established to receive, investigate and respond in timely manner to any complaints or grievances raised by APs. A Grievance Focal Person will be designated at the Dieng Unit 2 office to manage the GRM. GDE has already discussed the GRM during the consultations with the APs and the information has been distribution of leaflets to all participant (affected people, affected household, head of village, village officer and relevant stakeholder) about the procedure handling of GRM.
14. **Entitlements, Assistance, and Benefits.** Landowners will be entitled to compensation based independent appraisal by the Office of Public Appraisal (KJPP - *Kantor Jasa Pinalai Publik*) and negotiations. Land workers will be entitled to get compensation for loss of income equivalent to Employee Salary for 3 months based on independent appraisal by the KJPP.
15. **Livelihood Restoration Program.** Income and livelihood restoration will be provided to severely APs and vulnerable APs to ensure their living standard will not be worse off as a result of the sub-project. The Inventory of Losses (IOL) and Social-Economic Survey (SES) found that 5 affected households are currently deemed potentially severely affected and total of 11 AH's are vulnerable. In addition to the compensation provided, AHs will be provided with additional assistance from the sub-project. The livelihood restoration program will follow the program that is being implemented as part of the RP Dieng 2019.
16. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** A budget of **Rp. 36.089.151.740 or US\$ 2.514.494,16** (approximately 1US\$ = IDR 14.352,45)¹ is estimated for procurement of land through negotiated settlement willing seller-willing buyer. The budget includes: (i) costs for compensation; (ii) income and livelihood restoration; (iii) external monitoring; and (iv) administrative costs. A 10% contingency margin was included. GDE will ensure timely funds disbursement and will prepare all the necessary detailed implementation plans.
17. **Institutional Arrangements.** GDE is the Executing Agency of the project,

¹ Under confirmation from KJPP due to the incorrect total amount

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responsible for overall coordination, policy direction, and administration, including related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement safeguard measures. A Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established to manage the Geothermal Power Generation Project (GPGP). The PMU already has a Government Relation and Social Safeguards Assistant Manager responsible for social safeguards monitoring and compliance, support for land acquisition activities (in coordination with general affairs (GA) division), programming and budgeting livelihood restoration and Community Development activities in coordination with Corporate Secretariat (CORSEC). At the GDE Dieng Unit level, the Social Safeguards and PR supervisors will be responsible for supporting land acquisition and involuntary resettlement activities and social safeguards compliance. Social safeguard consultants under the Project Management Consultant will support the PMU in managing and monitoring social safeguards.

18. **Implementation Schedule.** Land acquisition activities will be completed by December 2021. Land Acquisition Team (LAT) has been established since August 2021. Land compensation negotiations are being implemented since November 2021 and will be completed in December 2021. The implementation of livelihood restoration activities will commence in 2022 and are planned to run until 2024. The implementation schedule is linked to the LAT timing following the RP of 2019.
19. **Monitoring and Reporting.** Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU, assisted by the PMC, throughout the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement process. Semi-annual monitoring reports will be prepared during project implementation to report the progress of all activities in the RP, including those related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. An independent monitoring agency will be engaged by PMU to carry out land acquisition and resettlement external monitoring and post-implementation evaluation.

DRAFT**I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION****A. Project Background**

1. The construction of the Geo Dipa Energi (GDE) Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Power Plant (the Project), financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will include drilling activities of steam production wells, construction of steam pipelines and construction of a power plant including transmission line. The Project has been started since 2019 with a COD (Commercial Operation Date) target plan in 2024. Based on the prepared planning documents (Feasibility Study and Resettlement Plan) it has been identified that the Project requires approximately 309,000 m² (30.9 ha) land, of which 305,000 m² has been acquired by GDE.
2. Some of well pads require additional land especially for drilling activities in the area of well pad 7, well pad 9 and well pad 30 according to BOD's Meeting Minutes No.016/VI/2021. Referring to the results study by the PMU Drilling Team and BOD's Meeting Minutes No. 016/VI/2021, the total land requirement for well pad expansion areas is 12,459 m² located in Karangtengah Village, Banjarnegara Regency. The land status is private land which are currently used as potatoes and vegetable plantation by landowners. Concerning to the actual condition of required land and technical consideration, the land acquisition for the expansion well pads is divided into purchasing (for well pad 7 and well pad 9) and leasing (for well pad 30).

B. Subproject Description

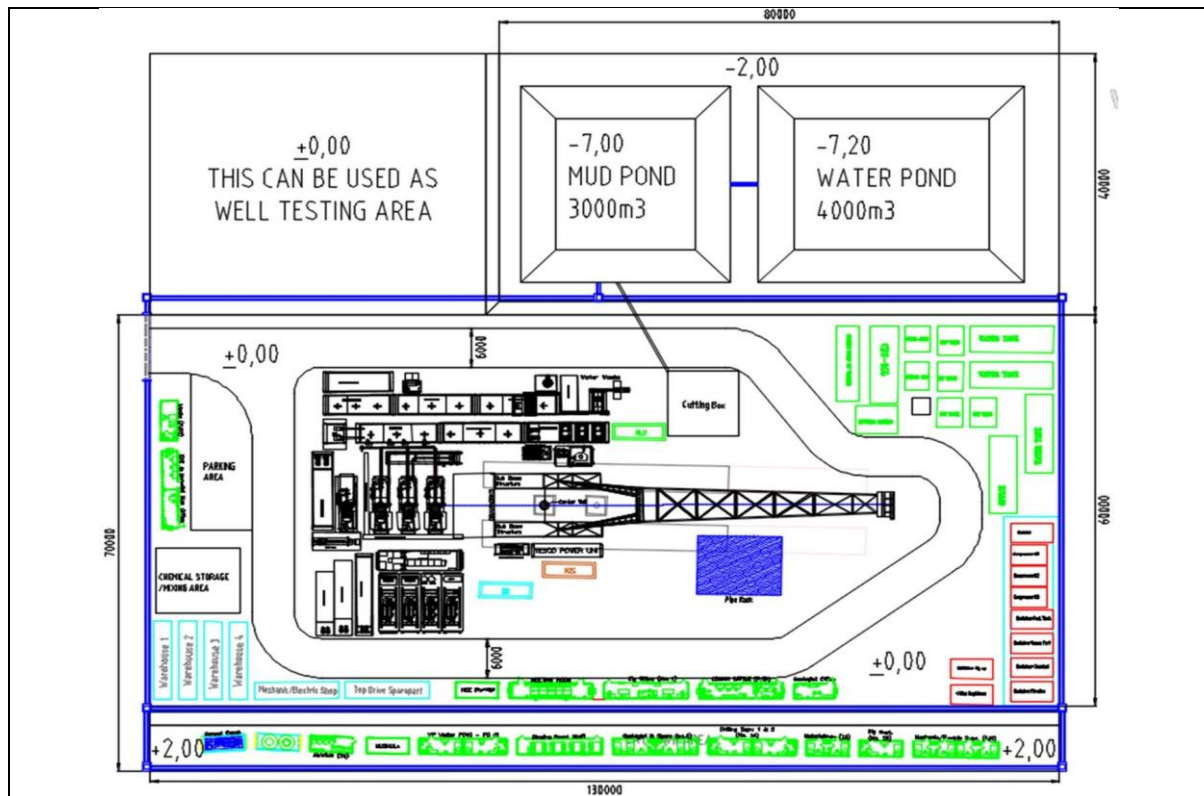
3. The sub-project will construct a new power plant, sub-station, transmission lines and pipelines. No new well pads will be added, but 10 new wells² will be drilled on existing well pads. The sub-project will include: (a) drilling of new wells for geothermal fluid production and re-injection; (b) construction of fluid collection and re-injection systems; (c) power plant; and (d) transmission inter-connection systems. It also includes strengthening GDE's capacity to plan for, develop, and operate geothermal power plants and the enhancement of GDE's Community Development Program through more strategic engagement with the communities, and systematic program evaluation.
4. Some of new wells that will be drilled - and for which additional land is required - are well pad 9, well pad 7 and well pad 30, all located in Dieng Geothermal Field, Central Java, Indonesia. Currently in these well pads there are geothermal wells that are actively operating to supply steam for PLTP Dieng Unit 1.
5. With the plan to drill new wells in the existing well pads, a study has been conducted by PMC to ascertain whether the existing land can accommodate drilling activities properly and safely while operating, or if the existing land is not sufficient, and it is necessary to add new land to support the drilling activities to be feasible and safe when operating. The study also considered whether the existing lands are sufficient to support the drilling of new wells, its relationship to existing wells, as well as proper and safe placement for all drilling equipment.

² 4 production wells, 5 injection wells and 1 contingency well

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6. **Rig and Equipment.** The rig that will be used for drilling work in this well pad is RIG-09 1500 HP. With a typical layout as shown in Figure 1. The area required for the rig and its supporting equipment is around 70m x 130m (9,100 m²), and the land requirement for a mud pond, water pond is about 80m x 40m (3,200 m²). So, the total land requirement is around 12,300 m². Or if the minicamp is placed outside/a bit far from the well pad, then the required area will be 11,000 m². Meanwhile, for the purposes of well testing, the well pad area can be extended to near the mud pond, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Typical Layout PRA of Rig – 09, 1500 HP



7. Following is an overview of the general condition of the land for well pad expansion and justification of additional land for each well pad:
- 1) **Well pad 7.** The existing well pad 7 does not have enough area to add new wells (2 wells). The area change will be carried out relatively on the east side of the current location, namely on land owned by farmers (acquisition of new land). The new land will be used for drilling facilities. The estimated area of new land to be acquired is ± 5,663 m². The land is owned by 1 (one) owner farmer. The area of well pad 7 including the additional land can be seen in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

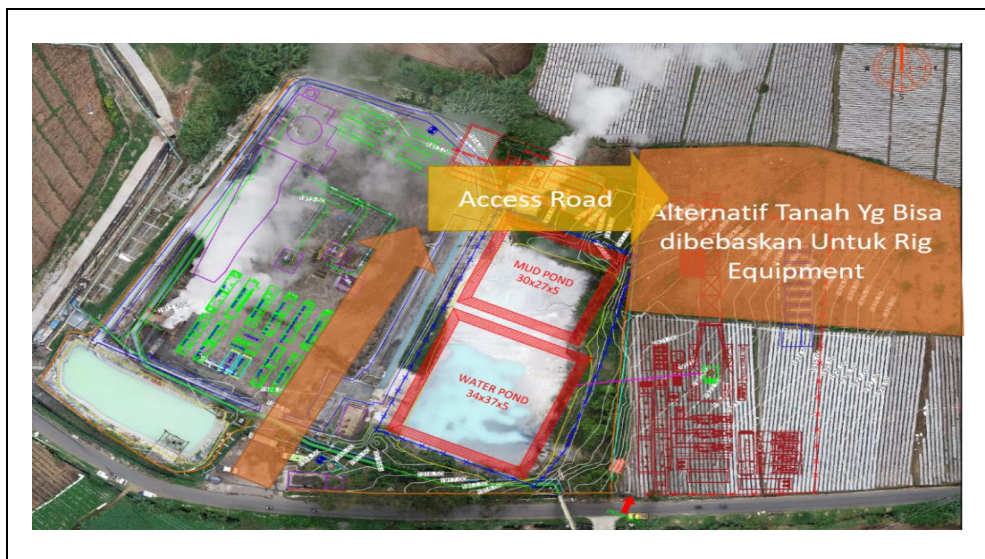
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Figure 2. Top view of additional land for Well pad 7 (Brown Polygon) which is relatively to the east



Source: DPPT Dieng 2

Figure 3. Top View of Well pad 7 (Red Polygon) with Proposed Location of Additional Land (Yellow Polygon) (Source: Google Earth)



Source: DPPT Dieng 2

- 2) **Well pad 9.** The existing well pad 9 does not have enough area to add new wells (3 wells). Changes to the area will be carried out relatively on the southeast side of the current location, namely on land owned by farmers (acquisition of new land). The new land will be used for drilling facilities, making pond drilling. The estimated area of new land acquisition is $\pm 2,915 \text{ m}^2$. The land is owned by 1 (one) owner. The area of well pad 9 including the additional land can be seen in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

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Figure 4. Top View of Well pad 9 (Red Polygon) with Proposed Location of Additional Land (Yellow Polygon)



Source: DPPT Dieng 2

Figure 5. Top view of additional land for Well pad 9 (Red Polygon) which is relatively to the southeast



Source: DPPT Dieng 2

- 3) **Well pad 30.** The existing well pad 30 does not have enough area to add a new well (1 well). The drilling of a new well will be carried out on the south side of well pad 30, namely on the soccer field (this land belongs to Geo Dipa but is used by residents for sports activities). The area change will be carried out relatively on the south side of the current location, namely on land owned by farmers (acquisition of new land). The new land will be used for drilling facilities, namely for drilling ponds. The estimated area of new land acquisition is $\pm 2,654 \text{ m}^2$. The land is owned by 1 (one) owner farmer.

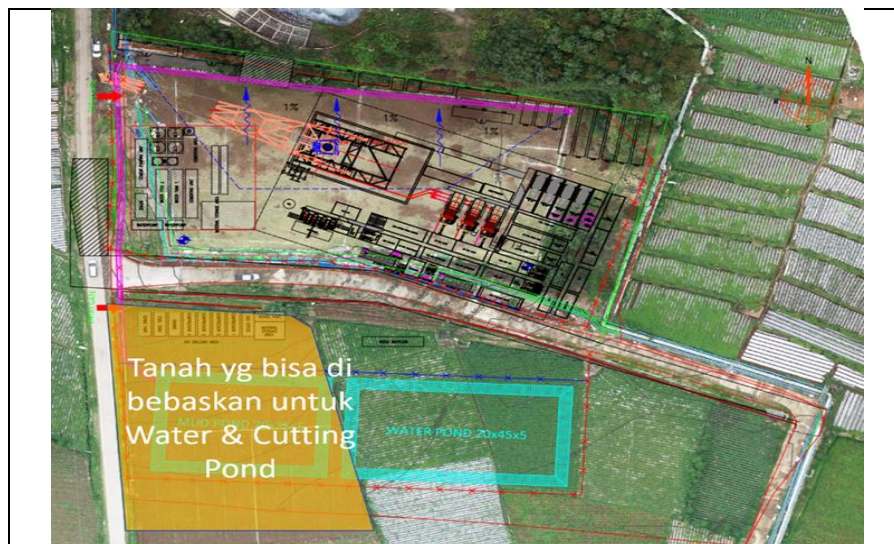
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Figure 6. Top View of Well pad 30 and Football Field (Red Polygon) with Proposed Location of Additional Land (Yellow Polygon) (Source: Google Earth)



Source: DPPT Dieng 2

Figure 7. Overview of Additional Land for Well pad30 (Brown Polygon) which is Relatively South of the Soccer Field



Source: DPPT Dieng 2

C. Sub Project Location

8. All well pads for which additional land is required are located at Karangtengah Village in Batur Sub District of Banjarnegara Regency. More specifically, well pad 7 is located at Simpangan Sub-village, Well pad 9 is located at Karangtengah Sub-Village, and Well pad 30 is located at Pawuhan Sub-Village. No alternative land areas have been assessed as the planned activities are expansions of drilling activities in existing well pad areas.

D. Involuntary Resettlement on Indigenous People Screening

9. Based on the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) it is known that the project affected households (comprising land owners and land workers) are the local community from Karang Tengah Village. The screening processes for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Customary Community (CC) were carried out on 27 September – 2 October 2021. Field Survey concluded that there is no IR impact on 200 people or more losing 10% or more of

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their productive assets (Category B – Not Significant), and there is no customary community identified within the village where the drilling activities will be implemented (Category C – No Impact). For the assessment showing that there are no CC/IPs area within Karang Tengah Village, see the **Appendix 1**.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. Land Requirement for New Well Pads

10. The land requirement for drilling activity according to the sub project plan of Dieng 2, as described in the LARP 2019, can be seen in Table 2. Table 2 shows approximately 308,289 m² (30.8 ha) of land will be required for the Dieng-2 sub-project. Of this, 305,279 m² is already owned by GDE and 3,010 m² is privately owned land which will be acquired. Land required for the power plant site (Dieng 2) and all existing 5 well pads (in which 10 new wells will be drilled), is already owned by GDE. The well pad 7, well pad 9, and well pad 30 will be expanded with new wells. Drilling activities for the new well in well pad 7 are noted as well 7D; 4 new wells will be drilled in well pad 9 called 9C, 9D, 9E and 9F; and the new well in well pad 30 is called 30B. All of the new wells will only be started to be drilled after the additional land has been acquired.

11. **The Status of Well Pad Land from LARP 2019.** The existing status of land at well pad 7, well pad 9 and well pad 30 belong to GDE as shown in Table 1. The status of land certification for new well pad 7, well pad 9, and well pad 30 are is complete, as elaborated below.

12. The land of well pad 7, with an area of 13,884 m², was released around 2018 with the status of building use rights which will expire on October 31, 2048. Proof of ownership in the form of a Building Use Rights (HGB) Certificate was issued on November 5, 2018. The land of well pad 9, with an area of 14,101 m², was released around 2018, also with the status of building use rights which will expire on October 31, 2048. Proof of ownership in the form of a Building Use Rights (HGB) Certificate was issued on November 5, 2020. Well pad 30, with an area of 30,878m² was released around 2020 with the status of building rights which will expire on May 12, 2050. Evidence of ownership is in the form of a Building Use Rights (HGB) Certificate issued on 20 May 2020.

Table 1. Status of Land Certification of Geo Dipa-owned land required for the Three Well Pads

No.	Sub-Project Component	Description of Geodipa-owned land housing the sub- project component	Details of land ownership (Type of ownership papers)	Date Process commenced	Estimated data for completion of land certification process	Files
1	Drilling of new well 7D	In existing well pad 7	Certificate - HGB No.00229/ Karangtengah (total area 13,884 m ²)	1.final	1.final	Certificate HGB-00229 to 2048, certificate dated 5 November 2018
2	Drilling 4 new wells - 9C, 9D, 9E and 9F.	In existing well pad 9	Certificate -- HGB No.00227/ Karangtengah (total area 14,101 m ²)	1.Final	1.Final	Certificate HGB-00227 to 2048, certificate dated 5 November 2018
3	Drilling of new well 30B	In existing well pad 30.	Government determination process (<i>Bantuan Pemerintah</i>) or PMN (<i>Penyertaan Modal Negara/ State Equity Participation</i>) total area 31,948 m ²)	1. Final	1. Final	Certificate HGB-0023, certificate dated 20 May 2020

DRAFT**Table 2. Project Components and Land Requirements for the Proposed Dieng Geothermal Power Plant Expansion**

NO	INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENT	LOCATION			OWNER OF LAND	REQUIRED AREA #			IR IMPACTS (YES/NO)
		LOCATION	WELL	VILLAGE		LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	AREA (m ²)	
1	Power Plant (Dieng- 2)		well 38	Karang Tengah	GDE			±58,479*	Yes 23 AHs (land users)
2	Underground Transmission Line			4 villages - Karang Tengah, Dieng Kulon, Bakal and Sikunang13	GDE	± 6,000	2	± 12,000	No Area required will be existing pipeline ROW owned by GDE. The TL will cross provincial road
					GDE				No Under existing inspection road and pipeline and inspection road ROW.
		Near sub-station		Sikunang	Min. of Forestry				No
3	Sub-station			Sikunang	GDE				No Will use existing Dieng 1
4	Well pads	Pad 7	SLR-7D	Karang Tengah	GDE			±13,900	No
		Pad 9	SLR-9C, 9D, 9E, 9F	Karang Tengah	GDE			±8,500	No
		Pad 10	HCE-10A	Kepakisan	GDE			±22,100	No Reactivation of old well.
		Loc-O	SLR-30B	Karang Tengah	GDE			±30,200	No

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NO	INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENT	LOCATION			OWNER OF LAND	REQUIRED AREA #			IR IMPACTS (YES/NO)
		LOCATION	WELL	VILLAGE		LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	AREA (m ²)	
		Loc-Q	SLR-31A, 31B	Karang Tengah	GDE			±41,100	No
5	Pipeline & access road	Pad 10 to Pad 7		Kepakisan / Karang Tengah	GDE			±34,000	No GDE ROW split by village road – 4 m wide on either side of the existing road.
		Pad 7 to Pad 9		Karang Tengah	GDE			±25,900	No COI = existing ROW 12 m,
		Pad 9 to Dieng-2 PP		Karang Tengah	Private		10	±3,010 *	Yes Land acquisition required (6 landowners).
		Triple junction to pad Q		Karang Tengah	GDE			±28,100	No COI = existing ROW 12 m
		Loc-Q to Loc-O		Karang Tengah	GDE			±31,000	No COI = existing ROW 12 m
								+ 308,289	

Notes: # Breakdown – owned by GDE (±305,279 m² of which the TL will be under 12,000 m² - 6 km long, 2 m wide), privately owned (3,010 m²) * Based on field survey by IOL team (16 Aug. 2019)

DRAFT**B. Additional Land Requirements for Drilling Activities**

13. Based on LARP 2019 the land requirements related to the Dieng unit 2 project are designated for (six) well pad locations: 7, 9, 10, 30, 31 and 38; 3 (three) of the well pad areas that require expansion for drilling activities are well pad 7, well pad 9, and well pad 30. Based on the initial identification and measurement result of the affected land carried out by *National Land Agency* (BPN), the land area required for the well pad expansion is 12,459 m² with details of the location, owner and current land use that can be seen in Table 3. The current condition of the land area used by land owners to grow potatoes and other seasonal crops such as *carica*, chilli, and green onion.

Table 3. Location, Total Additional Land Requirement, and Land Use

Land Requirement	Area (m ²)	Location	Land Use
Well pad 7	5,663	Karangtengah Village	Seasonal Crops (potatoes, <i>carika</i> , chilli, green onion)
Well pad 9	2,915	Karangtengah Village	
Well pad 30	3,881	Karangtengah Village	
Total	12,459		

Source: DPPT Dieng 2, IOL and SE Survey, October 2021

14. The land requirement for the new pipeline and inspection road from well pad 9 to Dieng-2 power plant site is 3,010 m² owned by 6 owners and to be acquired after the additional land acquisition for well pad 7 and well pad 9 are completed and well pad 30 area is leased. This policy was implemented to avoid the high price of land requested by land owners, to align with a reasonable market price and be timed in parallel with finalizing the design process of ROW for a new pipeline and inspection road connecting well pad 9 to the Dieng-2 power plant site.

C. Scope of Impact

15. According to the LARP 2019 and shown in table 2 above, additional new wells for pads 7,9 and 30 to be drilled in existing well pads that owned by Geodipa. However according to IOL survey in 2021 it was found that the area for well pad 30 is sometimes used as football fields by local residents. There is no impact on agricultural/farmland and crops.

16. The land for inspection road from well pad 9 to Dieng-2 power plant site will be acquired as mentioned above, after GDE has negotiated a reasonable market land price and in parallel pending design finalization.

Table 4. Potential Number of Households Affected by Land Acquisition

Sub-Project Component	Land Ownership Status	No. Of Households Affected by Land Acquisition/Land Clearing	Notes
New wells to be drilled in existing well pads: 10, 7, 9, 30 and 31	GDE	None	The well sites are already clear. Well drilling with a drilling rig will use water-based material. There will be well testing. The IOL found none will be affected by the sub-project. There are 5 croppers using GDEs land near well pad

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Sub-Project Component	Land Ownership Status	No. Of Households Affected by Land Acquisition/Land Clearing	Notes
			31 (Loc Q), but they are outside of the corridor of impact.
New pipeline and inspection road from well pad 9 to Dieng-2 power plant site	Privately owned	6 land owners	A corridor of land (3,010 m ²) will be acquired as the ROW for a new pipeline and inspection road connecting well pad 9 to the Dieng-2 power plant site. Land will be cleared after ownership of the land has been relinquished by the landowners for GDE Dieng 2 project.

17. To identify the scope of impacts for additional land of new well pads the IOL survey was carried out 27 September – 2 October 2021 based on detailed engineering design (DED) of the Subproject. The IOL was conducted with the participation of AHs, representatives of local authorities and PMU. The schedule of IOL was informed to local communities and AHs, therefore, representative(s) of AHs attended in the process and were made aware of the scope of land acquisition.
18. The additional land for well pad expansion totals 12,459 m² with the land allotment for drilling activity: rig equipment layout with mini camps and for water/mud pond. The total of 12,459 m² has been calculated by an independent appraiser. Although the land requirement for additional land of well pad 30 is actually 2,654 m², based on the results of independent appraiser calculation, it is recommended that land to be leased for additional land in well pad 30 is 3,881 m². The land for well pad expansions area is private land and will have Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts. The summary of additional land required can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Additional Land Requirement for Dieng PLTP Project 2 and Land Used

No.	Location	The Recommended Land to be Acquired/ Leased (m ²)	Land Allotment	Land Used	IR Impact (Yes/No)
1	Well pad 7	5,663	Rig equipment layout with mini camps and drilling well	Agricultural/ farmland and crops	Yes
2	Well pad 9	2,915	Water pond, well testing and maintenance (permanently used during exploration and production)	Agricultural/ farmland and crops	Yes
3	Well pad 30	3,881	Water/mud pond used during exploration only	Agricultural/ farmland and crops	Yes
	Total	12,459			

Source: DPPT Dieng 2 document, IOL and SE survey, September 2021

DRAFT**D. Inventory of Losses**

19. The aim of the Inventory of losses (IOL) activities is to provide quantification data to address the social and resettlement impacts and for budgeting purposes. For this LARP the asset data collection was included in the socio-economic survey (SES) and IOL survey Data details are provided in **Appendix 8**.

E. Loss of Land

20. The sub project will require a total of 12,459 m² with the status is private land located in Karangtengah Village. Among this, 8,578 m² of private land will be acquired, and the owners will be compensated at full replacement cost.
21. The additional land of well pad 30 (3,881 m²) will be leased based on the market rental price in Karangtengah Village. The decision to lease is based on the GDE policy because the land will only be used temporarily for ponds of water and mud, while drilling activities will be carried out at other GDE well pad locations. Mud and water pools will use impermeable plastic, so the activities will not disturb the land underneath. After completion, the land will be returned to its initial condition in accordance with the expectations of the land owner, and the rehabilitation soils will be taken from the Dieng Kulon and Pawon area.
22. During IOL survey an interview was conducted with the land owner of the area for well pad 30 and he confirmed to allow the land to be leased as additional area for well pad 30 with the following requirements: a) Land lease period must be at least 4 years with a rental price of 250 million per year; b) After the lease period expires, GDE is obliged to return the land to its original condition by filling the land with more fertile soil originating from the Dieng Kulon and Pawon areas. In this framework, the owner plans to lease land nearby for the 4 years and will cultivate it. It is estimated that the land lease price is 500 million for 4 years and further resources will be needed to purchase potato seeds and for working capital. The rental price requested by the land owner is actually not at the market price, but is based on the land owner's desire to be able to lease roadside land in another location. The independent appraiser set a rental price of IDR 143,703,620 per year, based on the Income Approach with the Discounted Cash Flow Method (DCF approach), which is an annual gross income projection made based on the current and future market calculation of net yield (NOI) of plants. Based on the land price set by the independent appraiser, GDE has conducted the negotiation process with the land owner; GDE has offered a rental price above the price set by the independent appraiser and close to the price desired by the land owner, which is IDR 210 million per year for a 3 year lease and IDR 180 million per year for a 4 year leased. However, the land owner has not yet made a decision on the new rental price offered by GDE. Therefore, the status for additional land in well pad 30 is still under negotiation. If negotiations fail, GDE has an alternative land to be rented (located adjacent to the current land)

1. The status of Additional Land and Other Land Ownership

23. **Well pad 7.** The expansion land needed for well pad 7 is private land located in Dusun Simpangan Karangtengah Village. The land owner's name is Haji Hardiati and his affected land plot size is 5,663 m². All the land will be acquired for rig equipment layout with mini camps. The land owner has other land, about 10 hectares in Karangtengah Village, which is planted with potato as the main crop, and 2,700 m² in a different village on which a hotel is being built.
24. **Well pad 9.** The additional land for well pad 9 is private land located in Dusun Pira Kuning Karangtengah Village, owned by Mr. Abdul Said and his family. The total affected land is 2,915 m² and its certificate is in the name of his deceased father. The land is managed in

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rotation by Mr. Said and his brother and sister. Currently the land is being worked on by Mr. Said. The land area to be acquired is planned for water and mud ponds. Mr. Said has another land about 150 meters from the land to be acquired with area, which is 2,920 m² and his wife also has around 1,500 m² of land in Condong Village. The entire land area is managed by Mr. Said and planted with potato as a main crop.

25. **Well pad 30.** The additional land for well pad 30 is private land, located in Dusun Dieng Karangtengah Village. The landowner is Mr. Kholifin and his brother Mr. Solimin, whose name is on the certificate, for 3,881 m². As mentioned above, the total land area of 3,881 m² is planned for water and mud pond and will be leased by GDE. The reasons why additional land in well pad 30 must be leased and not purchased like the additional land in well pad 7 and 9 are as follows: 1) additional land in well pad 7 will be used for drilling wells and rig equipment (permanently use); 2) additional land in well pad 9 will be used for water pond, well testing, and maintenance (permanently use during exploration and production stage; 3) additional land in well pad 30 will be used for water /mud pond and well testing during exploration stage (temporarily used for approximately 3 years) , while during production activities it will use the existing water pond pad 30 units 1. Land owner for additional land in pad 30 agreed with leasing arrangement.
26. Mr. Kholifin owns land in another Dieng area, in two plots of 1,150 m² and 1,400 m². The entire land is self-managed, planted with vegetables and potato as the main crop.

Table 6. The Land Owners and Status of Land

No	Well pad	The Land Owner's Name	Total Recommended Land Area to be acquired/leased (m ²)	Proof of Ownership	Other Land Ownership
1	Well pad 7	Hj. Hardiati	5,663	Certificate	10 Ha, 2,700 m ²
2	Well pad 9	Abdul Said	2,915	Certificate	1,500 m ² ; 2,920 m ²
3	Well pad 30	Kholifin	3,881	Letter C	1,150m ² ; 1,400m ²
	Total		12,459		

Source: DPPT Dieng 2 and IOL/SE survey September 2021

2. Loss of Cultivated Seasonal Crops (Vegetables)

27. In Karangtengah Village, farming brings a lot of benefits for the local communities. The local communities' incomes have increased by potato farming. The benefit of potato farming is not only for the land owners, but also for local communities without land who may be cultivators and workers. Farmers find it easy to sell the potato, because many collectors buy directly from the fields. The collectors are extensions of traders from Surabaya, Jakarta and Semarang.
28. In the additional land of well pad 7, well pad 9 and well pad 30, during the IOL survey the land owners generally grew potatoes and vegetables such as chili, green onion, *carica*, etc). The total minimum income of land owners from potatoes per one, quarterly harvest is IDR 165,000,000 and total maximum annual income is IDR 313,000,000. From other vegetables the gross minimum income per one harvest is IDR 168,250,000. Detailed data is shown in **Appendix 8**. Based on the interviews, the land owner will lose income due to land acquisition but this will be temporary because the land owners will buy/lease other productive land in the same village or another village after the compensation/lease

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payment is received. All of the land owners of well pads 7, 9 and 30 own the land in other locations, with the same crops planted.

29. At the same time, the land from well pad 7 and well pad 9 is also used for annual crop and fruits/planted media (Table 8). Fruits planted and annual crops are usually utilized for household needs and have not been commercialized, as the data shows in **Appendix 8**. The table below explains the type of seasonal crops which are planted by land owners.

Table 7. The Type of Seasonal Crops Planted in Well Pad Expansion Area

Area	Type of Crop	Number of harvests for 1 year (Harvest Frequency)	Harvest in 1 Season (Kg) (a)		Gross Income per Harvest in 1 Season (IDR)	
			Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Well pad 7	Potatoes	3	10,000	15,000	100,000,000	180,000,000
	Carika	48	400	500	2,000,000	6,000,000
	Chilli	24	100	200	2,000,000	6,000,000
	Spring Onion	6	200	300	2,000,000	5,100,000
Well pad 9	Cabbage	4	20,000	34,500	155,250,000	173,900,000
	Potatoes	3	6,000	7,000	60,000,000	84,000,000
	Spring Onion	24	1,000	1,500	7,000,000	
Well pad 30	Potatoes	3	10,000	12,000	100,000,000	144,000,000

Source: IOL Survey Data Processing, November 2021

Table 8. The type of Annual Crops and Fruits Planted in Well Pad Expansion Area

Area	Type of Crop	Number of Crops (Stem)
Wellpad 7	Cypress	15
	Eucalyptus Wood	2
Wellpad 9	Eucalyptus Wood	6
	Cypress	2
	Acacia	21
	Guava	1
	Orange	1

Source: IOL Survey Data Processing, November 2021, independent appraiser Report November 2021

Table 9. The Main Occupation and Income per Month of AHs

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No.	AHs	Main Occupation	Income per Month (IDR)	Side Job	Income per Month (IDR)
1	Hj. Hardiati	Farmer	131,000,000	Hotel	-
2	Abdul Said	Farmer	3,500,000	-	-
3	Kholifin/Solimin	Farmer	6,500,000	Trader	2,500,000

Source: IOL Survey Data Processing, November 2021

3. Severely Affected Households

30. Based on the GDE policy, the additional land in well pad 7 and well pad 9 will be purchased and well pad 30 will be leased for a 3 years period. To find out whether affected persons are severely affected, the project has looked at their land ownership in other locations. Based on the interviews, the land owners will buy productive land in the same village or another village after the compensation has been received. All of the land owners own more, and bigger land in another location with the same crops planted, in addition to the land of well pad 7, well pad 9, and well pad 30. Therefore, they will not be categorized as severely affected. Also, their incomes will not be lost as the land owners still get the income from other land. However, for the land to be leased, even though the land owner still has remaining land with an area of 1,227 m², the land area planted (including land in other location) by potatoes and other vegetables will be reduced by 59 percent, so that the land owner's income will decrease. The land owner, after receiving the rental payment, will look for replacement land to be leased in another location, only the location must be further from the current location because the current location is on the side of the road, has a higher economic value than in other locations. For this reason, the land owner asked that the land be leased for a period of 4 years, so that he can rent wider land in another location. There has not been an agreement reached however GDE has offered the land owner options to lease the land for a 3 or 4 years period at IDR 210.000.000/year or to lease the land for 4 years at IDR 180.000.000/year.
31. The parties who will be affected are not only the land owners, but also the workers. There are 4 workers who work in the additional land for well pad 30 who will be categorized as severely affected due to loss of income and loss of livelihood. They cannot work again in the additional land of well pad 30, because the land will be leased by GDE. Based on the land owner confirmation, they can still work in the remaining land and another location that will be leased by land owner. Other land workers in the additional land for well pad 7 and well pad 9 will lose their job/income until land owners buy the replacement land but it is temporary, while waiting for the replacement land, they can work on other land owned by the same land owners. As such, they will not have any income loss. Detailed data on severity affected is outlined in the Table 11.
32. The IOL in LARP 2019 found that a total of 24 AHs (86 APs) will potentially be severely affected by the sub-project, consisting of 22 persons severely affected by land clearing and 2 additional severely affected by land acquisition. Detailed data on severity is outlined in the Table 10 below. The total of severely affected people in LARP 2019 encompasses the wider activities, including for the land acquisition in Power Plant (58,749 m²) and in the ROW for a new pipeline and inspection road connecting well pad 9 to the Dieng-2 power plant site. This does not cover the additional land of new well pads, which is subject of this (2021) LARP. However, to be clear, there is no reduction in severely affected people for the total amount of severely affected against the draft LARP 2019.

Table 10. Severely Affected Households in LARP 2019

STATUS	No. of AHs
Will potentially lose 10 – 25 % of productive land or total income	4
Will potentially lose 26 – 50 % of productive land or total income	5
Will potentially lose 51 – 75 % of productive land or total income	6

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Will potentially lose 76 – 100% of productive land or total income	9
TOTAL	24

Table 11. Severely Affected Households of Additional Land of New Well Pads

STATUS	No. of AHs	No. APs
Will potentially lose 10 – 25 % of productive land or total income	-	-
Will potentially lose 26 – 50 % of productive land or total income	-	-
Will potentially lose 51 – 75 % of productive land or total income	5	19
Will potentially lose 76 – 100% of productive land or total income	-	-
TOTAL	5	19

Source: IOL Survey Data Processing, November 2021

4. Vulnerable Households

33. Based on draft LARP 2019, out of 28 affected households who were covered by the SES, there were 14 households (comprising 47 household members) who were considered vulnerable. This data only covered the land acquisition in Power Plant (Dieng- 2 with 58.749 m²) and in the ROW for a new pipeline and inspection road connecting well pad 9 to the Dieng-2 power plant site; the data on vulnerable people in the draft LARP 2019 does not include the additional land for new well pads which is the subject of the (2021) LARP. Therefore, there is no reduction or change to the total amount of vulnerable people against the draft LARP 2019.
34. One measure to determine vulnerability of affected people is the poverty line. Banjarnegara Regency poverty line is IDR. 318,334 per capita/month for 2020³. Based on the income of permanent workers affected by the subproject, they are not at the poverty line. There are only those who are below the Banjarnegara Regency minimum wage standard by 50% and above Banjarnegara Regency minimum wage standard is 50%. Using the minimum wage as a measure, the total permanent workers categorized as vulnerable is 5 HHs (19 APs). Another category to define vulnerable people is the elderly category. Based on the WHO elderly category, which is 60-74 years old, then one land owner (5 APs) and 2 workers (6 APs) are categorized as vulnerable people. Based on land ownership data for affected workers, 3 HH's (7APs) workers in the additional land for well pad 9 have their own land while in the additional land for well pad 7 and well pad 30 the workers are landless. Both the elderly and the landless, they are entitled to livelihood restoration programs (LRP)/Community Program support which is ongoing and implemented by GDE at part of the LARP 2019.

Table 12. Vulnerable Affected Households

Type / Combination Of Vulnerability Categories	No. of Land Owner AHs (APs)	No. of Land Worker AHs (APs)	Total No. of AHs (APs)
Poor	-	5 (19 APs)	5 (19 APs)
Poor* and landless	-	-	-
Elderly	1 (5 APs)	1 (2 APs)	2 (7 APs)
Elderly and landless	-	-	-
Landless	-	4 (7 APs)	4 (7 APs)

³ Kabupaten Banjarnegara's poverty line, Central of statistics bureau 2020

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Type / Combination Of Vulnerability Categories	No. of Land Owner AHs (APs)	No. of Land Worker AHs (APs)	Total No. of AHs (APs)
Total	1 (5 APs)	10 (33 APs)	11 (38 APs)

Source: IOL Survey Data Processing, November 2021

DRAFT**Table 13. Summary of Impacts due to Land Acquisition**

Total land Requirements	
Privately owned land	
Purchased	8,578 m ²
Leased	3,881 m ²
Sub-Total	12,459 m ²
Total amount of affected crops (only seasonal crops will be affected)	
Predominantly potatoes with some temperate vegetables	
Seasonal crops:	
- Potatoes	22.000 Kg
- Chilli	200 Kg
- Spring Onion	1.800 Kg
- Cabbage	34.500 Kg
Annual Crops :	
- Cypress	17 Stem
- Eucalyptus Wood	8 stem
- Acacia	21 stem
- Guava	1 stem
- Orange	1 stem
Total number of people affected	
Number of affected land owners	3
Number of land workers	10
Total number of severely affected people (lose >10% of productive land or >10% of income source)	5
Total number of vulnerable people	11
- Number of poor households	5
- Number of poor and landless households.	-
- Number of elderly headed households (cannot cope with daily work).	2
- Number of elderly and landless households	-
- Number of landless households	4
No. of other forms of income activities affected	
No. of small businesses (kiosks, warung etc.) and other forms of income generating activities affected.	-

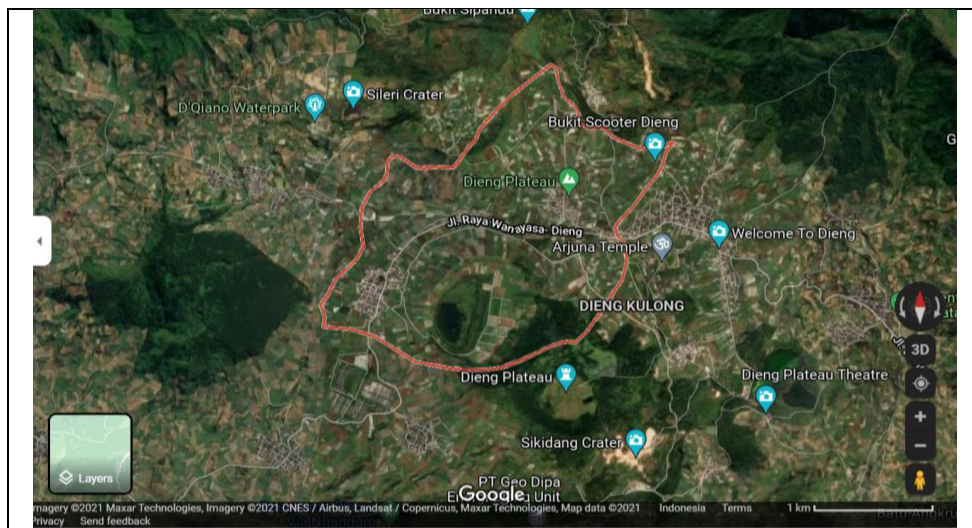
Source: IOL Survey Data Processing, November 2021

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

35. Together with IOL survey, a Socio-Economic Survey was carried out 27 September – 2 October 2021. The IOL and social economic questionnaire was used to gather the socioeconomic information of AHs including demographic data, education level, occupation, and income, etc. The SES was conducted to affected HH's.

A. General Socio-Economic, Cultural and Community Health

36. The additional lands for Well Pad 7, Well Pad 9 and Well Pad 30 are located in Karangtengah Village, Batur Sub-District, Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java with an area of 488,811 ha and at an altitude of 2,081 above sea level. The distance from the village to the sub-district city is about 10 km, and to the district city about 60 km. Karangtengah village consists of three hamlets, namely: Dusun Krajan, Dusun Simpanan, Dusun Kawuan.

DRAFT**Figure 8. Karangtengah Village Area**

Source: Karangtengah Village Website

37. The hilly topography of Karangtengah Village, with sufficient sunlight and cool air, is a natural resource that is used by local residents as a source of food and livelihood. Most of the village area is used as agricultural land. The majority of the residents of Karangtengah Village work in the agricultural sector.
38. Based on the field survey and plus the data from Head of Karangtengah Village and Karangtengah Village website, the main commodity cultivated in Karangtengah Village is potato. The area of potato farming land in Karangtengah Village based on monographic data in 2009 is the largest (522 ha) compared to other commodities (cabbage, leeks, beans). Potato was chosen because it is very suitable to be planted in the highlands, and the large market demand for potato commodity. In addition, potatoes were chosen because they have a higher economic value when compared to other commodities. The harvest period for potato plants is also shorter, namely 90-180 days, so it is considered more profitable for farmers.
39. Potato farming is a source of income as well as economic improvement for the people of Karangtengah Village compared to growing tobacco and secondary crops. The community's economy is lifted because of potato cultivation. Potato cultivation is expected to be able to support the lives of potato farmers in Karangtengah Village in various situations, both in field and critical conditions (Source: Karangtengah Village Website)

DRAFT**Figure 9. The Potato Farming in Karangtengah Village**

Source: Karangtengah Village Website access on November 2021

B. General Socio-Economic Information from the Census of APs

40. The following sections provide a detailed socio-economic profile of the AHs both from land owners side and land workers. General socio-economic indicators for the AHs included: education level, occupation and income, asset ownership, basic infrastructure, community health, poverty, labour division, perceptions on the subproject.

1. Age Distribution

41. The age distribution of the affected landowners is shown in Table 14, while age distribution of the affected family members is in Table 15. Two land owners are in the productive age (66.7%): 31 years old and 42 years old. One land owner is 62 years old or categorised as elderly, and potentially more vulnerable than those in productive age the information provided in Table 14. In addition, 44.4% of family members of the landowners are of productive age, 4 family member is below 15 years old and 1 family member is elderly, as shown in Table 15.

42. The age distribution of the land workers is shown in Table 14 and age distribution of family members is in Table 15. All of land workers are in productive age (100%) and 16 of family land workers are in productive age. Six of family land workers categorized as vulnerable people due their ages are below from 15 years old and over 65 years old.

Table 14. Age Distribution of AHs Heads

Age Category	AHs of Land Owners		AHs of Land Workers	
	Total AHs		Total AHs	
	Number	%	Number	%
< 15 years old	0	0	0	0
15 – 65 years old	2	66.7	10	100.0
> 65 years old	1	33.7	0	0
Total	3	100.00	10	100.00

Source: Social Economic Survey Data Processing, November 2021

DRAFT**Table 15. Age Distribution of Family Members**

Age Category	Total Family of Land Owners		Total Family of Land Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
< 15 years old	4	44.4	11	39.2
15 – 65 years old	4	44.4	16	57.1
> 65 years old	1	11.1	1	3.7
Total	9	100.00	28	100.00

Source: Social Economic Survey Data Processing, November 2021

2. Educational Attainment

43. The educational level of affected land owners are junior high school, senior high school and diploma. The majority of land workers have low educational background (not pass elementary school and elementary school). People graduated from senior high school is considered to have an adequate educational background and those with lower educational backgrounds are considered as potentially more vulnerable than the others.

Table 16. AHs by Education Attainment

School Category	Land Owners		Land Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
Not pass Elementary School	-	-	3	30
Elementary School	1	33.3	7	70
Junior High School	1	33.3	-	-
Senior High School	-	-	-	-
Diploma/University	1	33.3	-	-
Total	3	100.00	10	100

Source: Social Economic Survey Data Processing, November 2021

44. Based on table 16 above, Land owners have educational attainment or in the school learning process passed from elementary school (33.3%), passed from junior high school (33.3%) and passed from diploma/university (33.3%). The land workers mostly passed elementary school (66.6%) and many not passed elementary school (33.3%) and are illiterate.

45. Landowners' family members who are predominately of productive age also have mostly passed elementary school (55.55%), are still students (33.33%), or not of school age (11.11%) as shown in Table 17.

46. Land workers families are generally of student age (42.87%) and most adults have passed elementary school (35.71%) and or a diploma, senior high school and junior high school on (3.57%) as shown in Table 17.

Table 17. Family Members by Education Attainment

School Category	Total Family of Land Owners		Total Family of Land Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
Student	3	33.33	12	42.87
Not of school age	1	11.11	3	10.71
Elementary School	-	-	10	35.71
Junior High School	1	11.11	1	3.57

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School Category	Total Family of Land Owners		Total Family of Land Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
Senior High School	1	11.11	1	3.57
Diploma / University	3	33.11	1	3.57
No Information	-	-	-	-
Total	9	100.00	28	100.00

Source: Social Economic Survey Data Processing, November 2021

3. Gender Context

47. As the project is categorized as having effective gender mainstreaming (EGM)⁴, it is expected that women, children, people living with disabilities and the elderly can participate and fully benefit from the project plan, as well as other community members. Gender mainstreaming is crucial in the implementation of social safeguard plans as participation to planning activities affect home-based activities, so that the Resettlement Plan as part of social safeguards plan ensures women's meaningful participation in the process, as well as being reflected in the LARP/RP document.

48. Based on the IOL, of the three landowners, one is female and two are male. Only the land owner in well pad 7 is considered vulnerable because categorized as an elderly (62 years old). From ten land workers, 8 are male and 2 are female. The detailed affected peoples based on the gender can be seen in Table 18. Out of three owners there are 9 family members with 3 females and 6 males, while the total family members of workers are 28 with 17 females and 11 males, as the data shown on Table 19. In total, there are 50 APs from the land acquisition of the well pad 7, 9 and 30, with 23 females and 37 males APs respectively.

Table 18. AHs by Gender

Gender	APs from Land Owners		APs from Land Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
Female	1	89.66	2	20
Male	2	10.34	8	80
Total	3	100.00	10	100.00

Source: Social Economic Survey Data Processing, November 2021

Table 19. AHs Family Members by Gender

Gender	APs from Land Owners		APs from Land Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
Female	3	33.33	17	60.7
Male	6	66.66	11	39.3
Total	9	100.00	28	100.00

Source: Social Economic Survey Data Processing, November 2021

49. With attention to the poor and vulnerable APs and severely AHs, and with alignment to the Project's Gender Action Plans, GDE would be providing adequate non-land compensation and participation in the community development programs (livelihood restoration programs). This aims to enable the APs to continue in economic generating activities and enhanced livelihood opportunities. The allocation of the GDE's community development

⁴A project is assigned "effective gender mainstreaming" (EGM) if the project outcome does not explicitly address gender equality or women's empowerment, but project outputs contribute to addressing gender equality and/or women's empowerment by narrowing gender disparities. ADB Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects, 2021 Page 4

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program budget for women's livelihoods and scholarships for the AHs and their related family members must include resources for the participation of resettlement affected women.

