

Due Diligence Report (Social): Kaltim Peaker 2 Core Subproject

Document stage: Draft

Project number: 49203-002

February 2018

INO: Sustainable Energy Access in Eastern Indonesia—Power Generation Sector Project Kaltim Peaker 2 Core Subproject

This is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH/AP	–	Affected household/Affected person
AMAN	–	<i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara</i> (Indigenous People Alliance of Archipelago)
BPN	–	<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (National Land Agency)
CSR	–	Corporate Social Relations
DDR	–	Due diligence report
EA	–	Executing agency
GRM	–	Grievance redress mechanism
HSD	–	High speed diesel
MW	–	Mega Watt
NJOP	–	<i>Nilai Jual Object Pajak</i> (Tax object selling price)
PIB	–	Project information booklet
PLN	–	<i>Perusahaan Listrik Negara</i> (State Electricity Company)
PLTGU	–	Combined Cycle PP Tanjung Batu Facility
PPTA	–	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
RCCDF	–	Resettlement and Customary Communities Development Framework
RT	–	Rukun Tetangga (neighborhood groups)
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
UIP	–	<i>Unit Induk Pembangunan</i> (Project Construction Unit)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	v
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Background and Location.....	1
B. Project Location and Existing Facilities.....	1
C. Project Description	1
D. Rationale for Due Diligence	3
E. Approach and Methods	4
II. HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS OF PLN LAND ACQUISITION	6
A. Land Acquisition in 1990s.....	6
a. <i>Backgrounder</i>	6
b. <i>Affected Households During Land Acquisition and Legacy Issues</i>	7
c. <i>Perceptions to PLN Proposed Kaltim Peaker 2 and Expectations</i>	11
B. Community Assistance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	11
a. <i>CSR Programs from 2000-2018</i>	11
b. <i>Procedures for CSR Development and Funds Flow</i>	13
c. <i>Cost Calculations for CSR Proposed Agri-Based Package for Income Restoration</i>	14
C. PLN 1994 Land Acquisition and Compliance to National Laws	14
a. <i>Prevailing Land Procurement Regulations in 1994</i>	15
b. <i>Documentation of Compensation for Land Acquisition in Desa Tanjung Batu</i>	15
III. VALIDATION OF THE PRESENCE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	16
IV. SOCIAL ASSESSMENT PER RESULT OF THE EIA	17
A. Results of the Environmental Impact Assessment: Focus on Noise.....	17
B. Scope of Social Impact and Related PLN Commitments	19
a. <i>School Relocation</i>	19
b. <i>Displacement of Sharecropper</i>	22
V. RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD	24
A. Results and Conclusions	24
B. Action Plan for Relocation of Sharecropper and School	25
C. Continuation of PLN - CSR	26
D. <i>Monitoring and GRM</i>	26
b. <i>Disclosure and transparency</i>	27
APPENDICES	2
Appendix 1. Land Certificate	2
Appendix 2. Attendance of Consultations.....	5
Appendix 3: Photo documentation of Consultations	8
Appendix 4. Illustrations processed with PLN and AHs: 18-21 October 2016	11
Appendix 5: Photo documentation of Project Location: 09-11 August 2016	15
Appendix 6: 1994 Letter of PLN to 5 AHs on Failed Negotiations.....	16

Appendix 7: 2006 Receipt of Payment for the Remaining 5 Affected Households.....	17
Appendix 8: Agreement with AHs for Karamba	20
Appendix 9: Cost Calculations for Proposed Agri-Based Package for Income Restoration	23
Appendix 10: Project Information Booklet.....	26
Appendix 11: Guide to Internal Monitoring.....	28

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Survey of the Main Project Facilities	2
Table 2. Population in Desa Tanjung Batu by Sex: 2014-2015	8
Table 3. Number of Education Facilities in Tanjung Batu Village Year 2014-2015.....	8
Table 4. Available Information on Households Affected by PLN Land Acquisition: 1994/1995.....	10
Table 5. Work Plan CSR Terkait Pembangunan PLTG/MG Kaltim Peaker 2 100 MW	13
Table 6. Summary Cost for Agri-Based IRP per Farmer's Group Amongst the AHs	14
Table 7. Summary matrix of findings by key social safeguards concerns	24
Table 8. Action plan for school and sharecropper relocation	25