4. Livelihood and Household Income

- **Occupation**

50. The main occupation of the land owners are farmers. The land owners generally work on their own land assisted by land workers. Some land workers are paid directly on a daily basis (as in well pad 7 and well pad 30), while others are on a wholesale basis led by a land workers coordinator who usually comes from the local village or from another village.

51. The main occupation of the land owners' family members is mostly categorised as jobless (housewife/student) and 2 family members are farmers and 1 entrepreneur. For land workers, the main occupation of the family members is mostly categorised as jobless (housewife/student), 10 family members are land worker in another area of a surrounding village and 1 as a teacher. This data is shown on Table 21-22 below.

Table 20. Main Occupation of APs

Well Ped Area	Farmer		Land Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
Well Ped 7	1	33.3	4	40
Well Ped 9	1	33.3	3	30
Well Ped 30	1	33.3	3	30
Total	3	100.00	10	100.00

Source: Social Economic Survey Data Processing, November 2021

Table 21. Main Occupation Land Owner Family Members of AHs

Farmer	Entrepreneur	No Job (Housewife/Student)
2	2	5

Source: Social Economic Survey Data Processing, November 2021

Table 22. Main Occupation Land Worker Family Members of AHs

Land Worker	Teacher	No Job (Housewife/Student)
10	1	17

Source: Social Economic Survey Data Processing, November 2021

- **Secondary livelihood**

52. The survey identified that among the land owners, 2 AHs have secondary livelihoods as source of income. Besides farming, their secondary income is from the trade and hotel business.

Table 23. Secondary livelihoods of AHs

Gender	APs from Land Owners		
	Number	Secondary Income	%
Female	1	Farm & Hotel	33.33

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Gender	APs from Land Owners		
	Number	Secondary Income	%
Male	2	Farm & Trade Business	66.66
Total	3	-	100.00

Figure 10. Well Pad 7 Additional Land and Farming Activities



Source: Field survey, September 2021

Figure 11. Well Pad 30 Additional Land and Farming Activities



Source: Field survey, September 2021

DRAFT**Figure 12. Well Pad 9 Additional Land and Farming Activities**

Source: Field survey, September 2021

- **Poverty**

53. Household economic and poverty conditions can be assessed through the variables of income and expense. The total household income per month, divided by the number of household members will produce an income per capita to be compared with the Banjarnegara Regency 2021 minimum wage standard (UMR), which was IDR 1,748,000, based on the Central Java Province Decree No. 561/61 Year 2021. If the income per capita generated is below the regional UMR it does not necessarily indicate poverty (as the UMR reflects the costs of living in an area, determined amongst others, by the type of industry driving the local economy, demographic and geographical factors); however, if it is above the UMR, it suggests relatively good economic conditions of the affected household.
54. To further identify economic vulnerability (poverty) status, the household expenditure per capita (total household expenditure per month, divided with number of household members) is compared against the 2020 Banjarnegara regency poverty level of IDR 318,334 per capita per month.
55. The following Table 24 and Table 25 indicated relatively income/expense per capita of the total AHs. The land owners' monthly income as potatoes farmers in the additional land for well pad 7 is IDR 131 million, in the additional land for well pad 9 is IDR 25 million, and in the additional land for well pad 30 is IDR 7 million per month. For permanent workers income, as shown in Table 24, it is evident that none are at the poverty line. There are only affected workers who are categorized in the below Banjarnegara Regency minimum wage standard (50%) and above Banjarnegara Regency minimum wage standard (50%).

Table 24. Income Per Capita of AHs

Income per Capita (IDR)/Month	Total AHs of Land Owner		Total AHs of Land Worker	
	Number	%	Number	%
< 318,334	-	-	-	-
318,334 – 1,800,000	-	-	5	50
≥ 1,805,000	3	100.00	5	50
No answer	-	-	-	-
Total	3	100.00	10	100.00

Source: SE Survey Data Processing, November 2021

DRAFT**Table 25. Expense Per Capita of AHs**

Expense per Capita (IDR)/Month	Total AHs of Land Owner		Total AHs of Land Worker	
	Number	%	Number	%
< 318,334	-	-	-	-
318,334 – 1,800,000	-	-	5	50
≥ 1,805,000	3	100.00	5	50
No answer	-	-	-	-
Total	3	100.00	10	100.00

Source: SE Survey Data Processing, November 2021

5. Living Conditions

56. The following subsections present some variables that affect living conditions of the resettlement affected people, including health status, sanitation and housing conditions. Identification of these variables provides an indication of the welfare status of the affected households.

- Health Status**

57. Information on the illness status of affected people was collected during the census to identify their vulnerability associated with health condition (table below). The survey identified that no one of AHs of the land owners have been sick in the past month, while land workers they experience common cold, fever and headache more than the other diseases in the past month.

Table 26. Morbidity Rate of the AHs

Diseases	AHs of Land Owner		AHs of Land Worker	
	Number	%	Number	%
Allergic	-	-	-	-
Common Cold, Fever	-	-	4	40
Fever	-	-	-	-
Headache	-	-	1	10
None	3	100.00	5	50
Total	3	100.00	10	100.00

Source: SE survey data processing, September 2021

- Environmental Health and Sanitation**

58. Most of the AHs access clean water for domestic purposes from mountain spring (33.33% for AHs of land owner) and 80 % for AH's land workers. Two AHs land owners (66.66%) and 1 AHs land worker (10%) use pump well for clean water source and 1 AHs land worker use PAMSIMAS mountain spring. Details on clean water source is presented in the table below.

Table 27. Clean Water Source

Clean Water Source	AHs of Land Owner		AHs of Land Worker	
	Number	%	Number	%
PAM (Municipality Water)	-	-	-	-
Purchase bottled water	-	-	-	-
Mountain Spring	1	33.33	8	80.00

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Clean Water Source	AHs of Land Owner		AHs of Land Worker	
	Number	%	Number	%
AH's Pump Well	2	66.66	1	10.00
PAMSIMAS Mountain Spring	-	-	1	10.00
Total	3	100.00	10	100.00

Source: SE survey data processing, September 2021

59. In relation to environmental health, the census also gathered data on household waste management, which was identified as relatively poor. There was no waste collection service within the area, therefore, most household still burn their garbage of their yard, collected by officer, and just thrown away.

Table 28. Waste Disposal Method

Waste Disposal Method	AHs of Land Owner		AHs of Land Worker	
	Number	%	Number	%
Burned	1	33.33	4	40.00
Collected by Officer	1	33.33	2	20.00
Just Thrown Away	1	33.33	4	40.00
Directly to Landfill	-	-	-	-
Total	3	100.00	10	100.00

Source: SE survey data processing, September 2021

C. Perception About the Project and Suggestions

60. Interviews with affected household (land owner and land workers) including with their family members, are summarised in **Appendix 3**. The interviews were conducted in September 2021, to get an overview of their perceptions about the project. Table 29, shows the land owners gained information related to the project from public figure/religious leader/social media. Meanwhile only 20% of land workers gained the information through land owner and village meetings. Most of them (80%) never received any information related to the project plan. In this case, the affected persons and wider community appear to need further information based on a clear a consultation strategy, according to the project plan for land workers, using local language and where they work.

Table 29. Source of Project Information

Information on Project	AHs of Land Owners		AHs of Land Worker	
	Number	%	Number	%
Public Figure/Religious Leader/Social Media	1	33.33	-	-
Family members/neighbours	1	33.33	-	-
Local People	1	33.33	-	-
Land Owner	-	-	1	10.00
Village meeting	-	-	1	10.00
No Information	-	-	8	80.00
Total	3	100.00	10	100.00

Source: SE survey data processing, September 2021

61. During the SES, the respondents were asked about their level of support for the project. When extracted from this data, the responses by the AHs showed 66.66% support the plan and 10% of land workers do. Most of land workers stated they were neutral (80%), probably as lacking in information. (See Table 30).

DRAFT**Table 30. Support to Project Plan**

Support to Project	Total AHs of Land Owners		Total AHs of Land Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
Support	2	66.66	1	10.00
Neutral	1	33.33	8	80.00
No Answer			1	10.00
Total	3	100.00	10	100.00

Source: SE survey data processing, September 2021

62. The affected people have positive perceptions of the project bringing benefits, especially for land owners and some of the land workers. However, around 70% of land workers considered the Project did not have any the benefit, because they did not know the project plan.

Table 31. Perception of The Project Benefit

Project Benefit	Total AHs of Land Owner		Total AHs of Land Worker	
	Number	%	Number	%
Opening job opportunities or new business opportunities, smoother transportation	1	33.33	-	-
Opening of job opportunities or new business opportunities. Increased business income.	1	33.33	1	10.00
Provide economic/labor benefits	1	33.33	-	-
Positive: can enjoy the Geo Dipa access road (road inspection)	-	-	1	10.00
Better marketing of agricultural products	-	-	1	10.00
No Benefit	-	-	7	70.00
Total	3	100.00	10	100.00

Source: SE survey data processing, September 2021

63. Most of the affected land owners including land workers have negative perceptions of existing project impacts, with the main impacts cited being dust and noise during construction. Following is the detail of AHs perception of the project impacts.

Table 32. Perception of The Project Impacts

Project Impacts	Total AHs of Land Owner		Total AHs of Land Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
Dust and noise during construction activities. Increase the number of accidents.	1	72.41	-	-
Pollution of ground water or other clean water sources.	1	20.69	-	-
There is a foundry project vehicle impeding traffic. Waste should not hit	1	6.90	-	-

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Project Impacts	Total AHs of Land Owner		Total AHs of Land Workers	
	N u m b e r	%	N u m b e r	%
farmers land during drilling, accident due to pipe burst, 1 year unable to plant				
The streets are crowded, the noise of the vehicles.	-	-	2	20.00
Opportunities to work to cultivate land are reduced if H. Ahmad Said's land is purchased.	-	-	3	30.00
No Impact	-	-	3	30.00
Location of work/land further from home	-	-	1	10.00
Dust and noise during construction activities. Roads are jammed due to piles of materials or activities. Decreased comfort due to more vehicles passing by	-	-	1	10.00
Total	3	100.00	10	100.00

Source: SE survey data processing, September 2021

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND DISCLOSURE

A. Objectives of Consultation and Participation.

64. Meaningful consultation is upheld in the 2009 ADB SPS to ensure that issues, concerns, opinions, and AHs are included in project planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Meaningful consultation has been conducted with entitled parties (AHs) to ensure their participation from planning to implementation. Particular attention has been given to women and vulnerable groups to ensure their participation.
65. The objectives of consultation and participation of local people include: (i) ensuring the participation of AHs and local community into the progress of design, preparation and making decision process of the Subproject; (ii) disclosing all the information that related to AHs; (iii) gathering the concerns, opinions and suggestions of AHs; (iv) ensuring that all of AHs will be notified about any decisions related directly to their income and living standard; and (v) ensuring the transparency of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement conducted by the Subproject.
66. The Key stakeholders were involved in the LARP preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring of the subproject including APs with a focus on vulnerable groups, as well as the head of villages, sub district, informal leaders, and religious leaders.

B. Consultation and Participation with Affected People

67. The series of consultation for LARP of Land Expansion Dieng 2 Geothermal Drilling Activities preparation was carried out on November 16, 2021 at the Temporary Office of PT. Geo Dipa Energi (Persero) The event was attended by 28 people from the central village consisting of 5 women and 23 men, as documentation shows in **Appendix 11**. During IOL and social economic survey the first socialization carried out on 27 – 28 September 2021. The first socialization conducted to inform the IOL and Social survey objective, data required (the assets and social economic condition) for completing land acquisition plan document, and to obtain the hope and perceptions related to the land acquisition plan from APs.

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68. The consultation in the temporary office was attended by the Head of Karangtengah Village, the apparatus of Karangtengah Village, residents of land owners, Workers, and Cultivators in the location of land expansion of well pad 7, well pad 9, and well pad 30. Meanwhile for the consultation during IOL and social economic survey conducted with personal approach and carried out in each of the land owner houses. The participants were land owners and families, PMU Central, PMU Dieng 2 and PMC social team.
69. In the socialization meetings carried out on November 16, 2021 in GDE temporary office, PMU together with PMC informed the affected households and other participants about: (i) sub-project description; (ii) the additional land required; (iii) the drilling activities; (iv) measuring and mapping survey; IOL, SES; (v) the eligibility and proposed entitlements which would be applied for the Subproject; (vi) physical and non-physical compensation; (vii) the participation of AHs and local community in various activities of Subproject; (viii) the proposed GRM; and (ix) the response from APs and Village Office. These socialization activities used the Indonesian language, provided handouts, presentations, and display presentations on the meeting agenda. There were open Q&A sessions for participants who came to this meeting so that the expected results of this activity were understood by all participants present. The detail of consultation activities is provided in **Appendix 12**. The consultations with vulnerable AHs/APs have been conducted separately during the IOL and SE survey. For the consultation with the landowner who is categorized as vulnerable the IOL and SE survey team came to her place and for consultations with land workers, the IOL and SE survey team came to their work places (potatoes gardens) and discussed matters using the local language.
70. In connection with the Covid-19 pandemic situation, the consultation was carried out in accordance with the Covid 19 procedure where all participants were required to wear masks, keep the distance and have passed the rapid antigen test provided by GDE before the socialization was carried out. The project Covid-19 risk screening for Land Expansion Dieng 2 Geothermal Drilling is presented in **Appendix 2**.

C. Consultation during Implementation

71. Consultation will be continued over the course of the implementation stage in relation to land acquisition, implementation of livelihood restoration program and project construction. Consultations related to land acquisition will be conducted by GDE LAT (Land Acquisition Team) with support from Social Safeguards staff at the Dieng Unit, PMU, and PMC. The consultation shall include, but not limited to:
- (i) Socialization and consultation with AHs on their willingness to sell;
 - (ii) Results of the Inventory of Losses result and Detail Measurement Survey.
 - (iii) Entitlements/compensation packages and other forms of assistance;
 - (iv) Valuation methods per result of independent appraiser study; and
 - (v) Negotiations on the amount of compensation for affected land and plants
72. Table 33. summarizes information provision and consultations during land acquisition and implementation stages and also indicates the responsible institutions.

D. Information Disclosure

73. A project information booklet (PIB) summarizing the LARP has been prepared, describing the overall subproject of Dieng 2 and the expansion of well pad 7, well pad 9, and well pad 30 with potential impacts and mitigations measures. PIB Document can be seen in the **Appendix 13**. During socialization PIB has been distributed to the APs and all of participants and it was translated into the local language. An updated PIB will be distributed to APs during land acquisition implementation and will be distributed also to local government and relevant stakeholders into the local language and manner suitable to them (Indonesian language). To disclose information to vulnerable people, information will

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be in various formats and will also use local language and be distributed where they work or live. For illiterate people, GDE's field team will make direct contact and provide verbal information.

74. Before LRP implementation, the draft of PIB updated to detail the information on LRP implementation will be distributed to all of the APs. The PIB will be translated into local language and will be distributed where they work or live.
75. The approved draft LARP and updated LARP (if any) are required to be disclosed. These documents will be generated and produced in a timely manner and posted on both ADB and GDE websites. The LARP will be made available at GDE Dieng Office and accessible to the APs and stakeholders. During project implementation, GDE will prepare monitoring reports on the implementation of the environment and social safeguards and submit the same to ADB for review on a semi-annually basis. These monitoring reports must be posted on both ADB and GDE websites as well. The relevant information from the LARP and monitoring reports will be disclosed to all stakeholders and APs, such as the land acquisition implementation report and the LRP implementation report. Varied, suitable communication methods will be used for illiterate people such as using local language and face to face meetings.

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No	Stage/Activities	Objectives	Method	Venue	Participants (M/F)	Timing	Responsibility
A	Planning Stage of Land Acquisition						
1	IOL and SE Survey	To inform the project plan, the objective of IOL and SE survey, to obtain the affected person profile, the asset condition, the land status, total land area, the affected perception of the project plan and land acquisition process, the willingness to sell or to lease.	Discussion	Land owner place and workers Place (the area to be acquired and leased), Dieng	Potential APs (land owners and land workers, PMU, PMC M:12 F: 9	Every Day between 27 September – 2 October 2021	PMU, PMC.
2	Village Head of Karang Tengah	To inform on the IOL/SES activities, the project plan, to obtain the land market price, the crop market price, the village program, and the perception of Head of Village to the GDE Dieng 2 project.	Meeting	Village Office	Head of Village, PMU, PMC	27 September – 2 October 2021	PMU, PMC
3	Socialization for LARP Preparation	To inform the participants related to: (i) Subproject description; (iii) the additional land required (iv) the drilling activities; (v) measuring and mapping survey, IOL, SES; (vi) the eligibility and proposed entitlements which	Meetings	Temporary Office GDE Dieng	Potential APs, Village and sub-district offices of Karangtengah, M: 29, F: 7	16 November 2021	PMU, PMC

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No	Stage/Activities	Objectives	Method	Venue	Participants (M/F)	Timing	Responsibility
		would be applied for the Subproject; (vii) physical and nonphysical compensation; (viii) the participation of AHs and local community in various activities of Subproject; the and (ix) the proposed GRM, (x) the response from APs and Village Office.					
B	Land Acquisition and IR Implementation						
1	Consultation on IOL Result	Consultation forum to verify and/or adjust IOL results and APs agree with result of the IOL, which serves a basis for compensation package.	Meeting	Village Office	APs, Village and sub-district Offices, GDE, consultants At least 30% of participants are women. Ensure participation of vulnerable groups	Dec 2021	GDE, PMC, and Head of village
2	Negotiation of compensation rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free and fair negotiations over the quantum of compensation per affected household. Informed the result of appraisal from KJPP. 	Meeting	GDE's Office/AP's place	APs, GDE, consultants (if possible KJPP attend) At least 30% of participants are women.	Dec 2021 or After result of KJPP is completed and no more complaints from affected households	GDE, APs, KJPP

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76. Main Indonesian Government Laws and Regulations relating to Land Acquisition and Resettlement include: (1) Law No. 2/2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest; (2) Law No. 11/2020 concerning on Job Creation with the aim of creating jobs and raising foreign and domestic investment by reducing regulatory requirements for business permits and land acquisition processes; (3) Government Regulation No. 19/2021 concerning implementation of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest; (4) The Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/ Head of National Land Agency (BPN) Regulation No. 19/2021 concerning the Technical Guidelines regarding the Implementation of Land Acquisition; (5) Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI) 204 of 2018 on the Assessment of Land Acquisition for Development for the Public Interest; (6) Presidential Regulation No 62/2018 concerning Management of Social Impacts of Society in the Context of Providing Land for National Development; (7) Other relevant regulations.

B. Asian Development Bank (ADB) Policy

77. The objective of ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is to avoid or minimize impacts on people, households, businesses and others affected by land acquisition and other assets, including livelihoods and income. If resettlement is inevitable, the overall objective of ADB policy is to help restore the living standards of affected peoples, at least return to the pre-Project level of life by compensating lost assets, replacement costs and if necessary, by providing various forms of support.

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

- Avoid the need for involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives.
- To minimize the involuntary resettlement by choosing alternatives from the project.
- If avoidance is not possible, compensate for lost assets and loss of livelihood and income of displaced / affected population so that their livelihood will be enhanced or at least equal or restored to the pre-project level.
- Enhance the living standards of the poor and other vulnerable affected/displaced groups.

79. Involuntary resettlement includes physical displacement (relocation, loss of land of residence, or loss of residence) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, sources of income or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) forced land acquisition, or (ii) unintentional restrictions on land use or access to legally permitted parks and protected areas – regardless of whether the losses and unintentional restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

C. Comparison of Government Law and Regulations with ADB and Project

80. The GOI enhanced its country system in order to address land acquisition issues for development projects in the public interest. The new Land Acquisition Law No. 2/2009 and Government Regulation No. 19/2021 approximate harmonization with the ADB SPS of 2009. The new law grants that persons with no legal title over the land they occupy or utilize are entitled to compensation including compensation for job and business losses, moving cost, etc. People affected by land acquisition are consulted and their complaints heard and resolved in the most expeditious way during the planning and implementation of land acquisition.

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81. There are still some gaps between the new Land Acquisition Law of Indonesia with the ADB SPS but some gaps have been bridged by the provisions of other relevant laws. Remaining gaps revolve around (i) the provision of livelihood recovery programs for severely affected people and vulnerable groups to ensure that their lives will not be worse off due to the project, (ii) relocation assistance for physically displaced residents and (iii) transition allowance. A comparison between ADB SPS 2009 and GOI regulations on involuntary resettlement is presented along with gap filling measures proposed as project policies.

D. Project Resettlement Principles

82. Based on the gap analysis presented in this RP has been prepared and formulated to meet Indonesian Laws and regulations and the ADB's SPS. The RP is to guide the Project's land acquisition and involuntary resettlement process to support compliance with Indonesian Law and ADB SPS. The objective of resettlement policy is to improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs, especially vulnerable groups so that the living standard of APs do not become worse off compared to pre-project levels.

83. Based on the Indonesian Laws and regulations and the ADB's SPS, the following principles will be applied for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in all the Project components:

- (i) Avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible. If this is not possible, impacts shall be minimized by exploring project and design alternatives. Efforts to minimize resettlement impacts have been taken by GDE through; using GDE's lands for Dieng-2 and only 8,578 m² additional land will be acquired for the sub-project through negotiated land acquisition and 3.881 m² will be leased;
- (ii) Screen sub-project components during feasibility study or before preparation of resettlement plan to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and the likelihood of impacts per subproject activity.
- (iii) Carry out culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessments (SIA) to assess potential impacts on APs particularly with affected vulnerable groups.
- (iv) Conduct meaningful consultations with affected APs, stakeholders, concerned NGOs, and community groups to solicit their participation across land acquisition and involuntary resettlement process and monitoring. Inform APs on the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement process, their entitlements, and compensation and assistance options. Pay attention to the need of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and those without legal title to land and ensure their participation in consultations.
- (v) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate the affected persons' concerns
- (vi) Improve or at least restore the livelihood of the APs through (a) land-based income and livelihood program; (b) replacement of assets with equal or higher value; (c) compensation at full replacement cost for lost assets; and (d) additional assistance through benefit sharing where possible.
- (vii) Assist and compensate APs without title or any recognizable legal rights to land for non- land assets at replacement cost.
- (viii) Pay compensation for lost land and non-land assets prior to physical or economic displacement. Civil works will not commence until APs are fully compensated, and other entitlements take place.
- (ix) Disclose the RP document and its updates, if required to the APs and other stakeholders in an accessible place and a form and understandable language. The RP will be disclosed on project and ADB's website.
- (x) Negotiated land acquisition will follow procedure in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner principles and be confirmed through written record and verified by

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an independent third party.

- (xi) Monitor implementation of the resettlement planning and resettlement outcomes and impacts on the standards of living of APs. Disclose the monitoring reports on the project's website and make it available on the project office;
- (xii) The Sub-project will not issue the notice to proceed (NTP) for any construction works until full payment has been fully disbursed to all APs and compensated APs have cleared the acquired land and harvested their crops in a timely manner.

84. Acquisition of privately-owned land for the additional land will be conducted through negotiated land acquisition as the land to be acquired is 8,578 m². According to the Indonesian legal framework, land acquisition less than 5 hectare can be undertaken through direct transaction with the land- owners.³⁷ In the case of the negotiation did not reach agreement and land owner refused to sell the land, GDE will find another land. In such case, ADB policy related to negotiated settlement applies. Principles on involuntary resettlement safeguard of ADB SPS and prevailing Indonesian legal framework will apply.

E. Procedure and Principle of Negotiated Land Acquisition for Additional Land of Well Pad Expansion

85. Land acquisition will be conducted through a negotiated land acquisition or direct transaction with the landowners. Expropriation and the use of government authority to remove people forcibly will not be applied. The negotiated land acquisition will apply the following principles.

- (i) Meaningful consultation with the affected persons including those without legal title to assets;
- (ii) Negotiation of compensation with the landowners will be conducted in transparent manner. Should the negotiation does not reach an agreement, landowners have right to exit from the negotiation;
- (iii) Offer of adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. The valuation of land and non-land assets will be carried out by an independent appraiser. Depreciation of assets value will not be applied. Transaction cost including tax associated costs and cost of certificate of land deed official will be borne by the project;
- (iv) Engagement of an independent external party to document the negotiation and settlement process.
- (v) Documentation of Recording of the process of negotiated land acquisition including consultation activities and negotiation of compensation.

86. To ensure that the APs do not become worse off compared to pre-project levels, GDE will provide livelihood restoration program to the APs who will be severely affected because of the land acquisition.

87. The steps of negotiated land acquisition for additional land are detailed below:

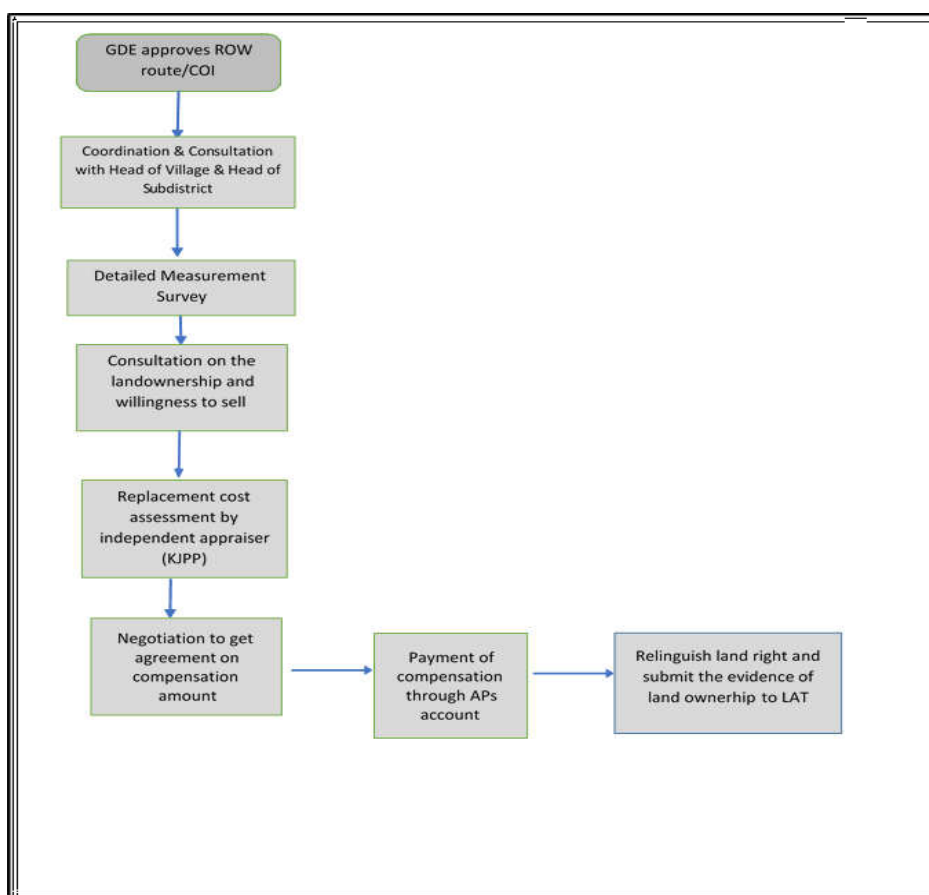
- (i) GDE approves the area of additional land (area of impact) of the project components.
- (ii) GDE establish a Land Acquisition Team (LAT) which will involve Banjarnegara District Government and Land Office (KATR/BPN).
- (iii) The LAT coordinates with the Village Head of the impacted village and sub-district (*Kecamatan*) office for the land acquisition process.
- (iv) The LAT carry out a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) with presence of the landowners.
- (v) The LAT consults with landowners on the land ownership and willingness of the landowners to sell.
- (vi) GDE mobilizes independent appraiser (KJJP) to carry out replacement cost assessment with regard to land, crops / plants and structures. The KJJP carried out replacement cost study with reference to the entitlement matrix set in the LARP.

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- (vii) The LAT asks the land price from the landowners and conduct negotiation with landowners. Negotiations will be conducted following the negotiated land acquisition principle above.
- (viii) GDE pays immediately the negotiated amount to landowners after all necessary documents required for the land acquisition processes have been completed by landowners. Payment will deliver directly through APs bank account. In case APs have no account, GDE will help to open new account in the bank nearest to the village.
- (ix) The land owners relinquish land rights and submit the evidence of ownership of land acquisition objects to the LAT.
- (x) Document and verify the negotiated land acquisition process by independent external party engaged by GDE to ensure the transparent process of negotiation and that equal bargaining power parties involved in the negotiation.

88. Figure 13 presents the steps of the land acquisition process to be conducted for the additional land of well pad expansion.

Figure 13. Land Acquisition Process for Additional Land of Well Pad Expansion



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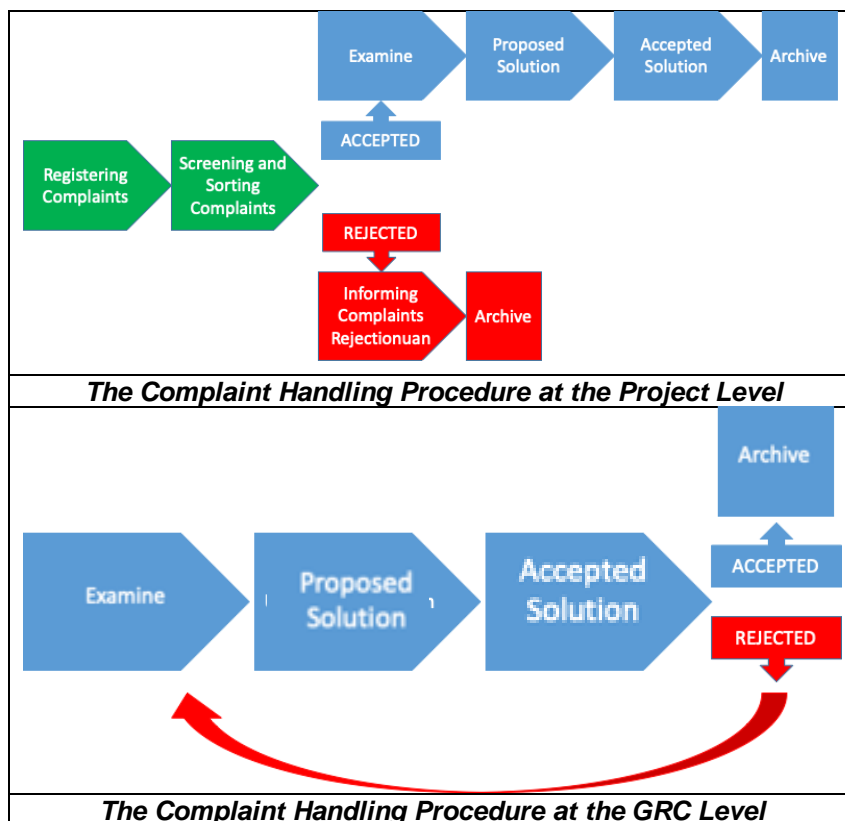
VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

89. A grievance mechanism is a process for systematically receiving, investigating, and responding to stakeholder complaints. Throughout the project's life cycle, queries and grievances from the impacted community may arise; hence, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established to address grievances raised. The GRM will be triggered when a complaint is received by the project's GRM Focal Persons directly or via the Project's official grievances handling channel, **Halo Dieng 2**.

90. A GRM has been established for the Project and a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) is in place, for the project to streamline existing procedures and be consistent with international best practices. For LARP purposes, the same existing GRM will be utilised, with special effort to inform the AH about the mechanism, and special appointed persons to handle LARP related complaints, and to ensure reporting is specifically compiled for LARP related grievances.

Figure 14 shows the Complaint Handling Procedure at the Project level, and shows the Complaint Hand Procedure at the GRC level if the complaint is not solved at the Project level. Grievance related to LARP and specific aspects to sub-project activities, such as increased dust, noise, or any other impact due to project construction, should also use this mechanism. The objective of the GRM is to resolve complaints related to the project in a time-bound and transparent manner.

Figure 14. Complaint Handling Procedure for Project & GRC Level

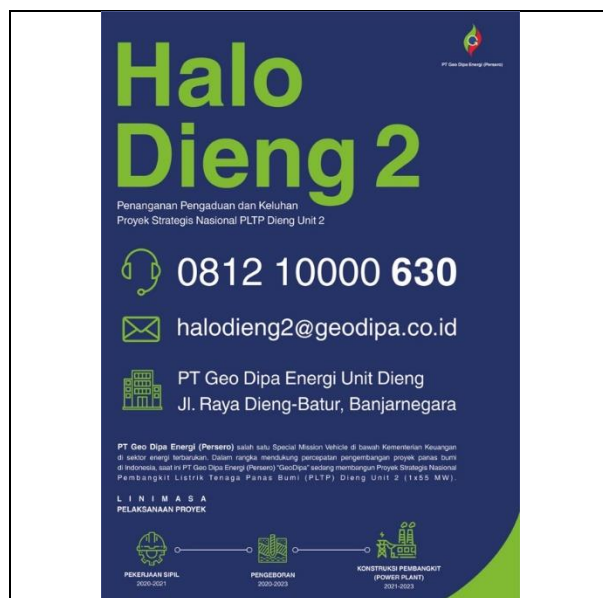


91. The procedures to file a complaint and the details of the contact person(s) are disclosed by the PMU and site offices in Dieng to the potentially affected communities before the start of land acquisition, resettlement activities, and construction works. Information about the

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GRM is posted on boards at the construction sites, or as a flyer to be made available at the construction project site office. The flyer is prepared in Bahasa Indonesia.

Figure 15. Flyer Contact Centre for Grievance



92. GRC members includes the Head Office General Project Manager and the HSE Manager of the PMU, the head or representative from the district, the head or representative from the village, the Site Office Project Manager, Focal Person/Public Relation (PR) staff, HSE Staff (i.e., environment and social safeguard staff at Dieng), the PMC Environmental and Social specialists, and a representative of the Contractor(s). GDE will ensure fair representation of women in the GRC and always observe transparency in handling complaints. The GRC will be responsible for resolving complaints within a month (30 calendar days) from the date received, maintaining a record of complaints received and resolved, and advising the complainant on the decision made. The PMU will create a database of complaints filed and resolved. A complaint can be filed either in writing, phone, or in person to the Focal Person.
93. GDE shall ensure that (i) an efficient grievance redress mechanism is in place and functional to assist the affected persons and other stakeholders in resolving queries, conflicts, and complaints, if any, in a timely manner; (ii) all complaints are registered, investigated and resolved in a manner consistent with the provisions of GRM detailed in the RP and IEE/EMP; (iii) the complainants/aggrieved persons are kept informed about the status of their grievances and remedies available to them; and (iv) adequate staff and resources are available for supervising and monitoring the mechanism.
94. **Procedures.** The person filing the complaint can seek redress in three levels: (i) at the site through the designated contact person at the site office (i.e., PR staff), the PMC, or the Contractor, (ii) through the GRC, and (iii) the appropriate courts of law. Affected person complaining can seek redress through the legal system of the Government of Indonesia at any point in the GRM process. The levels to file a complaint is as follows:
- a. **Level 1 – Site Office through the designated contact person** (i.e., PR staff). Complaint to be resolved at the Site Office level (i.e., environment or social safeguard staffs, PMC, Contractor) within five working days and advise the Complainant accordingly.

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- b. **Level 2 – GRC.** When a complaint is not resolved at Level 1, Complainant can submit the complaint to the GRC. The GRC will convene, review the submission and make a decision within 30 days from the date of receipt. The Complainant will be informed of the decision in person or by mail. The Complainant shall be consulted by the GRC when identifying grievance redress options. The GRC may collaborate with relevant agencies (i.e district land office and TP4P/TP4D for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, District agency of environment) to resolve the complaint.
 - c. **Third level – Appropriate Courts of Law.** When the complaint remains unresolved, the Complainant will be referred by the GRC to the appropriate courts of law. Related to this, The APs and Communities were informed that the GRM does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.
95. GDE will keep a record of the following: (i) contact details of complainant, (ii) date the complaint was received, (iii) nature of complaint and agreed resolution/corrective action, (iv) status of the complaint handling, (v) date the resolution/corrective action was implemented, and (vi) the final outcome.
96. The summary of grievances filed and resolved will be included in the semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports submitted to ADB. The associated costs to maintain the GRM will be borne by GDE.

VII. ENTITLEMENT, ELIGIBILITY, AND BENEFIT

97. As a general rule, all APs who lose assets, livelihoods or resources will be compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore, their economic and social conditions to the same stage as before the Subproject.

A. Subproject Eligibility and Entitlement

98. **Eligibility.** Entitled parties/APs are those who will be permanently or temporarily affected, as a result of the Subproject, all or part of their physical and non-physical assets, including houses, productive land, resources such as forests, outreach lands, fishing areas, or important cultural sites, commercial property, rentals, income opportunities, social and cultural networks and activities. These impacts can be permanent or temporary. Displaced persons for additional land of new well pads, based on SPS ADB 2009⁵, are the persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part.
99. **Cut-off Date.** The cut-off date for eligibility for this Subproject coincides with the commencement date of IOL. The cut-off date was disseminated to local communities and people during the public consultation meetings. Any person who encroaches into the Subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any assistance under the Subproject. The cut-off date would be made known to all the APs, affected communities and companies. Based on the interview with the land owners, there are no encroaches or informal settlers and GDE will soon install delimiters as the sub-project areas. The cut of date of the sub-project was disclosed to the AP's when the IOL and SE survey were conducted between 27 October – 2 November 2021. The information has also been provided again when the LARP socialization was conducted on 16 November 2021. The cut of date information has also been covered in the PIB which was distributed to the APs during socialization.
100. **Entitlements.** The LARP accommodates certain social groups that may lack the ability to restore their living conditions, livelihoods and income levels and therefore, at greater risk of poverty when their lands and assets are lost due to the Subproject. These disadvantaged groups, such as those who do not own land, are poor, households headed

⁵ See SPS ADB 2009 Appendix 2, para 7, page 45

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by women, the elderly and people with disabilities, will receive special rehabilitation assistance and will be determined during social screening and assessment. The sub project will restore the living conditions of vulnerable and severely affected people through GDE's livelihood restoration programs or community development program.

101. Based on the impacts identified during the IOL & SES, and harmonization of Indonesian law and the ADB's SPS (2009), the corresponding entitlements to be provided to the AHs are presented based on the entitlement matrix in the LARP 2019 with additional appraisable losses, as applicable and shown in the table below.

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Table 34. Entitlement Matrix

NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLED PARTY /PERSON	ENTITLEMENT	DETAILS/REMARKS
I. Loss of Land				
1.	Loss of land, including agricultural and residential land <u>Applies to land acquisition</u>	Those who have formal legal rights or those whose claims over the land is recognized as a full title, including people occupying State land in good faith. 3 AHs/11 APs with private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cash compensation at replacement cost and reflective of fair market value at the time of payment of compensation; or land replacement with at least similar attributes to the acquired land in term of value, productivity, location, and titling. ■ Any taxes and transactional cost borne by the project. ■ Financial assistance for the renewal of the land ownership documents (certificate and land documents recognized as full title) for the residual area of the entitled persons' land. ■ If the remaining affected land can no longer function for the specific use and utilization, the entitled party can ask for compensation for their entire land at replacement cost (Law No. 2/2012 article 35), Government Regulation No. 19/2021 (article 42) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Valuation of compensation conducted by a licensed independent property appraiser. It will be used for compensation payment by the GDE. ■ An independent appraiser has been hired in November 2021 to conduct an RCS for the affected land; ■ AHs have been informed of the land acquisition plan 6 months in advance; ■ If the remaining affected land is no longer viable (too small areas or the shape is difficult for cultivation or for housing and if the land owner requests the entire plot shall be required and compensated by full replacement cost. All of the land area owned by 2 AHs will be acquired; Part of land area owned by 1 AHs will be leased. The rest of the land can still be used for agricultural activity by land owner.

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NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLED PARTY /PERSON	ENTITLEMENT	DETAILS/REMARKS
II. Cultivator / Tenants on affected land				
2	Renting affected agricultural land	Those who are renting the affected land for cultivating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for loss of land; • Cash compensation for loss of crops and trees as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Crops: cash compensation will be paid based on prevailing market rates. No depreciation should be applied. - Fruit Trees: compensation at market rates taking into account their productivity and age. - Perennial Trees: compensation at current market rate based on age, type of trees and diameter of trunk at breast height. ■ If the tenants are considered as severely AHs (lose 10% or more of main source of income), those will be eligible to participate the LRP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An independent appraiser has been hired in November 2021 to conduct an RCS for the affected land; ■ No depreciation applies for compensation of lost trees/crops. ■ Commercial crops: referring to income approach using Discarded Cash Flow (DCF) for 1 cycle ■ Non-commercial crops: referring to market approach with a standard reference price issued by the local government. ■ Non-productive Plants: referring to cost approach ■ AHs will be noticed 6 months in advance for land acquisition.
III. Loss of Crops				
3	Loss of crops <i>Applies for land acquisition and land clearing</i>	Owners regardless of land tenure status (with certificate of recognizable rights, informal dwellers, occupants) (Seasonal Crops = 3 AHs/11 APs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual crops: compensation will be paid based on prevailing market rates. ■ Perennial crops: compensation at replacement cost taking into account crops' productivity and age. ■ Fruit Trees: compensation at market rates taking into account their productivity and age ■ No deduction of depreciation for the valuation of crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Valuation of crops will be determined by independent appraiser. ■ An independent appraiser has been hired in November 2021 to conduct an RCS for the affected crops and trees; ■ 90 days advance notice before harvesting / land clearing.

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NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLED PARTY /PERSON	ENTITLEMENT	DETAILS/REMARKS
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Commercial crops: referring to income approach using Discarded Cash Flow (DCF) for 1 cycle ■ Non-commercial crops: referring to market approach with a standard reference price issued by the local government.
IV. Loss of Income, Venture, and Job				
4	Loss of income, venture, and job.	Business owners regardless the tenure. Loss of income from land/loss of job: 4AHs (land workers) with family members (16 APs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for loss of business investment (capital, other production mode), • Cash compensation for loss of income from affected business at least 6 months, and • Transition assistance during the time required for business stabilization. Be entitled to participate in the LRP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of lost income will be based on either official evidence of income (such as tax receipts, payment slip or similar evidence) or otherwise based on assessed minimum wage in the subproject area. • Transition assistance during the time required for business stabilization was estimated by APs during public consultations. It will be updated and finalized during RP updating.
V. Assistance				
5	Assistance for loss of emotional attachment to assets (solatium)	APs who lose the emotional bond with the affected assets (land, structures, and crops and trees).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional compensation of 5% - 30% of the total compensation for physical assets affected. • Transitional living allowance equivalent to 3 months of basic living expenses (at the provincial poverty line per household member which will be included in the solatium). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of emotional compensation will be based on the result of RCS to be conducted by the independent appraiser. • The RCS has been informed and consulted to the APs during the public consultation at the stage of land acquisition preparation. The RCS result will also be consulted with the APs prior to the compensation payment

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NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLED PARTY /PERSON	ENTITLEMENT	DETAILS/REMARKS
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed calculations and solatium coverage are specified in the document (building land as stipulated in the Indonesia Valuation Standard (SPI) No. 204. and⁶ Guidelines with an agreement from the approval of the assignor).
VI. Severely and Vulnerability				
6	Assistance for severely AHs and vulnerable households	<p>Entitled parties who lose 10% or more of the total productive/income-generating assets and/or relocation households;</p> <p>Vulnerable households are: (i) households headed by women; (ii) heads of households with disabilities; (iii) households that are below the poverty line; (iv) elderly household heads; (v) land less; (vi) people without legal title to land (non-land rights holders); and (vii) indigenous people or customary communities.</p> <p>(Severely AHs = 5 AHs/19APs(1 Land Owner – 4 Land Workers with family members 19)) (Vulnerable AHs = 11 AHs/33 APs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be entitled to participate in the LRP. Given the opportunity to get jobs related to the Subproject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LRP includes agricultural assistance, provision of training, work placements, additional financial grants and micro loans for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational / logistical support to develop alternative income generating activities for APs. LRP will be integrated with Local Government social programs where the Subproject is located.

⁶ Indonesian Appraisal Standard or SPI is Standard used by Appraisers to carry out appraisal activities in Indonesia. SPI is mandatory (mandatory) for all Appraisers who carry out assessment activities in Indonesia. SPI 204 SPI 204 is an assessment standard used for land acquisition activities for development in the public interest.

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NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLED PARTY /PERSON	ENTITLEMENT	DETAILS/REMARKS
VII. Economic Losses				
7	Loss of arable land for farming <i>Applies to land clearing</i>	People who have leased / occupied GDE land for farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cash compensation for loss of crops income equivalent to a minimum of one year of net product market value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Loss of income allowance will be determined by an independent appraiser. ■ 90 days advance notice before harvesting / land clearing. ■ APs are allowed to harvest prior to land clearing.
VIII. Temporary or Permanent Impacts on Non-land Assets during Construction				
8	Temporary or permanent impacts due to construction.	For those who have formal legal rights or whose claim on land is recognized as a full right.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For lease payments of the affected land by the contractor based on applicable rental fees and agreement with land owners. ■ For productive land, rental fee will not be less than net income that would have been generated from the affected productive land. ■ Compensation for non-land assets acquired (trees, plants, structures) permanently affected will be compensated at replacement cost. ■ Land will be restored to pre-project conditions or better after construction has been completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 30 – 60 days’ notice given to land owners before land is used temporarily by contractor(s). ■ This agreement should be stipulated in the contract / agreement with civil works contractor(s).

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NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLED PARTY /PERSON	ENTITLEMENT	DETAILS/REMARKS
9		Those who have no formal legal rights (certificate) or recognizable title (informal dwellers, croppers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compensation for non-land assets (trees, crops, structures) at full replacement cost. ■ No rental fee for the period of the impact. ■ Land will be restored to pre-project conditions or better after construction has been completed. 	
10		Government or State enterprises / communal property and assets (e.g., schools, mosques, village office power poles, village road etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rebuilding the facility or provide cash compensation based on the agreement with affected party(ies). 	
IX. Other Appraisable Losses				
11.	Transaction cost <i>Applies to land acquisition and land clearing</i>	Entitled party who has lost land and non-land assets regardless the formal legal rights to land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Allowance to cover administration cost, renewal of land ownership for residual land, land clearing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Valuation will be determined by independent appraiser.
12.	Compensation for waiting period (interest) <i>Applies to land acquisition and land clearing</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cash compensation based on risk-free interest, Government bank interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Valuation will be determined by independent appraiser.
13.	Loss of resource base (high risk of impoverishment) <i>Applies to land acquisition and land clearing</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One household member per AH given the opportunity for employment in project related job during construction. ■ Participation in livelihood restoration program (LRP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LRP will be integrated with GDE CSR / ComDev Program.

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NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLED PARTY /PERSON	ENTITLEMENT	DETAILS/REMARKS
14.	Unanticipated impacts or losses		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1021 308 1503 392">- Compensation for any damages to the properties, based on prevailing replacement cost <li data-bbox="1021 403 1547 488">- Provisions of mitigating measures shall be mitigated and documented based on project principles set forth in this RP 	

DRAFT**B. Unanticipated Impacts and Updating of RP**

102. Should unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts emerge during project implementation, GDE shall ensure the conduct of a social impact assessment and may: (i) update this RP; or (ii) formulate a new RP depending on the extent of the impact changes. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in the project resettlement policy set forth in the RP. The entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan may be updated to reflect the relevant changes, but the standards set in the original entitlement matrix (in this RP) cannot be lowered when the RP is updated. GDE shall submit these documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website and convey relevant information in them to the affected persons/community.

C. Valuation of Assets

103. As stipulated in the regulation, valuation of assets for acquisition of private land will be determined by independent appraisal. Land acquisition assessment for the subproject applied SPS ADB 2009 and the Indonesia Valuation Standards 204 (SPI 204). The compensation and assistance under the sub project should be paid in accordance with SPS requirement for full replacement cost or equivalent to the same principle. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Basically, both ADB SPS 2009 and Indonesia SPI 204 have similar value regarding replacement cost. Both believe that all compensation should base on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value (physical), and any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs (nonphysical). The replacement cost value should be enough to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses (see Table 36).
104. The full replacement cost will be as the basis for the valuation of assets based on fair replacement value in Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI) 204. Both of the standard use market price as the basis in the valuation of assets. The Fair Replacement Value as a value based on the interests of the owner (the value to the owner); (ii) Market value equivalence; (iii) non-physical losses caused by the compulsory right relinquishment of property owner; (iv) property ownership is not limited to ownership rights, but can be interpreted as control, management and use of property in accordance with applicable laws and regulations or according to the agreed scope of assignment; (v) valuation date is the announcement date, and the date of site determination for development for public interest in accordance with the applicable legislations; (vi) value adding should be calculated based on the risks incurred from owner's potential losses. The adequate replacement value must be higher than Property Market Value or at least equal to the compensation transaction value of similar property (if the comparator is similar property from a compensation transaction).
105. Compensation assessment in this standard includes but not limited; i) the construction of resettlement such as temporary shelter if AH's needs to be relocated, but in the sub project no affected persons need to be relocated; ii) education and motivation programs; iii) provision of working facilities; and iv) business facilities compensation. Assessment approach is specified in the detailed SPI 204 (PPI 04).

DRAFT**Table 35. Assessment Approaches Using Indonesia's Valuation Standard**

Valuation object	Calculation basis	Approach	Remark
Physical: Land or land & structures	Market and Non- Market	Market & Income	
Structure &/or Complementary Facility	New replacement cost with adjustments	Cost	In principle, valuation standard set by Independent appraisers' association does not apply depreciation for physical condition of the affected building. Depreciation deduction for affected structures, will be given back to the entitled parties in the form of premium rate.
Crops	Markets & reasonable cultivation calculation norms	Income	With the Discounted Cash Flow method for one cycle
		Market	For non-commercial plant, using references from relevant agencies.
		Cost	Immature crops
Non-Physical: Adequate replacement of the loss on right relinquishment from landowners who will be given a premium	Market and non- market	Income Cost	Based on applicable laws and regulations Losses due to termination or closure of business premises. Loss of income due to loss of access to arable land for farming can be considered for more than one cropping cycle to 2 years
Loss of job or loss of business, including profession shift.	Additional compensation calculated based on: potential income income for the last month		e.g.: fish farmers, farmers, workers, restaurants, and workshops - if no other provisions, can be considered for an average 3 months for business & 6 months for the professional shift
Emotional losses (<i>solatium</i>)			e.g.: 5% - 30% from the market value of homes (land & building) as stipulated in these guidelines with the agreement of the assignor.
Transaction cost	Based on socio-economic study conducted by expert consultant or applicable laws & regulations	Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of moving • Cost of clearing • Tax associated costs • Cost of Certificate of Land Deed Official (PPAT)

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Valuation object	Calculation basis	Approach	Remark
Waiting period Compensation (interest)	Based on the risk-free rate, or the government bank deposits interest		Based on applicable laws and regulations
Loss of residual land	Market	Market data	
Other physical losses	Reparation cost	Cost	

106. As per SPI 204, loss of crops income due to land acquisition or land clearing will be valued with net product market value of the crops for more than one cropping cycle to two years, based on type of crops, soil fertility and availability of replacement arable land.

Table 36. Comparison between ADB SPS 2009 and Indonesia SPI 204

Objects	ADB SPS 2009	INDONESIA SPI 204
Physically losses	The borrower/client will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments.	Indonesia SPI 204 incorporates the principal of replacement cost, where the compensation given is adjusted by considering not only the physical losses but also the nonphysical, which eventually lead to a greater amount of compensation or at least the same. According to SPI 204, land, land and structure, building and/or its supplementary facilities, and plants will be considered for the compensation calculation by market approach, income approach and/or cost approach depending on the objects.
Non-physical losses	The borrower/client will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The borrower/client will compensate economically displaced people for lost assets such as crops, irrigation	According to the SPI 204, compensation to the relinquishment income approach cost approach based on the prevailing regulations and laws of land rights owner, given in cash (premium); job loss or loss of business which include job shift, solatium, transaction

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Objects	ADB SPS 2009	INDONESIA SPI 204
	infrastructure, and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost.	cost, waiting period compensation, residual land losses and reparation cost. The approach could be income approach, market approach or cost approach depending on the objects.
Commercial objects	Affected business owners are entitled to (i) the costs of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere; (ii) the net income lost during the transition period; and (iii) the costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery, or other equipment. Business owners with legal rights or recognized or recognizable claims to land where they carry out commercial activities are entitled to replacement property of equal or greater value or cash compensation at full replacement cost.	As above. Land with commercial potential and commercial properties is usually appraised using income methods.
Binding Force	The borrower/client will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed	Not mentioned.
Implementation Requirement	Not mentioned. Replacement cost is applied to all land acquisition activities despite the land sizes.	Land procurement for the development of small-scale public interest (less than 5 ha) in accordance with the law can be carried out directly through buying and selling, exchanging, or in other approaches agreed by both parties.

D. Special Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Severely AHs

107. Vulnerable sectors are different groups of people who may suffer more or face the risk of being increasingly marginalized due to the subproject. Vulnerable groups include (i) households that are headed by women, (ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii) households falling under the regional poverty line, and (iv) elderly household heads, (v) landless households, (vi) People without legal title to land (non-land rights holders), (vii)

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indigenous people or customary communities. VAHs and SAHs are entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) of the subproject.

E. Gender Strategy

108. With reference to the 2019 Resettlement Plan document and the Project's Gender Action Plans (GAP), the GDE Dieng 2 Project strategy with the following measures have been and will be applied, to address gender issues and other vulnerable sectors in the project:
- a. In conducting the Detail Measurement Survey and consultations on resettlement activities, both women and men have been participated in the discussions. The women's groups would be invited to encourage more women to participate in future consultations. Elderly has been and will be invited as well as disabled people, with consideration to have any representation;
 - b. The meetings and or consultation have been and will be held at time and venue convenient to women to join, to achieve 30% women's participation. To note, some consultations were done by visiting the APs in their living and or working location, so they could continue their activity immediately after the meeting;
 - c. Opportunity for local women to be hired by the project, with target of 20% women from the total hired, for skilled and unskilled work, and receive equal remuneration for the same work as men, with total seven (13%) women hired in December 2021;
 - d. Prioritizing women, elderly, and disabled in livelihood restoration program that to be provided during RP implementation, with gender-inclusive needs assessment of current community livelihood practices as one of the GAP activities to monitor, and plan of two activities of women-operated *carica* processing and women-operated traditional snacks;
 - e. Presence of 7 (27%) female in Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) in December 2021;
 - f. Allocating 30% of GDE Community Development Program's budget to women's livelihoods and women's scholarships to be implemented and these to cover vulnerable APs and family of severely affected AHs.
109. From the total APs from the land acquisition of the well pad 7, 9 and 30, there are 23 females and 27 males APs respectively. Table 18 and Table 19 above shows in detail number of female and male landowners and land workers considered in the Dieng RP.
110. As for the APs and AHs vulnerability and severely respectively, from total AHs, there are about 5 AHs/19 APs who categorized severely (1 land owner – 4 land workers with family members 19) and about 11 AHs/33 APs who categorized as vulnerable. Attention would be given mostly to these APs by allocating non-land compensation through the Project's livelihood restoration program, with reference to the Gender Action Plans to ensure the attention to gender mainstreaming, women's participation and meaningful participation in land acquisition and resettlement activities.

VIII. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

111. The Dieng-2 Sub-project recognizes the importance of ensuring that livelihoods are restored (or ideally improved) for all landowners and users impacted by the projects land acquisition process. It has identified that a total of 5 affected households are currently potentially severely affected and a total of 11 AH's are vulnerable. In addition to the compensation provided, AHs will be provided with additional assistance from the sub-project. The program will follow the LRP program that is being implemented by GDE in accordance with the program covered in RP Dieng 2019. The program is currently being implemented by GDE in Dieng and can be seen in overview in Table 37.

DRAFT**Table 37. Livelihood Restoration Program and Community Development Program**

No.	Activities	Current Status
1	Unskilled labor employment	November 2021, Local recruitment for Rig Bundling, PT Plumpang Raya Anugerah (Dieng 2) has been released. The bidding and contracts for main contractors (APS, PRA and Supraco) have been integrating the requirement of 20% local hired and of 20% local women in their target, in Section 6
2	Scholarships and Living Allowance	Assessment of suitable program has been started since December 2021, targeted for 30 (thirty) villagers from 6 (six) affected villages
3	Carica Processing (micro enterprise)	Preliminary study held since October 2021, suitable program/activities for Carica Processing Groups (for 6 villages) are next to follow
4	Processing of local produce (micro enterprise)	Preliminary study held since October 2021, suitable program/activities for Potato Crisp Processing Groups (for 6 villages) are next to follow
5	Construction of 12 Wells	The program began in 2020 delivering 5 (five) wells in total for Karangtengah, Sikunang, and Kepakistan village. Feasibility study of water distribution system has been started in October and its report shall be delivered in Early 2022. Furthermore, more wells are planned to be drilled in 2022
6	Free Health Screening and Services	The program began in 2020 in the form of Covid-19 aid (staple foods etc.). In 2021 to date, in accordance with Covid-19 aid, vaccination was delivered for total of 1.000 dosages. Another 1.000 dosages are planned to be delivered in December 2021.
7	Waste Recycling	follow-up programs are planned for 2022 onward.
8	Strengthening Management of BUMDes to Increase Income and Welfare of Village	Preliminary study held since October 2021, initial training then delivered in October 2021. Follow-up programs are next to follow.
9	Preparation Geo Social Spatial planning instrument and method to strengthen village government's development planning capacity	Initial assessment and training were delivered in June 2021, follow-up programs are planned for 2022 onward.
10	Vocational training and equipment	Training class of welding were delivered in few batches for each village. In 2021 to date, in total of 40 (forty) participants were given the opportunity; 10 participants for each village: Karangtengah, Dieng Kulon, Bakal, and Kepakistan.

Source: PT. Geo DIPA (Persero), December 2021

112. In order to determine appropriate livelihood restoration activities, an assessment was conducted on 27 September – 2 October 2021 during IOL and social economic survey. The type of livelihood restoration program as mentioned in paragraph 110 will be developed by GDE's social safeguard and assisted by LRP consultant (currently PT. Sucofindo), based on the needs and wants of AHs. Before implementing the LRP with AH's, a series of consultation will be conducted in every Hamlet in Karangtengah Village. The matters discussed during the previous consultation activities were as follows: the

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needs and problems of the AH's, the objective of consultation, the type of LRP, time schedule, monitoring and evaluation. In the implementation of LRP activities, consultants from universities or NGOs, for example, may be used as resource persons for one or more of the LRP activities

A. Summary of Livelihood Restoration Assessment

113. Based on the results of the assessment for the livelihood restoration program (LRP) consulted over with landowners, it was confirmed that 1 land owner is interested in participating the program, and that this land owner is categorized as vulnerable due to elderly condition. The type of program proposed by the land owner is a program in the agriculture field, in accordance with the usual work undertaken. Land owner proposed the training which is to increase the capacity of agricultural cultivation by providing assistance in the form of agricultural production facilities and equipment. Other training proposed is the assistance in processing agricultural products, with the provision of equipment and marketing assistance. However, the land owner in the land of well pad 30 expansion who is categorized as a severely affected person was not interested in joining the program and still wanted to work as a farmer, saying he does not have time to participate in the program but could use additional equipment.
114. As well as the landowners, the LRP assessment also was conducted with land workers who are categorized as severely affected and vulnerable people. Based on the impact identification and LRP assessment: 1) 4 AHs are categorised as severely affected persons who work in the additional land for well pad 30 were not interested in joining the program due to their work in agricultural field and did not have time to join the program. 2) 2 AHs categorised as elderly, 1AH was confirmed as not interested in joining the program and 1 AHs confirmed wanting to join the program with proposed program being cash assistance for agricultural fertilizers and stated that she did not have expertise; and 3) 4 AHs who are categorised as landless confirmed they were interested in joining the program and proposed cash assistance for agricultural fertilizers as a beneficial program.

B. Livelihood Restoration Strategy & Assistance Package

115. **Employment at GDE Dieng.** In the short term, the second part of the income restoration strategy will be to prioritise AH members for employment in sub-project activities (fulfilling standard requirements of the plants or the new construction). Information preference through village offices, not "*paguyuban*" or other intermediaries. As a longer-term measure, scholarship opportunities will be prioritised for potential children in AHs in order to prepare them to fill future HR needs. This will be synchronised with long term HR strategy for the Dieng Unit. The children from AHs receive scholarships will alleviate part of household financial burden for children's education (equivalent to the outcome of a positive livelihood restoration intervention).

C. Livelihood Restoration Activities.

116. The proposed activities of livelihood restoration program are presented in Table 38. Based on LRP assessment, there are 5 AHs will participate in LRP activities. The type of program that can be given depends on to the interest and ability to follow the full program. Based on the condition of AHs and their activities in agricultural field, 1 AHs with elderly condition and 4 AHs with landless condition will get the program No. 4 based on consultation is value chain. Value chain analysis and development (business model development) follow CSR program by GDE to support marketing of locally processed products for processing and marketing of potato crisps and crisps from tubers (cassava, yam, sweet potato) including permits (certification).

DRAFT**Table 38. Livelihood Restoration Activities**

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	TARGET PERSON / GROUP	Severely AHs and Vulnerable AHs
1. Employment for unskilled labor at GDE Dieng (inc. project related work)	AH members, community members	-
2. Scholarships and board and lodging allowance	Students from AHs	5 APs (2 man, 3 women): land workers
3. Value chain analysis, development for <i>carica</i> processing and marketing (including permits/certification).	Women	6 APs (woman): land workers
4. Value chain analysis and development for processing and marketing of potato crisps and crisps from tubers (cassava, yam, sweet potato) including permits (certification)	Women and Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 HH's (5 APs): the land owner (2 women, 4 man) • 4 land workers (6 APs) (2 women, 4 man) Place: Karang Tengah

117. In collaboration with the Dieng Unit PR officer, the Dieng-2 social safeguards and PR supervisor will support implementation of LRP activities. The Dieng-2 Unit of the PMU will monitor progress and results of LRP activities on a semi-annual basis. End-of-year M & E will evaluate performance and provide recommendations for achieving RP targets of improving living standards of AHs.
118. **Implementation Schedule.** The livelihood restoration program that to be financed under the Dieng-2 sub-project) will be conducted over 3 years as an integrated program between 2022- 2024.
119. **The Long-Term Reorientation of LRP.** The long-term reorientation of the LRP depends on the results achieved, through implementation and monitoring. Assuming successful LRP implementation, the proposed approach for generating benefits for local communities under the Project involves a transition or integration of LRP and wider Community Development Program into a unified program, outlined as follows:
- 1) Provide initial support per individual for LRP and, in parallel, implement the Community Development Program with some livelihood/local economic development aspects.
 - 2) Expand the Livelihood Restoration activities to also reach other community members. This is to promote a perception of fairness among on-lookers.
 - 3) Develop program specific activities that were clearly raised by AHs through questionnaires, such as value chain analysis and development for processing and marketing of potato crisps and crisps from tubers (cassava, yam, sweet potato) including permits (certification).
 - 4) Investigate options for wider, flagship program, for example addressing soil and water security, at a macro level.
 - 5) Implementation of new livelihood resilience solutions on a wider scale.
120. **Estimated Budget.** The estimated budget for the Livelihood Restoration Program to be financed for Additional New Well Pads sub-project for the period 2020-2024 is approximately IDR 252 Million (US\$ 17,591.62). For clarity, the structure and figures in

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the cost estimate below have been extracted from the existing (2019) LARP, verified against need for real purpose for the additional land area impacts and LRP implementation costs, and presented in Table 39 below. The source of funding is from the current CSR budget, section for livelihoods support, as explained further in Section G below.

Table 39. Cost Estimates for Livelihood Restoration Plan for Additional Land for New Well Pads under the Dieng-2 Expansion sub-project.

No.	Category / Activity	Target	Location	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
				IDR (Million)			
1.	Identification, scholarships and training for potential youth in skills and higher education required for operational stage of Dieng-2 and Dieng-3 (2020 onwards).	5 children (2 female, 3 male) from AHs for 3 years	Karang Tengah	10	10	10	30
2	Carica processing and marketing						
	a) AHs	6 APs (women) for 3 years	Karang Tengah	20	20	20	60
	b) Project Beneficiaries	10 women					
2	Food produce processing and marketing						
a)	AHs	1 HHs (5 APs): the land owner (2 women, 4 man)	Karang Tengah	30	30	30	90
		4 land workers (6 APs) (2 women, 4 man)					
b)	Project Beneficiaries	10 women, 10 men					
3	Total (IDR)			60	60	60	180
4	Monitoring and Evaluation (30%) (IDR)			18	18	18	54
5	Contingency (10%) (IDR)			6	6	6	18
6	Grand Total (IDR)			84	84	84	252

Table 40. Implementation Schedule for Livelihood Restoration Program for Additional Land of New Well Pads

No	Step/Activity	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Finalize LRP packages												
2	Prepare budget for LRP activities												

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No	Step/Activity	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3	Social preparation (identification/formation of target groups)												
4	Implementation of LRP												
	4.1. Training												
	4.2. Delivery of equipment/inputs												
	4.3. Access to finance (if necessary)												
5	Implementation of LRP and enhancement activities (Development and Growth) for 1 land owner (4 AP's) and 4 land workers (15 APs) in Karangtengah village												
6	Mentoring, evaluation and reporting (incl. Outcome)												

IX. LAND ACQUISITION BUDGET AND FINANCING**A. Legal Basis and Assessment**

121. The legal basis for determining the amount of compensation is SPS ADB 2009 and the Indonesia regulations such as Law 2/2012, Law of Job Creation No. 11/2020, Government Regulation No. 19/2021 and SPI 204-3.10, and other related regulations. The compensation and assistance under the subproject should be paid in accordance with SPS requirement for full replacement cost or equivalent to the same principle. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. The full replacement cost will be as the basis for the valuation of assets based on fair replacement value in Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI) 204. Both of the standards use market price as the basis in the valuation of assets.

122. To implement the above provisions, in Indonesia the independent appraiser carries out the assessment based on Law No. 2/2012 and Government Regulation No. 19/2021. The land acquisition law stipulates that the valuation for land will be carried out by independent appraiser and will include valuations for: (i) land; (ii) above and underground space; (iii) structures; (iv) plants; and (v) objects relating to land and other losses that can be valued, including loss of work and income. If there is residual land that is not economically feasible, the landowner has the right to ask for compensation for the whole plot of land. The forms of compensation offered include cash, replacement land, resettlement, share ownership, and other forms agreed by both parties. There will be no reduction in taxes and transaction costs for compensation and no depreciation for lost buildings/structures.

B. Approach and Method of Assessment

123. The appropriate valuation approach and method to use depend on considerations such as the value basis, the purpose of the valuation, the availability of information and data, and the methods adopted by market participants in the relevant market.

124. The purpose of the assessment as referred to KEPI & SPI Edition VII - 2018: SPI 204 and the Indonesian Assessment Guideline (PPI)-04 is for land acquisition for development for

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the public interest (expansion of well pad 7, well pad 9, well pad 30) where the object of the assessment will be compensated including physical losses and non-physical losses.

125. The assets valuation in this LARP document carried out by Independent Appraiser (KJPP Andi Tiffani and Partner) based on the MAPPI Standards as defined in the MAPPI Guidelines, also known as SPI 204-3.10. The field inspection of assets at the location was carried out on November 10, 2021 until November 12, 2021. In order for the results of the assessment carried out by the independent appraiser to comply with the full replacement cost, GDE has submitted the draft LARP entitlement matrix to the independent appraiser, so that it can be adjusted to the full replacement cost in accordance with the SPS ADB 2009.

1. Physical Losses

126. The object of assessment in determining physical losses includes the land which is currently used for agricultural activities with seasonal crops being planted by the landowner in the form of: potatoes as the main crop, chili, green onions, and others.

127. The application of the valuation approach and method to calculate the physical loss of the object of the valuation for land and seasonal crops using market price, revenue, and cost approach.

2. Non-physical Losses

128. The object of assessment in determining the non-physical losses for the expansion of well pad 7, well pad 9, and well pad 30 includes:

- i. Loss of job or income including change of profession based on:
 - a. Requirements for land workers to move to another place: For the category of permanent workers, non-physical losses can be calculated based on potential operating income (net income plus liability costs that need to be borne during the move, such as permanent employee costs). If not regulated otherwise, the duration of the loss of potential business can be considered for an average of 3 months.
- ii. The compensation of waiting period, which is the amount of funds calculated as a substitute for the time difference between the assessment date and the estimated date of payment of compensation.
- iii. Solatium and moving costs based on independent appraiser calculation are not taken into account for this sub project. The Solatium is a compensation given to the owner of a residential house for non-financial losses due to having to move, due to the expropriation of land for the public interest. In the sub project no residential houses are affected.
- iv. The tax burden/ BPHTB and PPAT fees are imposed proportionally to the value of the physical loss of land, land and buildings (e.g., houses, places of business, industry, plantations). The taxation and fees comply with the principles of full replacement cost.

3. Assessment for Rental Purpose

129. Based on a letter from PT Geo Dipa No. 095/PRO.08-GDE/XI/2021 dated 11 November 2021 which explains that the landowner is willing to rent his land with the hope that the amount of rent that will be obtained is the same as the result the harvest/productivity of the land that has been managed independently by the landowner so far and GDE has explained that the land to be leased is very much needed for drilling boreholes. Because of this information, the Appraiser believes that the Revenue Approach using the

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Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method is the most appropriate approach to calculate the Rent Value.

130. In the valuation for rental purposes, the valuation approach used is the Income Approach with the DCF Approach (Discounted Cash Flow Method), which is an annual gross income projection made based on the current and future market calculation of net yield (NOI) of plants.

C. The Replacement Cost**1. The Agricultural Land Assessment****i. The Estimation of Land Market Price**

131. Estimation to determine the value indication is done by comparing market data in the form of offers or transactions that occur on several similar assets and then analyzing the correlation relationship of the influencing factors to determine the value of the asset that is the object of the assessment. If the assessed asset has a factor that is better than the data, then the adjustment is in the form of a value (positive), otherwise if the asset that is assessed has a factor that is less than the data, the adjustment is a reduction in value (negative).
132. To determine land prices, using comparative data around the assets, especially for similar agricultural lands obtained from several locations such as Jalan Wanayasa - Dieng. The market prices in this area around IDR 1.050.000 – IDR 5.600.000. After obtaining the Comparative Data Indication of Land Value, then each of the Comparative Land Value Indications is adjusted by considering certain factors, so that the selling price (bidding) of the property comparison is close to the value of the object of assessment. The comparison property which has the most similarity to the object of assessment will receive the least adjustment.
133. Based on the comparison of the data above, the indications of the market value of land can be seen in table below.

Table 41. Estimated of Market Value Land

No.	Well Pad area	Name of Eligible People	The Land Status/Proof of Ownership	The Area Required (m ²)	Unit Rate (IDR)/m ²	Indication of Market Value of Land (IDR)
1	Well pad 7	Hj. Hardati wife of Hadi Mansur	Private Land/Certificate (SHM)	5,663	2,499,912	14,157,000,000
2	Well pad 9	Mulyono Bolot/Ahmad Said	Private Land/Certificate (SHM)	2,915	2,477,896	7,223,066,840
Total				8,578	2,492,430	21,380,066,840

Source: Independent Appraiser Report, November 2021

ii. Adjustment Factor

134. The factors that are considered in making adjustments will be different for each type of asset and are taken into consideration in justifying the comparison are as follows:

- Location factors, including considerations on accessibility, infrastructure facilities, development prospects, occupancy rates and overall environmental conditions.
- Broad factor, with respect to the liquidity (level of convenience) of sales.
- Form factor, including floor plan, frontage and ground position.

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- Physical Condition Factors, including the overall physical condition of the soil.
- Ownership Status Factor with comparison between Property Rights, Building Use Rights, or Others.
- And other factors that can affect the value, such as the existence of compulsion on a transaction and others.
- Time factor, namely the possible price difference between the time of bidding/transaction and the price indication at the time of assessment.

2. Estimated Crops Replacement Cost

135. For the assessment of crops, the types of crops that will be compensated refer to the standard plant prices issued by the Department of Agriculture and Plantation concerning the Determination of the Benchmarks of Plant Compensation Prices for Land Acquisition, but if there are types of plants that are not included in the letter, the value of the compensation will be in accordance with the market value of the plant obtained by finding the market price of the plant.

136. Seasonal Crops are assessed using the estimated Present Value of Projected 2-Year Crops income, conforms to PPI04.

137. The estimated total crops replacement cost for the expansion is, shown in the Table 42.

Table 42. Estimated Crops Replacement Cost for Expansion of Well Pad 7 and Well Pad 9

No.	Name of Well Pad	Land Owner Name	Total Area (M)	Type of Crops by Nominative	Number of Crops (Stem)	Crops Value (IDR)	Total Crops Value (IDR)
1	Pad 7	Hajah Hardati wife of Hadi Mansyur	5,663	Fir	15	6,000,000	
				Eucalyptus Wood	2	2,571,429	
				Carica	132	19,800,000	
				Chilli	411	64,901,752	
				Potato		172,331,341	
				Eggplant Dieng	8	11,538,089	
SUB TOTAL							277,142,612
2	Pad 9	Mulyono Bolot/Ahmad Said	2.915	Cabbage		24,752,456	
				Leek		9,351,359	
				Celery		4,091,220	
				Chilli		4,175,980	
				Acacia	21	1,575,000	
					2	800,000	
				Fir	6	7,714,286	
				Eucalyptus wood	1	150,000	
				Orange	1	100,000	
				Guava		67,329,787	
				Potato		24,752,456	

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No.	Name of Well Pad	Land Owner Name	Total Area (M)	Type of Crops by Nominative	Number of Crops (Stem)	Crops Value (IDR)	Total Crops Value (IDR)
SUB TOTAL							120,040,088
TOTAL							397,182,700

Source: Independent Appraiser Report, November 2021

D. Agricultural Land Rent Assessment (near Well pad 30)

138. The property assessed is agricultural land with a land area of 3,881m² located in Karangtengah Village, Batur District, Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java.

139. The valuation approach used is the Income Approach with the DCF (Discounted Cash Flow Method) approach, which is an annual gross income projection based on the current and future market income of potato crops per m² by year from potato sales data. Estimates of maintenance costs, seeds, employee salaries and other costs are deducted from the projected annual gross income. The resulting net income is then discounted or capitalized to obtain the value of the property.

140. In order to calculate the potential income that can be received by the property, the yield capacity of potato as the main commodity of land becomes important in determining the value of the property. Based on the data and inspection results of the potato harvest after deducting the risk of damaged plants per m² of land, the amount is 2.6 kg/harvest, assuming 1 year can be 3 harvests. The discount rate is assumed to be constant at 12.003325%. Conclusion of the rental value of the property by year can be seen in the Table 43.

Table 43. The Rental Value of The Property

No.	Nama Well Pad	Land Owner	Total Area Required (m ²)	Land Status	Land Rent Value per Year (IDR)
1	Pad 30	Solimin	3.881	Letter C	143.703.620
Total					143.703.620
Rental period for 3 years					431.110.860

Source: Independent Appraiser Report, November 2021

E. Non-physical Cost

141. Based on estimated of fair replacement cost for the land, crops and rental land values as described above, the non-physical cost for Business Losses (Employee Salary for 3 months) and payment waiting period cost are calculated by appraiser as stated in table 44. only for the land to be acquired for well pad 7 and well pad 9. The land to be leased in well pad 30 is not calculated.

F. Conclusion on Total Fair Replacement Value of Land and Land Rental Value

142. The conclusion total fair replacement cost of land and land rental value including the non-physical cost can be seen in Table 44 and Table 45.

DRAFT**Table 44. Fair Replacement Value of Land and Crops**

No.	Wellpad Name	Eligible People	LAND			Crops	Number of Indications of Physical Value of Land and Crops (IDR)	Income Losses (Employee Salary for 3 months) (IDR)	Number of Non-Physical Value Indications (IDR)	Payment Waiting Period (IDR)	Fair Replacement Value (IDR)
		Land Owner	Total Land Required (M ²)	Land Status	Indication of Market Value of Land (IDR)						
1	Pad 7	Hajah HARDATI Wife of HADI MANSYUR	5.663	Private Land	17.540.406.310	277.142.612	17.817.548.922	33.000.000	1.082.424.379	136.788.557	19.036.761.858
2	Pad 9	MULYONO BOLOT/AHMAD SAID	2.915	Private Land	7.223.066.840	120.040.088	7.343.106.928	39.600.000	469.984.000	56.547.200	7.869.638.128
TOTAL											26.906.399.986

Table 45. Land Rental Value

No.	Well Pad Name	Landowner	Total Land Required (m ²)	Land Status	Land Rental Value per year (IDR.)
1	Pad 30	Solimin	3.881	Letter C	143.703.620
Total					143.703.620
Rental period for 3 years					431.110.860

DRAFT**G. Procedure for Funds Flow Mechanism**

143. **Funding Mechanism for payment of compensation.** Based on estimation of the amounts provided in the LARP, the PMU will prepare a budget allocation for land acquisition for 2021- 2022 to be taken from State Equity Injection (PMN). Once negotiations are successfully concluded, the GDE's LAT will obtain account numbers for each of the affected household heads. In case AHs do not have bank accounts, the LAT will assist the AHs concerned to open bank accounts at the bank nearest to the village. Compensation funds will be transferred by GA division directly to the AH accounts.
144. **Funding Mechanism for Livelihood Restoration.** The planning and budgeting of Livelihood Restoration was prepared by the consultant (PT. Sucofindo) in close collaboration with PMU. As such, the budget for 2022 activities is within the overall Community Development budget for 2022. Funds will be allocated by the PMU and channelled through GDE's regular Community Development funding mechanism. The budget allocation will be utilized for every program in each village by CSR division.

H. Estimated Total Land Acquisition Budget

145. The replacement cost will be financed by GDE. The cost includes: (i) detailed replacement cost of affected asset including non-physical cost valued by independent appraisal (ii) budget for implementation of three-year livelihood restoration programs (2022-2025); (iii) operational costs, which consist of administrative cost for land acquisition and assessment team to handle objections/ grievances, land appraisal, and measurement; and (iv) A contingency of 10% of total amount was applied. GDE will ensure that adequate funds are made available as and when necessary for the efficient and timely implementation of resettlement; (v) Costs for external monitoring for land acquisition activities are also included.
146. A summary of the estimated land acquisition and resettlement costs for the replacement of both physical and non-physical assets, the cost of livelihood restoration programs and external monitoring costs are **Rp. 36.089.151.740,80 or US\$ 2.514.494,16** (approximately 1US\$ = IDR 14.352,45).

Table 46. Overall Cost Estimate

No.	Cost type	Estimated Replacement Cost (Rp)
A.	Fair Replacement Cost	
1.	Land, Crops and Non-Physical Cost	26.906.399.986
2.	Land Rental Cost	431.110.860
	Sub-total (A)	27.337.510.846
B.	Activity Cost	
1.	Estimation Cost for Livelihood Restoration Program Activity (1% of C)	273.375.108,46
2.	Estimation Cost for External Monitoring Activity	100.000.000
3.	Grievance/Complaint Resolution	50.000.000
	Sub-total (B)	423.375.108,46
	Sub-total (C) = (A+B)	27.760.885.954,46
	Contingencies 10% of C	2.776.088.595,45
	Administration Cost 20% of C	5.552.177.190,89
	Grand Total IDR	36.089.151.740,80
	Grand Total US\$	2.514.494,16

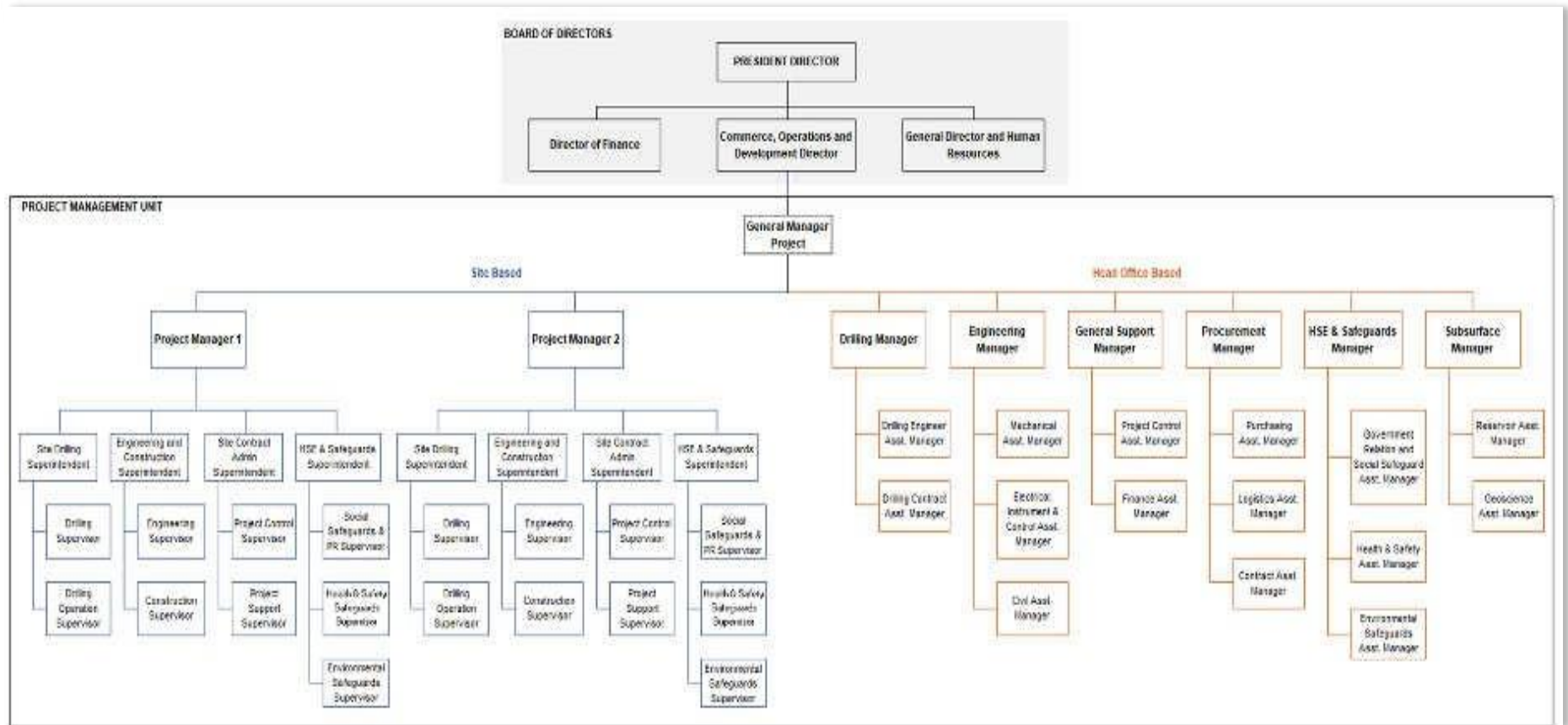
Source: KJPP Analysis Results, 2021

DRAFT**X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS****A. Institutional Arrangements**

147. GDE will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the project which responsible for overall coordination, policy direction, and administration of project activities, including those related to social safeguards. A Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established for managing both the Patuha-2 and Dieng-2 expansion sub-projects. The Director of Operations will direct the PMU, which will be headed by a General Manager (GM) with overall responsibility for day-to-day management and supervision of the GPGP. The PMU will be the Implementing Agency (IA). Figure 15 presents the organizational structure of GDE and where the PMU sits within the organisation. Within the PMU, the GM will be supported by an HSE and Safeguard Manager, who will in turn be supported by a Government Relation and Social Safeguards Assistant Manager with a Safeguards staff. The Government Relation and Social Safeguards Assistant Manager and staff will be responsible for and will assist the HSE and Safeguard Manager with respect to social safeguards compliance oversight, establishment of the LAT, activities associated with land acquisition, livelihood restoration and community development reorientation activities.
148. The PMU has a unit at field sites. A Social Safeguards and Public Relation (PR) Supervisor has been designated at the Dieng Unit who is responsible for (i) supporting the government relation and social safeguards assistant manager for the day-to-day implementation and monitoring of safeguards plans, including implementation of the LRP, (ii) support the Land Acquisition Team (LAT) in implementation of the whole land acquisition and land clearing process, which includes facilitating consultations and disclosing information to affected communities and APs; and (iii) supporting the functioning of the grievance redress mechanism. The Social Safeguard and PR Supervisor is a member of the Grievance Redress Committee coordinated by the GA and Finance Staff.
149. A land acquisition team (LAT) has been established by the PMU/GDE Headquarters office for conducting the land acquisition process (October 2021). The LAT will comprise members from relevant divisions at GDE head-quarter level (GA), and Unit-level (HC/GA and PR), and representatives from the Kabupaten Banjarnegara Land Office (KTR-BPN), the Camat of Batur's office and Head of Karangtengah Village. The government relation and social safeguards assistant manager at main office, and social safeguard and PR supervisor at the Dieng Unit will support this team and ensure that other related IR requirements are fulfilled.
150. The LAT will collaborate with Banjarnegara District Land Office (KATR/ BPN) to support the land acquisition process and update land ownership status.
151. A Project Management Consultant (PMC) has been recruited and has included an international and a national Social Safeguards / Resettlement specialist. The consultants support the Social Safeguards Assistant Manager, social safeguard staff in Dieng, GDE's Land Acquisition Team and CSR Division in the implementation of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement activities, delivery of Livelihood Restoration programs, ComDev Reorientation activities, and monitoring. The consultants support the procurement of NGO/consultant services and responsible for designing and conducting capacity building training for staff handling social safeguards at GDE HQ and units (GDE Dieng and GDE Patuha) prior to land acquisition and IR implementation. Training topics may include current Indonesia legal framework and ADB SPS on social safeguards, meaningful consultations and disclosure, income and livelihood restoration program, grievance redress mechanism, and monitoring. Provision of technical guidance will continue during project implementation and most importantly in relation to monitoring of compliance and success of efforts to ensure that AHs do not become "worse off".

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Figure 15. The organizational structure of GDE



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152. Project contractor(s) will be responsible for handling project impacts during construction including compensation for any damaged or lost assets set forth in the RP. This obligation needs to be emphasized in the project contractor's contract. The contractor will also be responsible to receive and resolve grievances in collaboration with social safeguard staff at Dieng. The contractor may be a member of the grievance redress committee responsible to resolve complaints. The contractor will receive briefing on social safeguards or participate in social safeguard capacity building training. Table 47 shows the roles and responsibilities related with Resettlement Plan implementation.

Table 47. Responsibilities Concerning Resettlement Plan Implementation

ENTITY	RESPONSIBILITIES
Executing Agency (GDE BOD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Responsible for overall coordination, policy directions, and administration, including those related to social safeguards ■ Approval of RP
PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Project and will be accountable for technical, safeguards, and financial reporting ■ Ensure proper GRM in place, and accessible to APs and local communities in the sub-project area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Oversight of GRM operations. ■ Establishment and management of the LAT. ■ Recruit the Project Management Consultant (PMC) and the licensed independent appraisal ■ In coordination with GA, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Oversight of the whole land acquisition process based on UU No.2/2012, and Presidential Decree No. 71 / 2012, and ○ Application for land use (<i>pinjam Mr. ai</i>) process (IPPKH) from PT Perum Perhutani based on Ministerial Decree of the Minister for Environment and Forests No. P.27 / Menlhk / Setjen / Kum.1/7/2018 ■ Procurement and management of specialist NGO / consultant services for development of geo-social-spatial information system for 6 Village Governments, and production of a Development Partnership Road Map for GDE Dieng and the local communities. ■ Submission of social safeguards semiannual monitoring reports to ADB
PMU Government Relation and Social Safeguards Assistant Manager under HSE and Safeguard Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Responsible for conducting internal social safeguards monitoring and compliance, including implementation of LRP and reoriented ComDev program activities and reporting ■ Support the PMU to ensure proper GRM in place and accessible by AHs and communities in project area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordinate with PMU concerning effective operation of the GRM. ■ Support the PMU in the establishment of the LAT. ■ In coordination with CORSEC, responsible for annual budgeting, budget allocation and implementation of the livelihood restoration and enhancement activities, CSR reorientation and strategic community development activities. ■ Support the PMU in the procurement and management of specialist NGO / consultant services for development of geo-social-spatial information system for 6 Village Governments, and production of a Development Partnership Road Map for GDE Dieng and the local communities. ■ Compilation and submission of social safeguards semi-annual

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ENTITY	RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>monitoring reports to the ADB</p>
<p>Social safeguards and PR Supervisor at Dieng Unit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support Government Relation and Social Safeguards Assistant Manager for the day-to-day implementation and monitoring of safeguards plans, including implementation of the LRP and Community Development Reorientation activities ■ Support the GDE LAT in implementation of the whole land acquisition process, including (i). providing information, facilitating consultations and disclosing information to affected communities and APs, (ii) supporting land clearing process including DMS, independent replacement cost appraisal, compensation negotiations and compensation payment process ■ Supporting the functioning of the grievance redress mechanism. The social safeguard staff will be a member of Grievance Redress Committee coordinated by the GA and Finance Staff The social safeguard staff will be a member of Grievance Redress Committee coordinated by the GA and Finance Staff.
<p>General Affairs (GA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support PMU re: land acquisition process, and ■ Forestry permit (<i>pinjam Mr.ai</i>) process (IPPKH) from PT Perum Perhutani.
<p>Corporate Secretariat (CORSEC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual planning, and budget allocation for GDE ComDev program. ■ Relay grievances sent to info@geodipa.co.id to the PMU.
<p>Project Management Consultant (Social Safeguard/ Resettlement Specialist</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supports the PMU in the management of monitoring and reporting on project compliance with its social safeguards' obligations (set out as ADB loan covenants). ■ Review and update safeguards documents, as needed. ■ Design and provide training to GDE /PMU Social Safeguards personnel and the contractors on safeguards requirements as per ADB SPS 2009 and in how to bridge gaps between GOI laws and regulations and ADB SPS. ■ Support GDE/PMU in the preparation of semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports for submission to ADB ■ Provide training to GDE / PMU Social Safeguards personnel regarding social safeguards requirements as per ABD SPS 2009. ■ Support the PMU in the recruitment and management of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) facilitators to facilitate the identification and securing of alternative land for AHs to lease / purchase after they receive their respective compensation payments; ■ NGO facilitation services to support implementation of the LRP and CDP.
<p>Land Acquisition Team (LAT – ad hoc)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In coordination with the safeguards staff at Dieng in conducting the whole land acquisition and resettlement process, including socialization and consultation, DMS, negotiation, and payment of compensation ■ In collaboration with PMU HS Social and Environment Team in engagement and liaison with government team and other related parties (e.g., the Public Appraisal Office/ KJPP) during the land acquisition and resettlement process ■ Assist the independent appraisal during identification and inventory of affected land and assets. ■ Assist in handling complaints related to land acquisition process.

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ENTITY	RESPONSIBILITIES
Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Manage project impacts during construction including provide compensation for any damaged or lost assets set forth in the RP. ■ In coordination with the Grievance Focal Person, resolve grievances during construction period ■ Report grievance receipt and resolution to the GRM Focal Person at Unit level ■ Forward grievances that cannot be resolved by the contractor to the ■ Grievance Focal Person

B. Capacity Building

153. In order to realize the implementation of the social safeguards planning documents, the Social Safeguards/Resettlement Specialist under the PMC shall assist PMU for the RP update if applicable, implementation, and provide capacity building training on social safeguards-related tasks/activities. Training for GDE safeguards teams has been provided, and will be conducted regularly to support social safeguards planning and full implementation. Specific topics for the training and the updates are:

- i. Strengthening knowledge and awareness of stakeholders on provisions in the social safeguards planning documents including ADB SPS 2009 on involuntary resettlement.
- ii. This ADB SPS 2009 training specifically for involuntary resettlement has been conducted by PMC on 30th November 2021. The objective of training is to develop understanding of the land acquisition, resettlement and related requirements for ADB supported projects, how these are to be met and increase awareness of pitfalls and opportunities. Main discussion is on Resettlement Plan (RP), which cover (1) displacement, Access restrictions; (2) ADB IR principles; (3) Inventory of Losses (IOL) and Social Economic Survey; (4) Livelihood Restoration Program; and (5) Monitoring and Completion Audits. Participants involved were PMU (PT Geodipa) and contractors (Joint Venture Air Drilling Associates PT Asia Petrocom Services, PT Supraco Indonesia, PT Plumpang Raya Anugrah, PT Prasadha Pamunah Limbah Industri (PPLI))
- iii. Requirements and procedure for RP Update as well as understanding use of the detailed measurement survey instruments. This activity has been done and continue for the RP Dieng Unit-2 preparation and implementation.
- iv. Meaningful consultations and grievance handling. Consultation with community in Karangtengah Village has been conducted on 16th November 2021.
- v. Orientation and finalization of detailed plans for livelihood restoration, plan for compensation disbursement and its required documentation, and required documentation for grievance handling. LRP preparation is on-going and plan for compensation payment to affected landowners is on December 2021 (see the Table 47 on LA implementation schedule).
- vi. Monitoring of resettlement development plan and reporting of compliance and achievement of social safeguards objectives (that AHs do not become worse off). Internal monitoring will be done two periods, during LA implementation in December 2021 and after LA implementation in January 2022. Meanwhile external monitoring also will be carried out two times, i.e., after the completion of compensation payment in June 2022 and after the completion of LRP implementation in 2024.
- vii. In addition, with regard to the update Gender Action Plan (GAP), the capacity building will involve:
 - **Activity 3:** Awareness and prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) incorporated in workers induction training and

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monitoring of working conditions.

- The gender series sessions' TOR and workplan to be developed and submitted in December 2021, with activities to be started in January 2022. The regulation used for reference is The Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 13 of 2020 Regarding the Protection of Women and Children from Gender-Based Violence in Disaster.
- **Target 4:** Sex-disaggregated and inclusive GDE Human Resource Development Plan, aligned with core labor standards and National gender commitments, developed and approved.
- Plan has been submitted to the GDE Head Office and will follow up for the approval.
- **Target 5:** At least 10 GDE staff trained (of whom at least 20% women) in geoscience, reservoir, drilling and operations for geothermal. (Baseline: 0; Target: 20% (2 female staff)).
- Plan to track and add more female staff to join training to keep the target of 20% female staff involvement.
- **Target 9:** At least four GDE staff (two (2) women and two (2) men) are trained in gender-responsive community facilitation.
- Follow up sessions with more depth sessions on gender aspects (i.e., gender and development, GAP, would be planned, continued with the gender responsive community facilitation training). TOR and workplan with schedule and target participants of the training in Q1 2022 with confirmation of the staff to be assigned on the sessions and training.
- **Target 12:** Community Livelihood and Enhancement Program implemented including at minimum, support to: 30 women-operated *carica* processing microenterprises and 36 women-operated agro-processing microenterprises.
- Follow up the implementation of the program, and constantly monitor the implementation, started in Q1 2022
- **Activity 9:** Training on GAP implementation and monitoring will be delivered to PMU, PIC and other key implementing partners.
- Develop and schedule the TOR and workplan for the training by December 2021, with the implementation started in Q1 2022.

154. The PMU, handling overall oversight for the project, shall retain adequate staff for handling social safeguards with relevant qualifications and experience to be able to adequately design and deliver the RP.

DRAFT**XI. INDICATIVE SCHEDULE**

155. The Land Acquisition Process for well pad expansion will be scheduled in accordance with the entire GDE schedule, from planning, preparation, implementation to the handover of the acquired land. The land acquisition process will be carried out in such a way that the process of paying compensation and transferring ownership can be completed prior to commencement of infrastructure development. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress mechanisms will be carried out throughout the Subproject.
156. The Dieng- 2 Well Pad Expansion land acquisition implementation schedule is presented in Table 48.

Table 48. Land Acquisition Implementation Schedule

No.	STEPS	TIMELINE
A.	PLANNING STAGE	
1.	Spatial planning conformity	Aug 2021
2.	Establishment of GDE Land Acquisition Team (LAT)	Aug 2021
3.	Community Consultations (<i>Socialization, focus group discussions</i>)	Sept. 2021
4.	IOL, SES and independent Replacement Cost Study (RCS)	Sept. 2021 – Oct 2021
5.	Community Consultations (<i>Socialization, focus group discussions</i>)	Sept. 2021
6.	Socialization and consultation with land owners regarding	Nov - Dec 2021
7.	Willingness to sell the land	
8.	Preparation of RP	Oct. – Nov. 2021
9.	ADB Review and Approval of RP	Dec. 2021
10.	Disclosure of RP on ADB website	Dec. 2021
B.	IMPLEMENTATION STAGE	
11.	Verification of land ownership data by LAT with KATR BPN Banjarnegara	Dec 2022
12.	Independent appraisal of compensation for all affected assets, and report completion	Nov - Dec 2021
13.	Negotiations to get agreement on amount of compensation for land and affected crops.	Dec 2021
14.	Measurement of sub-project boundary by BPN.	Dec 2021
15.	Compensation payment to affected land owners	Dec 2021
C.	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION / ENHANCEMENT, CSR REORIENTATION, AND STRATEGIC LIVELIHOOD SECURITY ACTIVITES (COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT)	2022 - 2024
D.	MONITORING & EVALUATION	
16.	Semi annual monitoring and reporting 1. Internal Monitoring : • During LA Implementation • After LA Implementation 2. External monitoring and reporting	Nov – Dec 2021 Jan 2022 First study: In June 2022, 6 months - 1 year after completion of compensation payments. Second study: In 2024 after completion of LRP implementation.

DRAFT**XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING****A. Internal Monitoring**

157. PMU and PMC are responsible for internal monitoring and compliance with RP implementation. Internal monitoring and supervision will focus on the following aspects and indicators, not limited to:

- (i) Compensation payments to all APs in various categories have been completed, according to the compensation policy described in the RP.
- (ii) Delivery of livelihood restoration program and social support entitlements includes delivery of assistance to lease coordinators.
- (iii) Public information dissemination and consultations procedures
- (iv) Adherence to grievance procedures, and resolution of outstanding issues requiring management's attention
- (v) The benefit provided from the project
- (vi) Ability of AHs to re-establish their livelihoods and living standards
- (vii) Assess if RP activities achieved the intended objectives, measure resettlement outcomes against baseline condition

158. indicators for internal monitoring and evaluation as well as verification of negotiated land acquisition can be seen in the table below:

Table 49. Internal Monitoring Indicator

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. • Disbursements against timelines. • Identification of the displaced persons losing land temporarily, e.g. through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps, been included. • Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income substitution support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule. • Provision of replacement land plots. • Quality of new plots and issue of land titles. • Restoration of social infrastructure and services. • Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan, for example, utilizing replacement land, commencement of production, the number of the displaced persons trained in employment with jobs, microcredit disbursed, number of income-generating activities assisted. • Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business.
Consultation and Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities. • Knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons. • Use of the grievance redress mechanism by the displaced persons. • Information on the resolution of the grievances. • Information on the implementation of the social preparation phase. • Implementation of special measures for Indigenous Peoples.
Communications and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of general meetings (for both men and women). • Percentage of women out of total participants. • Number of meetings exclusively with women. • Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups. • Number of meetings at new sites. • Number of meetings between hosts and the displaced persons. • Level of participation in meetings (of women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate.

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Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information disclosure. • Translation of information disclosure in the local languages.
Budget and Time Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition and resettlement staff appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work. • Capacity building and training activities completed on schedule. • Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan. • Funds allocation for resettlement to resettlement agencies on time. • Receipt of scheduled funds by resettlement offices. • Funds disbursement according to the LARP. • Social preparation phase as per schedule. • Land acquisition and occupation in time for implementation.
Livelihood and Income Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of displaced persons under the rehabilitation programs (women, men, and [SEP]vulnerable groups). • Number of displaced persons who received vocational training (women, men, and [SEP]vulnerable groups). • Types of training and number of participants in each. • Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood programs (women, [SEP]men, and vulnerable groups). • Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Number of new employment activities. • Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs. • Extent of participation in vocational training programs. • Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs. • Percentage of successful enterprises breaking even (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Percentage of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Number of displaced persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Quantity of land owned/contracted by displaced persons (women, men and vulnerable groups) • Number. of households with agricultural equipment • Number of households with livestock
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noticeable changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation. • Noticeable changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation. • Changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation. • Changes in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards. • Changes occurred for vulnerable groups. • Benefiting from the project by the displaced persons.

B. External Monitoring

159. PMU will employ an independent organization to conduct external monitoring of RP implementation and post implementation evaluation. The External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will carry out periodic monitoring and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to GDE and ADB conduct on indicator table 50 and external monitoring ToR on Appendix 14. EMA will also conduct a post-resettlement implementation evaluation study 6 months after the land acquisition, compensation, assistance and relocation of APs are fully completed by the Subproject. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to APs and posted on the ADB website.

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The monitoring reports will closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators approved at the time of RP approval.

Table 50. External Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Indicators	Land Clearing Implementation	Social Impact Management Implementation
1. The Implementor	The institution as The land clearing Implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The institution as The Social Impact management implementation. The formation process The member of institution
	Number of persons who implement land clearing	Number of persons who implement Social Impact Management
2. Activities of Tilled Land	Period/duration of the tenant farmers have been using the land (List per person)	
	Utilization of the occupation land Example: agriculture (potato, carrot, etc.)	
3. Complaint post	Contact person and/or complaint post at the project site	Contact person and/or complaint post before and after implementation
	Name of the person to handle the complaint	Name of the person to handle the complaint
4. Socialization/ Consultation	Socialization/consultation before land clearing to AH's (date, time)	Socialization/consultation before social impact management activities to AH's (date, time)
	The content of socialization	The content of socialization
	Method of socialization (conventional meeting, online, etc.)	Method of socialization (conventional meeting, online, etc.)
	The content of consultation	The content of consultation
	Number of participants in the socialization Segregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender (male/female) Location (RT/RW, hamlet, village) Group (vulnerable/not) 	Number of participants in the socialization Segregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender (male/female) Location (RT/RW, hamlet, village) Group (vulnerable/not)
	Number of consultations in the land clearing Segregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender (male/female) Location (RT/RW, hamlet, village) Group (vulnerable/not) 	Number of consultations during the Social impact management implementation Segregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender (male/female) Location (RT/RW, hamlet, village) Group (vulnerable/not)
5. Time	Period of land clearing (date/month/year until date/month/year)	Period of the social impact management activities

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Monitoring Indicators	Land Clearing Implementation	Social Impact Management Implementation
6. Land Clearing Implementation	Method of land clearing (Land clearing in social perspective is to clear/handle social aspect, e.g. relocate agriculture land)	Method of social impact management activities
	Process of the land clearing implementation (successfully without damage/complaint/rejection, or any damage/complaint/rejection)	Process of the social impact management implementation (successfully without damage/complaint/rejection, or any damage/complaint/rejection)
7. Grievance Redress Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaint or rejection from AH's how to handle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaint or rejection from AH's how to handle
	Number of grievances in the land clearing process	Number of grievances did in the social impact management activities
	List the grievance and describe where are the grievance from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name Village/hamlet/RT/RW Position in community 	List the grievance and describe where are the grievance from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name Village/hamlet/RT/RW Position in community
8. Obstacle	Obstacle in the land clearing process	Obstacles in the process
	List the obstacles	List the obstacles
	Solution of the obstacle	Solution of the obstacle
9. Land Clearing Area	The Total area of the land clearing	
	The total area occupied by the tenant farmers. List of each person	
10. Compensation		The amount of compensation List by person
		The institution to valuate the total compensation
		The Valuation Method
11. Loss of community livelihood and income		Number of livelihood loss
		Number of income loss
		Describe what are them Comparison before & after the compensation

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APPENDICES

DRAFT**Appendix 1. Subproject Social Safeguard Checklist****Appendix G-1 Social Safeguard Criteria for Involuntary Resettlement in Expansion of Well ad 7, 9, and 30 Dieng 2 Sub Project**

No.	IR Criteria	Yes	No	Remark
1.	200 or more persons being physically displaced from housing, and/or		√	There are only 3 land owners and 10 land workers will be as affected persons and the land area to be acquired is agricultural land, so no impact on displaced person.
2.	200 or more persons losing 10% or more of their productive (income generating assets)		√	There is one land owner will lose more than 50% of his productive (income generating assets). .

Source: Analysis Result, 2021

Appendix G-2 Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist for in Expansion of Well Pad 7, 9, and 30 Dieng 2 Sub Project

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remark
A. Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?	√			The project will require 12.459 m2 as the additional land for well pad expansion
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	√			The land acquisition area are located in Karangtengah Village Batur Sub District Banjamega Sub District.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	√			The land status are private owned by 3 owners.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		√		The land acquisition area will use for well pad expansion.
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		√		The land acquisition areas are agricultural land, not residential area will be impacted.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?	√			The land acquisition areas are agricultural land, not residential area will be impacted. The land are planted by potatoes as the main crops planted by farmers in Dieng.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?	√			There are some crops will be impacted such as potatoes, chili, spring onion, etc.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		No business area will be loss due to land acquisition, the agricultural land 8.578 m2 will be loss by the project plan.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisitions?	√			1 land owner who his land will be leased by the project will loss 50% of his income if the rental fee is not sufficient for leased other land.
B. Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				

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Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remark
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		The local people access will not impacted by the project. There are enough space/area for local people to go anywhere: natural resources, communal facilities, and services.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		The land use have not and adverse impact on social and economic activities due to land owners have other land in another location.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		Local people can use the existing road to go their land and resources.
C. Information on Displaced Persons				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [X] No [] None of persons will be displaced by the project due to the land use is agricultural area. If yes, approximately how many?				
Are any of them poor, female heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [X] No [] Yes, 1 land owner categorized as vulnerable due to elderly and 10 land workers categorized as vulnerable due to poor, landless.				
Are any displaced persons from Customary Communities? [X] No [] No.				

Source: (ADB, May 2019)

**Appendix G-3 Social Safeguard Criteria for Customary Communities in Well Pad 7, 9, and 30
Expansion in Dieng 2 Sub Project**

No.	CC Criteria	Yes	No	Remark
1.	Acquires a huge land area of forest that makes villagers unable to continue their existing		√	The land to be acquired and leased will use the area not far from the well pad expansion and will not acquire any community land.
2.	Changes the status of CC from self-subsistence farmers and forest products gatherers to factory workers		√	No CC affected
3.	Results in physically displacing a sub-community far away from its wider community of origin		√	No land acquisition to community land.
4.	Causes contamination of the major communal water sources resulting in water borne diseases on the CC		√	
5.	Restricts forest-dependent CC from accessing the forest area where for generations they used to hunt boards and collect rattan, wild fruits and other forest products; and		√	Some of farmers in Dieng identified use the forestry area to plant the potatoes and vegetables. But Dieng people is not categorized as customary community.
6.	Undermines the existing traditional irrigating system and the associated institutional arrangement for water distributions		√	Few of Dieng People work as farmers, so there will be no impacts on traditional irrigation systems.

Source: Analysis Result, 2021

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**Appendix G-4 Customary Communities Screening Checklist in Well Pad 7, 9, and 30
Expansion in Dieng 2 Sub Project**

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
A. Customary Communities Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as Customary Communities?	-	√		The Project area is located in Geo Dipa area where the ethnicity of people on average has mixed with other ethnics, such as from Wonosobo and other area in Central Java. It is identified that Dieng ethnic group is largely living in Karangtengah Village,
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project areas as Customary Communities?		√		
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	-	√	.	
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?	-	√		According to screening data of customary land by BRWA (the Indigenous Territory Restoration Agency) of AMAN (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara) (BRWA, 2021), there is no customary land such as forest and agriculture landscape were found around GDE Dieng 2 project area. Thus, there are no activities from the project that have an impact on the social livelihoods of customary communities.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?	-	√		Most of Dieng People has been integrated in mainstream social economy system by living in urban area and have jobs in many non-agricultural sectors, such as traders, state employees, services sectors and industry.
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		√		Dieng people speak Javaneese.
7. Have such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?	-	√		
8. Are such groups represented as Customary Communities in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		√		

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Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Customary Communities?	-	√	.	
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Customary Communities' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education arts and governance)	-	√		The Project will not disturb the socio-cultural and belief, however it is anticipated that the migrant (non-local) labor may influence or affect the social structure of community, include health factors due to communicable disease.
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Customary Communities? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)	-	√		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Customary Communities, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?	-	√		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Customary Communities?	-	√		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?	-	√		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identify and community of Customary Communities?	-	√		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that area traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or	-	√		

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Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
claimed by Customary Communities?				
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by Customary Communities?	-	√		

Regarding the project impact on customary communities, as per screening table above, the customary community is not identified in the subproject area. Thus the Expansion Land of Drilling Activities for Dieng 2 subproject is classified category C for indigenous people / customary community safeguard and anticipated project impact on customary community is not applicable both for project component located offshore and onshore as the following table.

DRAFT**Appendix 2. Project COVID-19 Risk Screening for GDE Project****Risk Screening for Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Impact Assessment during the COVID-19 Pandemic****Project COVID-19 Risk Screening for IR and IP Impact Assessments**

Risk screening questions	Yes	No	Not sure	Remarks
1. Will project preparation be affected by the inability of experts/consultants, to visit the project site because of the pandemic?		√		In spite of Covid-19 pandemic, the experts/consultant team were still able to visit the Project site for several times while still complying with health protocols and travel policies issued by the DCS and the government (i.e. taking swab test before and after site visit)
2. Is the project likely to face challenges in achieving meaningful consultation because of the pandemic? If yes, please clarify the types of consultations to be affected and at what stages in social safeguards planning and implementation. <i>Examples: Project consultants are unable to travel to the project site and meet with affected people for RP/IPP planning; the project will face challenges in conducting culturally appropriate consultations with IP communities, etc.</i>		√		The Project team did not find some challenges when taking consultation with local stakeholders. The meaningful consultation can be implemented with Covid's protocol. GDE has prepared the swab test directly in the consultation place to ensure that the participant don't have covid's before attending the consultation.
3. Is the project likely to face challenges in preparing safeguards assessments/planning instruments and/or implementing social safeguards plans because of the pandemic? Please be as specific as you can in the remarks section. <i>Example: The project might face challenges in conducting inventory of assets/DMS, arranging for adequate valuations, or conducting other related due diligence (e.g., cadastral mapping or title search) due to COVID-19 restrictions.</i>		√		The project team might not face challenges in preparing safeguard assessment/planning instruments due to all of preparation always follow Covid's protocol.


Note.

- If the answer is "no" to all three questions, project teams may continue preparing the project following standard methods of due diligence.
- If the answer is "yes" or "not sure" to any of the questions above, the project teams must follow Figure 2 of the [Guidance Note on Safeguards Compliance during the COVID-19 Pandemic](#) during further steps of project preparation.

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- *For further detailed guidance, please refer to the [Guidance Note on Safeguards Compliance during the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)*


DRAFT**Appendix 3. Attachment of Activity Documentation****SITE VISIT – INVENTORY OF LOSS AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC SURVEY**

Dieng Unit 2 Site Visit (Sept 27 – Oct 02, 2021)	
	<p>a. Meeting with Dieng Unit 2 Time: 28 Sept 2021 Place: GDE Dieng Unit 1 office Participants: Neneng Nurbaeti, Asmorowati, Reyno, Solimin, Aditya Rahman</p>
	<p>b. Meeting with Dieng Unit 2 Time: 30 Sept 2021 Place: GDE Dieng Unit 2 office (temporary office is still in the construction process) Participants: Neneng Nurbaeti, Asmorowati, Hengky Irawan, Reyno</p>
	<p>c. Interview land owner pad 7 (Hardati) Time: 28 Sept 2021 Place: Hardati's house Participants: Neneng Nurbaeti, Asmorowati, Aditya Rahman, Reyno, Solimin, Hardati, Budi, and Hardati's son in law</p>
	<p>d. Interview land owner pad 9 (H. Ahmad Said) Time: 28 Sept 2021 Place: H. Ahmad Said's house Participants: Neneng Nurbaeti, Asmorowati, Aditya Rahman, Reyno, Solimin, H. Ahmad Said</p>

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	<p>e. Interview land owner pad 30 (Solimin) Time: 28 Sept 2021 Place: H. Solikhin's house Participants: Neneng Nurbaeti, Asmorowati, Adit, Reyno, Solikhin</p>
	<p>f. Interview land worker of Pad 7 (Samadi) Time: 29 Sept 2021 Place: Pad 7 Participants: Antik Tri, Asmorowati, Budi, Samadi</p>
	<p>g. Interview land worker of Pad 7 (Nuryono) Time: 29 Sept 2021 Place: Pad 7 Participants: Antik Tri, Asmorowati, Budi, Nuryono</p>
	<p>h. Interview land workers of Pad 30 (Wandi and Tujiono) Time: 29 Sept 2021 Place: Solikhin's house Participants: Antik Tri, Asmorowati, Wandu, Tujiono</p>
	<p>i. Interview land workers of Pad 9 (Sumiyati, Sutrisno) Time: 29 Sept 2021 Place: Sumiyati's house Participants: Asmorowati, Sumiyati, Sutrisno, Habib</p>

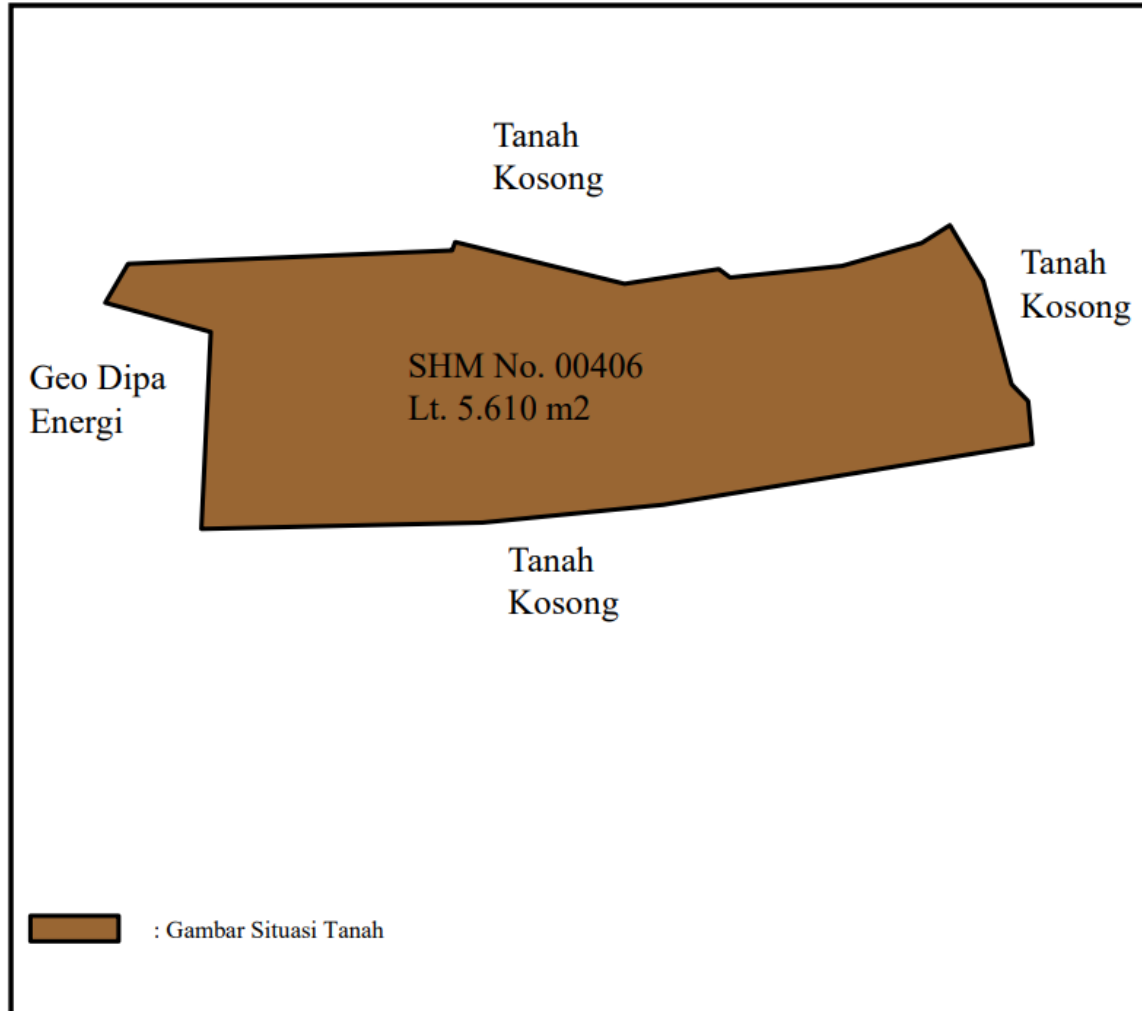
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 A photograph showing several people standing in a field of tall green crops, likely rice, during a land survey. The terrain appears to be a hillside.	<p>j. Land survey of pad 7 Time: 29 Sept 2021 Place: Karangtengah Participants: Neneng, Antik, Asmorowati, Reyno, Budi, Hardati</p>
 A wide-angle photograph of a rural landscape. In the foreground, there is a concrete wall and a dirt path. The middle ground shows green fields and a small settlement. In the background, there are mountains under a cloudy sky.	<p>k. Land survey of Pad 30 Time: 28 Sept 2021 Place: Karangtengah Participants: Neneng, Asmorowati, Reyno, Adit, Solimin</p>
 A photograph of a meeting taking place around a wooden table. Several people are seated, some looking at laptops and documents. The setting is an office with white walls and a glass partition in the background.	<p>l. Meeting about Land Acquisition Process and Policy, and LRP in Dieung Unit 2 office Time: 30 Sept 2021 Place: Karangtengah Participants: Neneng, Antik, Asmorowati, Reyno, Dwi Indah</p>

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Appendix 4. KJPP MAPs inventory of losses of AHs

WELL PAD 7



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PROYEK PENILAIAN PROPERTI
LAPORAN PENILAIAN NILAI TANAH Lokasi di Desa Karangtengah, Kecamatan Batur, Kabupaten Banjarnegara, Jawa Tengah Propinsi Jawa Tengah.
Dipersiapkan Oleh :
 Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik ANDI TIFFANI DAN REKAN
Digambar : Giri Kartono
Diperiksa : Zaenal Arifin
Skala : NTS
No. Gambar : 2
SITUASI TANAH

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Tampak Aset

Tampak Jalan Aset

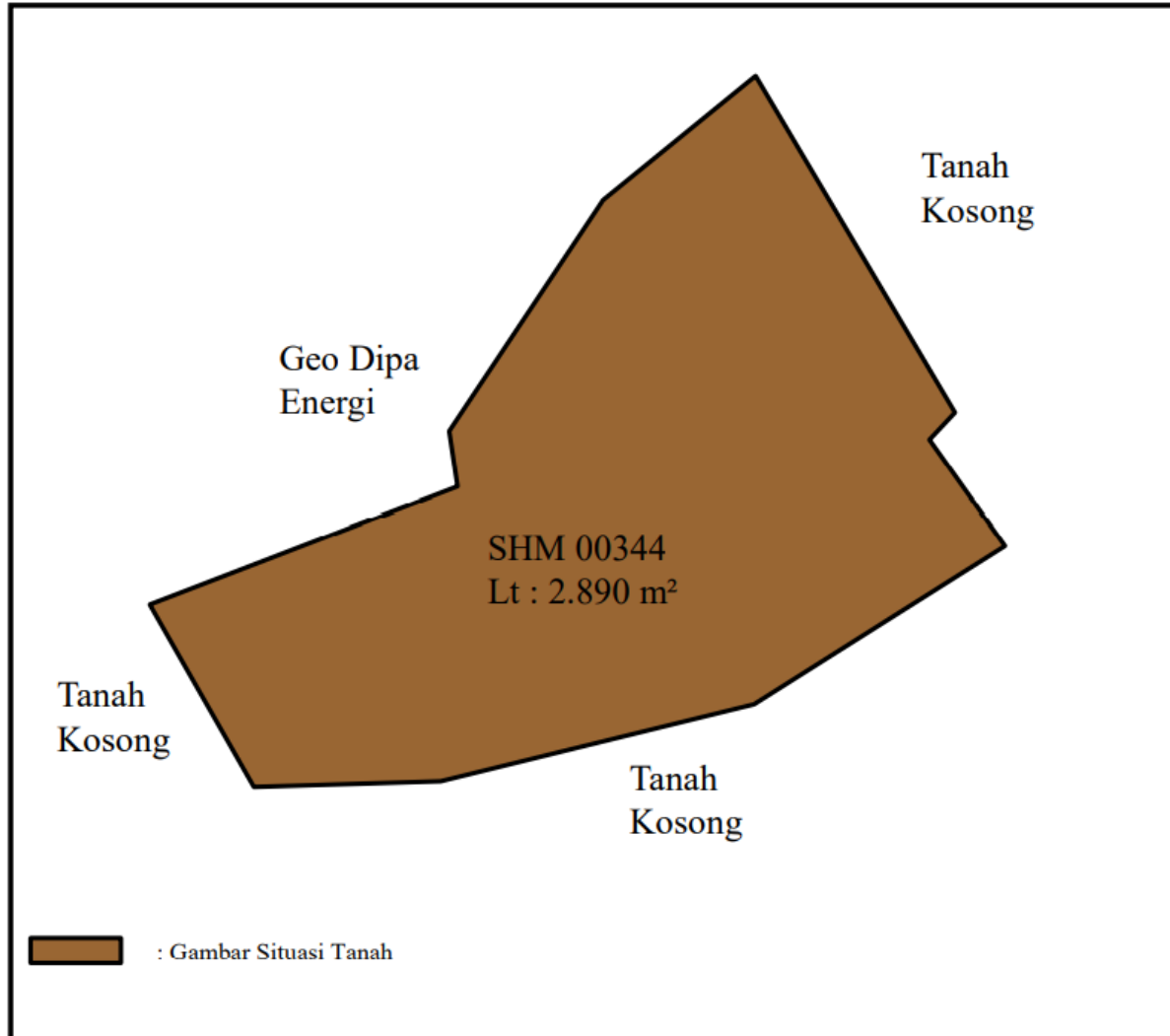
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Tampak Aset Sebelah Selatan

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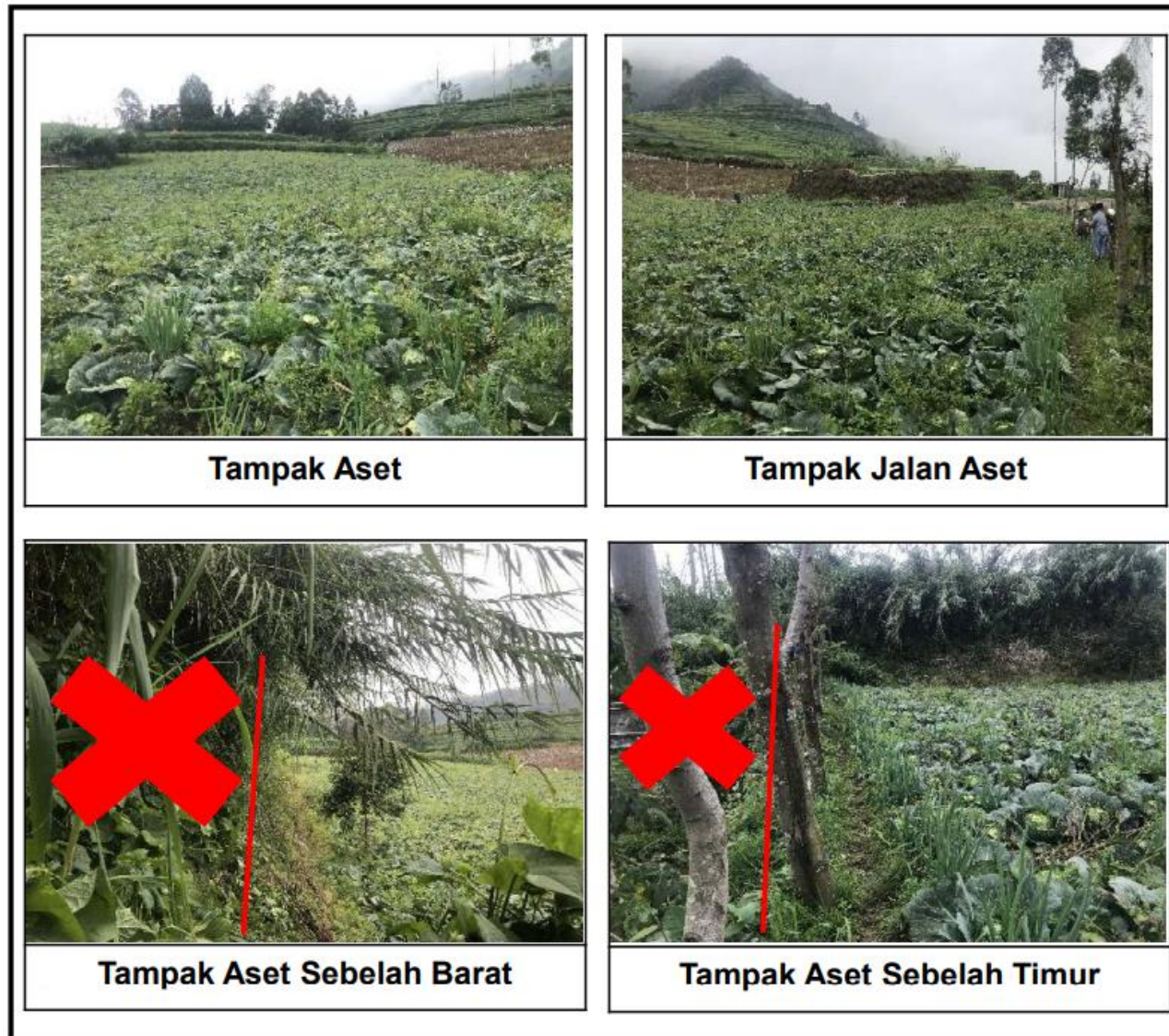
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WELLPAD 9



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Tampak Aset

Tampak Jalan Aset

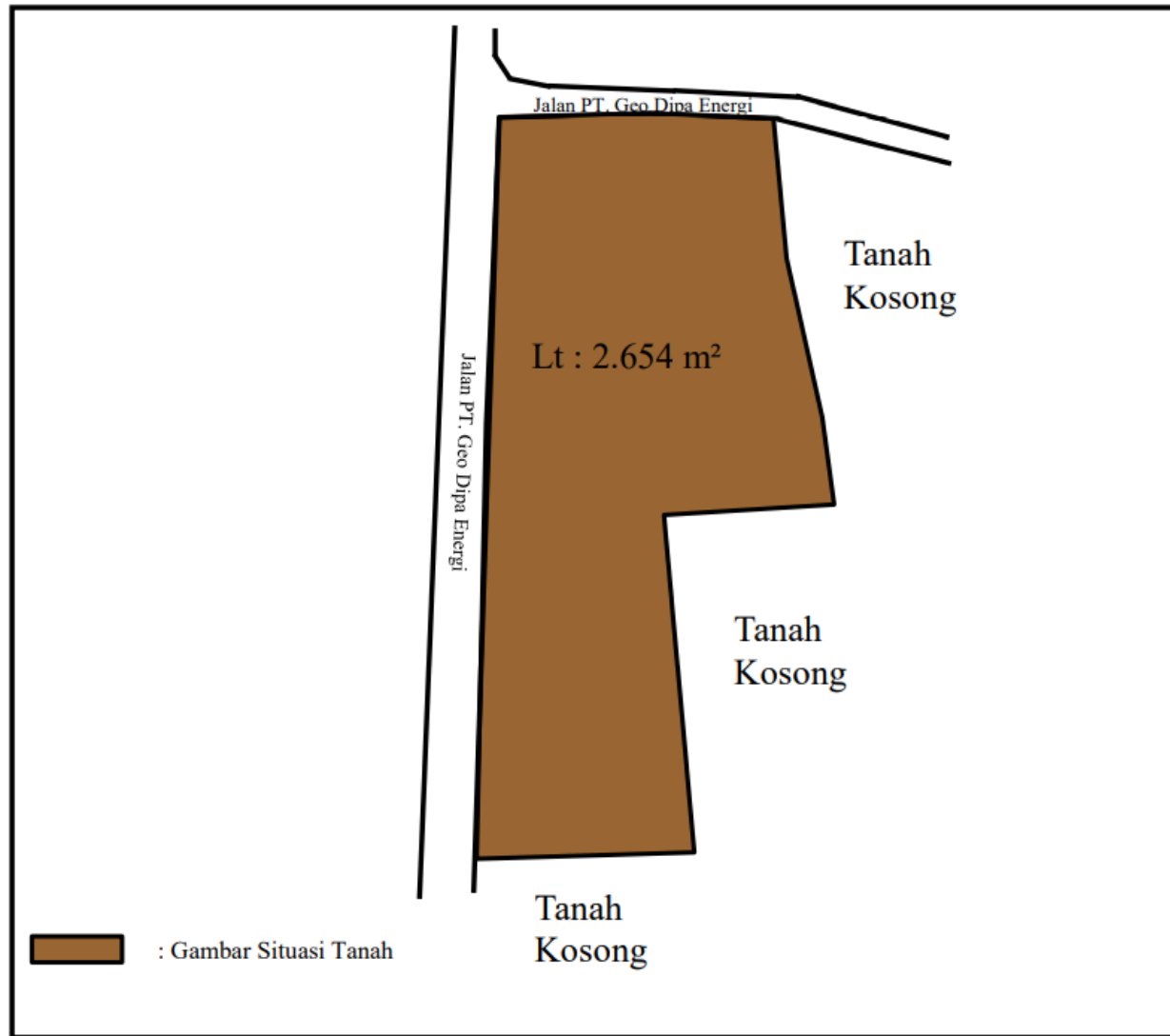
Tampak Aset Sebelah Barat

Tampak Aset Sebelah Timur

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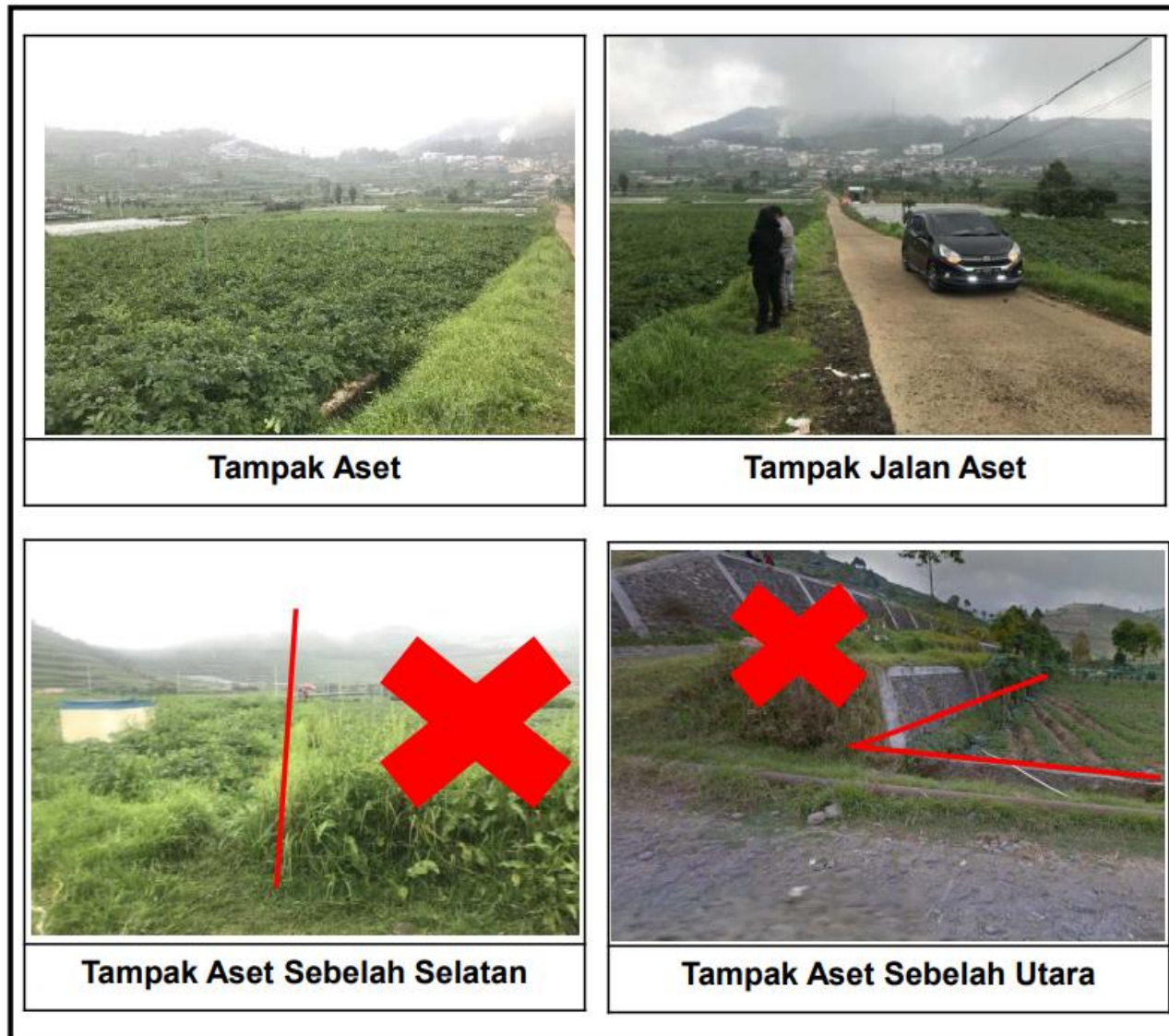
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WELLPED 30



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 Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik ANDI TIFFANI DAN REKAN
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Appendix 5. Summary Report Valuation by KJPP



**Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik
ANDI TIFFANI DAN REKAN**
Nomor KMK : 324/KM.1/2020 No. Ijin : 2.19.0157
• Bidang Jasa : Properti • Wilayah Kerja : Negara Republik Indonesia

No. File : 00240/2.0157-02/PI/02/0446/1/XI/2021 Yogyakarta, 25 November 2021

Kepada Yth. :

**General Manager PMU
PT GEO DIPA ENERGI**
di Gedung Aldevco Oktagon Lt. 2
Jl. Warung Jati Barat Raya No. 27. Jakarta Selatan, 12740

**LAPORAN PENILAIAN APPRAISAL JASA PENILAIAN UNTUK PENGADAAN PEMBELIAN DAN SEWA
TANAH PEMBANGUNAN PROYEK STRATEGIS NASIONAL PLTP DIENG UNIT 2**

Dengan hormat,

Kami, Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik Andi Tiffani dan Rekan, berdasarkan Surat Ijin Usaha Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik No. 2.19.0157 sesuai Kep. Menkeu No. 324/KM.1/2020, merujuk pada SKPP No 305/PRO.00-GDE/XI/2021 tanggal 10 November 2021 perihal **Surat Keputusan Penetapan Penyedia (SKPP) Jasa Penilai Untuk Pengadaan Pembelian dan Sewa Tanah Pembangunan Proyek Strategis Nasional PLTP Dieng Unit 2** dan Perjanjian No. 063.PJ/PRO-00-GDE/XI/2021 tanggal 10 November 2021 perihal **Perjanjian Pekerjaan Jasa Penilai untuk Pengadaan Pembelian dan Sewa Tanah Pembangunan Proyek Strategis Nasional PLTP Dieng Unit 2** yang telah disetujui, untuk memberikan opini independen atas **Nilai Penggantian Wajar dan Nilai Sewa** dari properti yang dinilai berkaitan dengan tujuan **Pengadaan Tanah untuk Kepentingan Umum dan Sewa Tanah**.

Yang menjadi objek penilaian adalah :

- Tanah Pertanian dengan luas tanah 5.663 m² yang berlokasi di Desa Karangtengah Kecamatan Batur Kabupaten Banjarnegara Jawa Tengah (dekat wellpad 7).
- Tanah Pertanian dengan luas tanah 2.915 m² yang berlokasi di Desa Karangtengah Kecamatan Batur Kabupaten Banjarnegara Jawa Tengah (dekat wellpad 9).
- Tanah Pertanian dengan luas tanah 3.881 m² yang berlokasi di Desa Karangtengah Kecamatan Batur Kabupaten Banjarnegara Jawa Tengah (dekat wellpad 30).

Pemberi tugas adalah **General Manager PMU PT GEO DIPA ENERGI**, telah memberikan kepada kami data berupa salinan SHM (Sertifikat Hak Milik) dan Peta bidang BPN tanpa kop dan nomor dari Geo Dipa Energi, kami telah melakukan verifikasi dalam batas lingkup tanggung jawab kami sebagai penilai dan mengasumsikan bahwa data-data tersebut akurat dan benar.

Penilaian ini dilakukan berdasarkan KEPI (Kode Etik Penilai Indonesia) dan SPI (Standar Penilaian Indonesia) Edisi VII tahun 2018. Dasar penilaian (*Basis Of Valuation*) yang digunakan adalah :

KANTOR PUSAT : Ruko Taman Arden Jalan Taman Malaka Selatan 3B No.2D Kel. Pondok Kelapa, Kec. Duren Sawit, Jakarta Timur 13450 Tlp. 021-22846356 Email : kjppandi01@gmail.com • CABANG YOGYAKARTA : Jalan Raya Tajem No. 57 Dusun Tajem RT 03/RW 31, Kel. Maguwoharjo, Kec. Depok, Kabupaten Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta 55282 Telp (0274) 4362632 Email : kjppatryk@gmail.com • CABANG SEMARANG : Jalan Dr. Wahidin No. 61 RT 1/RW 04 Kel. Kaliwiru, Kec. Candisari, Kota Semarang Telp : (024)76425015 Email : kjppatr.smg@gmail.com • CABANG SURABAYA : Jalan Ngagel Mulyo Gg. VI No. 17 RT 05/RW 04, Kel. Ngagel Rejo, Kec. Wonokromo, Kota Surabaya Email : kjppatr.sby@gmail.com

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Nilai Pasar (*Market Value*), yang didefinisikan sebagai estimasi sejumlah uang yang dapat di peroleh atau dibayar untuk penukaran suatu aset atau liabilitas pada tanggal penilaian, antara pembeli yang berminat membeli dengan penjual yang berminat menjual, dalam suatu transaksi bebas ikatan, yang pemasarannya dilakukan secara layak, di mana kedua pihak masing-masing bertindak atas dasar pemahaman yang dimilikinya, kehati-hatian dan tanpa paksaan (SPI 101-3.1).

Nilai Ganti Kerugian, adalah penggantian yang layak dan adil kepada Pihak yang Berhak, pengelola dan/atau pengguna barang dalam proses Pengadaan Tanah. Komponen Ganti Kerugian terdiri dari Nilai Ganti Kerugian Fisik atau Nilai Pasar dari tanah, ruang atas tanah dan bawah tanah, bangunan, tanaman, benda yang berkaitan dengan tanah, dan/atau kerugian lain yang dapat dinilai (Ganti Kerugian Non Fisik) yang diantaranya meliputi kerugian akibat kehilangan usaha yang sedang berjalan, pajak dan bea perolehan tanah serta biaya relokasi. Istilah Nilai Ganti Kerugian terdapat pada Peraturan Presiden No. 71 tahun 2012 yang telah diganti dengan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 19 tahun 2021 Pasal 1 ayat (12).

Nilai Penggantian Wajar (*Fair Replacement Value*), adalah nilai untuk kepentingan pemilik yang didasarkan kepada kesetaraan dengan Nilai Pasar atas suatu properti, dengan memperhatikan unsur luar biasa berupa kerugian non fisik yang diakibatkan adanya pengambilalihan hak atas properti dimaksud. Nilai Penggantian Wajar diartikan sama dengan Nilai Ganti Kerugian sebagaimana dimaksud dalam UU No. 2 tahun 2012 dan UU No. 11 Cipta Kerja Tahun 2020 (SPI 204-3.10).

Nilai Sewa Pasar (*Market Rental Value*) adalah perkiraan jumlah uang yang dapat diperoleh dari penyewaan suatu aset pada tanggal penilaian, antara pemilik yang berminat menyewakan dan penyewa yang berminat menyewa sesuai persyaratan sewa yang layak dalam transaksi bebas ikatan, yang pemasarannya dilakukan secara layak, dan tiap-tiap pihak mengetahui, bertindak hati-hati, dan tanpa paksaan (SPI 101-3.6).

Kami menegaskan bahwa dalam Laporan Penilaian ini diterbitkan menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia dan mata uang yang digunakan adalah rupiah. Surat pengantar ini merupakan satu kesatuan dan tidak dapat dipisahkan. Sesuai kesepakatan dengan pemberi tugas, Laporan Penilaian ini berbentuk Laporan Penilaian Terinci.

Laporan Penilaian Terinci (Self Contained atau Comprehensive Style), secara umum mendeskripsikan informasi secara detail dan komprehensif. Laporan ini seharusnya mengandung seluruh informasi yang signifikan dalam penilaian, termasuk pembahasan secara mendetil atas setiap hal yang dinyatakan dalam laporan. Laporan ini membutuhkan tingkat kedalaman investigasi sesuai yang dimaksud dalam Lingkup Penugasan. (SPI 105-3.2.b.1)

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Dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh informasi yang relevan dan kondisi pasar yang berlaku, kami berpendapat bahwa **Nilai Penggantian Wajar** dari total Luas 8.578 m² dengan jumlah 2 (Dua) Bidang properti tersebut pada tanggal **12 November 2021** bergantung pada komentar yang ada di laporan ini, adalah:

➤ **Nilai Penggantian Wajar**

Rp. 26.906.399.986,-
(Dua Puluh Enam Milyar Sembilan Ratus Enam Juta Tiga Ratus Sembilan Puluh Sembilan Ribu Sembilan Ratus Delapan Puluh Enam Rupiah)

dan **Nilai Sewa** total luas **3.881 m²** dengan jumlah 1 (Satu) bidang pada tanggal **12 November 2021** bergantung pada komentar yang ada di laporan ini, adalah:

➤ **Nilai Sewa**

Rp. 143.703.620,-
(Seratus Empat Puluh Tiga Juta Tujuh Ratus Tiga Ribu Enam Ratus Dua Puluh Rupiah)

Akhirnya, sesuai dengan praktek standar yang biasa kami lakukan, maka kami menegaskan bahwa laporan ini bersifat rahasia kepada **Pemberi Tugas**, dengan keperluan tertulis. Kami tidak bertanggung jawab kepada pihak ketiga, baik sebagian maupun keseluruhan laporan ini tidak dibenarkan untuk diterbitkan dalam dokumen apapun, pernyataan, edaran, atau untuk dikomunikasikan kepada pihak lain tanpa persetujuan tertulis terlebih dahulu dari kami untuk dimunculkan.

Hormat kami,
KJPP ANDI TIFFANI DAN REKAN CABANG YOGYAKARTA



Caecilia Tiffani Hindriyana Putri, S.E., M.Ec.Dev., MAPPI (Cert.)

Rekan

Pimpinan Cabang

Klasifikasi Penilai Properti (P)

MAPPI No. 12-S-03560

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Ijin Penilai Publik No. P.1-16.00446

STTD.PP-79/PM.2/2018

Lisensi Penilai Pertanahan No. 321/SK-600.PT.01.01/VI/2019

DRAFT**Appendix 6. IOL Questionnaire Form**

No Kuesioner :

**FORMULIR INVENTARISASI PEMILIK ASET
(IOL QUESTIONNAIRE)**

Petunjuk Pengisian Kuesioner:

1. Surveyor memberi salam kepada responden dan menerangkan tujuan survei.
2. Surveyor mengisi keterangan yang diberikan responden pada kuesioner sesuai dengan cara yang sudah diinstruksikan pada saat *briefing*.
3. Surveyor melakukan "teknik probing" dalam upaya menggali jawaban responden agar sesuai dengan tujuan survey. Surveyor bisa mengajukan pertanyaan yang mengarahkan jawaban responden, atau mengajukan pertanyaan lanjutan dari jawaban yang sudah diberikan. Apabila jawaban dari pernyataan sulit untuk dijabarkan secara spesifik, bisa ditulis menggunakan perkiraan yang mendekati.
4. Lingkari jawaban yang tepat untuk pertanyaan yang mempunyai beberapa jawaban dan isi dengan jawaban untuk pertanyaan terbuka.
5. Untuk pertanyaan terbuka, mohon untuk memberikan jawaban yang jelas, padat dan langsung pada inti. Lebih baik, jika dapat ditambahkan kata kunci.
6. *Kuesioner ini harus diisi/diselesaikan untuk semua orang/Rumah Tangga/adat/lembaga yang:*
 - a. kehilangan seluruh atau sebagian dari lahan/kebun-pertanian/perumahan mereka yang terletak di dalam batas area konstruksi komponen proyek
 - b. kehilangan sebagian atau seluruh bangunan utama atau sekunder mereka (yaitu, rumah, toko, pondok, teras, pagar)
 - c. kehilangan pohon atau tanaman semusim atau tanaman kayu
 - d. kehilangan sebagian atau seluruh benda lain yang berkaitan dengan tanah
 - e. kehilangan ruang atas dan bawah tanah
 - f. *mengalami kerugian lain yang dapat dinilai seperti :*
 - (i) *hilangnya pendapatan, pekerjaan dan perubahan profesi*
 - (ii) *terbatasnya akses ke daerah untuk berburu, memancing dan mata pencaharian lainnya.*
7. Penjelasan arti simbol pada kuesioner:
 - * *asterick* = *pertanyaan wajib untuk ditanyakan kepada semua responden.*
 - o *circle* = *jawaban tunggal*
 - *square* = *jawaban bisa lebih dari satu*

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A. IDENTITAS SURVEYOR	
1.	
A.1 Nama *	:
A.2 Tanggal Pencacahan *	: Tanggal: / Bulan: / Tahun:
Waktu Pencacahan *	: A.3 Jam mulai:; A.4. Jam berakhir;
c. Lama pencacahan : Menit
A.5 Nama Supervisor *	:
A.6 Sub Project Name*	:
A.7 Executing Agency*	:
A.8 Implementing Agency*	:
B. RESPONDEN	
<p>Nama Pihak Yang Berhak * (<i>Jika institus/organisasi, tulis nama institusi atau organisasi</i>)</p> <p>B.1 Nama Lengkap sesuai identitas*:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>B.2 Nama Panggilan *:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>B.3 No Telepon/HP (opsional):</p> <p>.....</p> <p>B.4. AMr.ah tergolong masyarakat adat * : <input type="radio"/> Ya <input type="radio"/> Tidak</p>	<p>B.13 Photo Hs / Respondent*</p>

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B.5 Nama Responden *:

B.6 Gender: * : Female Male

B.7 Status responden *: Isteri Suami
 Anggota Keluarga, sebutkan

Alamat responden* :

B.8. Kabupaten * :

B.9. Kecamatan * :

B.10. Desa * :

B.11. Dusun/Kampung* :

B.12. RT/RW :

C. LOKASI ASET TERKENA DAMMR. MILIK PRIBADI *

(Wajib diisi untuk semua asset terkena damMr. milik perorangan ataupun institusi)

C.1 Jenis Aset Yang Hilang * *(diisi oleh surveyor di akhir survey, setelah semua pertanyaan selesai ditanyakan kepada responden)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tanah | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruang di atas dan di bawah tanah |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bangunan utama atau sekunder | <input type="checkbox"/> Kehilangan lain yang dapat dinilai |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benda lain yang melekat diatas tanah | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastruktur umum |

C. 2 Yang akan digunakan untuk untuk komponen proyek berikut * *(pilih dan isi pada jenis project yang relevan saja; Jika jenis dan komponen proyek belum ada pada daftar di atas, silahkan ditambahkan)*

O C.2.i Proyek Geothermal

- Well pad Pembangkit listrik Jalan akses Jalur pipa Jaringan transmisi
 Komponen lain, sebutkan

D. Kondisi Demografi dan Sosial Ekonomi

(Wajib diisi untuk aset terkena damMr. milik perorangan, tidak wajib diisi jika aset terkena damMr. milik institusi/organisasi)

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Kepala Keluarga * (isi dengan jawaban atau lingkari pilihan jawaban yang sesuai)		
D.1 . Nama Lengkap sesuai ID * :		D.2. Alamat * :
D.3. Jenis Kelamin * : <i>(lingkari pilihan jawaban yang sesuai)</i> <input type="radio"/> Laki Laki <input type="radio"/> Perempuan	D.4. Umur * : tahun <i>(isi sesuai dengan usia kepala keluarga /pihak yang berhak)</i>	D.5. Kondisi Fisik * : <i>(lingkari pilihan jawaban yang sesuai)</i> <input type="radio"/> Normal <input type="radio"/> Berkebutuhan Khusus
D.6. Status Perkawinan * (lingkari pilihan jawaban yang sesuai) <input type="radio"/> Menikah <input type="radio"/> Single <input type="radio"/> Duda /Janda <input type="radio"/> Cerai		
D 7. Etnik/suku *: <i>(lingkari pilihan jawaban yang sesuai)</i> <input type="radio"/> Jawa <input type="radio"/> Sunda <input type="radio"/> Bugis <input type="radio"/> Melayu <input type="radio"/> Lainnya, sebutkan :		D.8. Kartu Identitas *: <i>(lingkari pilihan jawaban yang sesuai; ambil foto identitas yang dimiliki)</i> <input type="radio"/> KTP <input type="radio"/> SIM <input type="radio"/> Kartu Keluarga <input type="radio"/> Surat Domisli <input type="radio"/> Tidak punya
D.9. Pendidikan Terakhir * : <i>(lingkari pilihan jawaban yang sesuai)</i> <input type="radio"/> Tidak pernah sekolah/tidak lulus SD <input type="radio"/> Lulus SD/MI/ sederajat <input type="radio"/> Lulus SMP/MTs/ sederajat <input type="radio"/> Lulus SMA/MA/ sederajat <input type="radio"/> Lulus akademi (D1/D2/D3) <input type="radio"/> Lulus D4/Sarjana (S1) <input type="radio"/> Lulus Pasca Sarjana (S2/S3)		D.10. Pekerjaan Utama Kepala Keluarga * (lingkari pilihan jawaban yang sesuai) <input type="radio"/> Petani pemilik lahan pertanian/perkebunan <input type="radio"/> Buruh Tani/Buruh Perkebunan <input type="radio"/> Pengumpul/Tengkulak <input type="radio"/> Pemilik usaha/pedagang <input type="radio"/> Pegawai Swasta <input type="radio"/> Pegawai Negeri <input type="radio"/> TNI/Polri <input type="radio"/> Pensiunan <input type="radio"/> Tidak bekerja/sedang mencari pekerjaan <input type="radio"/> Lainnya, sebutkan
D.11. Lama tinggal di area proyek * : (isi dengan jawaban yang sesuai). <input type="radio"/> < 4 tahun <input type="radio"/> 4-9 tahun <input type="radio"/> 10-19 tahun <input type="radio"/> 20-30 tahun <input type="radio"/> > 30 tahun		
D.12. Jumlah orang yang tinggal dengan KK *: orang		D.13. Jumlah anggota keluarga yang bekerja dalam keluargatersebut *

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 orang
<p>D.14 Sumber mata pencaharian utama bagi seluruh keluarga* <i>(sebutkan jenis matapencaharian yang memberikan pemasukan/pendapatan terbesar; atau jenis matapencaharian yang dominan di keluarga tersebut)</i></p> <p>.....</p>	<p>D.15. Total penghasilan seluruh keluarga per bulan * <i>:(jumlahkan seluruh penghasilan dari anggota keluarga yang bekerja)</i></p> <p>(Rp)</p>

<p>E. ASET TERKENA DAMMR. * <i>(wajib diisi oleh warga/Rumah Tangga/Lembaga/Masyarakat Adat Yang Asetnya Terkena DamMr.)</i></p>
<p>E.1 Kategori Pihak Yang Berhak *:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pemilik Tanah (langsung ke pertanyaan E2)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pengguna Tanah (langsung ke pertanyaan E3)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Penyewa Tanah (langsung ke pertanyaan E4)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pihak yang menguasai tanah negara dengan itikad baik (langsung ke pertanyaan E5)</p> <p>E.2 Tanah/Lahan Milik Pihak Yang Berhak</p> <p><i>a. Klasifikasi : mengacu kepada apa yang tertulis di sertifikat tanah/buku status tanah/SPT, misalnya</i> <i>(1) tanah pertanian, (2) perkebunan,(3) perumahan, (4) area business/perkantoran ;</i> <i>(5). Lainnya, sebutkan</i></p> <p><i>b. Bentuk penguasaan : (1) Perseorangan ; (2). Badan Hukum; (3). Badan Sosial;</i> <i>(4). Badan Keagamaan; (5). Instansi Pemerintah; (6). Lainnya, sebutkan</i></p> <p><i>c. Status Kepemilikan :</i></p> <p><i>(1) Pemegang hak atas tanah (1.i. Surat tanah a.n pihak yang berhak; 1.ii. Surat tanah a.n orang tua pihak yang berhak; 1.iii. Surat Tanah a.n kakak/adik pihak yang berhak; 1.iv. Surat tanah a.n orang lain/pemilik sebelumnya).</i></p> <p><i>(2). Pemegang hak pengelolaan; (3). Nadzir untuk tanah wakaf; (4). Pemilik tanah bekas milik adat; (5). Masyarakat hukum adat; (6). Pihak yang menguasai tanah negara dengan itikad baik, (7). Pemegang dasar penguasaan atas tanah; (8). Pemilik bangunan, tanaman, atau benda lain yang berkaitan dengan tanah.</i></p> <p><i>d. Bukti Kepemilikan : (1). Hak Milik (SHM/Girik/Letter C); (2). Hak Pengelolaan; (3). Hak Guna Usaha (4) Hak Guna Bangunan; (5) Hak Mr.ai; (6). Hak ulayat/adat/yasan ; (7) Menempati tanpa ijin dari pemilik tanah/aset; (8). Tidak bersertifikat, (10). Lainnya, sebutkan</i></p>

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e. Kepemilikan Lahan Ditempat Lain : (1). Tidak Ada; (2). Ada , lanjut ke pertanyaan E.6

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E.2.i Klasifikasi penggunaan tanah* (a) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban di atas)</i>	E.2. ii. Koordinat GPS *	E.2.iii Bentuk Penguasaan * (b) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban di atas))</i>	E.2.iv Status Kepemilikan* (c) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban di atas)</i>	E.2.v Bukti Kepemilikan* (d) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban di atas)</i>	E.2.vi Total Luasan Yang Dimiliki Di Area Project (m2)*	E.2.vii Luasan Terkena DamMr. (m2)*	E.2.viii Kepemilikan Lahan Di Lokasi Lain* (e) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban di atas)</i>	E2.ix Foto tanah terkena damMr. *
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								

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12.								
-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E.3 Tanah/Lahan Yang Digunakan oleh Pihak Yang Berhak

- a. Pemilik Tanah Yang Digunakan : (1). Perusahaan Listrik Negara, (2). PT.Kereta Api Indonesia, (3). Perusahaan Gas Negara, (4) Balai Wilayah Sungai, (5). Balai Pembangunan Jalan Nasional,(6). Ditjen Bina Marga, (7). Ditjen Sumber Daya Air, (8). Perorangan, (9). Lainnya, sebutkan.....
- b. Lamanya menggunakan tanah: (1) . < 4 tahun ; (2). 4-9 tahun; (3). 10-19 tahun; (4). 20-30 tahun; (5). > 30 tahun
- c. Penggunaan Tanah Yang Digunakan : (1). Tempat usaha ; (2). Rumah tinggal; (3). Bercocok tanam; (4) Lainnya.....
- d. Produktivitas Tanah Yang Digunakan untuk Bercocok Tanam : (1). Produktif, panen 3 kali/tahun; (2). Produktif panen 2 kali/tahun; (3). Kurang produktif, panen 1 kali/tahun, (4). Tidak produktif

E.3.i Pemilik Tanah Yang Digunakan * (a) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban di atas)</i>	E3. ii. Koordinat GPS *	E.3.iii Luas Tanah Yang igunakan (m2)*	E.3.iv Luas Tanah Yang Digunakan Yang Terkena DamMr. Proyek (m2)*	E.3.v Lama Menggunakan Tanah (....tahun)* (b) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yangsesuai dari pilihan jawaban di atas)</i>	E.3.vi Klasifikasi Penggunaan Tanah* (c) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yangsesuai dari pilihan jawaban di atas)</i>	E.3.vii Produktivitas Tanah Yang Digunakan untuk Bercocok Tanam * (d) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban di atas)</i>	E.3.viii Kepemilikan Tanah Di Lokasi Lain* (e) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban di atas)</i>	E3 ix Foto tanah terkena damMr. *

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e. Kepemilikan Tanah Dilokasi Lain : (1) Tidak ada; (2). Ada, lanjut ke pertanyaan no.E.6

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E.4. Pihak yang Berhak adalah Penyewa Tanah

a. Penggunaan Tanah Yang Disewa :

- (1). Industri pabrik
- (2). Perkebunan,
- (3). Perkantoran,
- (4). Lainnya, sebutkan

E.4.i Nama Pemilik Tanah *	E.4.ii Koordinat GPS*	E.4.iii Luas Tanah Yang Disewa (p x l)*	E.4.iv Harga Sewa per bulan (Rp)*	E.4.v Lamanya Durasi Sewa (bulan) *	E.4.vi Penggunaan Tanah yang Disewa * (a) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban di atas)</i>	E.4.vii Foto tanah terkena dam Mr. *

The templates refined from several instruments used by various ADB-funded infrastructure projects and will be used for ADB financed project in Indonesia

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E5. Pihak Yang Berhak Menguasai Tanah Negara Dengan Itikad Baik

- a. Bukti Penguasaan : (1). Sertifikat hak atas tanah yang telah berakhir jangka waktunya; (2). Surat sewa menyewa tanah; (3). Surat keputusan penerima obyek tanah landreform; (4). Surat ijin garapan/membuka tanah; (5) surat penunjukan/pembelian tanah kavling pengganti.
- b. Klasifikasi penggunaan tanah mengacu kepada apa yang tertulis di sertifikat tanah/buku status tanah/SPT, misalnya (1) tanah pertanian, (2) perkebunan, (3) perumahan, (4). Lainnya,.....
- c. Lamanya menggarap lahan : (1) . < 4 tahun ; (2). 4-9 tahun; (3). 10-19 tahun; (4). 20-30 tahun; (5). > 30 tahun.
- d. Kepemilikan Lokasi Lahan Dilokasi Lain : (1) Tidak ada; (2). Ada, lanjut ke pertanyaan no.E.6

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E.5.i Bukti Penguasaan* (a) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini)</i>	E.5.ii Koordinat GPS*	E.5.iii Klasifikasi Penggunaan Tanah * (b) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini)</i>	E.5.iv Luas Tanah Yang Dikuasai (m2)*	E.5.v Luas Tanah Yang Terkena Proyek (m2)*	E.5.vi Lama Menguasai Lahan (..... tahun)* (c) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini)</i>	E.5.vii Kepemilikan Lahan Di Lokasi Lain* (d) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini)</i>	E.5.viii Foto tanah terkena damMr. *

DRAFT**E.5 Informasi Kepemilikan Tanah/Lahan di Luar Lokasi Proyek, dan Tidak Terkena DamMr.**

(Wajib diisi jika pihak yang berhak mempunyai tanah diluar lokasi proyek dan tidak terkena damMr.)

- a. Klasifikasi : mengacu kepada apa yang tertulis di sertifikat tanah/buku status tanah/SPT, misalnya (1) tanah pertanian, (2) perkebunan, (3) perumahan, (4) area business/perkantoran; (5). Lainnya, sebutkan.
- b. Lokasi Tanah : (1). Di Desa yang sama; (2). Di Desa yang berbeda, dalam kecamatan yang sama; (3). Di Kecamatan berbeda, dalam Kabupaten/Kota yang sama; (4). Di Kabupaten/Kota berbeda dalam Provinsi yang sama; (5). Di Provinsi yang berbeda

E.6.i Klasifikasi Penggunaan Tanah* (a) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini)</i>	E.6.ii Total Luas Tanah m²*	E.6.iii Lokasi Tanah* (b) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini)</i>	E.6.iv Disewakan/ Tidak*	E.6.v Pendapatan per bulan (Rp) <i>(hanya diisi jika tanah tersebut disewakan)</i>
1.			<input type="radio"/> Ya / <input type="radio"/> Tidak	
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

E.6 Ruang Atas dan Bawah Tanah⁷ yang Terkena DamMr. (Wajib diisi/ditanyakan hanya jika ada damMr. ini; jika tidak ada bisa lanjut ke pertanyaan berikutnya)

- a. Peruntukan Penggunaan : (1). Pembangunan jaringan transmisi tenaga listrik; (2). Pemasangan pipa air minum; (3). Pemasangan pipa gas; (4). Terowongan air; (5). Mass rapid transit (MRT), (6) Lainnya, sebutkan.....

Peruntukan Penggunaan * (a)	E7.iii Koordinat	Luas Tanah Yang Akan Digunakan (m)	E.7.vii Foto Ruang Atas/Ruang

⁷ **Kehilangan ruang atas tanah**, meliputi hak atas permukaan bumi tempat pondasi bangunan dan hak untuk menguasai ruang udara seluas bangunan tersebut. Contoh: kehilangan ruang atas tanah akibat pembatasan penggunaan tanah untuk proyek transmisi, maka perlu diukur luasan dan kepemilikan tanahnya yang terbatas penggunaannya. **Kehilangan ruang bawah tanah** meliputi hak atas permukaan bumi yang meruMr.an pintu masuk/keluar tubuh bumi dan hak membangun dan memakai ruang dalam tubuh bumi, serta hak milik atas bangunan yang berbentuk ruang dalam tubuh bumi. Belum ada peraturan yang secara spesifik menetapkan hak atas ruang bawah tanah. Pergub DKI Nomor 167 Tahun 2012 tentang ruang bawah tanah mengatur mengenai ruang bawah tanah dangkal dan ruang bawah tanah dalam. Pergub tersebut meruMr.an peraturan hukum pertama yang mengatur ruang bawah tanah. Ruang bawah tanah dangkal, yaitu ruang di bawah permukaan tanah sampai dengan kedalaman 10 m sedangkan ruang bawah tanah dalam, yaitu ruang di bawah permukaan tanah dari kedalaman di atas 10 m sampai dengan batas kemampuan penguasaan teknologi dalam pemanfaatan Ruang Bawah Tanah atau batasan sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan. Rata-rata klasifikasi antara ruang bawah dangkal dan dalam adalah 6 meter, tetapi beberapa negara bisa lebih seperti di Singapura sedalam 30 meter sedangkan di Jepang 40 meter di bawah permukaan tanah.

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<i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini</i>		GPS*				Bawah Tanah Terkena DamMr. *
E.7.i Ruang Atas Tanah	E.7ii Ruang Bawah Tanah		E.7.iv Panjang*	E.7.v Lebar*	E.7.vi Tinggi	
<input type="checkbox"/> + kode	<input type="checkbox"/> + kode					

E.7 Bangunan Utama^a yang ditemukan dalam lahan dan terkena damMr. (Wajib diisi jika ada bangunan utama yang terkena damMr., jika tidak ada maka bisa lanjut ke pertanyaan berikutnya) (*Ditanyakan pada pemilik struktur/ bangunan ; terlepas kepemilikan atau penguasaan atas tanahnya*):

- a. Definisi bangunan utama : Terlepas dari kondisi material yang digunakan, Bangunan utama adalah bangunan yang minimal memiliki empat tiang dan berdiri/dibangun tetap diatas tanah.
- b. Catatan identifikasi bangunan dengan tinggi > 4.5 m yang terbatas oleh batas ruang bebas (vertikal dan horisontal) akibat pembangunan jaringan transmisi tenaga listrik.
- c. Jenis penggunaan bangunan : (1). Rumah Tinggal; (2). Toko/Tempat Usaha, (3). Rumah Tinggal sekaligus tempat Usaha/Toko; (4). Tidak digunakan/kosong
- d. Status Kepemilikan : (1). Properti pribadi/keluarga, (2). Rumah dinas; (3). Menempati dengan ijin dari pemilih tanah/aset; (4). Menempati tanpa ijin pemilik tanah/aset (5). Bangunan milik adat (6). Lainnya, sebutkan.....
- e. Spesifikasi Aset : (1) Tunggal, permanen; (2). Tunggal, semi permanen, (3). Tunggal, tidak permanen, (4). Kopel, permanen, (5). Kopel, semi permanen; (6). Kopel, tidak permanen, (7). Bangunan tingkat, permanen; (8). Bangunan tingkat, semi permanen; (9). Bangunan tingkat, tidak permanen.
- f. Penilaian kategori damMr. : (1).; Terkena damMr. sebagian, bangunan tetap bisa digunakan, (2). Terkena damMr. sebagian, tapi berpengaruh kepada stabilitas seluruh bangunan,. (3). Terkena damMr. seluruhnya.
- g. Lamanya tinggal/menggunakan bangunan : (1) < 4 tahun; (2). 4-9 tahun; (3). 10-19 tahun; (4). 20-30 tahun; (5). > 30 tahun

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E.8.i Komponen Proyek <i>(isi sesuai dengan jenis proyek C.2) *</i>	E.8.ii Jenis penggunaan bangunan utama* (c) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini)</i>	E.8.iii. Koordi nat GPS *	E.8.iv Satus Kepemili kan* (d) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini)</i>	E.8.v Spesifikasi Aset* (e) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini)</i>	E.8.vi Total Luas Bangunan Yang Dimiliki (m²) *	E.8.vii Luasan Terkena DamMr. (m²) *	E.8.viii Kategori TerdamMr.* (f) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini)</i>	E.8.ix Lamanya Tinggal/ Menggunakan Bangunan* (g) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini)</i>	E.8. x Foto Bangunan Terkena DamMr. *

DRAFT**E.9 Identifikasi Material Bangunan Utama yang Terkena DamMr.** (*tentukan dari porsi material terbesar/ dominan dari bangunan yang terkena damMr.*)

- a. *Jenis penggunaan bangunan sesuai dengan jawaban penggunaan bangunan (item superscript c) pada pertanyaan E.8 ii*

E.9.i Jenis Penggunaan Bangunan^a	E.9.ii Dinding	E.9.iii Lantai	E.9.iv Atap
Diisi sesuai dengan identifikasi jenis penggunaan bangunan pada pertanyaan E.8.ii (<input type="checkbox"/> Bata	<input type="checkbox"/> Ubin	<input type="checkbox"/> Sirap
	<input type="checkbox"/> Papan	<input type="checkbox"/> Plesteran semen	<input type="checkbox"/> Genteng
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bambu (gedhek, lembaran anyaman bambu)	<input type="checkbox"/> Kayu	<input type="checkbox"/> Seng
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gaba-baga (lembaran anyaman daun sagu)	<input type="checkbox"/> Bambu	<input type="checkbox"/> Asbes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tanah	<input type="checkbox"/> Rumbia/daun sagu/dan sejenisnya

E.10 Jika Bangunan Utama Yang Terkena DamMr. Bukan Milik Pihak yang Berhak (*Tidak wajib diisi jika bangunan utama milik pihak yang berhak*)

E.10.i Nama Pemilik Bangunan	E.10.ii Alamat Pemilik Asli*	E.10.iii Membayar Sewa (centang pada box yang sesuai)*	E.10.iv Bayar Sewa per bulan (Rp) * (Wajib diisi hanya jika membayar sewa)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ya / <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak	
E.11 AMr.ah penyewa memiliki rumah milik sendiri ? *			
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidak <input type="checkbox"/> Punya, sebutkan lokasinya			

DRAFT**E.12 Informasi Kepemilikan Bangunan Utama di Luar Lokasi Proyek yang Tidak Terkena DamMr. Proyek (Wajib diisi jika pihak yang berhak mempunyai bangunan utama diluar lokasi proyek dan tidak terkena damMr.)**

- a. Jenis penggunaan bangunan : (1). Rumah Tinggal; (2). Toko/Tempat Usaha, (3). Rumah Tinggal sekaligus tempat Usaha/Toko; (4). Tidak digunakan/kosong
- b. Lokasi Bangunan : (1). Di Desa yang sama; (2). Di Desa yang berbeda, dalam kecamatan yang sama; (3). Di Kecamatan berbeda, dalam Kabupaten/Kota yang sama; (4). Di Kabupaten/Kota berbeda dalam Provinsi yang sama; (5). Di Provinsi yang berbeda.

E.12.i Jenis Penggunaan Bangunan* (a)	E.12.ii Luas Bangunan (p x l) m ² *	E.12.iii Lokasi Bangunan* (b) <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini)</i>	E.12.iv Disewakan / Tidak * <i>(isi dengan jawaban yang sesuai)</i>	E.12.v Harga sewa per bulan (Rp.) <i>(hanya diisi jika disewakan)</i>
1.			<input type="radio"/> Ya / <input type="radio"/> Tidak	
2.				
3.				

E.13 Bangunan Sekunder^a yang Ditemukan Dalam Lahan yang Terkena DamMr. (Wajib diisi/ditanyakan jika ada bangunan sekunder yang terkena damMr., jika tidak ada lanjut ke pertanyaan berikutnya)

Ditanyakan pada pemilik struktur/bangunan sekunder, terlepas dari status tanah yang dimiliki):

- a. **Bangunan sekunder:** Bangunan yang tidak bergerak dan bukan bagian dari struktur utama, seperti pagar, pintu gerbang, jalan, akses masuk ke rumah, gerbang, sumur, toilet dan dapur yang terpisah dari bangunan utama atau rumah, pondok di lahan pertanian,dll.
- b. Klasifikasi bangunan tergantung jenis bangunan sekunder yang terkena damMr. dengan menyebutkan material bangunan sekunder yang dominan. Misal : pagar kayu, pagar besi, pagar bambu, pagar kawat; sumur bor., sumur dengan pasangan batu.

E.13.i Klasifikasi bangunan (tipe bangunan sekunder)* (b) <i>(isi dengan jawaban yang sesuai dengan kondisi aset terkena damMr.)</i>	E.13.ii Koordinat GPS *	E.13.iii Total area bangunan m ² * <i>(satu diisi sesuai dengan jenis bangunan sekunder)</i>	E.13.iv Luas m ² bangunan yang terkena damMr. * <i>(satu diisi sesuai dengan jenis bangunan sekunder yang terkena damMr.)</i>	Foto Bangunan Sekunder Terkena DamMr. *
1.	m ²	m ²		
2.	m ²	m ²		
3.	m ²	m ²		

DRAFT**E.14 Identifikasi Tanaman Keras yang Terkena DamMr.** (Wajib diisi jika ada tanaman keras yang terkena damMr. proyek, jika tidak ada tanaman keras yang terkena damMr. lanjut ke pertanyaan berikutnya)

- Catatan : identifikasi tanaman dengan tinggi > 4.5 m yang terbatas oleh batas ruang bebas (vertikal dan horisontal) akibat pembangunan jaringan transmisi tenaga listrik)
- Sebutkan nama umum dalam Bahasa Indonesia, kecuali jika tidak ada nama dalam Bahasa Indonesia
- Kategori pohon :
 - Kecil : untuk pohon berumur < 2 tahun atau mempunyai Ø 25 cm;
 - Sedang : untuk pohon umur 2-5 tahun atau Ø 25-50 cm;
 3. Besar : untuk pohon berumur > 5 tahun atau Ø 50 cm

E.14.i Komponen Proyek* <i>(isi sesuai dengan jenis proyek di C.2)</i>	E.14.ii Nama Pohon (b)	Jumlah Pohon Terkena DamMr. per kategori*			Harga Jual Perpohon (Rp) *		
		E.14.iii Kecil	E.14.iv Sedang	E.14.v Besar	E.14.vi Kecil	E.14.vii Sedang	E.14.viii Besar

E.15 Identifikasi Tanaman Buah (Wajib diisi jika ada tanaman buah yang terkena damMr. proyek, jika tidak ada tanaman buah terkena daMr. lanjut ke pertanyaan berikut)

- Catatan : identifikasi tanaman dengan tinggi > 4.5 m yang terbatas oleh batas ruang bebas (vertikal dan horisontal) akibat pembangunan jaringan transmisi tenaga listrik)
- Sebutkan nama umum dalam Bahasa Indonesia, kecuali jika tidak ada nama dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Spesifikasi kategori : (1). *Belum produktif jika pohon masih muda dan belum berbuah*; (2). *Pohon produktif jika pohon sudah mulai berbuah*, (3). *Tidak produktif jika tanaman tersebut sudah tua/sudah habis masa bebuahnya. Kategori ini bisa ditanyakan kepada pihak yang berhak dan berdasarkan pengamatan.*

E.15.i Komponen Proyek (isi sesuai dengan jenis proyek di C.2)	E.15.ii Nama Tanaman Buah* (b)	Jumlah Pohon Terkena DamMr. per Kategori*			Jumlah Produksi per pohon dalam Satu Kali Panen*			Jumlah Panen Selama 1 Tahun (... kali)*			Harga Jual Buah per Kg (Rp)
		E.15.iii Belum Produktif	E.15.iv Pohon Produktif	E.15.v Tidak Produktif	E.15.vi Belum Produktif	E.15.vii Pohon Produktif	E.15.viii Tidak Produktif	E.15.ix Belum Produktif	E.15.x Pohon Produktif	E.15.xi Tidak Produktif	

DRAFT

E16: Identifikasi Tanaman Semusim (Crops) (misal: padi, palawija, sayuran, dan sejenisnya, yang terkena damMr.) (Wajib diisi jika ada tanaman semusim yang terkena damMr. proyek, jika tidak ada tanaman semusim yang terkena damMr. lanjut ke pertanyaan berikut):

E.16.i Nama Tanaman *	E.16.ii Luas Area Yang Terkena DamMr. (m ²)	E.16.iii Jumlah panen Selama 1 Tahun (..... kali)*	E.16.iv Hasil Panen dalam satu musim (Kg)* (a)	E.16.v Harga Jual (Rp/Kg)* (b)	E.16.vi Gross income, Rp. (a x b)*	E.16.vii Biaya Produksi Satu Musim Panen (Rp)*

E.17 Benda Lain^a Yang Ada atau Berkaitan dengan Tanah (*termasuk benda keramat atau yan dikeramatkan*) (Wajib diisi/ditanyakan jika ada benda lain yang berkaitan dengan tanah terkena damMr. proyek)

- Benda lain yang ada atau berkaitan dengan tanah misal : pipa air, jet pump, makam, meteran listrik. Contoh lain nya adalah benda keramat atau yang dikeramatkan seperti pantak /arca suci untuk suku dayak dan makam keramat.
- Untuk benda keramat atau dikeramatkan, jelaskan fungsi/arti dari benda keramat tersebut

E.17.i Jenis utilitas/benda lain yang terkena damMr. *	E.17.ii Panjang (m) atau Jumlah Aset Yang Terkena DamMr.*	E.17.iii Fungsi/Arti Benda Keramat (b)
1.		
2.		
3.		

F. KERUGIAN LAIN YANG BISA DINILAI

(Wajib diisi jika ada salah satu atau lebih kerugian lain yang bisa dinilai terjadi di dalam proyek yang sedang disurvei. Hanya diisi pada pada jenis kehilangan yang relevan dengan proyek. Jika tidak ada kerugian lain yang bisa dinilai relevan dengan proyek, lanjut ke pertanyaan berikut).

F1. Kehilangan Usaha (Wajib diisi jika ada kehilangan usaha akibat proyek, jika tida kada lanjut ke pertanyaan berikutnya)

- Misalnya : toko, restoran, bengkel, apotek, cafe dll
- Jika ada tenaga kerja pada usaha yang terkena damMr. tersebut, lanjutkan pendataan ke F.2.

DRAFT

F.1.i Jenis Usaha (a)	F.1.ii Sifat Usaha (Menetap/ Berpi ndah)*	F.1.ii Pendapatan Bersih Perhari (Rp) *	F.1.iv Durasi beroperasi dalam 1 bulan (hari) *	Durasi gangguan usaha		Jumlah Tenaga Kerja (b) (jika ada)	
				F.1.v Permanen (tutup) (bulan)	F.1.vi Sementara sebutkan berapa lama..... bulan)	F.1.vii L *	F.1.vii iP *
1							
2.							
3.							

F.2 Kehilangan Pekerjaan (Wajib diisi jika ada orang yang kehilangan pekerjaan akibat proyek, jika tidak ada lanjut ke pertanyaan berikutnya).

F.2.i Nama pekerja*	F.2.ii Status Hubungan Kerja *	Sifat Gangguan Pekerjaan*			F.2.vi Gaji Per Bulan* (Rp)
		F.2.iii Permanen (bulan)	F.2.iv Sementara, sebutkan berapa lama(bulan)	F.2.v Alih Profesi	
1.	o Pekerja Tetap o Pekerjaan Musiman				
2.	o Pekerja Tetap o Pekerjaan Musiman				
3.	o Pekerja Tetap o Pekerjaan Musiman				

F.3 Biaya Upacara Adat (Wajib diisi jika ada aset tanah atau non tanah yang dimiliki oleh masyarakat hukum adat, jika tidak ada lanjut ke pertanyaan berikutnya)

Jenis Biaya	Perkiraan Biaya (Rp)
F.3.i Biaya 'perlengkapan' untuk upacara adat (bisa diperinci sesuai dengan material yang dibutuhkan oleh masyarakat adat setempat: misal : babi/kerbau/ayam; rokok, sirih/pinang dll)*	
F.3.ii Biaya konsumsi pada saat upacara adat *	
F.3.iii Biaya untuk tokoh adat pemimpin upacara adat *	
F.3.iv Biaya transportasi untuk anggota masyarakat adat yang diundang *	
F.3.v Biaya2 lain yang diperlukan (berbeda2 tergantung masyarakat adat setempat); sebutkan.....	

F.4 Biaya Pindah (Wajib diisi jika ada pihak yang berhak yang harus pindah/relokasi, jika tidak ada lanjut ke pertanyaan berikutnya)

DRAFT

Jenis biaya pindah	Biaya Transport Pindah (Rp)	Biaya Pengurusan Berkas Pindah (Rp)
F.4 Biaya pindah rumah	F.4.i.	F.4.ii
F.5 Biaya pindah usaha/business	F.4.iii	F.4.iv
F.4 Biaya pindah sekolah anak	F.4.v	F.4.vi

F.5 Nilai atas Properti Sisa (*Wajib diisi jika ada sisa tanah atau bangunan terkena damMr. yang tidak bisa digunakan untuk apapun berdasarkan informasi responden dan pengamatan dilokasi aset terkena damMr., jika tidak ada lanjut ke pertanyaan berikutnya*)

F.5.i Jenis properti sisa (pilih satu atau lebih yang relevan dengan proyek)	F.5.ii Jenis Penggunaan Properti* (lingkari jawaban yang sesuai)	F.5.iii Luasan Sisa Aset (m2)*	F.5.iv Persepsi Pihak Yang Berhak*
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanah	<input type="checkbox"/> Pemukiman		<input type="checkbox"/> Layak Digunakan <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak bisa digunakan untuk budidaya atau tinggal
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pertanian (sawah)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pertanian lahan kering (ladang)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Perkebunan		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya, sebutkan.....		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bangunan Utama	<input type="checkbox"/> Rumah tinggal		<input type="checkbox"/> Layak Digunakan <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak bisa digunakan untuk budidaya atau tinggal
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rumah tinggal dan usaha		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bangunan usaha /toko		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya, sebutkan.....		

F.6 Terbatasinya Akses terhadap sumber daya atau sumber mata pencaharian

(Wajib diisi jika ada akses yang terbatas; pilih salah satu dibawah ini yang relevan, jika tidak ada lanjut ke pertanyaan berikutnya)

Contoh : binatang liar : babi hutan, burung, ular, kasuari, ikan, siput, dll ... Contoh hasil hutan : kayu, rotan, sagu

F.6.i Kegiatan Produktif Rumah Tangga (pilih yang relevan)	F.6.ii Jenis Hewan dan / atau Tanaman*	F.6.iii Lokasi kegiatan produktif (Didalam atau Diluar Area Proyek) *	F.6.iv Frekuensi (Berapa kali dalam satu tahun?) *	F.6.v Bulan dalam Satu Tahun Kegiatan ini Dilaksanakan *	F.6.vi Jumlah yang dikumpulkan atau diproduksi	F.6.vii Nilai produk jika dijual atau Jumlah Penghasilan (Rp) *
Hasil Hutan dan Sungai yang dikumpulkan						
Hewan liar (sebutkan)						
	1					
	2.					
Hasil hutan						
	1.					
	2.					
Tanaman yang dikonsumsi sendiri						
	1.					
	2.					
Akses terhadap sumber air untuk usaha atau pertanian						
Jasa Penyeberangan					n/a	
Akses terhadap Area Penggembalaan						

G. KOMPENSASI DAN RELOKASI

Pilihan Jenis Kompensasi

G.1 Jika lahan atau bangunan anda terkena damMr., bentuk kompensasi apa yang anda harapkan:*

- Uang tunai
- Lahan pengganti
- Saham (*hanya berlaku jika pengadaan tanah ini dilakukan oleh BUMN yang berbentuk perusahaan terbuka yang mendapat penugasan pemerintah*)
- Relokasi/pemukiman kembali

Uang Tunai (*ditanyakan bagi yang memilih uang tunai*)

G.2 Jika mengharapkan uang tunai, apa yang anda harapkan dari institusi yang membutuhkan lahan untuk menggunakan uang kompensasi?

- Memberikan informasi area lahan pengganti yang potensial untuk dibeli sebagai pengganti lahan yang dibebaskan
- Menyediakan layanan konsultasi bagaimana menggunakan uang secara produktif
- Tidak mengharapkan bantuan apapun
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

Lahan Pengganti (*ditanyakan yang memilih lahan pengganti*)

G.3 Jika memilih lahan pengganti, lahan pengganti seperti apa yang Anda harapkan?

- Lahan harus sama kondisinya dengan lahan yang dibebaskan dan berada di dalam desa/kelurahan yang sama
- Lahan harus sama kondisinya dengan lahan yang dibebaskan dan bisa berada di luar desa/kelurahan yang sama
- Lahan pengganti dengan kondisi apapun, asal berada di dekat lokasi
sebelumnya
Lainnya,
sebutkan.....

G.4. Informasi tentang harga pasar di desa atau kecamatan yang sama untuk jenis tanah dibawah ini

G.4.i * Tanah pertanian sawah : Rp.

G.4.ii * Tanah pekarangan : Rp.....

24. G.4.iii * Tanah pertanian lahan kering : Rp.

Relokasi (*hanya ditanyakan yang memilih bentuk kompensasi relokasi /pemukiman kembali*)

G.5 Jika tempat tinggal dan/atau tempat usaha anda terkena seluruhnya apakah anda bersedia pindah? (*lingkari jawaban yang sesuai*)

- Bersedia
 - Tidak, karena :
25. **G.5.i** Dilokasi lama dekat keluarga Dekat dengan sekolah anak
26. Dekat dengan tempat kerja Tutupnya usaha rumahan
27. Harus beradaptasi ditempat yang baru
28. Lainnya, sebutkan
- (jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)*

9. **G. 6. Jika memilih uang tunai, kemana Anda akan pindah?**

- Akan pindah disisa lahan yang terkena proyek
- Akan pindah di lahan lain yang dimiliki yang terletak diluar area proyek di desa yang sama
- Akan pindah di lahan lain yang dimiliki yang terletak diluar area proyek di desa yang lain
- Akan membeli lahan baru dan pindah dekat dengan lokasi sebelum proyek
- Akan membeli lahan baru dan pindah ke desa lain.
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

G.7. Jika harus direlokasi, pilihan relokasi mana yang paling anda harapkan?

- Difasilitasi oleh team Pengadaan tanah untuk mendapatkan lahan relokasi dan akan membangun sendiri rumahnya
- Difasilitasi team Pengadaan tanah untuk mendapatkan lahan relokasi beserta kontraktor untuk membangun rumah dan utilitas
- Disediakan sepenuhnya tempat relokasi atau hunian baru beserta fasilitasnya, warga tinggal pindah ke hunian baru tersebut
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

G.8. Jika tempat usaha anda harus pindah, apa yang akan lakukan dengan usaha anda?

- Tetap melanjutkan usaha yang sama dilokasi baru
- Akan membuka usaha yang baru yang lebih sesuai dengan lokasi baru
- Tidak akan melanjutkan usaha
- Lainnya, sebutkan:

Tanggal Selesai
Survey.....

Nama dan tanda tangan Kepala Keluarga

Nama dan tanda tangan Surveyor atau Responden

Appendix 7. SES Questionnaire Form

No Kuesioner :

KUESIONER SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY (SES)

Petunjuk Pengisian

Surveyor memberi salam kepada responden dan menerangkan tujuan survey:

1. Kuesioner ini harus diisi/diselesaikan untuk semua warga/Rumah Tangga yang kehilangan sebagian atau seluruh bangunan usaha, rumah tinggal, bangunan utama lainnya, lahan pertanian dan lahan kehutanan yang terletak didalam Koridor Dam Mr..
2. **Jika SES dilakukan secara sampling** : penentuan sampling responden dilakukan setelah mendapatkan data populasi kelompok rentan dan kelompok terkena dam Mr. serius (hasil sensus Inventory of Losses/IOL). Jika SES dilakukan secara sampling tetap harus memperhatikan keterwakilan responden perempuan..
3. Kuesioner tidak perlu diisi untuk aset milik institusi.
4. Responden harus terdiri dari 50% responden perempuan dan 50% laki laki. Untuk menjamin tercapainya persentase ini, maka nomor kuesioner ganjil diperuntukkan untuk responden laki laki dan nomor kuesioner genap diperuntukkan untuk responden perempuan.
5. Responden yang bisa mewakili keluarga untuk diwawancara adalah kepala keluarga (laki-laki atau perempuan), isteri atau anggota keluarga lain yang namanya ada didalam Kartu Keluarga (KK) , tinggal dalam rumah tersebut dan berusia lebih dari 17 tahun.
6. Surveyor mengisi keterangan yang diberikan responden pada kuesioner sesuai dengan cara yang sudah diinstruksikan pada saat *briefing*.
7. Apabila jawaban dari pernyataan sulit untuk dijabarkan secara spesifik, bisa ditulis menggunakan perkiraan yang mendekati.
8. Pilih jawaban yang tepat untuk pertanyaan yang mempunyai beberapa jawaban dan isi dengan jawaban untuk pertanyaan yang kosong
9. Untuk pertanyaan terbuka, mohon untuk memberikan jawaban yang jelas, padat dan langsung pada inti. Lebih baik, jika dapat ditambahkan kata kunci.

A. Identitas Surveyor

A.1 Nama * :

A.2 Tanggal Pencacahan * : Tanggal: / Bulan: ... / Tahun:

Waktu Pencacahan * : A.3 Jam mulai:; A.4. Jam berakhir ;

c. Lama pencacahan menit

A.5 Nama Supervisor * :

A.6 Sub Project Name* :

A.7 Executing Agency* :

A.8 Implementing Agency* : :

B. Responden

<p>Nama Pihak Yang Berhak *:</p> <p>B.1 Nama Lengkap sesuai identitas* :</p> <p>B.2 Nama Panggilan *:</p> <p>B.3 No Telepon/HP (opsional) :</p> <p>B.4. AMrah tergolong masyarakat adat* : <input type="radio"/> Tidak <input type="radio"/> Ya</p> <hr/> <p>B.5 Nama Responden *:</p> <p>B.6 Gender* : <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> Male</p> <p>B.7 Status responden *: <input type="radio"/> Isteri <input type="radio"/> Suami <input type="radio"/> Anggota Keluarga, sebutkan</p> <p>Alamat responden* :</p> <p>B.8. Kabupaten *: B.9. Kecamatan * : B.10. Desa * :</p> <p>B.11. Dusun/Kampung* : B.12. RT/RW :</p>	<p>B.8 Photo Respondent*</p> <p><i>(hanya jika SES dilakukan secara sampling atau respondennya berbeda dengan respondent saat wawancara IOL survey)</i></p>
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C. Kondisi Sosial Pihak yang Berhak

Informasi Dasar tentang Kepala Keluarga Pihak Yang Berhak (*hanya ditanyakan jika responden SES berbeda dengan responden sensus IOL*) (*isi dengan jawaban atau Pilih pilihan jawaban yang sesuai*)

C.1 Nama Lengkap sesuai ID* :		C.2 Alamat*:	
C.3 Jenis Kelamin* : (Pilih pilihan jawaban yang sesuai) <input type="radio"/> Laki Laki <input type="radio"/> Perempuan	C.4 Umur* : _____ tahun <i>(isi sesuai dengan usia kepala keluarga /pihak yang berhak)</i>	C.5 Kondisi Fisik* : (Pilih pilihan jawaban yang sesuai) <input type="radio"/> Normal <input type="radio"/> Berkebutuhan khusus	
C.6 Status Perkawinan* : (Pilih pilihan jawaban yang sesuai) <input type="radio"/> Menikah <input type="radio"/> Single <input type="radio"/> Duda /Janda <input type="radio"/> Cerai			
C.7 Etnik/suku* : (Pilih pilihan jawaban yang sesuai) <input type="radio"/> Jawa <input type="radio"/> Kaili <input type="radio"/> Bugis <input type="radio"/> Makasar <input type="radio"/> Lainnya, sebutkan :		C.8 Kartu Identitas* : (Pilih pilihan jawaban yang sesuai; ambil foto identitas yang dimiliki) <input type="radio"/> KTP <input type="radio"/> SIM <input type="radio"/> Kartu Keluarga <input type="radio"/> Surat Domisli <input type="radio"/> Tidak punya	
C.9 Pendidikan Terakhir* (Pilih pilihan jawaban yang sesuai) <input type="radio"/> Tidak pernah sekolah/tidak lulus SD <input type="radio"/> Lulus SD/MI/ sederajat <input type="radio"/> Lulus SMP/MTs/ sederajat <input type="radio"/> Lulus SMA/MA/ sederajat <input type="radio"/> Lulus akademi (D1/D2/D3) <input type="radio"/> Lulus D4/Sarjana (S1) <input type="radio"/> Lulus Pasca Sarjana (S2/S3)		C.10 Pekerjaan Utama Kepala Keluarga* (Pilih pilihan jawaban yang sesuai) <input type="radio"/> Petani pemilik lahan pertanian/perkebunan <input type="radio"/> Buruh Tani/Buruh Perkebunan <input type="radio"/> Pengumpul/Tengkulak <input type="radio"/> Pemilik usaha/pedagang <input type="radio"/> Pegawai Swasta <input type="radio"/> Pegawai Negeri <input type="radio"/> TNI/Polri <input type="radio"/> Pensiunan <input type="radio"/> Tidak bekerja/sedang mencari pekerjaan <input type="radio"/> Lainnya, Sebutkan.....	
C.11 Lama tinggal di area proyek* : (isi sesuai dengan jawaban yang diberikan) <input type="radio"/> 1. < 4 tahun <input type="radio"/> 2. 4-9 tahun <input type="radio"/> 3. 10-19 tahun <input type="radio"/> 4. 20-30 tahun <input type="radio"/> 5. > 30 tahun			

3.

C.12. Jumlah orang yang tinggal dalam rumah tersebut * (Pilih jumlah yang sesuai) : ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 _____ <i>(jika lebih dari 7 isi jumlah nya)</i>							
C.13 Jumlah Keluarga yang tinggal dalam rumah tersebut * (Pilih jumlah yang sesuai) : ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5							
C.14. Informasi dasar tentang anggota keluarga yang tinggal dalam rumah bersama Pihak Yang Berhak *							
a. Hubungan dengan KK : i. Isteri ii. Anak iii. Kakek/Nenek iv. Cucu v. Keponakan vi. Hubungan lainnya, sebutkan..... b. Kondisi Fisik : i. Normal ii. Berkebutuhan khusus c. Pendidikan Terakhir : i. Tidak pernah sekolah/tidak lulus SD ii. Lulus SD/MI/ sederajat iii. Lulus SMP/MTs/ sederajat iv. Lulus SMA/MA/ sederajat v. Lulus akademi (D1/D2/D3 vi. Lulus D4/ Sarjana (S1) vii. Lulus Pasca Sarjana (S2/S3) d. Jenis pekerjaan: i. Petani pemilik lahan pertanian/perkebunan, ii. Buruh Tani/Buruh Perkebunan, iii. Tukang bangunan/Buruh lainnya, iv. Pengumpul/Tengkulak, v. Pedagang/Pemilik Toko, vi. Pegawai swasta, vii. Pegawai negeri, viii. TNI/Polri, ix. Pensiunan, x. Tidak bekerja/mencari pekerjaan, xi. Lainnya, sebutkan(<i>Pertanyaan tidak perlu ditanyakan untuk anggota keluarga yang masih sekolah</i>)							
Anggota Keluarga	C.14. i Hubungan dengan KK ^a <i>*(isi dengan jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini</i>	C.14.ii Umur/ tahun <i>(isi sesuai dengan jawaban responden)</i> *	C.14.iii Jenis Kelamin <i>(○ L/○ P)</i> *	C.14. i v Kondisi Fisik ^b <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini</i> *	C.14. v Pendidikan Terakhir ^c <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini</i> *	Pekerjaan Utama	
						C.14. vi Pekerjaan ^d <i>(isi dengan kode angka jawaban yang sesuai dari pilihan jawaban dibawah ini</i> *	C.14. vii Pendapatan Per Bulan (Rp) <i>(hanya ditanyakan kepada anggota keluarga yang bekerja)</i> *
1							
2							
3							
5							
5							
6							
7							
8							
D. Kondisi Ekonomi Pihak Yang Berhak							
D.1 Jumlah anggota keluarga yang bekerja * orang (diisi setelah menyelesaikan pengisian pertanyaan no C.14)							
D.2 Apabila anda mendapat bantuan dari pihak lain, sebutkan bantuan apa saja dari pihak lain yang menjadi sumber penghidupan rumah tangga, frekuensi dan jumlahnya <i>(jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)</i> a. Frekuensi bantuan : ○ (1) Setiap bulan , ○ (2) Setiap 3 bulan, ○ (3) ○Setahun 2 kali, (4) ○Satu tahun sekali , (5) ○Lainnya, sebutkan.....							
No	Jenis Bantuan	Frekuensi Mendapatkan Bantuan ^a <i>(isi dengan kode pilihan jawaban dibawah ini yang sesuai untuk setiap jenis bantuan yang diterima</i> *		Jumlah Bantuan per frekuensi (Rp) *			
D.2.	Bantuan untuk KK miskin dari Pemerintah <input type="checkbox"/> Bantuan Langsung Tunai <input type="checkbox"/> Program Keluarga Harapan <input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya, sebutkan.....	D.2.i <input type="checkbox"/> Bantuan Langsung Tunai. Frek: <input type="checkbox"/> Program Keluarga Harapan. Frek: <input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya, sebutkanFrek:		D.2.ii			

4.

D.2	Bantuan dari anggota keluarga yang tinggal di lokasi lain (tidak satu rumah)	D.2.iii	D.2.iv
D.2	Lainnya, sebutkan	D.2.v	D.2.vi
D.3 Total pendapatan perbulan Pihak Yang Berhak * (dijumlahkan dari pendapatan seluruh anggota keluarga yang bekerja sesuai dengan jawaban pertanyaan no. D1. dan bantuan dari pihak lain sesuai dengan jawaban pertanyaan no D.2) :		D.4 Rata-rata jumlah yang ditabung perbulan * o Rp _____ o Tidak ada	
Rp _____			
D.5 Dalam persen, berapa rata-rata penghasilan RTD dihabiskan untuk pengeluaran berikut ini * (jawaban total tidak boleh lebih dari 100 %):			
D.5.i Makanan: % ; D.5.ii Mr.aian: % ; D.5.iii. Kesehatan:% ; D.5.iv : Pemeliharaan rumah: % D.5.v: Pendidikan: %; D.5.vi Transportasi dan komunikasi..... % D.5.vii.Ditabung: %			
D.6. Peralatan RT yang dimiliki * (Pilih dengan pilihan jawaban yang sesuai ; jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Kulkas <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Telepon/HP <input type="checkbox"/> Oven/kompor listrik			
<input type="checkbox"/> Akses internet <input type="checkbox"/> AC <input type="checkbox"/> Mesin Cuci <input type="checkbox"/> Komputer <input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya :			
D.7. Kepemilikan kendaraan * (Pilih dengan pilihan jawaban yang sesuai ; jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Mobil <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truk <input type="checkbox"/> Motor <input type="checkbox"/> Sepeda <input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya, sebutkan _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak punya			
E. Sanitasi, Sumber energi dan Fasilitas Publik			
E.1. Perhatian terhadap kesehatan * : (Pilih dengan pilihan jawaban yang sesuai ; jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)			
E.1.i Penyakit yang sering diderita oleh anggota keluarga pada tahun sebelumnya (tahun lalu) * : (untuk proyek penyediaan air bersih ditanyakan jenis penyakit yang sering diderita akibat mengkonsumsi air yang kurang bersih; untuk proyek pengendalian banjir ditanyakan jenis penyakit yang sering diderita akibat banjir).			
<input type="checkbox"/> Gangguan pernapasan (ISPA) <input type="checkbox"/> Malaria <input type="checkbox"/> Gatal gatal <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis (TBC) <input type="checkbox"/> Penyakit Lambung <input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya:			
E.1.ii Amr.ah anggota keluarga yang menderita penyakit tersebut diatas pada tahun sebelumnya memeriksakan diri/berobat ke dokter, klinik medis, atau rumah sakit?*			
o Ya o Tidak Kenapa? _____			
Sanitasi : * pertimbangkan musim panas dan hujan (Pilih dengan pilihan jawaban yang sesuai ; jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)			
E.2 Sumber air *			
E.2.i Minum*	E.2.ii Memasak*	E.2.iii Mandi/Cuci*	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur tanah milik RTD	<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur tanah milik RTD	<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur tanah milik RTD	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur pompa milik RTD	<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur pompa milik RTD	<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur pompa milik RTD	
<input type="checkbox"/> PDAM	<input type="checkbox"/> PDAM	<input type="checkbox"/> PDAM	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur tanah milik tetangga	<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur tanah milik tetangga	<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur tanah milik tetangga	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur pompa milik tetangga	<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur pompa milik tetangga	<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur pompa milik tetangga	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sungai/mata air	<input type="checkbox"/> Sungai/mata air	<input type="checkbox"/> Sungai/mata air	
<input type="checkbox"/> Beli dari pengecer	<input type="checkbox"/> Beli dari pengecer	<input type="checkbox"/> Beli dari pengecer	
<input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya.....	
E.3. WC yang digunakan Pihak Yang Berhak * :			
o WC dengan septic tank di dalam rumah o WC di dalam rumah, saluran langsung ke sungai o WC umum dengan septic tank			
WC umum tanpa septic tank; o WC darurat di atas sungai/saluran air o Lainnya, sebutkan.....			

DRAFT

E.4 Fasilitas untuk mandi*:

- Kamar mandi tertutup di dalam rumah
- Kamar mandi terbuka di halaman rumah
- Kamar mandi umum
- Sungai/saluran air
- Lainnya.....

E.5 Pembuangan Sampah*:

- Dikubur dalam tanah
- Dibakar
- Diambil secara periodik oleh pemerintah
- Dibuang begitu saja

E.6.i Bahan bakar untuk penerangan * (Pilih dengan pilihan jawaban yang sesuai ; jawaban bisa lebih dari satu):

- Listrik dari PLN/swasta
- Listrik dari tetangga
- Minyak Tanah
- Baterai yang bisa discharge ulang
- Generator milik sendiri
- Lainnya

E6.ii Total biaya yang dikeluarkan untuk penerangan : Rp _____ **per bulan (penjumlahan dari seluruh bahan bakar yang digunakan dalam rumah tangga tersebut)**

E.7. Bahan bakar untuk memasak * (Pilih dengan pilihan jawaban yang sesuai ; jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)

- Listrik
- Minyak tanah
- LPG
- Kayu
- Arang
- Lainnya _____

Akses ke fasilitas sosial lainnya * (Pilih dengan pilihan jawaban yang sesuai)

E.8. Fasilitas Pendidikan Terdekat

E.8.i Sekolah Dasar/MI/ Sederajat	E.9.i SMP/MTs/ sederaja t *	E.10.i SMA/MA/ sederaj at*	E.11.i Akademi/Universitas*
*			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Desa yang sama <input type="radio"/> Di Desa Lain, Kecamatan yang sama <input type="radio"/> Di Ibu kota Kabupaten/Kota - Jika tidak satu desa dengan pihak yang berhak, sebutkan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Desa yang sama <input type="radio"/> Di Desa Lain, Kecamatan yang sama <input type="radio"/> Di Ibu kota Kabupaten/Kota - Jika tidak satu desa dengan pihak yang berhak, sebutkan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Desa yang sama <input type="radio"/> Di Desa Lain, Kecamatan yang sama <input type="radio"/> Di Ibu kota Kabupaten/Kota - Jika tidak satu desa dengan pihak yang berhak, sebutkan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Di kota Kabupaten/Kota <input type="radio"/> Di Kota Provinsi Jarak dan waktu tempuh dari rumah pihak yang berhak.E.11.ii km/ E.11.iii..... menit

E.8.ii Desa :

E.8.iii Kecamatan :

E.8.iv Kabupaten/Kota :

- Jarak dan waktu tempuh dari rumah pihak yang berhak.
:E.8.v
km
...../
E.8.vi.....menit

E.9.ii Desa :

E.9.iii Kecamatan :

E.9.iv Kabupaten/Kota :

- Jarak dan waktu tempuh dari rumah pihak yang berhak.
:E.9.v
km
...../
E.9.vi menit

E.10.ii Desa :

E.10.iii. Kecamatan :

E.10.iv. Kabupaten/Kota :

- Jarak dan waktu tempuh dari rumah pihak yang berhak.
:E.10.v
km
...../
E.10.vi.....menit

DRAFT**E.12.i Pasar *:**

- o Desa yang sama dengan pihak yang berhak o Di Desa Lain, Kecamatan yang sama
- o Di Ibu kota Kabupaten/Kota

- Jika tidak satu desa dengan pihak yang berhak, sebutkan

E.12.ii Desa :

E.12. iii Kecamatan

E.12.iv. Kabupaten/Kota:

- Jarak dan waktu tempuh dari rumah pihak yang berhak: E.12 v.....km; E.12.vi menit

E.13 i Dimana klinik pengobatan atau Rumah Sakit terdekat dengan tempat tinggal RTD ? *

- o Di Desa yang sama dengan RTD o Di Desa lain, Kecamatan yang Sama
- o Di Kota Kabupaten o Di Kota Provinsi

- Jika tidak satu desa dengan pihak yang berhak, sebutkan

E.13. iii Kecamatan

E.13.iv. Kabupaten/Kota:

Jarak dan waktu tempuh dari rumah pihak yang berhak: E.13 v.....km; E.13.vi menit

F. DAMPAK DAN PROGRAM PENANGANAN

(Untuk semua pertanyaan di seksi F pilihan jawaban bisa lebih dari satu, pilih jawaban yang sesuai)

Dampak Proyek*

F.1 Menurut anda, bila proyek ini dilaksanakan, manakah diantara pernyataan berikut ini yang paling sesuai menggambarkan kehidupan ekonomi/kesejahteraan anda atau keluarga anda. *

- Proyek tidak berdampak langsung pada kehidupan saya. Kesejahteraan keluarga saya akan sama saja.
- Proyek memberikan penghasilan ekstra.
- Proyek ini akan menyebabkan pendapatan saya menurun. Kehidupan ekonomi keluarga saya akan memburuk.
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

F.2 Apa manfaat yang mungkin anda dan/atau keluarga dapat dari rencana proyek ini?* *(Pilih jawaban yang sesuai, pilihan jawaban bisa lebih dari satu; alternative jawaban bisa dimodifikasi tergantung sektor /jenis proyek)*

- Pemasaran hasil pertanian lebih baik
- Transportasi lebih lancar
- Terbuka nya peluang kerja atau peluang usaha baru
- Meningkatnya pendapatan usaha
- Akses ke fasilitas kesehatan, pendidikan dan ekonomi lebih baik
- Kesuburan tanah makin baik, frekuensi tanam dan panen meningkat
- Lebih mudah mendapatkan air bersih
- 2. Mendapatkan akses listrik/penerangan
- Tidak banjir lagi
- Meningkatkan kegiatan belajar
- Meningkatkan kesehatan warga
- Meningkatkan kegiatan belajar
- Meningkatkan kesehatan warga
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

F.3 Apa kerugian atau dampak negatif dari rencana proyek untuk anda dan/atau keluarga?* *(Pilih jawaban yang sesuai, pilihan jawaban bisa lebih dari satu; alternative jawaban bisa dimodifikasi tergantung sektor /jenis proyek)*

- Debu dan bising selama kegiatan konstruksi
- Berkurangnya air untuk pengairan sawah
- Terganggunya adat istiadat masyarakat setempat akibat pendatang/pekerja
- Khawatir benda keramat/ yang dikeramatkan akan terkena proyek
- Meningkatnya kasus penyakit seksual yang menular (HIV dan lainnya)
- Meningkatnya angka kecelakaan
- Perdagangan anak atau manusia
- Pencemaran air tanah atau sumber air bersih lainnya
- Terganggunya kehidupan satwa liar yang berdampak pada keselamatan penduduk
- Terganggunya kegiatan ritual keagamaan
- Terganggunya cagar budaya
- Berkurangnya nilai tanah (*land value*)
- Kekerasan berbasis gender, eksploitasi seksual, dan pelecehan dan pelecehan.
- Lainnya, sebutkan

DRAFT*Dampak Pengadaan Tanah**

F.4. Apa dampak positif/manfaat dari pengadaan tanah untuk anda dan/atau keluarga? *(Pilih jawaban yang sesuai, pilihan jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)

- Mendapat ganti rugi tanah
- Mendapat ganti rugi bangunan dan/atau tanaman serta aset lainnya
- Mendapatkan pengganti tanah dengan kondisi yang lebih baik/subur
- Mendapat tempat relokasi usaha dengan kondisi yang lebih baik
- Mendapat tempat relokasi tempat tinggal dengan kondisi fasilitas umum yang lebih baik
- Harga tanah akan naik setelah proyek selesai
- Lainnya, sebutkan

F.5. Apa dampak negatif dari pengadaan tanah untuk anda dan/atau keluarga? *(Pilih jawaban yang sesuai, pilihan jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)

- Berkurangnya tanah pertanian/perkebunan
- Tempat tinggal menjadi kurang nyaman karena berkurang luasannya
- Berkurangnya pendapatan usaha di tempat baru (relokasi)
- Tempat relokasi jauh dari lokasi kerja dan fasilitas pendidikan serta kesehatan
- Tanah pengganti kurang subur
- Lainnya, sebutkan

*Program Penanganan Dampak**

F.6. Jika dimungkinkan, apakah anda tertarik terlibat atau ambil bagian dalam pelaksanaan proyek ?*

- Ya tertarik, untuk mendapat tambahan penghasilan
- Ya tertarik, untuk mengkompensasi penurunan penghasilan
- Tidak tertarik, alasan: _____

F.7. Jika tertarik, bentuk keterlibatan yang dapat anda lakukan?*

- Tenaga kerja kasar konstruksi
- Tenaga kerja terampil konstruksi (tukang spesialis, mandor, supir, operator alat,) proyek atau di kantor (BUMN)
- Tenaga kerja administrasi/staf dan keamanan (kurir surat, foto kopi, staff admin dan lainnya) proyek atau di kantor
- Menyewakan kendaraan untuk keperluan proyek
- Membuka warung atau penyedia makan-minum untuk para pekerja
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

F.8. Untuk mengurangi dampak negatif akibat pengadaan tanah dan/atau proyek, bantuan apa yang anda harapkan akan diberikan

?*

- Pelatihan peningkatan kapasitas budidaya pertanian, dengan pemberian bantuan sarana produksi pertanian dan peralatan dan pendampingan
- Pelatihan budidaya ternak, dengan pemberian bibit ternak dan pendampingan
- Pelatihan pengolahan hasil pertanian, dengan pemberian bantuan peralatan dan pemasaran
- Pelatihan pengolahan hasil peternakan, dengan pemberian bantuan peralatan dan pemasaran
- Pelatihan kewirausahaan dengan bantuan tambahan modal tunai atau dalam bentuk barang
- Pelatihan ketrampilan, seperti perbengkelan, las, menjahit, salon/make up dll
- Pemberian kredit lunak
- Beasiswa pendidikan sampai dengan lulus sekolah kejuruan
- Asuransi kesehatan
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

F.9. Ketrampilan lain yang dimiliki oleh kepala keluarga pihak yang berhak*

- Perbengkelan
- Tukang Kayu
- Tukang batu
- Pengrajin, sebutkan jenis kerajinan yang dimiliki
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

DRAFT**G. Persepsi Tentang Proyek dan Konsultasi**

(Untuk semua pertanyaan di seksi G pilihan jawaban bisa lebih dari satu, Pilih jawaban yang sesuai)

G.1. Apakah anda mengetahui tentang rencana proyek?* (Pilih jawaban yang sesuai, pilihan jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)

- Tidak
- Ya *Darimana atau bagaimana informasi tentang proyek tersebut anda peroleh? **

G.1.i

- Pegawai Proyek (tim survey)
- Resmi dari aparat desa/kecamatan (sebutkan.....)
- Pertemuan Desa
- Tokoh masyarakat/agama
- Kepala adat/suku
- Anggota keluarga/tetangga
- Media (radio/TV/surat kabar
- LSM.....
- Media sosial (Facebook, lainnya .)
- Rumor/gosip
- Lainnya.....

G.2. Bagaimana dukungan Anda terhadap proyek?* (Pilih jawaban yang sesuai)

- mendukung;
- tidak mendukung, karena
- lainnya: sebutkan.....

G.3. Dari sumber-sumber berikut ini, mana yang lebih Anda pilih sebagai pemberi informasi terkait rencana proyek ini?* (Pilih jawaban yang sesuai, pilihan jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)

- Pegawai Proyek (tim survey)
- Resmi dari aparat desa/kecamatan (sebutkan
- Pertemuan Desa
- Tokoh masyarakat/agama
- Kepala adat/suku
- Anggota keluarga/tetangga
- Media (radio/TV/surat kabar
- LSM.....
- Media sosial (Facebook, lainnya ..)
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

G.4. Bagaimana bentuk konsultasi dan sosialisasi yang anda harapkan?* (Pilih jawaban yang sesuai, pilihan jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)

- Sosialisasi tatap muka mengundang semua pihak yang berhak dan warga sekitar lokasi proyek
- Sosialisasi tatap muka mengundang perwakilan pihak yang berhak dan tokoh masyarakat
- Lewat brosur disebarakan keseluruh warga sekitar lokasi proyek dan pihak yang berhak
- Lewat brosur ditempel di kantor desa dan fasilitas publik
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

G.5. Dimana lokasi sosialisasi dan atau konsultasi yang anda harapkan?* (Pilih jawaban yang sesuai, pilihan jawaban bisa lebih dari satu)

- Di kantor Desa
- Dirumah tokoh masyarakat terdekat dengan rumah pihak yang berhak
- Di masjid /mushola
- Di gereja
- Di kantor kecamatan
- Di kantor Kabupaten
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

G.6. Sebutkan waktu yang paling baik/nyaman bagi anda untuk dilakukan sosialisasi/konsultasi?* (Pilih jawaban yang sesuai)

- Pagi (jam 09.00/10.00 s.d 12.00 WIB)
- Siang (jam 13.00 s.d 15.00 WIB)
- Sore (15.30 s.d. 17.30 WIB)
- Malam (19.30 s.d. 21.30 WIB)
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

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G.7. Informasi apa yang anda harapkan disampaikan saat sosialisasi/konsultasi? *Pilih jawaban yang sesuai, pilihan jawaban bisa lebih dari satu*

- Maksud dan tujuan rencana pembangunan/proyek
- Rencana lokasi proyek dan perkiraan luas tanah yang dibutuhkan,
- Tahapan dan jadwal pengadaan tanah dan pemukiman kembali
- Obyek yang akan diganti rugi dan bentuk ganti rugi
- Penentuan nilai ganti rugi
- Perkiraan waktu pelaksanaan konstruksi
- Peluang pekerjaan di kegiatan konstruksi
- Mekanisme Penanganan Keluhan dan Keberatan
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

G.8. Partisipasi RTD pada Kegiatan Sosial dan Keagamaan *

Tanyakan apa saja jenis kegiatan sosial kemasyarakatan dan keagamaan yang ada di lingkungan tempat tinggal RTD/pihak yang berhak dan siapa anggota keluarga yang ikut dalam kegiatan tersebut. Isi jawaban pada tabel berikut ini

- a. Anggota Keluarga : (1). Kepala Keluarga; (2). Isteri; (3). Anak; (4). Kakek/Nenek; (5). Cucu; (6). Keponakan; (7). Anggota keluarga lainnya, sebutkan.....
- b. Kegiatan sosial/kemasyarakatan : (1). Dasawisma; (2). PKK; (3). Posyandu; (4). Karangtaruna; (5). Koperasi; (6). Dewan Masyarakat Adat, (7) Disabled People's Organization (DPOs), (8). Lainnya, sebutkan.
- c. Kegiatan keagamaan : (1). Pengajian RT/RW; (2). Yasinan Ibu2; (3). Anggota Wali Gereja, (4). Sekolah Minggu, (5). Lainnya, sebutkan.....

No	G.8.i Anggota Keluarga ^a	G.8.ii Kegiatan Sosial Kemasyarakatan ^b	G.8.iii Kegiatan Keagamaan ^c
1			
2			
3			

H. Penanganan Keluhan*

H.1 *Jika Anda memiliki keluhan atau kekhawatiran mengenai setiap aspek yang berkaitan dengan proyek, seperti akurasi inventarisasi aset Anda yang terkena dampak; jumlah atau tingkat kompensasi untuk aset Anda yang terkena dampak; kegiatan pembangunan dari kontraktor; dan lain-lain.**

H.1.i Menurut Anda, kepada siapa keluhan atau kekhawatiran tersebut harus disampaikan?

H.1.ii Dengan cara apa Anda merasa nyaman untuk menyampaikan keluhan atau kekhawatiran tersebut?

- Lisan
- Tertulis

H.2 *Dalam hal Anda tidak puas dengan tindakan yang diambil oleh seseorang atau institusi di mana Anda pertama kali membawa keluhan atau kekhawatiran, kepada siapa Anda ingin membawa keluhan atau masalah berikutnya untuk mendapatkan tanggapan/penyelesaian yang tepat? ** _____

 Nama dan tanda tangan KK atau responden

 Nama dan Tanda Tangan Surveyor

Tanggal Selesai Survey: _____

Additional Question (specific for each project sector)

I.1 Pertanyaan Tambahan (specific untuk setiap proyek) contoh sebagai berikut (pertanyaan ini hanya ditanyakan untuk project yang relevan)

- Penyediaan Air Bersih
- Penanggulangan Banjir
- Pembangunan Jaringan Irigasi
- Pembangunan Jalan dan Jembatan

J. Penyediaan Air Bersih

J.1. Bagaimana menurut anda ketersediaan air bersih untuk berbagai keperluan domestik di tempat tinggal anda?*

- Tersedia dengan jumlah cukup sepanjang tahun
- Persediaan air cukup saat musim hujan, tapi tidak mencukupi saat musim kemarau
- Air bersih sulit didapat baik dimusim hujan ataupun musim kemarau
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

J.2. Pada jam/waktu mana Anda menggunakan/membutuhkan air bersih lebih banyak?*

- Pagi dini hari
- Siang hari
- Sore hari
- Malam hari
- Sepanjang hari
- Tidak tahu

J.3. Bagaimana anda menilai kualitas air untuk masak dan minum yang biasa anda gunakan? *

- Asin
- Berkarat
- Berwarna keruh
- Meninggalkan kerak diperlatan rumah tangga
- Lainnya...

J.4. Bagaimana biasanya anda memproses air untuk dikonsumsi?*

- Merebus dan menyaring
- Merebus
- Menyaring
- Tidak diolah, langsung dikonsumsi
- Lainnya, sebutkan...

J.5. Apakah rumah anda memiliki sambungan air PDAM? *

- Ya (langsung ke pertanyaan J7, J8i dan J8ii)
- Tidak (langsung ke pertanyaan J6)

J.6. Sebutkan dua alasan utama, kenapa anda tidak memiliki memiliki sambungan air PDAM *:

- Tarif pemasangan awal terlalu tinggi
- Tarif bulanan terlalu tinggi
- Belum ada jaringan PDAM di sekitar lokasi rumah pihak yang berhak
- Cara memperoleh air saat ini sudah cukup mudah
- Karena bukan rumah sendiri (kontrak/sewa)
- Sudah mendaftar, sedang menunggu pemasangan jaringan
- Lainnya, sebutkan:

J.7. Sebutkan dua alasan utama kenapa anda memiliki sambungan air PDAM*:

- Faktor kemudahan
- Kesehatan
- Keterandalan
- Modernisasi: sesuai gaya hidup (modern)
- Sumber alternatif tidak cukup
- Lebih murah
- Lainnya, sebutkan:

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J.8.i. Jika anda memiliki sambungan air PDAM, berapa tagihan rekening PDAM bulan terakhir (Rp.)? _____

J.8.ii Jika anda memiliki sambungan air PDAM, berapa rata rata konsumsi air per bulan dalam 3 bulan terakhir (m³)? _____

K. Penanggulangan Banjir

K.1 . Jika daerah disekitar anda banjir, apakah rumah/tempat tinggal anda juga kebanjiran?*

- Ya (lanjut ke pertanyaan K2 s/d K7)
- Tidak

K.2 Jika rumah anda banjir dan banjir masuk ke rumah, berapa ketinggian banjir dalam rumah? *

- < 20 cm
- 20 cm – 50 cm
- > 50 cm – 100 cm
- > 100 cm
- > 100 cm – 200 cm
- > 200 cm

K.3 Jika banjir masuk ke rumah anda, berapa lama banjir akan surut?*

- < 1 jam
- 1 jam
- 1 jam – 3 jam
- > 3 jam – 6 jam
- > 6 jam – 12 jam
- > 12 jam – 24 jam
- > 24 jam

K.4. Jika banjir masuk kerumah, apakah anda meninggalkan rumah/mengungsi?*

- Ya
- Tidak

K.5 Jika anda mengungsi saat banjir, ke mana anda akan mengungsi?*

- Ke rumah keluarga
- Ke rumah tetangga terdekat
- Masjid/gereja terdekat
- Sekolah/gedung bertingkat terdekat
- Lainnya, sebutkan

K.6. Biaya apa saja yang harus dikeluarkan jika terjadi banjir di rumah atau lingkungan anda?*

- Biaya untuk pembersihan rumah
- Biaya untuk penggantian perkakas rumah yang rusak
- Biaya untuk berobat
- Biaya unuk sewa kendaraan untuk mengungsi
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

K.7. Apakah ada bantuan pemerintah yang Anda terima ketika terjadi banjir dirumah atau lingkungan anda?*

- Tidak ada
- Ada, sebutkan ;
*K7.i. **
 - Bantuan beras dan bahan makanan pokok
 - Bantuan dalam bentuk tunai
 - Bantuan kendaraan untuk mengungsi
 - Lainnya, sebutkan.....

K.8. Apakah ada program pemerintah terkait program pencegahan banjir?*

- Tidak ada
- Ada;sebutkan
K8.i
 - Program peyuluhan tentang banjir
 - Pengerukan saluran air/drainase
 - Pemasangan peringatan dini (early warning system) banjir
 - Lainnya, sebutkan.....

DRAFT**K.9. Menurut pendapat anda, apa saja peran perempuan pada saat banjir? ***

- Mengumpulkan barang-barang yang akan dibawa mengungsi
- Mengurus konsumsi para pengungsi
- Menjaga anak-anak dan orang tua
- Mengurus kesehatan warga yang mengungsi
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

K.10. Menurut pendapat anda apa saja peran perempuan setelah banjir surut? *

- Membersihkan rumah dari lumpur akibat banjir
- Membersihkan peralatan rumah tangga
- Lainnya, sebutkan

K.11. Menurut pendapat anda, apa saja peran laki- laki pada saat banjir?*

- Mengangkut barang-barang ke tempat mengungsi
- Mengevakuasi/memindahkan warga yang akan mengungsi
- Menjaga keamanan di sekitar lingkungan rumah yang kebanjiran dan ditempat pengungsian
- Mengumpulkan sumbangan untuk warga korban banjir
- Lainnya, sebutkan__

K.12. Menurut pendapat anda, apa saja peran laki-laki setelah banjir sudah surut?*

- Membersihkan rumah dari lumpur akibat banjir
- Membeli kembali berbagai perlengkapan keluarga yang rusak
- Lainnya, sebutkan

K.13. Menurut pendapat anda, apa kesulitan wanita ketika banjir terjadi*

- Kesulitan mencari MCK
- Kesulitan mencari air bersih untuk mandi dan mencuci
- Kesulitan memasak
- Kesulitan mencari perlengkapan wanita dan anak (susu)
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

L. Pembangunan Jaringan Irigasi**L.1.1. Menurut pengetahuan anda apakah sumber air yang digunakan untuk irigasi juga digunakan untuk penggunaan lainnya :***

- Tidak
- Ya, sebutkan untuk apa
 - L.1.ii***
 - Sumber air untuk mandi dan cuci warga;
 - Sumber air minum untuk warga
 - Sumber air PDAM
 - Lainnya, sebutkan.....

L.2 . Menurut pengalaman anda selama ini, apakah jaringan irigasi yang ada sudah mencukupi kebutuhan pengairan seluruh desa ?*

- Cukup
- Tidak, karena.....

L.3. Menurut pengetahuan anda, apakah ada penyadapan liar/pencurian air irigasi*

- Tidak
- Ada (lanjut ke pertanyaan L 4 dan L5)

L.4 Apabila ada kasus penyadapan liar/pencurian air irigasi, sepengetahuan anda siapa yang melakukannya?.*

- Petani di desa yang sama
- Petani dari desa lain yang berdekatan
- Perusahaan/pabrik
- Tidak tahu
- Lainnya, sebutkan:

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L.5 *Apabila ada kasus penyadapan liar/pencurian air irigasi, sepengetahuan anda dimana lokasinya?**

- Pintu pembagi/pengaturan air
- Saluran primer
- Saluran sekunder
- Tidak tahu
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

L.6 *Apakah selama ini warga membuang sampah /limbah domestik ke saluran irigasi?**

- Ya
- Tidak

L.7 *Apakah sepengetahuan anda ada perusahaan/pabrik yang membuang limbahnya ke saluran irigasi?**

- Ya
- Tidak

L.8.i *Sepengetahuan anda apakah ada konflik penggunaan air irigasi yang terjadi pada satu tahun terakhir?**

- Tidak tahu
- Tidak ada
- Ada, yaitu *

L.8.ii

- Konflik antara petani di desa yang sama
- Konflik dengan petani di desa yang berbeda
- Konflik dengan warga non petani desa lain karena digunakan untuk penggunaan non irigasi
- Konflik dengan alasan lain, sebutkan.....

L.9 *Apakah ada Perkumpulan Petani Pengguna Air (P3) di sekitar lokasi proyek **

- Ada di setiap desa
- Ada di Kecamatan
- Tidak Ada

L.10. *Jika ada P3A, Apakah anda ikut sebagai anggota?**

- Ya
- Tidak, karena.....

M. *Pembangunan Jalan dan/atau Jembatan*

M.2. Menurut anda, apa saja masalah sosial yang akan terjadi saat kegiatan konstruksi jalan dan/atau jembatan (berikan tiga masalah utama) *

- Jalan macet karena tumpukan material atau kegiatan pengaspalan
- Meningkatnya angka kecelakaan karena makin banyaknya kendaraan kontraktor
- Jalan akses menuju fasilitas pendidikan dan/atau kesehatan dan atau ekonomi terputus sementara sehingga harus memutar
- Banyak anak putus sekolah karena ingin ikut dalam kegiatan konstruksi
- Meningkatnya penyakit gangguan pernapasan/ISPA
- Meningkatnya penyakit HIV Aids dan penyakit menular sexual lainnya
- Meningkatnya kasus perdagangan manusia
- Meningkatnya kasus ilegal logging
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

M.3. Menurut anda apa saja masalah sosial yang kemungkinan akan terjadi setelah jalan dan/jembatan selesai dibangun (berikan tiga masalah utama)*

- Meningkatkan angka kecelakaan karena meningkatnya kecepatan pengendara kendaraan (jalan bagus)
- Meningkatnya kasus pencurian dan angka kriminalitas
- Meningkatnya kasus perdagangan manusia
- Meningkatnya penyakit HIV Aids dan penyakit menular sexual lainnya
- Meningkatnya kasus ilegal logging
- Menurunnya kenyamanan karena makin banyak kendaraan lalu lalang
- Pergaulan remaja/anak anak makin bebas (konotasi negatif)

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- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

M.4. Menurut anda upaya apa yang bisa dilakukan untuk mencegah atau meminimalkan masalah sosial yang timbul tersebut diatas? (berikan jawaban yang sesuai dengan identifikasi masalah di M.1 dan M2)*

- Penugasan flagmen untuk mengatur lalu lintas saat kegiatan konstruksi dilakukan
- Tidak membiarkan tumpukan material dibadan jalan dalam waktu lama
- Menyediakan jalan akses sementara untuk pejalan kaki dan pengendara motor, ketika pembangunan jembatan dilakukan agar warga tidak harus memutar
- Penyuluhan tentang keselamatan jalan secara periodik kepada warga dan anak sekolah usia SMP dan SMA
- Pemasangan rambu rambu lalu lintas dan lampu penerang jalan yang memadai
- Pemberlakuan kebijakan tidak mempekerjakan anak dibawah umur di kontraktor dan sub kontraktornya
- Penyuluhan tentang HIV Aids dan penyakit menular seksual lainnya
- Lainnya, sebutkan.....

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Appendix 8. Attachment Landowners Data

SES Results for Landowners (Pad 7, Pad 9, and Pad 30)

No.	A. Surveyor Identity							B. Respondent												
	Name	Date	Time			Supervisor	Sub Project Name	Implementing Agency	Name as per ID Card	Nick Name	Phone Number	Address	Gender	Age	physical condition	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Education Background	Main Livelihood	Length of Stay
			Start	End	Duration															
1	Neneng NA	9/28/2021	9:00:00 AM	10:00:00 AM	1	Neneng Nurbaeti	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Hardati (Pad 7)	Hardati	081392800404	Simpangan Sub Village, Karang Tengah Village, Batur District	Female	63	Normal	Married	Java	Elementary School	Farmer	from 2008/2009
2	Neneng NA	9/28/2021	13:30:00 AM	14:30:00 PM	1	Neneng Nurbaeti	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Ahmad Said	Said	085227465151	Condong Campur	Male	42	Normal	Married	Java	Junior High School	Petani	4 - 9 years
3	Neneng NA	9/29/2021	9:00:00 AM	10:30:00 AM	1.5	Neneng Nurbaeti	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Kholifin	Ipin	08994931834	Karang Tengah Village	Male	31	Normal	Married	Bugis	Academic Graduated	Petani	4 - 9 years

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C. Information on Socio-Economic Conditions of Affected Households (Eligible Parties)																																																								
Number of people living in the house	Number of families living in the house	family member	Relation ship with Head of HH	Age	Gender	Physical condition	Pendidikan terakhir	Pekerjaan utama	Income (IDR)	Number of working family members	Type of Assistance received	Frequency of assistance	Amount of assistance	Total Income RTD (IDR)	Average amount spend per month	In Percent, what is the average household income spent on the following expenses								Concern on Health		Water source			Toilet used	Bathroom facility	Garbage disposal	Fuel for lighting and cost per month	Fuel for cooking	Owned household appliances	Vehicle Ownership																					
																Food	Cloth	Health	House Maintenance	Education	Transport & communication	% saving	Diseases often suffered by family members in the previous year	Health Treatment	Drinking	Cooking	Bathing/Washing																													
5	2	Mad Masnur	Head of HH	73	Male	Normal	Junior High School	Farmer owning Agricultural/Plantation Land	131,000,000	3	No assistance	No assistance	No assistance	-	-	15,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	3,500,000	78%	None	Pharmacy, Public Health Center (Puskesmas)	own pump well	own pump well	own pump well	Toilet with septic tank inside the house	Enclosed bathroom in the house	dumped in the field	PLN electricity, IDR 50,000 per month	Gas and wood	Television, Refrigerator, Telephone/mobile phone, Oven/Electric stove, Washing machine and computer	Car, Pick-up car, Truck, Motorcycle and Bike																						
		Hardati	Wife	63	Female	Normal	Elementary School	Farmer owning Agricultural/Plantation Land			No assistance	No assistance	No assistance																																											
		Budi Santoso	son	45	Male	Normal	Bachelor in Agriculture	Farmer owning Agricultural/Plantation Land	50,000,000/3 months		No assistance	No assistance	No assistance	150,000,000	102,000,000																																									
		Ari Kusniati	daughter in law	42	Female	Normal	Bachelor in Economy	Entrepreneur	30,000,000/3 months		No assistance	No assistance	No assistance																																											
		Zidun Agla Al-Ghaffar	grandchild	15	Male	Normal	Junior High School	Student	-		No assistance	No assistance	No assistance																																											
4	1	Armad Said	Head of HH	42	Male	Normal	Senior High School	Farmer owning Agricultural/Plantation Land	Rp. 3,000,000	2	No assistance	No assistance	No assistance			3,000,000	No saving	100,000	200,000	50,000	500,000	200,000	1,500,000	No saving	None	None	Spring water from mountains	Spring water from mountains	Spring water from mountains	Toilet with septic tank inside the house	Enclosed bathroom in the house	Burned (Dry Garbage)	PLN electricity, IDR 120,000 per month	Gas and wood	Television, Radio, Telephone/mobile phone, Internet Access and Washing Machine	Car, Pick-up car, Truck, Motorcycle and Bike																				
		Trinawati	Wife	28	Female	Normal	Senior High School	Housewife	0		No assistance	No assistance	No assistance																																											
		Aulia	Son	9	Male	Normal	Elementary School	Student	0		No assistance	No assistance	No assistance																																											
		Sabiqe	Son	6	Male	Normal	Kindergarten	Student	0		No assistance	No assistance	No assistance																																											
3	1	Kholidin	Head of HH	31	Male	Normal	Academic Graduated	Farmer owning Agricultural/Plantation Land	7,500,000	2	cash transfer program (Bantuan Langsung Tunai/BLT)	Not determine	Not determine	9,000,000	No saving							No saving	None	None	Own dug well	Own dug well	Own dug well	Toilet with septic tank inside the house	Enclosed bathroom in the house	Taken periodically by the government	PLN electricity, IDR 200,000 per month	Gas	Television, Refrigerator, Radio, Telephone/mobile phone	Car, Motorcycle																						
		Yuti Susanti	Wife	26	Female	Normal	Senior High School	Entrepreneur	2,500,000																																															
		Muhammad Haikal	son	5	Male	Normal	-	-	-																																															

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D. Access to Other Social Facilities															
Nearest Education Facility												Market			participation in social and religious activities
Elementary School			Junior High School			Senior High School			Academic/University			Location	Distance	Traveling time	Religious activity
Location	Distance	Traveling time	Location	Distance	Traveling time	Location	Distance	Traveling time	Location	Distance	Traveling time				
Same village	0	0	Dieng Wetan District, Kejajar Regency	2 Km		Batur district, Banjarnegara Regency	2 Km	15 Menit	Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java Province	28 Km	45 Minutes	Same village and district, Banjarnegara Regency	9 Km	15 minutes	Al Quran recitation
Same village	300 meters	5 minutes	different village, same district	1 Km	10 Menit	different village, same district	7 Km	15 Menit	City/Regency, Central Java Province	55 Km	2 hours	Different village and district, Banjarnegara Regency	6 Km	10 Minutes	Al Quran recitation
Same village			different village, same district			different village, same district			City/Regency, Central Java Province			Different village and district			Al Quran recitation

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D. Study for Livelihood Recovery Program (LRP)				
In your opinion, during project implementation, which of the following questions best describes the economic life/welfare of you or your family members?	If possible, would you be interested in getting involved or taking part in project implementation?	If interested, what form of involvement can you take?	If you feel that your life will get worse after the project is completed, what kind of assistance would you expect to be provided?	Other skills possessed by the entitled party's family
The project had no direct impact on my life. The welfare of my family will be the same.	Yes, interested, to get additional income	Rent a vehicle for project purposes and open a shop or food-beverage provider for workers.	Training to increase the capacity of agricultural cultivation, by providing assistance for agricultural production facilities and equipment and assistance. Agricultural product processing training, with the provision of equipment and marketing assistance.	Only farming
The project had no direct impact on my life. The welfare of my family will be the same. The project will provide extra income	Not Interested, Because I prefer farming	None	Training to increase the capacity of agricultural cultivation, by providing assistance for agricultural production facilities and equipment and assistance. Agricultural product processing training, with the provision of equipment and marketing assistance.	Only farming
	Not Interested, Because I prefer farming	Focus in farming	Good quality of potato seeds	Computer operation

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E. Community Participation and Perception of the Project					F. Grievance Handling	
Where or how did you get the information about the project?	What are the possible benefits of this project plan?	What are the disadvantages or negative impacts of the project plan?	How is your support for the project?	From the following sources, which do you prefer to provide information regarding this project plan?	If you have a complaint or concern regarding any aspect related to the project, who should the complaint be addressed to?	In what ways did you feel comfortable raising the complaint or concern?
Community/religious leaders and social media	Opening job opportunities or new business opportunities, smoother transportation	Dust and noise during construction activities. Increase the number of accidents.	Support	Project employee (survey team) PT Geo Dipa	From the village, convey it to the Geodip Party	Written
from the villagers	Opening of job opportunities or new business opportunities. Increased business income	Dust and noise during construction activities. Pollution of ground water or other clean water sources.	Neutral	Project employee (survey team) PT Geo Dipa	Geodipa Party	Verbal
family member / neighbor	Provide economic/labor benefits	There are foundry project vehicles impeding traffic. Waste should not be impacted on farmers' land during drilling, accidents due to pipe bursts, 1 year unable to plant	Support	No need	There are representatives of Geodipa who directly handle, there are those who provide explanations	Take care of each other, mutually benefit

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IOL Results for Landowners (Pad 7, Pad 9 and Pad 30)

B. Respondent					APs/AHs				Land Ownership						
Respondent Name	Status	Asset Location	Type of Asset Loss	Project Location	Number of people living with HH	Working Family Member	Main Livelihood	Total Income HH	Land Use Classification	Form of Ownership	Ownership Status	Proof of Ownership	Total Area Owned (m2)	Affected Area (m2)	Land Ownership in Other Locations
Hardati (Pad 7)	Wife	Simpangan Sub Village, Karang Tengah Village, Batur District	Land, Annual Plants	Wellpad 7	5	3	farmer	131,000,000	agricultural land	Perseorangan	Holder of Land Rights	Ownership Rights (SHM/Girik/Letter C)	5610	5610	Yes
Ahmad Said	Head of HH	Pira Kuning Sub Village, Karang Tengah Village, Batur District	Land, Annual Plants	Wellpad 9	4	2	farmer	25,000,000	agricultural land	Perseorangan	Holder of Land Rights	Ownership Rights (SHM/Girik/Letter C)	2890	2890	Yes
Kholifin	Head of HH	Dieng Kuning Sub Village, Karang Tengah Village	Land, Annual Plants	Wellpad 30	3	1	farmer/mechant	6,000,000 - 7,000,000	agricultural land	Perseorangan	Holder of Land Rights	Ownership Rights (SHM/Girik/Letter C)	3881	2800	Yes

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Information on Land/Land Ownership outside the Project Site					Identification of Affected Annual Crops (Crops)													
Land Use Classification	Total Area	Location	Rented or not	Income per month (Rp)	Area	Plant name	Number of harvests for 1 year (Harvest Frequency)	Harvest in 1 Season (Kg) (a)		Selling Price (Rp/Kg) (b)		Gross Income IDR (a x b) in 1 time harvest		Gross Income IDR (a x b) per year		Production Cost for One Harvest Season (IDR)	Net Income (IDR) in 1 time harvest	
								Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum
Agricultural land	10 Ha	in the same village and other village	No		Wellpad 7	Potato	3	10,000	15,000	10,000	12,000	100,000,000	180,000,000	300,000,000	540,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	130,000,000
Hotel on the border of Dieng area	2,700 m2	in the other village				Carica	48	400	500	5,000	12,000	2,000,000	6,000,000	96,000,000	288,000,000			
						Chilli Gendot	24	200	300	10,000	12,000	2,000,000	3,600,000	48,000,000	86,400,000			
						spring onion	6	200	300	10,000	17,000	2,000,000	5,100,000	12,000,000	30,600,000			
						cabbage	4											
agricultural land	1,500 - 2,000 m2	Condong Village	No		Wellpad 9	cabbage	4	34,500	37,000	4,500	4,700	155,250,000	173,900,000	621,000,000				
	3,500 m2	Kepakisan Village	No			Potato	3	6,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	60,000,000	84,000,000	180,000,000	252,000,000	15,000,000	45,000,000	69,000,000
						Chilli Lombok												
						spring onion	24	1,000		7,000	10,000	7,000,000		168,000,000				
agricultural land	1,150 m2	Dieng, Karang Tengah Village	No		Wellpad 30	Potato	3	10,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	100,000,000	144,000,000	300,000,000	432,000,000	30,000,000	70,000,000	114,000,000
agricultural land	1,400 m2	Dieng, Karang Tengah Village	No			Vegetables						168,250,000	188,600,000				165,000,000	313,000,000
																	165,000,000	313,000,000

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Identification of Fruit Plants												Identification of Perennials			
Plant name	number of Afected trees per category			Total Production per Tree in 1 time Harvest (Kg)			Amount of Harvest for one Year (Times)			Selling Price of Fruit per Kg (IDR)		Tree Name	Number of trees affected	Selling Price per Tree (IDR)	
	Not yet productive	Productive	Not productive	Not yet productive	Productive	Not productive	Not yet productive	Productive	Not productive	Minimum	Maximum				
Dutch eggplant		50			100			24			10000	12000			
Orange													Acacia Wood		
Guava													Eucalyptus		

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Identifikasi Tanaman Buah												Identifikasi Tanaman Keras		
Nama Tanaman	Jumlah pohon Terkena Dampak per Kategori			Jumlah produksi per Pohon dalam Satu Kali Panen (Kg)			Jumlah Panen Selama satu Tahun (Kali)			Harga Jual Buah per Kg (Rp.)		Nama Pohon	Jumlah Pohon Terkena Dampak	Harga Jual per Pohon (Rp.)
	Belum produktif	Pohon produktif	Tidak Produktif	Belum produktif	Pohon produktif	Tidak Produktif	Belum produktif	Pohon produktif	Tidak Produktif	Minimal	Maksimal			
Terong Belanda		50			100			24		10000	12000			
Jeruk												Kayu Akasia		
Jambu												Kayu Putih		

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SES Results for Land Workers (Pad 7, Pad 9 and Pad 30)

No.	A. Surveyor Identity								B. Respondent													
	Name	Date	Time			Supervisor	Sub Project Name	Implementing Agency	Name as per ID Card	Nick Name	Phone Number	Address	Gender	Age	physical condition	Marital Status	Ethnicity	ID Card	Education Background	Main Livelihood	Length of Stay	
			Start	End	Duration																	
1	Antik Tri Susanti	9/29/2021	8:00:00 AM	9:30:00 AM	1.5	Neneng Nurbaeati	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Samadi (pekerja pad 7)	Madi	082226479861	Kepakisan Village	male	57	Normal	Married	Java	KTP	Elementary School	Farm labor	> 30 years (almost 50 years)	
2	Antik Tri Susanti	9/29/2021	10:00:00 AM	11:00	1	Neneng Nurbaeati	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Nuryono (pekerja pad 7)	Nur	-	Kepakisan Village	female	60	Normal	Married	Java	KTP	Not Finished Elementary School (up to 5 grades)	Farm labor	> 30 years	
3	Asmorowati	9/29/2021	4:30:00 PM	5:00:00 PM	1	Neneng Nurbaeati	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Sumiyati (pekerja pad 9)	Temu	085385607663	Condong Campur Village	female	40	Normal	Married	Java	KTP	Elementary School	Farm labor		
4	Asmorowati	9/29/2021	5:00:00 PM	5:30:00 PM	0.5	Neneng Nurbaeati	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Sutrisna (pekerja pad 9)	Sutris	Same with Sumiyati	Condong Campur Village	male	40	Normal	Married	Java	KTP	Elementary School	Farm labor		
5	Asmorowati	9/29/2021	5:30:00 PM	6:00:00 PM	0.5	Neneng Nurbaeati	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Habib (pekerja pad 9)	Habib		Condong Campur Village	male	36	Normal	Married	Java	KTP	Elementary School	Farm labor		
6	Asmorowati	9/29/2021	3:00:00 PM	3:30:00 PM	0.5	Neneng Nurbaeati	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Wandi (pekerja pad 30)	Wandi	082324314902	Pejawaran Village	male	39	Normal	Married	Java	KTP	Not Finished Elementary School	Farm labor		
7	Asmorowati	9/29/2021	3:30:00 PM	4:00:00 PM	0.5	Neneng Nurbaeati	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Tujiono (pekerja pad 30)	Tuji		Pejawaran Village	male	45	Normal	Married	Java	KTP	Not Finished Elementary School	Farm labor		
8	Asmorowati	11/16/2021	11:00:00 AM	11:40:00 AM	40 menit	Neneng Nurbaeati	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Syakron Ahmad (pekerja pad 7)	Syakron	082328591217	Kepakisan Village	male	28	Normal	Married	Java	KTP	Elementary School	Farm labor	20-30 years	
9	Iwan Priyadi	11/16/2021	11:15:00 AM	11:41:00 AM	26 menit	Neneng Nurbaeati	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Slamet (pekerja pad 30)	Slamet	-	Kejawaran Village	male	35	Normal	Married	Java	KTP	Elementary School	Farm labor	4-9 years	
10	Neneng Nurbaeati	11/16/2021	11:00:00 AM	11:45:00 PM	45 menit	Neneng Nurbaeati	Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Project	AECOM	Ishak Faistandan (pekerja pad 7)	Ishak	085292236777	Patak Banterng Village	male	41	Normal	Married	Java	KTP	Elementary School	Farm labor	> 30 years	

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Number of people living in the house	Number of families living in the house	family member	Relations hip with Head of HH	Age	Gender	physical condition	Pendidikan terakhir	Pekerjaan utama	Income (IDR)	Number of working family members	Type of Assistance received	Frequency of assistance	Amount of assistance	Total Income RTD (IDR)	Average amount saved per month
2	1	Samadi	Head of HH	57	Male	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	50,000 per day	2	cash transfer program (Bantuan Langsung Tunai/BLT)	two times	600,000	2,550,000 (if there is no holiday, Sunday is still included)	Uncertain, save if you are going to buy goods. Saving to the employer by not taking daily wages. Savings range IDR 1,000,000
		no identify	Wife	28	Female	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	35,000 per day		PKH basic necessities for the elderly	every month	in form of goods		
2	1	no identify	Head of HH	73	Male	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor		2	PKH basic necessities for the elderly	every month	in form of goods		no saving
		Nuryono	Wife	60	Female	Normal	Not finished elementary school	Farm Labor	35,000 per day						
4	1	Sutrisno	Head of HH	40	Male	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	3,000,000 per per piece rate, divided by members, I.e. 4 people (10-15 days)	2	basic necessities	every month	in form of goods	3,000,000	no saving
		Sumiyati	Wife	40	Female	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	3,000,000 per per piece rate, divided by members, I.e. 4 people (10-15 days)		PKH for children education	every 3 months	900,000		
		Yayu	Daughter	18	Female	Normal	Student	Not working							
		Aprillani	Daughter	11	Female	Normal	Student	Not working							
same as sumiyati	same as sumiyati	same as sumiyati						same as sumiyati	same as sumiyati	same as sumiyati			same as sumiyati	same as sumiyati	
3	1	Habib	Head of HH	36	Male	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	3,000,000 per per piece rate, divided by members, I.e. 4 people (10-15 days)	2	No assistance			3,000,000	no saving
		Khatimah	Wife	-	Female	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	3,000,000 per per piece rate, divided by members, I.e. 4 people (10-15 days)						
		Mutiastul Hidayah	Daughter	10	Female	Normal	Student	Not working							
3	1	Wandi	Head of HH	39	Male	Normal	Not finished elementary school	Not working	2,500,000 per piece rate, divided by members I.e. 6-9 people (10-15 days)	1	PKH basic necessities	every month	in form of goods	1,000,000	no saving
		Sutriyani	Wife	25	Female	Normal	Not finished elementary school	Not working			cash transfer program (Bantuan Langsung Tunai/BLT)	two times	600,000		
		Lallah	Daughter	7	Female	Normal	Student	Not working							
4	1	Tujiono	Head of HH	45	Male	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	2,500,000 per piece rate, divided by members I.e. 6-9 people (10-15 days)	2	PKH basic necessities	every month	in form of goods	1,000,000	no saving
		Liwati	Wife	38	Female	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	35,000 per day (not everyday)		cash transfer program (Bantuan Langsung Tunai/BLT)	two times	600,000		
		Aji Putra	Son	15	Male	Normal	Student	Not working							
		Farhan	Son	5	Male	Normal	Student	Not working							
6	2	Salim	Mertua	56	Male	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	2,000,000 (jif any piece rate)	4	cash transfer program (Bantuan Langsung Tunai/BLT)	one time	600,000	7,500,000 divided for 2 families (if any piece rate)	400,000 per months
		Ma'i	Mertua	56	Female	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	2,000,000 (jif any piece rate)						
		Syukron	KK	28	Male	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	2,000,000 (jif any piece rate)						
		Risde	Istri	22	Female	Normal	Junior High School	Farm Labor	1,500,000 per month						
		Keisya	Anak	5	Female	Normal	Kindergarten	Not working	0						
		Romadhon	Anak	9	Male	Normal	Elementary School	Not working	0						
4	1	Slamet	Head of HH	35	Male	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	1,500,000 per month	2	PKH	every 3 months	300,000	2,000,000 per month	Rp -
		no identify	Wife	35	Female	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	500,000 per month						
		no identify	Son	16	Male	Normal	Senior High School	Not working	0						
		no identify	Son	3	Male	Normal	Not yet attending School	Not working	0						
6	1	Ishak	Head of HH	41	Male	Normal	Elementary School	Farm Labor	1,800,000 per month	2	No assistance	None	Nione	2,500,000 per month	Rp -
		Bungsu Ciptawati	Wife	41	Female	Normal	Bachelor graduated	Wyata Teacher	700,000 per month						
		Nawa Navita Wardani	Daughter	15	Female	Normal	Student	Not working	0						
		Moh. Fahri	Son	12	Male	Normal	Student	Not working	0						
		Ziman Risky Abdul Rozak	Son	5	Male	Normal	Not yet attending School	Not working	0						
		Zumar Daniel Ataki	Son	3	Male	Normal	Not yet attending School	Not working	0						

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In Percent, what is the average household income spent on the following expenses							Concern on Health							Water Source			Toilet used	Bathroom facility	Garbage disposal	Fuel for lighting and cost per month	Fuel for cooking	Owned household appliances	Vehicle Ownership
Food	Cloth	Health	House Maintenance	Education	Saving	Other expense	Prevalence Disease	Health Treatment	Nearest health treatment or hospital?	Drinking	Cooking	Bathing/Washing											
30%	5%	0% (Employer covers medical expenses)	5%	0%	40%	Social 20%	Headache	Public Health Center		Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Toilet with septic tank in the house	Enclosed bathroom in the house	Burned (dry garbage)	Electricity from PLN/Private IDR 45,000 per month (500 watts)	Kayu bakar	Radio, Television and Mobile phone	Motorcycle				
							None	None															
50%	5%	0% (Employer covers medical expenses)	5%	0%	0%	40%	None	Public Health Center		Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Toilet with septic tank in the house	Enclosed bathroom in the house	Burned	Electricity from PLN/Private IDR 30,000 - IDR 50,000 per month	Gas stove and firewood	Television and Mobile phone	Motorcycle				
45%	5%	5%	15%	20%	0%	10%	None	Pharmacy, Public Health Center		Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Toilet with septic tank in the house	Enclosed bathroom in the house	Just thrown away	PLN electricity, IDR 50,000 per month	Gas and firewood	Television, mobile phone, washing machine (combined with sister)	Motorcycle				
same as sumiyati	same as sumiyati	same as sumiyati	same as sumiyati	same as sumiyati	same as sumiyati	same as sumiyati	None	Pharmacy, Public Health Center		Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Toilet with septic tank in the house	Enclosed bathroom in the house	Just thrown away	PLN electricity, IDR 50,000 per month	Gas and firewood	Television, mobile phone, washing machine (combined with sister)	Motorcycle				
50%	10%	5%	5%	10%	0%	20%	None	Pharmacy, Public Health Center		Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Toilet with septic tank in the house	Enclosed bathroom in the house	Just thrown away	PLN electricity, IDR 50,000 per month	Gas and firewood	Television, mobile phone, washing machine (combined with sister)	Motorcycle				
60%	5%	5%	5%	5%	0%	Social 20%	Influenza, Fever	Pharmacy	Puskemas di desa yang sama	Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Toilet with septic tank in the house	Enclosed bathroom in the house	Burned	PLN electricity, IDR 50,000 per month	Gas and firewood	Television and Mobile phone	Motorcycle				
60%	5%	5%	5%	15%	0%	10%	Influenza, Fever	Pharmacy, Public Health Center	at the same village	Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Toilet with septic tank in the house	Enclosed bathroom in the house	Burned	PLN electricity, IDR 15,000 per month	Gas and firewood	Television and Mobile phone	Motorcycle				
20%	10%	20%	0%	40%	5%	5%		Public Health Center	at the same village	Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Spring water from mountain	Toilet with septic tank in the house	Enclosed bathroom in the house	Just thrown away/in the river	PLN electricity, IDR 50,000 per month	Gas	Television, refrigerator, Mobile phone	Motorcycle				
60%	5%	0%	0%	30%	0%	5%	Influenza	None		own pump well	own pump well	own pump well	Toilet in the house, direct channel to the river	Enclosed bathroom in the house	Taken periodically by the government	PLN electricity, IDR 20,000 per month	Wood	Television	Motorcycle				
25%	5%	5%	0%	50%	0%	15%	Influenza, cough	Doctor	at other village, same district (Puskemas Dieng West)	PAMSIMAS (mountain water, using paralon to the house), IDR 60,000 per month.	PAMSIMAS	PAMSIMAS	Toilet in the house, direct channel to the river	Open bathroom in the yard or on the river	Taken periodically by the government	PLN electricity	Gas	TV, Kulkas, HP, kompor gas	rented motorcycle from employer				

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D. Access to Other Social Facilities																	
Nearest Education Facilities												Market			participation in social and religious activities		
Elementary School			Junior High School			Senior High School			Academic / University			Location	Distance	Time to travel	Name of family member	Social activities	Religious activity
Location	Distance	Time to travel	Location	Distance	Time to Travel	Location	Distance	Time to Travel	Location	Distance	Time to travel	Location	Distance	Time to travel	Name of family member	Social activities	Religious activity
in the same village, Banjarnegara Regency			In other village, same district, Banjarnegara Regency	1 Km	10 menit	Penusupan Village, Pejawaran District, Banjarnegara Regency	7 km	15 Minutes	Banjarnegara Regency	55 Km	2 hours	Mobile market (same village)		5 minutes	Samadi	Thek-Thek Arts (traditional music, bass playing position), Jagong (social)	
In the same village, Batur district	0	0	In Dieng Wetan Village, Kejajar District, Wonosobo Regency	2 Km	5 Menit	Batur Village, Batur District, Banjarnegara Regency	9 Km	15 Minutes	Banjarnegara Regency	28 Km	45 minutes	Mobile market (same village)		5 minutes	Nuryono	Jagong, rewang	Al Quran recitation
in the same village			In other village, same district			in other village, same district			City/Regency			other village (Pajawaran Village, Batur District)		15 minutes			Al Quran recitation
in the same village			In other village, same district			in other village, same district			City/Regency			other village (Pajawaran Village, Batur District)					Al Quran recitation
in the same village			In other village, same district			in other village, same district			City/Regency			Other village (Penusupan Village)					Fatayat (every one a week)
in the same village			In other village, same district			in other village, same district			City/Regency			Other village (Penusupan Village)					Fatayat (every one a week)
in the same village			In other village, same district			in other village, same district			City/Regency			Other villages in the same sub-district (Pasar Batur)					
in the same village			in the same village			in other village, same district			City/Regency			in the same village					
in the same village	5 menit		In other village, same district		15 menit	in other village, same district		1 hour	City/Regency			In the regency capital (Wonosobo)					

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D. Study for Livelihood Recovery Program (LRP)				
In your opinion, during project implementation, which of the following questions best describes the economic life/welfare of you or your family members?	If possible, would you be interested in getting involved or taking part in project implementation?	If interested, what form of involvement can you take?	If you feel that your life will get worse after the project is completed, what kind of assistance would you expect to be provided?	Other skills possessed by the entitled party's family
Projects do not have a direct impact on life	Not interested, because there is already a job		There is no influence from the project	Thek-Thek art, bass playing position, IDR 300,000 for the team (IDR 50,000 per person)
Projects do not have a direct impact on life	Not interested, because there is already a job		There is no influence from the project	None
This project will cause my income to decline. My family's economic life will deteriorate.	Yes, interested, to get additional income.	Haven't seen the position yet. Have no skills.	Cash assistance for agricultural fertilizer	Construction labor
This project will cause my income to decline. My family's economic life will deteriorate.	Yes, interested, to get additional income.	Construction labor	Cash assistance for agricultural fertilizer	
This project will cause my income to decline. My family's economic life will deteriorate.	Yes, interested, to get additional income.	Construction labor	Cash assistance for agricultural fertilizer	Construction labor
The project had no direct impact on my life. The welfare of my family will be the same. The reason is, many are queuing to use his wholesale services.	Not interested, already has a job as a construction labor.	There is no influence from the project	There is no influence from the project	None
The project had no direct impact on my life. The welfare of my family will be the same. The reason is, many are queuing to use his services.	Not interested, already has a job as a farm laborer.	There is no influence from the project	There is no influence from the project	None
The project had no direct impact on my life. The welfare of my family will be the same. The reason is that the land owner still has another large area of land.	Not interested, already has a job as a farm laborer.	Not interested	There is no influence from the project.	None
Projects provide extra income.	Not interested because I have no skills		Training to increase the capacity of agricultural cultivation, by providing infrastructure assistance. Agricultural product management training, with the provision of equipment and marketing assistance. Educational scholarships up to vocational school graduation.	None
The project had no direct impact on my life. The welfare of my family will be the same. The reason is, many are queuing to use his wholesale services.	Yes, interested, to get additional income.	Construction skilled workforce	Agricultural capacity building training, with the provision of facilities.	

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E. Community Participation and Perception of the Project					F. Grievance Handling		G. Additional Questions		
Where or how did you get the information about the project?	What are the possible benefits of this project plan?	What are the disadvantages or negative impacts of the project plan?	How is your support for the project?	From the following sources, which do you prefer to provide information regarding this project plan?	If you have a complaint or concern regarding any aspect related to the project, who should the complaint be addressed to?	In what ways did you feel comfortable raising the complaint or concern?	Provision of clean water	Flood control	Irrigation network
Do not know	positive: can enjoy the access road from Geo Dipa (road inspection)	negative: the streets are crowded, the noise of the vehicles	Enough support, so that the volcano in Dieng does not erupt and is more stable	Project employee	To project employees, verbally. There are complaints, namely: Gas leaks. There is no street lighting in the back land of Geo Dipa (around Pad 7)		For agricultural irrigation, using a source from river water using a diesel engine. During the dry season the well is dry.		
Do not know	No effect	Negatives: Lots of big vehicles passing by			None		GDE has a relief well for residents but it is not functioning (not yet distributed)		
Do not know	No effect	Opportunities to work to cultivate land are reduced, if H. Ahmad Said's land is purchased	Neutral	Village	Verbally, to the village apparatus. Then the village conveyed to Geo Dipa				
Do not know	No effect	Opportunities to work to cultivate land are reduced, if H. Ahmad Said's land is purchased	Neutral	Village	Verbally, to the village apparatus. Then the village conveyed to Geo Dipa				
Do not know	No effect	Opportunities to work to cultivate land are reduced, if H. Ahmad Said's land is purchased	Neutral	Village	Verbally, to the village apparatus. Then the village conveyed to Geo Dipa				
Don't know, because the location is far. Knowing that when his farm was in Karangtengah.	No effect	No effect	Neutral	Project employee					
Don't know, because the location is far. Knowing that when his farm was in Karangtengah.	No effect	No effect	Neutral	Project employee					
Didn't know, just found out now.	No effect	No effect	Neutral	Project employee	Project employee	Verbally	If the dry season, for agricultural irrigation is less.	No flood	No irrigation. Rainfed land and irrigation from rivers.
from land owner	Better marketing of agricultural products	Location of work/land further from home	Neutral	Land owner	Land owner	Verbally	Enough clean water	No flood	Sufficient agricultural water.
Village meeting	Opening new job or business opportunities	Dust and noise during construction activities. Roads are jammed due to piles of materials or activities. Decreased comfort due to more and more vehicles passing by.	Neutral	Project employee	Project employee	Verbally	There is sufficient supply of clean water during the rainy season, but not enough during the dry season	No flood	No irrigation. Sufficient agricultural water.

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Appendix 9. Attachment Proof of Land Ownership for Additional Land Of Well Pad

Attachment Proof of Land Ownership for Additional Land of Well Pad 7

A. TAX RETURN PAYABLE LETTER

1148279

PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN BANJARNEGARA
BADAN PENGELOLAAN PENDAPATAN KEUANGAN DAN ASET DAERAH

SPPT PBB
BUKAN MERUPAKAN BUKTI KEPEMILIKAN HAK

SURAT PEMBERITAHUAN PAJAK TERHUTANG 411311

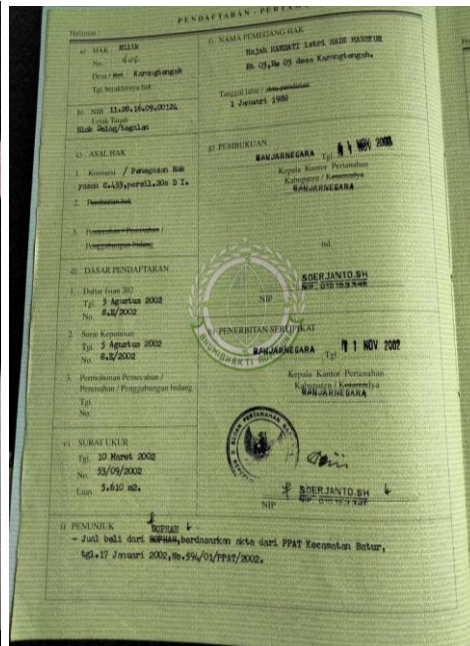
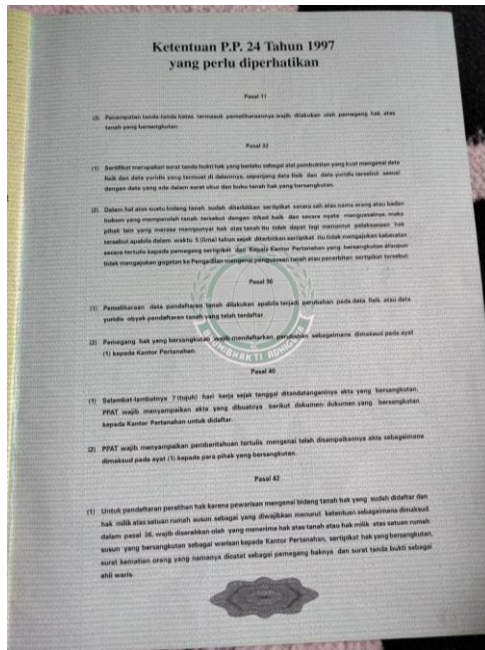
PAJAK BUMI DAN BANGUNAN TAHUN 2021 PEDESAAN

NOP: 33.04.160.006.014-0020.0 #92402210117183HA13E2603/01#

LETAK OBJEK PAJAK JL RAYA DSN 1 TGL RT. 000 RW. 00 KARANG TENGAH BATUR BANJARNEGARA		NAMA DAN ALAMAT WAJIB PAJAK HARTATI DSN 2 RT. 003 RW. 03 KARANG TENGAH BANJARNEGARA NPWP: - - 000		
OBJEK PAJAK	LUAS (M2)	KELAS	NJOP PER M2 (Rp)	TOTAL NJOP (Rp)
BUMI	4.857	080	87.000	433.341.000
BANGUNAN	0	0	0	0
NJOP Sebagai dasar pengenaan PBB =				433.341.000
NJOPTKP (NJOP Tidak Kena Pajak) =				0
NJOP untuk penghitungan PBB =				433.341.000
PBB yang Terhutang =				325.006
PAJAK BUMI DAN BANGUNAN YANG HARUS DIBAYAR (Rp)				325.006
TIGA RATUS DUA PULUH LIMA RIBU ENAM RUPIAH				
TGL. JATUH TEMPO : 30 SEP 2021		MEMETRI KAMATUNING BANJARNEGARA, 01 MAR 2021		
TEMPAT PEMBAYARAN : BANK JATENG		KEPALA		
Informasi :		BPPKAD BANJARNEGARA		
Tagihan & status pembayaran SPPT dapat diakses melalui website : isismiop.banjarnegarakab.go.id		 DWI SUNANTO, S.SOS.MSI NIP 196405181987091002		

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B. CERTIFICATE OF LAND



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Hal lain - lain : *Batas tanah, Kadaster, dan di lain-lain* 1:200,00

Daftar Isian 302 tgl. 10-01-2002 No. 360
 Daftar Isian 307 tgl. No.

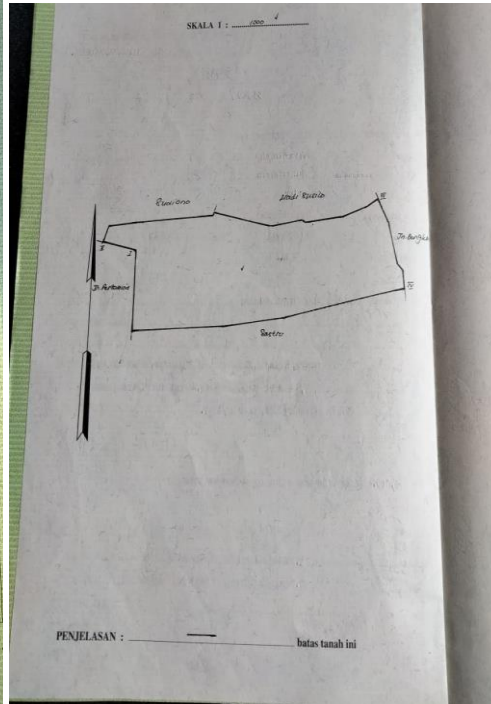
UNTUK SERTIFIKAT *BanjarNEGARA* Tgl. 10-03-2002
 BANJARNEGARA Tgl. 11 NOV 2002 Kepala Seksi Pengukuran dan Pendaftaran Tanah

Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten / Kotamadya *BanjarNEGARA*
 Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten / Kotamadya *BanjarNEGARA*
 nd.
 NIP. *196101010010001000* NIP. *196101010010001000*

Pemisahan Lihat surat ukur Penggabungan Nomor / 200 Nomor hak :
 Pengganti

Dikeluarkan surat ukur		Luas	Nomor hak	Sisa luas
Tanggal	Nomor			

Sisanya diuraikan dalam surat ukur Nomor : / 200 Nomor hak :



DAFTAR ISIAN 307
 NIB : 11.200.16.09.10020

11 200 16 09 10020

SURAT UKUR
 Nomor : 53/09 / 2002

SEBIDANG TANAH TERLETAK DALAM

Propinsi : *Jawa Tengah*
 Kabupaten / Kotamadya : *BanjarNEGARA*
 Kecamatan : *Batur*
 Desa / Kelurahan : *Karangtengah*
 Peta : *Peta Perals* Nomor Peta Pendaftaran :
 Lembar : *II* Kotak : *44*

Kondisi Tanah : *Sebidang tanah untuk tegalan*

Tanda-tanda batas : *Tugu Beton (Persegi) II, II berdiri di luar batas, sedangkan tugu batu III, IV, V berdiri di dalam batas. Dibuat dan dipasang sesuai dengan Peraturan MPR, Nomor 13/1997.*

Luas : *5.610 m² (Lima ribu enam ratus sepuluh meter persegi)*

Penunjukan dan penetapan batas : *1. Pemilik tanah (Majah Kardati)
 2. Peranggot dan (Edi Martoyo)*

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DRAFT

C. LAND OWNERS ID



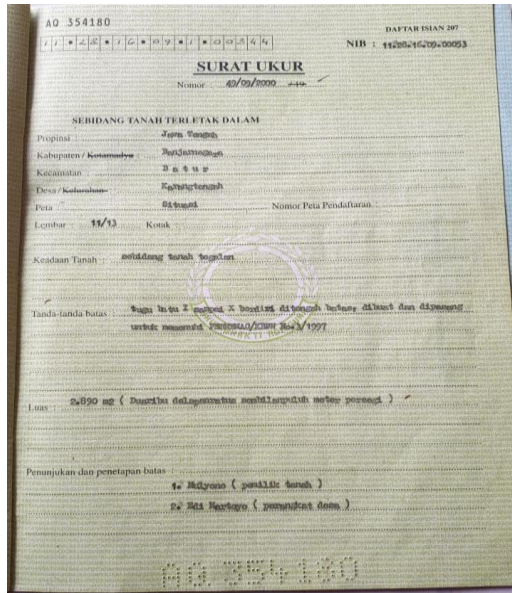
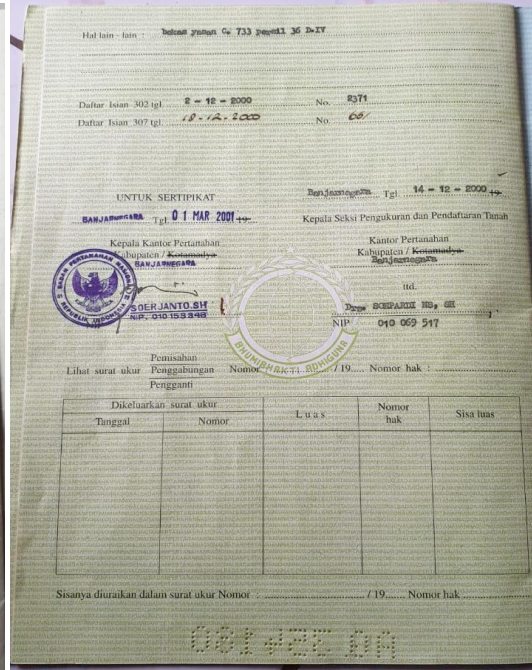
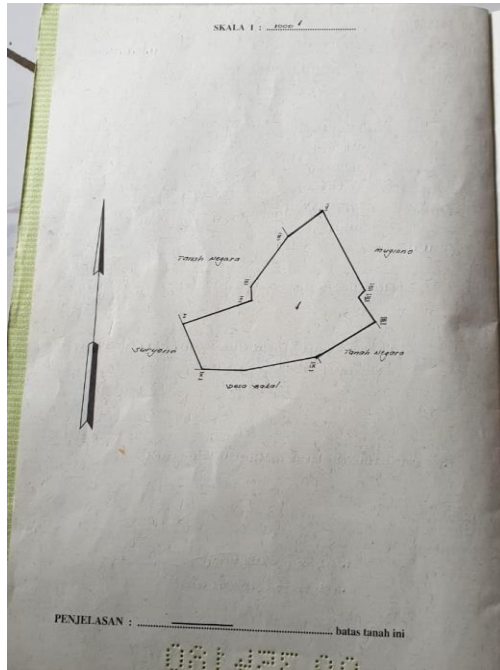
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ATTACHMENT PROOF OF LAND OWNERSHIP for ADDITIONAL LAND OF WELL PAD 9

A. TAX RETURN PAYABLE LETTER



B. CERTIFICATE OF LAND



C. LAND OWNER'S ID

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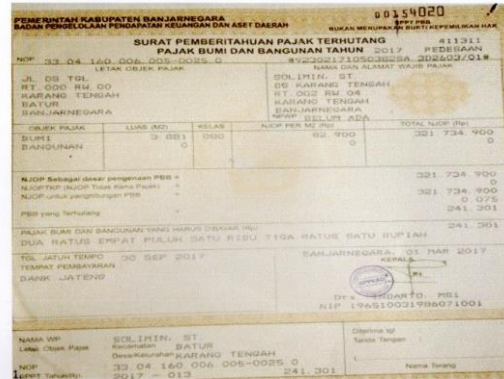
Attachment Proof Of Land Ownership for Additional Land Of Well Pad 30

A. TAX RETURN PAYABLE LETTER



1 lahan kepemilikan 2 orang SPP

1. M.Kholifin – Dieng Kulon
2. Solimin – Karangtengah



B. NOTES OF LAND

KUTIPAN DAFTAR BUKU C TURUNAN

Desa : **KARANGTENGGAH** Kecamatan : **BATUR**

Pemilik Tanah : **SOLIMIN,ST** NO. 2222 Tempat Tinggal : **KARANGTENGGAH**

Nomor Persil dan huruf bagian persil	SAWAH				Sebab dan tanggak Perubahan	Nomor Persil dan huruf bagian persil	TANAH KERING				Sebab dan tanggak Perubahan	
	Kelas Desa	Menurut Daftar Perincian		Luas Milik			Kelas Desa	Menurut Daftar Perincian		Luas Milik		Pajak
		Luas Milik	Pajak					Luas Milik	Pajak			
Ha	m ²	Rp	S	Ha	m ²	Rp	S					
-	-	-	-	-	005 080	3881						

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C. LAND OWNER'S ID

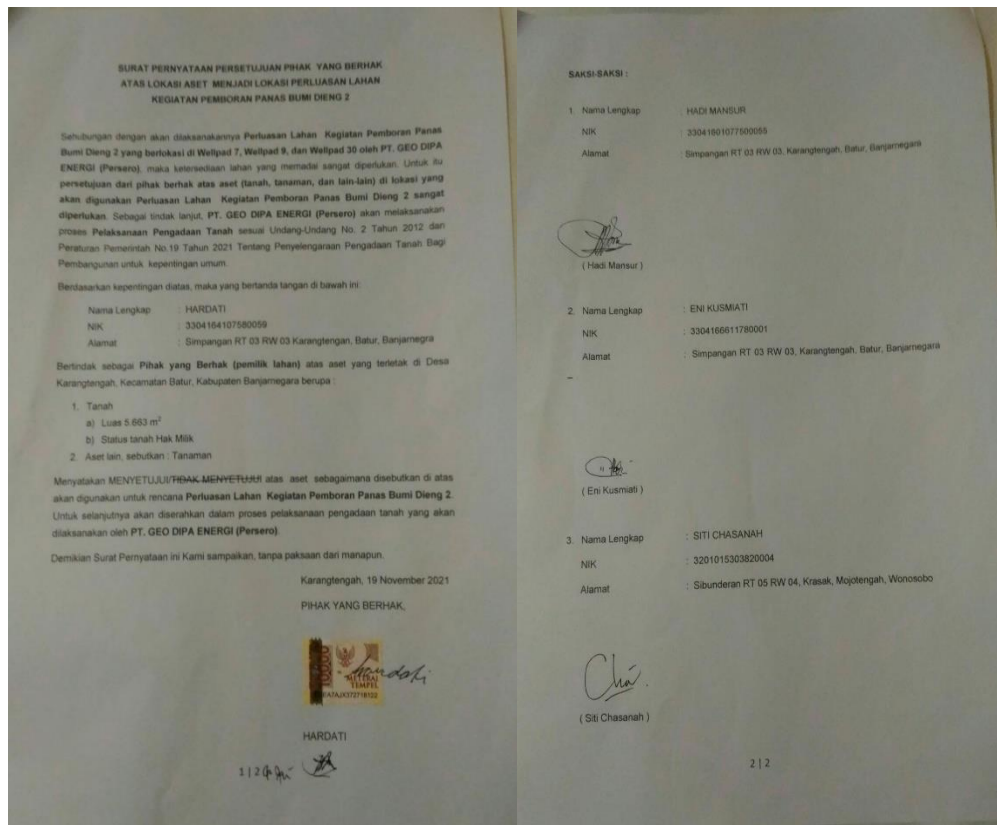


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Appendix 10. Statement Letter of Land Owner on Asset Location Become a Location of Additional Land at Well Pad

The following is proof of land ownership which is planned to be used as a location for the expansion of the Dieng 2 sub project activity in optimizing PT Geodipa's operational activities. The planned area to be utilized is categorized into sub-project activities, namely Well pad 7, well pad 9, and well pad 30. Well pad 7 and well pad 9 are areas that will be compensated for the additional area needed, while for the well pad 30 area it will be carried out lease to support the company's operational activities. With detail below:

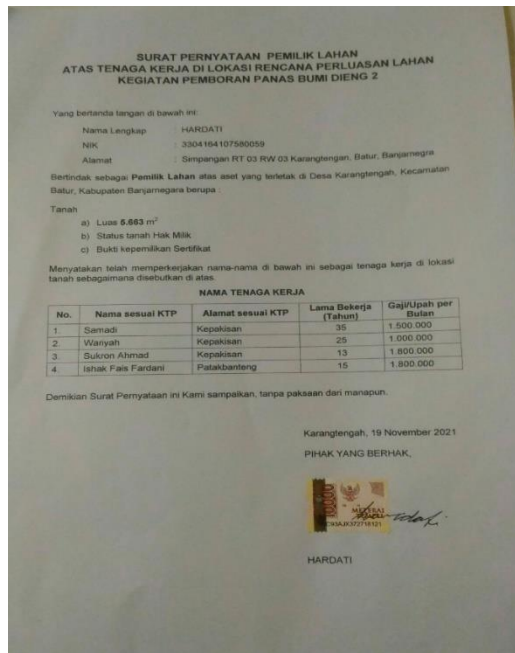
A. STATEMENT LETTER OF LAND OWNER ON ASSET LOCATION BECOME A LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL LAND AT WELL PAD 7



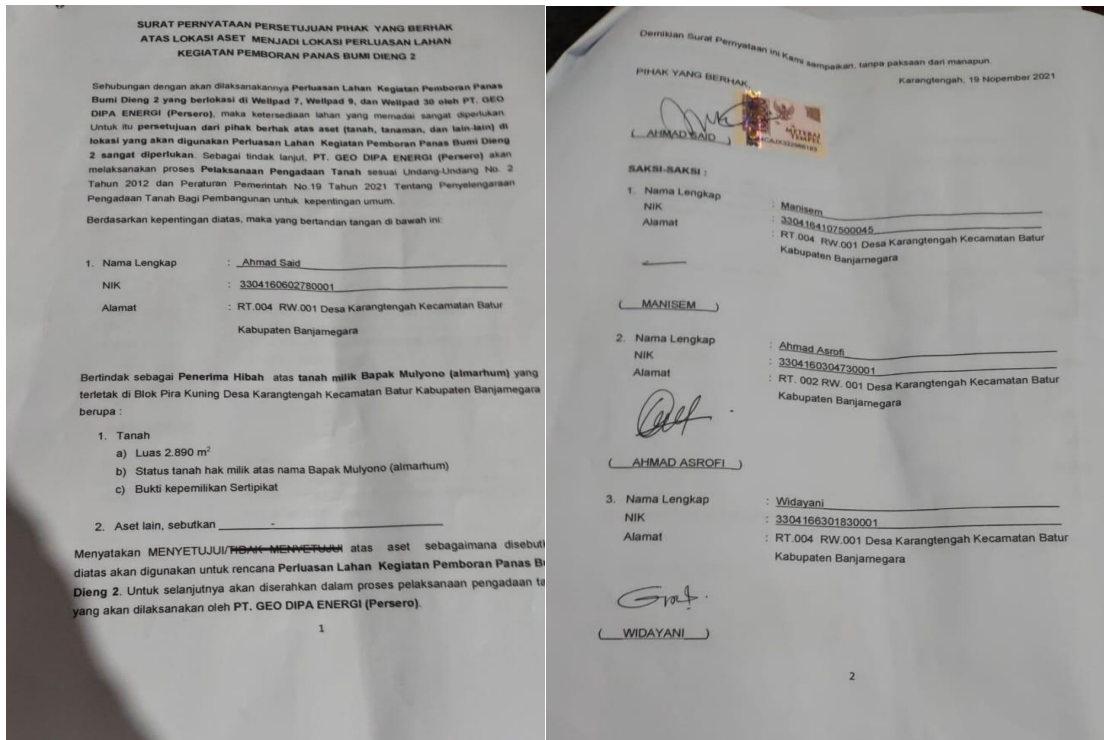
STATEMENT LETTER OF LAND OWNER FOR MANPOWER AT THE LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL LAND AT WELL PAD 7



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B. STATEMENT LETTER OF LAND OWNER ON ASSET LOCATION BECOME A LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL LAND AT WELL PAD 9



STATEMENT LETTER OF LAND OWNER FOR MANPOWER AT THE LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL LAND AT WELL PAD 9

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**SURAT PERNYATAAN PEMILIK LAHAN
ATAS TENAGA KERJA DI LOKASI RENCANA PERLUASAN LAHAN
KEGIATAN PEMBORAN PANAS BUMI DRENG 2**

Yang Bertanda tangan di bawah ini:
 Nama Lengkap (sesuai KTP) : Ahmad Said
 NIK : 3304160602780001
 Alamat : RT.004 RW.001 Desa Karangtengah Kecamatan Baur
 Kabupaten Banjarnegara

Bertindak sebagai Pemilik Lahan atas aset yang terletak di Blok Pura Kuning berupa :



Tanah :

a) Luas 2.800 m²
 b) Status tanah hak milik atas nama almarhum Bapak Mulyono
 c) Bukti kepemilikan Setakat

Menyatakan telah mengpekerjakan nama-nama di bawah ini sebagai tenaga kerja di lokasi tanah sebagaimana disebutkan di atas.

NAMA TENAGA KERJA				
No.	Nama sesuai KTP	Alamat sesuai KTP	Lama Bekerja (Tahun)	Gaji/Upah per Bulan
1.	Sutrisno	RT/RW 02/01 Desa Condongcampur Kec Pejawaran Banjarnegara	5 tahun	1.500.000
2.	Khatimah	RT/RW 02/02 Desa Condongcampur Kec Pejawaran Banjarnegara	5 tahun	1.500.000
3.	Habib	RT/RW 02/02 Desa Condongcampur Kec Pejawaran Banjarnegara	5 tahun	1.500.000
4.	Sumiyati	RT/RW 02/01 Desa Condongcampur Kec Pejawaran Banjarnegara	5 tahun	1.500.000

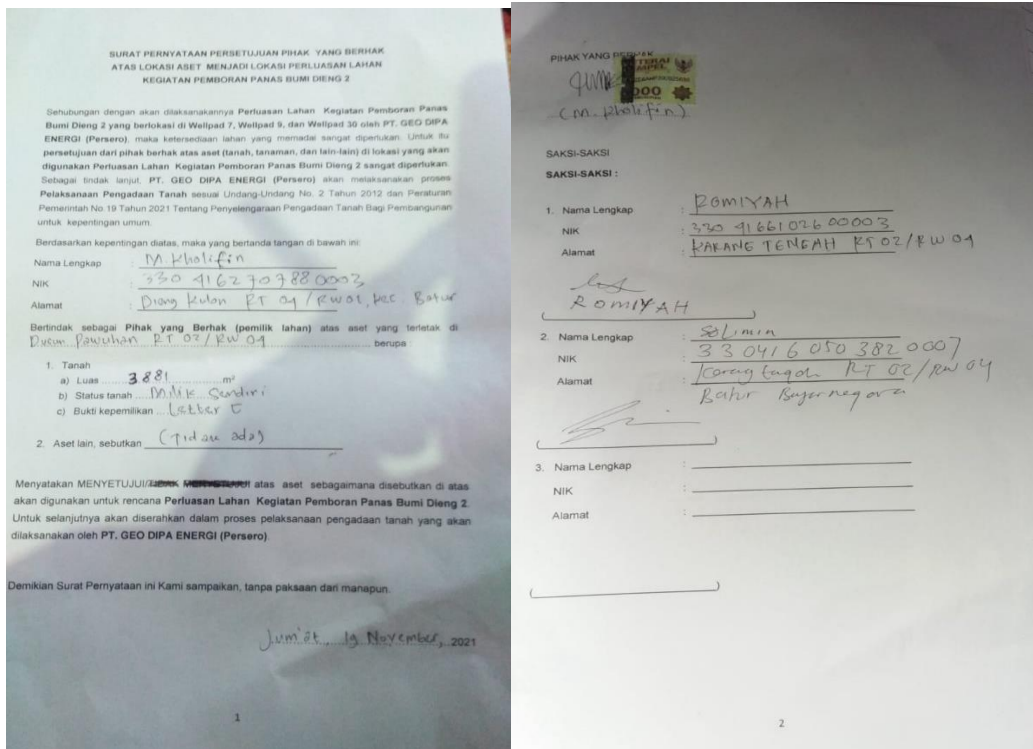
Demikian Surat Pernyataan ini Kami sampaikan, tanpa paksaan dari manapun.
 Karangtengah, 19 Nopember 2018

PIHAK YANG BERHAK,

 AHMAD SAID 

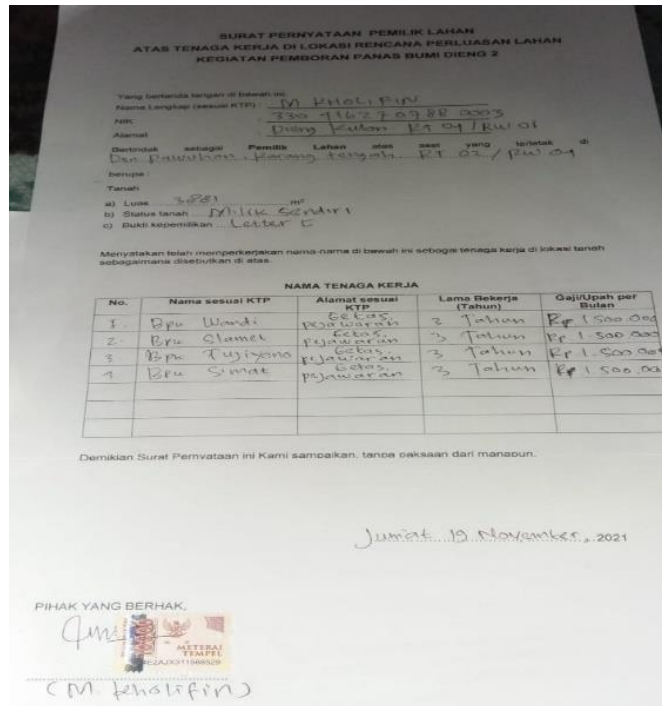
3

C. STATEMENT LETTER OF LAND OWNER ON ASSET LOCATION BECOME A LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL LAND AT WELL PAD 30

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STATEMENT LETTER OF LAND OWNER FOR MANPOWER AT THE LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL LAND AT WELL PAD 30



DRAFT**Appendix 11. Attachment Public Consultation of RP Preparation****Stakeholder Consultation Summary on Socialization of Expansion Area for Drilling Activity-Sub Project Dieng 2****IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PREPARATION OF LAND PROCUREMENT PLANNING DOCUMENTS (*RESETTLEMENT PLAN*) FOR LAND EXPANSION OF DRILLING ACTIVITIES****DIENG GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT UNIT 2****BANJARNEGARA, JAWA TENGAH**

NUMBER: XXX.XXXX.XXXX

DATE: 16 NOVEMBER 2021

On this day, **Tuesday the Sixteenth of November** in the year **Two Thousand Twenty One (16-11-2021)**, **ten o'clock** Western Indonesian Time 10.00 WIB at the Temporary Office of PT. Geo Dipa Energi (Persero), Karangtengah, Banjarnegara, Central Java which was attended by the Village Head and Karangtengah Village officer, residents of Land Owners, Workers, and Cultivators at Wellpad 7, 3, and 30, socialization of the plan for land expansion in preparation for the construction of a Power Plant was held. Dieng Unit 2 Geothermal Energy in the context of Compiling a Land Acquisition Planning Document (Resettlement Plan) for Land Expansion for Dieng 2 Geothermal Drilling Activities.

The conclusions from this socialization activity are as follows:

1. Development Plan for Geothermal Power Plant Dieng unit 2 implemented by PT. Geo Dipa Energi (Persero) with financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) started in 2019 and will operate in 2024.
2. The initial step of this activity is to conduct geothermal drilling to determine the potential of geothermal energy to be converted into electrical energy.
3. For this purpose, drilling activities will be carried out to construct 5 geothermal wells and injection wells.
4. Drilling at Wellpad 31 will start on November 25, 2021. This drilling activity will then continue at Wellpad 9, 7, and 30.
5. In addition, a geothermal power plant will be built at Wellpad 38.
6. The existence of the activity plan and considering the large amount of material to carry out drilling, it is considered to carry out land expansion.
7. The estimated total land required is 12,459m² consisting of:
 - a. Wellpad 7 is 5,663m² for drilling equipment and small camp;
 - b. Wellpad 9 is 2,915m² for mud and water pools;
 - c. Wellpad 30 is 3,881m² for mud and water pools.
8. In relation to the need for the land, a Land Procurement for Public Interest will be held, namely the activity of providing land by way of giving proper and fair compensation, for the interest of the nation, state and society which must be realized by the Central Government/Regional Government and used as much as possible. for the welfare of the people.
9. The legal basis and policy for the activities of Land Procurement for Public Interest are:
 - a. Law No. 2 of 2012 of Land Procurement for Public Interest;
 - b. Law No. 11 of 2020 of Omnibus law (Chapter VIII, Article 122);
 - c. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19, 2021 of Implementation of Land Procurement for Development in the Public Interest;

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- d. Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning / Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 2021 of Provisions for the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021;
 - e. SPS ADB 2009;
 - f. Standar Penilaian Indonesia (SPI) No. 204;
 - g. Other related regulation.
10. Land Procurement Activities for Geothermal Infrastructure categorized for public interest are listed in Article 2 point e of Government Regulation no. 19 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Land Procurement for Development in the Public Interest.
 11. Each agency that requires land for development in the public interest makes a land acquisition plan based on:
 - a. Spatial Plan.
 - b. The development priorities listed in:
 - i. Medium term development plan;
 - ii. Strategic Plan; dan/atau
 - iii. Government work plan/Agency Requiring Land
 12. Activities for the preparation of the LARP (Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan) document which is the Land Expansion Planning stage, which consists of:
 - a. Socialization
 - b. Measurement survey
 - c. Identifying entitled parties, consisting of:
 - i. Land owner
 - ii. Cultivator
 - iii. Building owner
 - iv. Land tenant
 - v. Owner of objects attached to the ground
 - vi. Labor (farm labor, business activity workers)
 - vii. Vendors who run business in the affected activities
 - d. Asset survey (land, buildings, and growing plants, social facilities and public facilities)
 - e. Socio-economic survey
 - f. LARP document preparation
 13. Survey of measurement and identification of entitled parties assisted by Village Officer, Head of Dusun and Local RT/RW. The results of this survey are a provisional list of eligible parties. This list may change, increase, or decrease according to the final survey results.
 14. Asset survey in the form of data collection on land, above ground and underground space, buildings, plants, and objects related to land such as utilities and building complementary facilities.
 15. Socio-economic survey which will examine the socio-economic conditions of the community that are estimated to be affected by the Land Acquisition.
 16. Small-Scale Land Procurement based on Regulation of the Minister of ATR/BPN No. 19 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Land Procurement for Development in the Public Interest Chapter VIII, Articles 146 – 151, explains:
 - a. In the context of efficiency and effectiveness, Small-Scale Land Procurement may be carried out:
 - i. Directly by the Agency Requiring Land with the Entitled Party, by way of buying and selling, exchanging, or other agreed methods; or
 - ii. using the Land Procurement stage.
 - b. Small-Scale Land Procurement must meet the Suitability of Spatial Utilization Activities.
 17. The Land Expansion Preparation Stage consists of:
 - a. Public Consultation is a process of dialogical communication or deliberation between interested parties in order to reach an understanding and agreement in Land Procurement for development in the Public Interest.
 - b. Determination of Locations for Public Interest determined by governor/regent/mayor decree which is used as a permit for Land Procurement, changes in land use, and transfer of Land Rights in Land Procurement for development in the Public Interest.
 18. The Land Acquisition Implementation Phase involves:

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- a. Officials in charge of land procurement affairs within the Regional Office;
 - b. Head of the local Land Office at the Land Procurement location;
 - c. Provincial officials in charge of land affairs;
 - d. the local sub-district head at the land acquisition location;
 - e. Lurah/village head or another name at the Land Procurement location.
19. Inventory and data identification of Entitled Parties and Land Procurement Objects are carried out by two task forces, namely:
- a. Task Force A, in charge of collecting physical data on Land Procurement Objects;
 - b. Task Force B, collection of juridical data on Land Procurement Objects.
20. The result of this stage is the Nominative List.
21. The assessment of the amount of compensation per plot of land is carried out by the Independent Appraisal Team. Those that will be measured include:
- a. Soil;
 - b. Ground Area and Underground Area;
 - c. Building;
 - d. Plant;
 - e. Objects related to land and/or;
 - f. Other losses that can be assessed.
22. From the results of the assessment, a Deliberation on the Determination of the Form of Compensation will be held which will then be continued with the Provision of Compensation.
23. At the stage of Submission of Land Procurement Results during Development Implementation, residents who have received compensation are not allowed to return to live in the areas that have been acquired. If residents return to the area that has been released, the residents concerned will not receive additional compensation.
24. Compensation is a proper and fair compensation to the Entitled party, manager and/or user of goods in the Land Procurement process.
25. Physical losses that receive compensation:
- a. Land;
 - b. Above ground and underground space;
 - c. Building;
 - d. Plant;
 - e. Objects related to land, such as utilities and building complementary facilities.
26. Non-physical losses that do not get losses;
- a. Losing a job or losing a business
 - b. emotional loss,
 - c. Transaction fees, emptying transfer fees, taxes/BPHTB, PPAT
 - d. Compensation for waiting period;
 - e. Residual land loss
 - f. Other physical damage
27. Compensation in the form of:
- a. Money
 - b. Substitute land
 - c. Resettlement
 - d. Shareholding
 - e. Other forms agreed by both parties
28. Individual parties receiving compensation consist of:
- a. Land owner
 - b. Cultivator
 - c. Building owner
 - d. Land tenant
 - e. Owner of objects attached to the ground
 - f. Labor (farm labor, business activity workers)
 - g. Vendors who run business in the affected activities
29. Entitlement of the entitled party/citizens affected by the land expansion plan:

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- a. Compensation for loss of land at fair replacement value is based on the results of the independent appraisal team's assessment.
 - b. Assistance will be provided to renew land ownership documents and tax incentives for compensation receipts.
 - c. Compensation for crops is determined according to the results of the independent assessment team's assessment.
 - d. Compensation for buildings is determined according to the results of an independent assessment team's assessment.
 - e. Compensation for electricity and telephone installation costs will be provided if any.
 - f. Compensation for loss of attachment to assets will be given according to the calculation of the land appraiser.
 - g. Assistance with moving costs and the transition period for residents who have to move (relocation).
 - h. Replacement land will be provided for the project affected graves including removal costs.
 - i. Compensation will be given for loss of business, job, and change of profession.
 - j. Livelihood restoration programs will be provided to seriously affected people/entitled parties and vulnerable groups including the poor, female household heads, the elderly, and the landless.
30. The party entitled to compensation must show:
- i. Proof of land ownership: SHM
 - ii. HGU
 - iii. HGT
 - iv. AJB over certified land rights that have not been renamed;
 - v. AJB on customary property rights that have not yet been issued with certificates;
 - vi. residence permit;
 - vii. auction minutes;
 - viii. waqf pledge deed, deed in lieu of waqf pledge deed, or waqf pledge deed;
 - ix. other evidence of mastery.
 - i. Proof of ownership of buildings, plants, or other objects related to land:
 - i. building permit or building approval;
 - ii. goods inventory card for buildings belonging to the Central Government/Regional Government/village government and/or physical evidence of the building;
 - iii. housing permit or *Verhuren Besluit*;
 - iv. tax notification letter for land and building tax payable; and/or
 - v. proof of bill or payment for electricity, telephone, or drinking water company, in the last 3 (three) months.
31. The deadline date for determining the rightful party is determined as a resident affected by the Land Expansion Plan for Dieng Geothermal Drilling Activities unit 2 in the Preparation of the Resettlement Plan Document, namely at the start of the asset data collection survey and socio-economic survey.

DRAFT**Comments/Suggestions/Questions from the audience:****a. Budi – Representative behalf Head of Sub-village Pawuhan**

- i. Too lazy to invite Geo Dipa because in the past Geo Dipa was very difficult to coordinate and was not close to the community. Hopefully this will not be repeated in Dieng Unit 2.
- ii. The incident in Pad 31 until now has never been asked to coordinate with the village/hamlet government regarding the drilling plan
- iii. There was a siren sounding from Geo Dipa without first conducting socialization so that village officials were confused when asked by residents
- iv. Regarding land acquisition in Pawuhan Hamlet. Just below pad 30 there is a public facility (field) which, according to the drawing, will also disappear. Therefore, there needs to be consultation with community leaders, youth leaders, and regional stakeholders regarding this matter.
- v. When land acquisition has occurred, during the previous survey, did you discuss with the village government regarding this land acquisition activity?
- vi. When negotiating the land, it is hoped that there will be no third party except the Karangtengah village government.

b. Representative of the family of Mr. Haji Mansyur (Pad 7)

- i. The acquisition of land for public purposes was completed in the best possible way, including involvement with related parties (village officials) and others.
- ii. Hoping for the best compensation.
- iii. Please consider the socio-economic impacts on the parties involved in the land, in this case the workforce.
- iv. The land owner supports the Dieng 2 project so that it can be realized and can provide the maximum benefit.

c. Head of Village Karangtengah

- i. Have the land owners invited here fixed? If so, you should just hasten the process. If you worry too long, new problems will arise.
- ii. Special PR Pad 30.

d. Susrinah, Village Secretary Officer of Karangtengah

- i. Will the independent team that exist later be independent or involve the village government? If it involves the village government, please give notice from the start, so that the villagers are not confused.
- ii. In determining the land expansion plan, has there been any socialization or not? If not, the land owner will be in shock. So please give the land owner the opportunity to state whether or not he is ready for the acquisition.
- iii. For negotiations and the process, please convey to the land owner from the beginning, so that there is clarity.
- iv. Provide easier access for communication between the village government and PT Geo Dipa.
- v. The village government should involve the village government in every stage that involves residents or village public facilities.

e. M. Kholifin (Land Owner of location for Pad 30)

- i. In order to speed up the process, the point is that I want the process to be followed by myself and Geo Dipa can shorten the time in negotiations.

f. Samadi (Land Worker/Land Cultivation)

If there is compensation, we ask directly to the party concerned (i.e., workers).

g. Ridho (Head of Sub-Village Karajan)

- i. Geo Dipa always coordinates with land owners through the village government so that there is no chaos in the village. Not coordinating with parties who have no interest so that things don't happen that are not good.

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- ii. The socialization of Geo Dipa's activities is still being questioned by all residents of Karangtengah, especially Krajan.
- h. Ardian (Deputy Head of Sub-Village Pawuhan)**
Always prioritize the village government in terms of coordination.
- i. Head pf Sub-Village II**
In the Pad 7 area where land acquisition will be carried out, there is a JUT. Please replace the better and easier way. Before the land is worked on, please provide the road first.

Thus the Minutes of this socialization activity are made to be used as it should be.

Mr.Mr.Mr.Mr.Mr.Mr.Mr.Mr.Mr.Mr.Mr.**Mr.**Mr.Mr.Mr.Mr.

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Appendix 12. Documentation Socialization of RP Preparation with Affected People

A. Documentation



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B. List of Participants

GEO DIPA ENERGI

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA SOSIALISASI
Selasa, 16 November 2021

WARGA MASYARAKAT

No.	Nama	Alamat (RT RW, dusun, desa)	Tanda Tangan	Jenis Kelamin
1	H. Waljiono	RT 02 - RW 002	[Signature]	PRIA
2	Wibayani	RT 04, RW 1	[Signature]	wanita
3	Budi Satrioso	RT 3 RW 3	[Signature]	PRIA
4	Sandi	RT 2 RW 4	[Signature]	PRIA
5	[Signature]	RT 3 RW 1	[Signature]	wanita
6	SUKBAR HANAD	RT 02 - RW 01	[Signature]	PRIA
7	Shah Rais Jurdani	RT 3 RW 3	[Signature]	PRIA
8	Ahmad Saifuddin	RT 3 RW 3	[Signature]	PRIA
9	AHMAD SAID	RT RW 1	[Signature]	PRIA
10	SUTICNO	RT 5 RW 2	[Signature]	PRIA
11	TUGALMANA	RT 01 02	[Signature]	PRIA
12	Habib	RT 05 RW 02	[Signature]	wanita
13	Sumiyoti	RT 05 RW 02	[Signature]	wanita
14	Mhammah	RT 05 RW 02	[Signature]	PRIA
15	Hujiano	RT 02 RW 06	[Signature]	PRIA
16	Wandi	RT 02 RW 06	[Signature]	PRIA
17	Slamas	RT 09 RW 09	[Signature]	PRIA
18	Amoludin	RT 05 RW 01	[Signature]	PRIA
19	SALAO	RT 01 RW 01	[Signature]	PRIA
20	Susilo	RT 01 RW 02	[Signature]	PRIA
21	Ali Yusuf	RT 02 RW 02	[Signature]	PRIA
22	Kusnanto	RT 01 RW 01	[Signature]	PRIA
23	Nasrulloh	RT 01 RW 01	[Signature]	PRIA

GEO DIPA ENERGI

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA SOSIALISASI
Selasa, 16 November 2021

PERANGKAT DESA KARANGENGAH

No.	Nama	Posisi/Jabatan	Tanda Tangan	Jenis Kelamin
1	Arifan	Perangkat Desa	[Signature]	L
2	MAHUPIN	1	[Signature]	L
3	MULHUSIN	Kepala Desa	[Signature]	L
4	Susilaba	Salaku	[Signature]	L
5	Ridlo	Kabus	[Signature]	L
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

GEO DIPA ENERGI

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA SOSIALISASI
Selasa, 16 November 2021

PMU

No.	Nama	Posisi/Jabatan	Tanda Tangan	Jenis Kelamin
1	Hefi Hendri	GPE	[Signature]	L
2	Aditya Pratomo	"	[Signature]	P
3	ABUS Hendakaryono	"	[Signature]	L
4	Priyo	"	[Signature]	L
5	Piac	"	[Signature]	L
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

GEO DIPA ENERGI

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA SOSIALISASI
Selasa, 16 November 2021

PMC

No.	Nama	Posisi/Jabatan	Tanda Tangan	Jenis Kelamin
1	NEVENI NURBAETI A.	SOCIAL SAFEGUARD	[Signature]	P
2	Asmarawat	Social safeguard assi	[Signature]	P
3	Luan Bibat	Social Safeguard	[Signature]	L
4				
5				

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Appendix 13. Attachment Public Information Booklet (PIB)



PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero)

BOOKLET INFORMASI PUBLIK
RENCANA PERLUASAN LAHAN UNTUK
KEGIATAN PEMBORAN PANAS BUMI DIENG UNIT 2

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?

Revisi pelaksanaan tanah
Ditulis untuk kegiatan perbaikan tanah untuk memastikan kebutuhan secara teknis dan administratif (WTP) sehingga dapat memenuhi kriteria pelaksanaan proyek.

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?

Revisi pelaksanaan tanah
Ditulis untuk kegiatan perbaikan tanah untuk memastikan kebutuhan secara teknis dan administratif (WTP) sehingga dapat memenuhi kriteria pelaksanaan proyek.

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?

Revisi pelaksanaan tanah
Ditulis untuk kegiatan perbaikan tanah untuk memastikan kebutuhan secara teknis dan administratif (WTP) sehingga dapat memenuhi kriteria pelaksanaan proyek.

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?

Revisi pelaksanaan tanah
Ditulis untuk kegiatan perbaikan tanah untuk memastikan kebutuhan secara teknis dan administratif (WTP) sehingga dapat memenuhi kriteria pelaksanaan proyek.



1

2

3

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?
Maksud yang telah disampaikan pada pertemuan sebelumnya adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2. Hal yang harus diperhatikan adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero) dan akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero).

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?
Maksud yang telah disampaikan pada pertemuan sebelumnya adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2. Hal yang harus diperhatikan adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero) dan akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero).

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?
Maksud yang telah disampaikan pada pertemuan sebelumnya adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2. Hal yang harus diperhatikan adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero) dan akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero).

4

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?



Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?
Maksud yang telah disampaikan pada pertemuan sebelumnya adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2. Hal yang harus diperhatikan adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero) dan akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero).

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?
Maksud yang telah disampaikan pada pertemuan sebelumnya adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2. Hal yang harus diperhatikan adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero) dan akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero).

5

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?

Table with 2 columns: Tahapan Kegiatan and Waktu Pelaksanaan. It lists various activities like 'Dibangun Paksi yang Sesuai WTP' and 'Perencanaan, Pelaksanaan, dan Penyerahan Tanah' with corresponding dates.

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?
Maksud yang telah disampaikan pada pertemuan sebelumnya adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2. Hal yang harus diperhatikan adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero) dan akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero).

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?

Apakah akan dilakukan dengan Kegiatan Perbaikan Lahan untuk Perbaikan PLTP Dieng Unit 2?
Maksud yang telah disampaikan pada pertemuan sebelumnya adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2. Hal yang harus diperhatikan adalah bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero) dan akan dilaksanakan di kawasan lahan Dieng 2 yang sudah dikuasai oleh PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero).

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DRAFT**Appendix 14. Draft of ToR External Monitoring****TERMS OF REFERENCE****FOR AN EXTERNAL MONITORING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND CLEARING AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR GEODIPA ENERGY (GDE) DIENG 2 GEOTHERMAL PROJECT****1. Background**

The sub-project (Dieng-2) will construct a new power plant, sub-station, transmission lines and pipelines. These activities will require a total of 30.83 Ha. Of this, 30.53 Ha of land is already owned by Geo Dipa Energy (GDE), with total of 5.7 ha GDE-owned land that was used to be the workforce accommodation (Mess GDE site) has been cleared for the project, with reference to the document of Draft Resettlement Plan INO: Proposed Geothermal Power Generation Project (Dieng Geothermal Plant Expansion Sub-Project), November 2019. This site is located in Karangtengah Village and used to be leased on an annual basis to a farmers' group -*Kelompok Sadar Alam dan Tani "Merdada Sejahtera."* A total of 23 (twenty-three) tenant farmers, with total 79 affected persons (APs) has lost access to productive arable land which they used to lease for between 10-20 years.

GDE has carried out social impact management activities in the form of compensation to 23 tenant farmers on October 7, 2020 in coordination with the Integrated Team for handling community social impacts to be aligned with the provision of land for the national development of the Dieng Unit 2 geothermal power plant in Banjarnegara Regency. All activities were carried out in accordance with the provisions contained in Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2018 concerning Handling of Community Social Impacts in the Context of Land Provision for National Development.

GDE and Asian Development Bank (ADB) as the funder need to ensure that all stages of land clearing and the social impact management activities have complied with the requirements of Indonesian government regulations and ADB's safeguards policies. For this reason, GDE will submit a monitoring report on land clearing activities and social impact management activities to ADB, where all monitoring will be carried out by an external monitoring agency (EMA).

The external monitoring agency will submit a report to GDE in accordance with the achievement of indicators that have been determined by GDE's and in compliance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy. The external monitoring agency also required to identify the problems and needs of 23 tenant farmers as a basis for preparing Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) in which would have particular attention to gender equality and vulnerable groups and aligned with the Project's Gender Action Plans (GAP).

2. Objectives

Objectives of the external monitoring are listed below:

- To examine appropriate implementation of Land Clearing and social impact management activities in conformity with Indonesian laws and ADB SPS 2009;
- To monitor the implementation of the LRP activities with a focus on the participants affected by land clearance / compensation, to ensure compliance, in particular in assuring the Project activities do no harm, and restore livelihoods to pre-project levels or improve them; and
- To assess the problem and needs of tenant farmers as a basis for preparing the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP).

3. Scope of Work

The scope of work of the External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will include the following activities:

1. Monitor the implementation of Land Clearing and social impact management activities in conformity with Indonesian laws and ADB SPS 2009, the Project's RP and aligned with the GAP;
2. Observe and review Land Clearing Implementation and social impact management activities to develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring of the implementation of

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Land Clearing and social impact management activities, with attention to GESI and vulnerable groups;

3. Review and verify the progress of the implementation of Land Clearing and social impact management activities using the developed indicators on a six – monthly basis, with reference to The Implementation Report of handling community social impacts to be aligned with the provision of land for the national development of the Dieng Unit 2 geothermal power plant in Banjarnegara Regency;
4. Verify involvement of the Project Affected Households (AHs) with reference to the Implementation Report of handling community social impacts to be aligned with the provision of land for the national development of the Dieng Unit 2 geothermal power plant in Banjarnegara Regency and assess the adequacy of provision of compensation or other forms of assistance for every AH has been provided by GDE in the form of social impact management activities;
5. Review the Project's Land Clearing Report including social impact management activities and assess the adequacy in a separate status review document. This will include desk review and involvement of AH (conducting primary data collection such as conducting interviews to affected household with attention to GESI and vulnerable groups), technical agencies and GDE personnel, consultant or contractors involved in land and social management activities;
6. Assess the problem and needs of affected household as a basis for preparing the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) with attention to GESI and vulnerable groups, and severely affected AHs;
7. Propose measures to improve the implementation Land Clearing and LRP, with attention to GESI and vulnerable groups; and
8. Develop six-monthly reports to be a summary of monitoring results and a completion report.

Note: Monitoring of implementation Land Clearing and social impact management activities involved the related agencies (as covered in the Integrated Team for handling community social impacts in the context of providing land for the national development of the Dieng Unit 2 geothermal power plant in Banjarnegara Regency).

4. Key Concepts and Indicators

Key concepts to be considered in the monitoring are as follows:

- (i) Meaningful consultation with segregated data by gender has been carried out before land clearing implementation and social impact management activities;
- (ii) Compensation should be paid in timely manner before starting the land clearing;
- (iii) Compensation and assistance should be provided to the entitled parties as registered in Social Impact Management Report conducted by Banjarnegara Regency;
- (iv) LRP activities should be developed in consultation and have the agreement of the AH;
- (v) Information on Land Clearing and social impact management activities should be disclosed to the entitled parties;
- (vi) Entitled parties (AH and others to be defined) should be monitored in connection with the level of participation, recovery of livelihood and level of satisfaction, with attention to GESI and vulnerable groups;
- (vii) Monitoring is to include the implementation of complaint handling mechanism including the source and nature of complaints, the speed of such complaint handling and trend analysis, if applicable;
- (viii) Throughout the implementation process, the living standards and social dynamics should be observed and surveyed. Any potential problems that may arise in land clearing implementation and social impact management activities should be reported;
- (ix) Solution and adjustments made in program implementation, to address any problems arising; and
- (x) Comparison of the income and living standard of AHs before and after the land clearing

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implementation.

Following shall be considered as part of the indicators to be developed for ongoing monitoring:

- (i) The number of entitled parties based on the category of impact (if any prioritization, i.e. severity of impact or vulnerability), with reference to ADB Safeguard Policy and the status of compensation payment with attention to GESI and vulnerable groups, and severely affected AHs.
- (ii) Implementation of The Compensation which includes;
 - a) The number of affected people/households deemed eligible to obtain the compensation of Land Clearing with reference to Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2018, disaggregated by gender;
 - b) The level of satisfaction of AH's after compensation provided and land clearing implemented;
 - c) The percentage of affected people/households who have their income increased (female, male, vulnerable affected people/households);
 - d) The type of program needs to be carried out and the number of participants in each program interested, disaggregated by gender; and
 - e) The percentage of vulnerable and severely affected households who will be participated in the LRP.
- (iii) The final results of the complaint handling (percentage of complaints resolved on time, in line with the Grievance Redress Mechanism/GRM) and unresolved issues which require action from the PMU;
- (iv) Implementation problems and solutions; and
- (v) Comparison of the income and living standard of AHs before and after the land clearing implementation with attention to GESI and vulnerable groups, and severely affected AHs.

The detail monitoring indicators for land clearing implementation and social impact management activities can be seen in the Appendix 1.

5. Primary Data Collection (Field Visit/Follow-up Survey)

The method for primary data collection for assessment is as follows:

- (i) Field visits to ensure that the affected people receive comprehensive information related to the project objectives, impacts, compensation policies and rights through an effective public information campaign. This activity will cover at least 23 of the affected people or more;
- (ii) Field visits to assess whether the complaint procedure has been adequately explained to the affected people and can be implemented. This activity will cover at least 23 of the affected people;
- (iii) For evaluation study, the methodology will be based mainly on a comparison of the socio-economic conditions of affected people before and after the land clearing. For this purpose, follow-up socio-economic survey (census survey) shall be performed by the EMA during the contract period in order to find out the change of living standards; and
- (iv) Data and monitoring of results will be disaggregated by gender.

6. Time Frame and Reporting

The time of implementation of monitoring activities can be carried out for 65 working days of activities.

The EMA shall prepare an inception report which includes monitoring indicators and the specific monitoring plan as soon as after the contract completed. After initiating the monitoring activities, the EMA shall submit monitoring reports on a six-monthly basis until the end of the contracting period. In addition, a completion audit/final analysis summary at the end of activity.

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(i) Inception Report (10 copies)

Inception report which includes monitoring indicators and specific monitoring plan shall be submitted within 10 days after the contract issued.

(ii) Site Survey Report (10 copies)

Site survey report shall be submitted 30 days from start of the service.

(iii) Draft Final Monitoring Report (10 copies)

Draft Final Report shall be submitted 15 days after the completion of site survey.

(iv) Final Report (10 copies)

Final Monitoring Report shall be submitted after 10 days of Draft Final Report of monitoring report is accepted by GDE and ADB.

7. Qualification

Qualification of the experts of the EMA is listed in Table-1.

Table-1 Qualification of the Experts

Position/expertise	Qualification
1. Team leader/Social expert	- Working experience related to social study for minimal 10 years - At least 3 experiences of social study related to LARAP in conformity with ADB's safeguard policy or other equal international guidelines or standards.
2. Social surveyor	- Working experience related to social study including census and socioeconomic survey for minimal 5 years.
3. Data analyst	- Working experience and knowledge of social data analysis.

DRAFT**Appendix 15. Summary of Review Appraisal from KJPP**

**RESUME HASIL REVIU TATA KELOLA
PROSES PENILAIAN (*APPRAISAL*) OLEH KANTOR JASA PENILAI PUBLIK (KJPP)
ATAS NILAI GANTI KERUGIAN DAN NILAI SEWA TANAH UNTUK PERLUASAN
WELL PAD PSN PEMBANGUNAN PLTP DIENG UNIT 2 PADA PT GEO DIPA
ENERGI (PERSERO) TAHUN 2021**

Kami telah melakukan Reviu Tata Kelola Proses Penilaian (*Appraisal*) oleh KJPP atas Nilai Ganti Kerugian Dan Nilai Sewa Tanah Untuk Perluasan *Well Pad* PSN Pembangunan PLTP Dieng Unit 2 pada PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero) Tahun 2021, dengan hasil sebagai berikut:

1. Informasi Umum**a. Dasar Pelaksanaan Reviu**

- a. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 192 Tahun 2014 tentang Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan;
- b. Instruksi Presiden Nomor 9 Tahun 2014 Tentang Peningkatan Kualitas Sistem Pengendalian Intern dan Keandalan Penyelenggaraan Fungsi Pengawasan Intern dalam Rangka Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Rakyat;
- c. Surat Direktur Umum dan SDM PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero) Nomor 069/PST.30-GDE/XI/2021 tanggal 3 November 2021 perihal Permohonan Reviu Laporan Hasil Penilaian (*Appraisal*) KJPP;
- d. Surat General Support Manager PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero) Nomor 096/PRO.08-GDE/XI/2021 tanggal 25 November 2021 perihal Penyampaian Laporan Hasil Penilaian (*Appraisal*) KJPP;
- e. Surat Tugas Kepala Perwakilan BPKP Provinsi Jawa Tengah Nomor ST- 1324/PW11/4/2021 tanggal 3 Desember 2021.

b. Tujuan Reviu

Tujuan reviu adalah memperoleh keyakinan terbatas mengenai akuntabilitas Tata Kelola Proses Penilaian (*Appraisal*) oleh KJPP Andi Tiffani dan Rekan atas nilai ganti kerugian dan nilai sewa tanah untuk perluasan *Well Pad* PSN Pembangunan PLTP Dieng Unit 2 pada PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero) Tahun 2021 yang dokumen hasil penilaiannya diterima Perwakilan BPKP Provinsi Jawa Tengah pada tanggal 26 November 2021.

c. Ruang lingkup reviu

Ruang lingkup reviu adalah tata kelola proses penilaian termasuk pengujian

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aritmatik perhitungan besaran nilai ganti kerugian dan nilai sewa tanah untuk perluasan *Well Pad* PSN Pembangunan PLTP Dieng Unit 2.

d. Batasan Tanggung Jawab

Tanggung jawab BPKP dalam reviu ini terbatas pada saran yang disampaikan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku, sedangkan kebenaran data dan dokumen baik formal dan material serta *output* hasil penilaian sepenuhnya merupakan tanggung jawab manajemen PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero).

e. Metodologi

Metode pelaksanaan reviu tata kelola proses penilaian (*appraisal*) oleh KJPP atas nilai ganti kerugian dan nilai sewa tanah untuk perluasan *Well Pad* PSN pembangunan PLTP Dieng Unit 2 pada PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero) Tahun 2021 meliputi:

- 1) Pengumpulan data dan informasi terkait proses penilaian pengadaan tanah dan sewa untuk perluasan *Well Pad* PSN pembangunan PLTP Dieng Unit 2;
- 2) Pengujian tata kelola dan kebenaran perhitungan aritmatik hasil penilaian besaran nilai ganti kerugian dan nilai sewa tanah untuk perluasan *Well Pad* PSN pembangunan PLTP Dieng Unit 2.
- 3) Wawancara dengan pihak PT Geo Dipa Energi, KJPP, dan pihak terkait;
- 4) Pembahasan dengan pihak PT Geo Dipa Energi, terkait hasil penilaian besaran nilai ganti kerugian dan nilai sewa tanah untuk perluasan *Well Pad* PSN pembangunan PLTP Dieng Unit 2.

Reviu dilaksanakan dengan melakukan pengujian dokumen, wawancara dan peninjauan lapangan dengan tetap memperhatikan standar protokol kesehatan pencegahan dan penanganan COVID-19.

f. Waktu Pelaksanaan Reviu

Reviu dilaksanakan selama 10 (sepuluh) hari kerja mulai tanggal 3 Desember 2021 sampai dengan tanggal 13 Desember 2021.

2. Hasil Reviu**a. Data Umum**

- 1) Proyek PLTP Dieng Unit 2
Pada tahun 2020 PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero) mulai melaksanakan pembangunan Proyek PLTP Dieng Unit 2 (1 x 55 MW). Proyek tersebut

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termasuk dalam Program Pemerintah untuk percepatan pembangunan pembangkit tenaga listrik yang menggunakan energi terbarukan sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Peraturan Menteri ESDM Nomor 15 Tahun 2010, terakhir diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri ESDM Nomor 40 Tahun 2014. Program ini merupakan program percepatan pembangunan pembangkit tenaga listrik 10.000 MW tahap kedua/ *Fastack 2* yang saat ini diintegrasikan kedalam Program Pembangunan Infrastruktur Ketenagalistrikan 35.000 MW.

Pembangunan Proyek PLTP Dieng Unit 2 berlokasi di Desa Karangtengah, Kecamatan Batur, Kabupaten Banjarnegara, Provinsi Jawa Tengah, dibiayai dari ekuiti perusahaan yang berasal dari APBN berupa Penyertaan Modal Negara di Geo Dipa, dan dengan dana pinjaman dari Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Pembangunan PSN PLTP Dieng Unit 2 ini memanfaatkan tanah aset milik perusahaan sendiri, yaitu Sumur Produksi Uap PLTP Dieng Unit 2 yang dibangun (dibor) di *Well Pad* (Tapak Sumur) eksisting PLTP Dieng Unit 1. Dari hasil kajian terhadap kondisi *Well Pad* eksisting, maka untuk untuk pemboran sumur produksi di *Well Pad* 7, 9 dan 30 memerlukan tambahan luas tanah, sehingga perlu dilakukan pembebasan tanah yang menempel pada tanah *Well Pad* eksisting, atau dengan alternatif lain dapat dilakukan dengan menyewa tanah tersebut selama proses pemboran berlangsung. Selain itu untuk jalur pipa dari *Well Pad* 9 ke *Power Plant* perlu membebaskan tanah yang ada diantara *Well Pad* 9 dan *Power Plant*. Luas tanah yang dibutuhkan untuk perluasan *Well Pad* 7, 9 dan 30 serta untuk jalur pipa uap ini adalah kurang lebih 2,2 Ha.

Proses penyediaan tanah tersebut, mengacu pada ketentuan perundangan-undangan yang berlaku, dengan menggunakan mekanisme Pengadaan Tanah Skala Kecil yang diadakan secara langsung oleh Geo Dipa sebagaimana diatur dalam SOP Pengadaan Tanah PT Geo Dipa Energi Nomor GD E/PMU/HSS/SOP/005.

Sehubungan dengan hal ini maka untuk penetapan nilai ganti kerugian kepada pemilik tanah ataupun untuk menetapkan nilai sewa tanah, Geo Dipa memerlukan hasil penilaian dari Jasa Penilai Publik yang akan digunakan dalam proses pengadaan atau penyediaan tanah.

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2) Tim Pengadaan Tanah

Direksi telah menetapkan Tim Pengadaan Tanah berdasarkan Keputusan Direksi PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero) Nomor 037.SK/PST.00-GDE/XII/2019 tanggal 30 Desember 2019 tentang Pembentukan Tim Pengosongan dan Pengadaan Tanah Untuk Proyek PLTP Dieng Unit 2.

Tim Pengosongan dan Pengadaan Tanah (TPPT), terdiri dari:

Dewan Penasehat	:	1. Riki Firmandha Ibrahim
	:	2. Aulijati Wachjudiningsih
Ketua	:	Achmad Riyan Suryansyah
Sekretaris	:	Dadang Syarif
Anggota	:	1. Timbul Khaerul Ansori
		2. Agung Wisnu Mukti
		3. Andika Yudiaji
		4. Reza Iqbal
		5. M. Budi Hendrawan
		6. Kodar Hardjawanata
		7. Agdya Pratami Putri Yogandari
		8. Zulfa Syarif
		9. Septhian Wibysono
		10. Reyno Rivelino Duta Muhammad
		11. Agus Supriyanto
		12. Aunurrofiq
		13. Indra Yudhistira
		14. Ita Rosita Arman
		15. Solimin

Ruang lingkup penugasan Tim Pengosongan dan Pengadaan Tanah meliputi penyusunan strategi, rencana, serta *timeline* pelaksanaan pengosongan dan pengadaan tanah untuk keperluan pengembangan Proyek PLTP Dieng Unit 2.

3) Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik

KJPP yang ditetapkan oleh PT Geo Dipa Energi (Pesero) adalah KJPP Andi Tiffani dan Rekan, dengan uraian penugasan sebagai berikut:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------------------|
| a) Pemberi Tugas | : | PT. Geo Dipa Energi (Pesero) |
| b) Nama KJPP | : | KJPP Andi Tiffani & Rekan |

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- c) Dasar Penugasan : (1) Surat Keputusan Penetapan Penyedia (SKPP) Nomor 305/PRO.00-GDE/XI/2021 tanggal 10 November 2021.
(2) Surat Perjanjian Nomor 063.PJ/PRO.00-GDE/XI/2021 tanggal 10 November 2021
- d) Nama Pekerjaan : Pekerjaan Jasa Penilai Untuk Pengadaan Pembelian dan Sewa Tanah Pembangunan Proyek Strategis Nasional PLTP Dieng Unit 2.
- e) Objek Penilaian : (1) Tanah Pertanian dengan luas tanah 5.663M² di Desa Karangtengah Kecamatan Batur Kabupaten Banjarnegara Jawa Tengah (dekat wellpad 7).
(2) Tanah Pertanian dengan luas tanah 2.915 M², di Desa Karangtengah Kecamatan Batur Kabupaten Banjarnegara Jawa Tengah (dekat wellpad 9).
(3) Tanah Pertanian dengan luas tanah 3.881 M² di Desa Karangtengah Kecamatan Batur Kabupaten Banjarnegara Jawa Tengah (dekat wellpad 30).
- f) Nilai Kontrak : Rp49.445.000,00 (empat puluh sembilan juta empat ratus empat puluh lima ribu rupiah).
- g) Jangka Waktu : 40 hari kalender dari tanggal 10 November s.d. Pelaksanaan Pekerjaan 20 Desember 2021.
- h) Masa Berlaku : 50 hari kalender dari tanggal 10 November s.d. perjanjian 30 Desember 2021.

b. Proses Penilaian

Reviu dilakukan atas Laporan Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik Andi Tiffani dan Rekan Nomor No.File:00240/2.0157-02/PI/02/0446/1/XI/2021 tanggal 25 November 2021 tentang Laporan Penilaian Jasa Penilaian untuk Pengadaan Pembelian dan Sewa Tanah Pembangunan Proyek Strategis Nasional PLTP Dieng Unit 2, sebagai berikut:

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- 1) Status Penilai
Penilaian nilai ganti kerugian dan nilai sewa tanah untuk perluasan *well pad* Proyek Strategis Nasional (PSN) pembangunan PLTP Dieng Unit 2 dilakukan oleh KJPP Andi Tiffani dan Rekan, dengan status penilai sebagai berikut:
 - a) Kantor KJPP Andi Tiffani dan Rekan berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 324/KM.1/2020 tanggal 2 Juli 2020 telah memperoleh Surat Izin Usaha Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik Nomor 2.19.0157.
 - b) Caecilia Tiffani Hindriyana, SE., M.Ec.Dev, MAPPI (Cert.) adalah Penilai Publik yang merupakan Penilai Independen dan terdaftar di Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia, sesuai izin Penilai Publik Properti NIPP:P-1.16.00446.
- 2) Pemberi Tugas
Pemberi tugas dalam penilaian adalah General Manager PMU PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero) yang beralamat di Gedung Aldevco Octagon Lt.2, Jl. Warung Jati Barat Raya Nomor 75 Pancoran, Kalibata, Jakarta Selatan 12740.
- 3) Pengguna Laporan
Pengguna Laporan dalam penilaian adalah General Manager PMU PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero) yang beralamat di Gedung Aldevco Octagon Lt.2, Jl. Warung Jati Barat Raya Nomor 75 Pancoran, Kalibata, Jakarta Selatan 12740.
- 4) Identifikasi Objek Penilaian
 - a) Tanah Pertanian dengan luas tanah 5.663M² di Desa Karangtengah Kecamatan Batur Kabupaten Banjarnegara Jawa Tengah (dekat *well pad* 7).
 - b) Tanah Pertanian dengan luas tanah 2.915M², di Desa Karangtengah Kecamatan Batur Kabupaten Banjarnegara Jawa Tengah (dekat *wellpad* 9).
 - c) Tanah Pertanian dengan luas tanah 3.881M² di Desa Karangtengah Kecamatan Batur Kabupaten Banjarnegara Jawa Tengah (dekat *well pad* 30).

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- 5) Maksud dan Tujuan Penilaian
Maksud dari penugasan ini adalah guna mengungkapkan dan menyatakan opini nilai penggantian wajar serta opini nilai sewa untuk pengadaan tanah untuk kepentingan umum dan sewa tanah pembangunan Proyek Strategis Nasional PLTP Dieng Unit 2.
- 6) Dasar penilaian yang digunakan oleh KJPP adalah :
SPI (Standar Penilaian Indonesia) Edisi VII tahun 2018.
- 7) Tanggal penilaian
Pemeriksaan / inspeksi lapangan aset di lokasi telah dilaksanakan pada tanggal 10 November 2021 sampai dengan 12 November 2021. Tanggal penilaian (*cut-off date*) 12 November 2021.
- 8) Hasil Reviu
- a) Penilaian Tanah Pertanian (dekat *well pad* 7)
Nilai penggantian wajar properti dalam kepemilikan yang sah sesuai asumsi dan syarat pembatasan atas tanah pertanian (dekat *wellpad* 7) berdasarkan Laporan KJPP adalah sebesar Rp19.036.761.858,00, dengan rincian:
- (1) Pihak yang Berhak**
Pemilik Tanah : Hajah Hardati Istri Hadi Mansyur
- (2) Tanah dan Tanaman**
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| (a) Luas Kebutuhan Tanah | : | 5,663M ² |
| (b) Status | : | Milik |
| (c) Indikasi Nilai Pasar Tanah | : | Rp 17.540.406.310,00 |
| (d) Tanaman | : | Rp 277.142.612,00 |
- (3) Nilai Penggantian Wajar (NPW):**
- | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Jumlah Indikasi Nilai Fisik Tanah, Bangunan & Tanaman | : | Rp 17.817.548.922,00 |
| (b) Jumlah Indikasi Nilai Non Fisik | : | Rp 1.082.424.379,00 |
| (c) Masa Tunggu Pembayaran | : | Rp 136.788.557,00 |
| Nilai Penggantian Wajar (NPW) | : | Rp 19.036.761.858,00 |
- b) Penilaian Tanah Pertanian (dekat *well pad* 9)
Nilai penggantian wajar properti dalam kepemilikan yang sah sesuai asumsi dan syarat pembatasan atas tanah pertanian (dekat *wellpad* 9) berdasarkan Laporan KJPP adalah sebesar Rp7.869.638.128,00, dengan rincian:

DRAFT**(1) Pihak yang Berhak**

Pemilik Tanah : Mulyono Bolot

(2) Tanah

(a) Luas Kebutuhan Tanah : 2,915M²
 (b) Status : Milik
 (c) Indikasi Nilai Pasar Tanah : Rp 7.223.066.840,00
 (d) Tanaman : Rp 120.040.088,00

(3) Nilai Penggantian Wajar (NPW):

(a) Jumlah Indikasi Nilai Fisik Tanah, Bangunan & Tanaman : Rp 7.343.106.928,00
 (b) Jumlah Indikasi Nilai Non Fisik : Rp 469.984.000,00
 (c) Masa Tunggu Pembayaran : Rp 56.547.200,00
Nilai Penggantian Wajar (NPW) : Rp 7.869.638.128,00

c) Penilaian Tanah Pertanian (dekat *well pad* 30)

Nilai sewa properti dalam kepemilikan yang sah sesuai asumsi dan syarat pembatasan atas tanah pertanian (dekat *wellpad* 30) berdasarkan Laporan KJPP adalah sebesar Rp143.703.620,00, dengan rincian:

(1) Pihak yang Berhak

Pemilik Tanah : Solimin

(2) Tanah

a) Luas Kebutuhan Tanah : 3,881M²
 b) Status : Letter C
 c) Nilai Sewa Tanah per Tahun : Rp143.703.620,00

4. Hal-Hal yang Perlu mendapat Perhatian

- a. Luasan tanah pertanian yang diperhitungkan oleh KJPP dalam perhitungan nilai ganti kerugian tidak sesuai dengan luasan tanah dalam bukti kepemilikan Sertifikat Tanah.

Nilai penggantian wajar properti dalam kepemilikan yang sah sesuai asumsi dan syarat pembatasan atas tanah berdasarkan Laporan KJPP:

- 1) Tanah pertanian (dekat *wellpad* 7) milik Hajah Hardati Istri Hadi Mansyur adalah sebesar Rp19.036.761.858,00 untuk luas kebutuhan tanah sebesar 5.663M²; dan
- 2) Tanah pertanian (dekat *wellpad* 9) milik Mulyono Bolot adalah sebesar Rp7.869.638.128,00 untuk luas kebutuhan tanah sebesar 2.915M²;

Berdasarkan bukti kepemilikan tanah:

- 1) Sertifikat tanah SHM No 406 surat ukur No 53/09/2002 tanggal 10 Maret 2002 atas nama Hajah Hardati Istri Hadi Mansyur luas tanah hanya

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sebesar 5.610 M², sehingga terdapat perbedaan luas tanah antara perhitungan nilai penggantian dengan sertifikat tanah sebesar 53M².

- 2) Sertifikat tanah SHM No 00344 surat ukur No 49/09/2000 tanggal 14 Desember 2000 atas nama Mulyono Bolot luas tanah tanah sebesar 2.890 M², sehingga terdapat perbedaan luas tanah antara perhitungan nilai penggantian dengan sertifikat tanah sebesar 25M².
- b. Dalam perhitungan nilai kerugian fisik atas tanaman, jumlah luas tanaman yang diganti lebih besar dari luas tanah yang ada.
- Obyek penilaian dalam penentuan nilai ganti kerugian memperhitungkan kerugian fisik dan kerugian non fisik. Dalam perhitungan nilai kerugian fisik antara lain dengan memperhitungkan nilai tanah dan nilai penggantian atas tanaman yang tertanam di atas tanah tersebut, Hasil perhitungan nilai kerugian fisik atas tanaman oleh KJPP adalah sebagai berikut:

No	Lokasi	Luas Tanah Perhitungan (M ²)	Luas Tanah sertifikat (M ²)	Perhitungan Nilai Tanaman		
				Jenis Tanaman	Luas Tanaman (M ²)	Nilai Tanaman (Rp)
1	Well Pad 7	5.663	5.610	Cemara	15	6.000.000
				Kayu ekaliptus	2	2.571.429
				Carica	566	19.800.000
				Cabai	2.265	64.901.752
				Kentang	2.984	172.331.342
				Terong Dieng	1.133	11.538.089
				Jumlah	6.965	277.142.612
2	Well Pad 9	2.915	2.890	kol/kubis	1,185	24,752,456
				Daun Bawang	583	9,351,359
				Seledri	292	4,091,220
				Cabai	146	4,175,980
				Akasia	204	1,575,000
				Cemara	2	800,000
				Kayu ekaliptus	6	7,714,286
				Jeruk	1	150,000
				jambu biji	1	100,000
				Kentang	1,166	67,329,787
Jumlah	3,585	120.040.088				

Dari perhitungan di atas menunjukkan dalam menghitung nilai ganti kerugian atas fisik tanaman luasan tanaman lebih besar dari luas tanah yang tersedia, yaitu:

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- 1) *Well Pad 7* tanah tersedia 5.663M² sedangkan luasan tanah untuk ganti kerugian tanaman sebesar 6.965M² atau 123% dari luas tanah dalam perhitungan nilai ganti kerugian dan 124% dari luas tanah sertifikat sebesar 5.610M².
- 2) *Well Pad 9* tanah tersedia 2.915M² sedangkan luasan tanah untuk ganti kerugian tanaman sebesar 3.585M² atau 123% dari luas tanah dalam perhitungan nilai ganti kerugian dan 124% dari luas tanah sertifikat sebesar 2.890M².

5. Simpulan dan Saran**a. Simpulan**

Jasa Penilai untuk Pengadaan Pembelian dan Sewa Tanah Pembangunan Proyek Strategis Nasional PLTP Dieng Unit 2, dilakukan oleh KJPP Andi Tiffani dan Rekan, sesuai kontrak Nomor 063.PJ/PRO.00-GDE/XI/2021 tanggal 10 November 2021, dengan hasil penilaian:

- 1) Tanah pertanian (dekat *wellpad 7*) milik Hajah Hardati Istri Hadi Mansyur, nilai ganti kerugian sebesar Rp19.036.761.858,00 untuk luas tanah sebesar 5.663M²;
- 2) Tanah pertanian (dekat *wellpad 9*) milik Mulyono Bolot, nilai ganti kerugian sebesar Rp7.869.638.128,00 untuk luas tanah sebesar 2.915M²;
- 3) Tanah pertanian (dekat *wellpad 9*) milik Solimin, nilai sewa pertahun sebesar Rp143.703.620,00 untuk luas tanah sebesar 3.881 M²;

Penilaian oleh KJPP Andi Tiffani dan Rekan dilakukan berdasarkan KEPI Kode Etik Penilai Indonesia) dan SPI (Standar Penilai Indonesia) Edisi VII tahun 2018. Namun demikian terdapat beberapa hal yang perlu mendapat perhatian, yaitu:

- 1) Luasan tanah pertanian yang diperhitungkan oleh KJPP dalam perhitungan nilai ganti kerugian tidak sesuai dengan luasan tanah dalam bukti kepemilikan Sertifikat Tanah, yaitu:
 - a) Luas tanah pertanian (*Well pad 7*) atas nama Hajah Hardati Istri Hadi Mansyur yang diperhitungkan dalam penilaian sebesar 5.610M², sedangkan luas dalam sertifikat tanah sebesar 5.663M², sehingga terdapat perbedaan luas tanah sebesar 53M².
 - b) Luas tanah pertanian (*Well pad 9*) atas nama Mulyono Bolot yang diperhitungkan dalam penilaian sebesar 2.915M², sedangkan luas dalam

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sertifikat tanah sebesar 2.890M², sehingga terdapat perbedaan luas tanah sebesar 25M².

- 2) Dalam perhitungan nilai kerugian fisik atas tanaman, jumlah luas tanaman yang diganti lebih besar dari luas tanah yang ada:
 - a) *Well Pad 7* tanah tersedia 5.663M² sedangkan luasan tanah untuk ganti kerugian tanaman sebesar 6.965M² atau 123% dari luas tanah dalam perhitungan dan 124% dari luas tanah sertifikat sebesar 5.610M².
 - b) *Well Pad 9* tanah tersedia 2.915 M² sedangkan luasan tanah untuk ganti kerugian tanaman sebesar 3.585M² atau 123% dari luas tanah dalam perhitungan dan 124% dari luas tanah sertifikat sebesar 2.890M².

b. Saran

Kepada Direktur Utama PT Geo Dipa Energi (Pesero) kami sarankan agar:

- 1) Meminta kepada KJPP Andi Tiffani dan Rekan untuk melakukan perhitungan kembali nilai ganti kerugian tanah pertanian pada *well pad 7* dan *well pad 9* berdasarkan data luas tanah sesuai sertifikat tanah.
- 2) Memastikan perbaikan laporan hasil penilaian kompensasi ganti rugi pembebasan tanah Project Dieng 2 yang akan dilakukan oleh KJPP Andi Tiffani sesuai dengan komitmen telah disepakati dan sesuai dengan Surat Perjanjian.

Semarang, 13 Desember 2021


Tim BPKP

PT Geo Dipa Energi
General Support Manager Selaku Ketua
Tim Pengosongan dan Pengadaan Tanah
Untuk Proyek PLTP Dieng Unit 2

Ahmad Riyan Suryansyah.


1. R Hanung Habsoro 

2. Abdul Haris 

3. Edy Hufron 

4. Wisnu Chandra

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 PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero)			NOTULEN RAPAT
Subject: <i>Pembahasan reviu appraisal KJPP</i>	Venue: <i>Holiday Inn Express Semarang</i>	Date/Time: <i>13 Desember 2021 09.00 - selesai</i>	
Project:			
Attendees:			







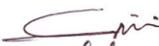
<i>Item #</i>	<i>Discussion Summary</i>	<i>Status/Action Plan/Due Date</i>	<i>Action By</i>
1	Perbedaan luasan antar peta bidang (ukur) dengan Sertifikat	Yang dipakai sebagai acuan adalah luasan yg tercantum pada sertifikat	KJPP
2	Perhitungan nilai tanaman akan disampaikan ulang oleh KJPP dengan lebih detail dengan mengacu kepada luasan sesuai yang tercantum pada sertifikat SHM	Pad 7 luas sesuai sertifikat 5610M2 Pad 9 luas sesuai sertifikat 2890M2	KJPP
3	Data pembanding, 2 masih berupa penawaran dan 1 sudah terjadi transaksi	Penawaran bisa dipakai sebagai dasar acuan oleh KJPP	KJPP
4	Tidak ditemukan data pembanding terakhir dari Instansi terkait, misalkan dari Kantor Desa, Kecamatan dll	KJPP tidak mendapatkan data dari kantor Desa, akan dimintakan ulang data dari Kantor Desa	KJPP
5	Data pembanding 3 masih berupa tanah di daerah Dieng kulon (area homestay) pinggir jalan persis seharga 7jt per meter		
6	Data pembanding 1 berupa bangunan homestay yaitu 6.9jt per meter di daerah Dieng kulon		

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7			
8			

 ATTENDANCE PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero)		
Subject: Pembahasan reuiu appraisal KJPP	Venue: Holiday Inn Express Semarang	Date/Time: 13 Desember 2021 09.00 - selesai
Project:		
Attendees:		

NO	NAMA	ASAL INSTITUSI	TTD
1	Robertus Hanung Habsoro	BPUP Jateng	
2	Abdul Haris	BPKP Jateng	
3	Edy Hufron	BPKP Jateng	
4	Dadang Syarif	GeoDipa	
5	A Riyan Suryansyah	GEODIPA	
6	Novian Wicaksono	KJPP	
7	Giri Kartono	KJPP	
8	Kurnianto	KJPP	