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 1: Project site location</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Figure 2: 1994 Parcellary map of the acquired area</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Figure 3: Sample proof of compensation document.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Figure 4: Sample agreement in year 2000.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Figure 5: Referencing AMAN-listed IP areas</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Figure 6: A-weighted sound pressure levels at 1.5 m above ground around the plant in 5 dB increments for scenario 2 (Tanjung Batu, Kaltim 1 and Kaltim Peaker 2 in operation).....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Figure 7: The affected school and relative location to PLTGU main gate.....</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Figure 8: Interview with the Vice Principal</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Figure 9: Consultation with Community Leaders and Students.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Figure 10: Farm of Pak Sugiyono near Peaker 2 (with agreement)</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Figure 11: New farm of Pak Sugiyono (without agreement).....</i>	<i>23</i>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project Location and Existing Facilities.** Kaltim-2 Peaker will be within the PLTGU (Combined Cycle PP) Tanjung Batu Facility located at the bank of the Mahakam river (coordinates 0°22'52"S 117°03'05"E) at Tanjung Batu Village, Tenggara Sebrang district, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province, about 25 km from the province capital Samarinda.
2. The existing 171 ha facility is enclosed by fences and used for the existing power plants and related facilities such as substation, control room, storage facilities and office buildings. Security personnel guard the complex around the clock. Of the total area, 5 ha will be used for the Kaltim-2 Peaker, hence there is no need to acquire additional land. PLN started acquiring land in 1998 on to 2006 for a total of 1,709,190 m² (171 ha) of land in 1998. The *Buku Tanah Propinsi Kalimantan Timur Kabupaten Kutai No. 16-03-14-16-3-0001 2 April 1998* (Appendix 1) grants PLN the right to build (*Hak Guna Bangunan*) on the land for 30 years, i.e., until April 1st 2028. The certificate can be extended in due course.
3. **Project Description.** PLN plans to build a new power plant using dual fuel type (fueled by gas or HSD fuel) to serve peak load (peaking) with Net Power Output capacity of 100 MW + 10 % Kaltim-2 Peaker. The following project-related infrastructure have already been completed: (i) Access road, (ii) Jetty (for diesel), (iii) Diesel storage, (iv) Power evacuation lines to the transmission system, (v) Cooling water supply, and (vi) Waste water discharge.
4. **Associated facilities.** The associated facilities for the construction phase only comprise the temporary jetty for material transport north-west of the Kaltim power plant complex and extension of the existing access road west of Kaltim 1 Peaker to Kaltim Peaker 2 (200 x 50 m).
5. **Approach and Methods.** The approach for this due diligence is anchored on consultation and participation not only of affected persons (AP), but also of the Executing Agency (EA), Implementing Agency (EA), and other entities mandated to oversee facets of involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples. The Social team appreciates the limitations of memory recall of events that transpired almost 30 years ago, thus a series of cross checking/triangulation of information was done. As such, the following methodologies were employed: site visits, key interviews and focus group discussions, documents review, and community mapping.
6. **Land Acquisition in 1990s.** It was established that Kaltim 2 Peaker subproject will be constructed within the existing facility. Land acquisition process started in 1990s as conducted by PLN Tim 9, established at the sub-district level. Land compensation was paid one time in cash. Approximately 40 households then resided in/utilized the area subject to land acquisition in 1994. The rate for compensation accordingly was based on a balance between *Nilai Jual Object Pajak* (NJOP; Tax object selling price) and market rate.
7. PLN fully acquired the last remaining lands in 2006 with a total area of 30,025 m² covering parcel No 169 (2,196 m²) and parcel No 171 (27,829 m²). The total amount for compensation was about Rp 200 million. The Minutes of Land Right Release issued on 22 March 2006 was signed by PLN Wilayah Kaltim Sektor Mahakam, Endorsee of Landowners, Landowners, and Head of Village for Tanjung Batu, and BPN. Records of the exact number of affected households compensated by loss was not available with PLN during mission time.
8. **Community Assistance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR.)**Through the years, CSR programs have been implemented by PLN Sektor Pembangkit Mahakam in Desa Tanjung Batu. PLN-CSR modalities evolved through time – from 2000 to date. CSR ranged from infrastructure support, access to social services, and agri-support. Most recent is for 2017-2018 is the provision of medical insurance for 294 residents of Tanjung Batu.
9. The Corporate Communication Unit/*Satuan Komunikasi Korporat* (SKOM) is responsible for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) distinct and separate from safeguards. Specific to CSR and

Partnership and Community Development Program (*Program Kemitraan dan Bina Lingkungan/PKBL*), it is tasked to: (i) ensure planning, implementation and evaluation of policies and strategies for the management of CSR and PKBL, including community development and corporate social responsibility program; (ii) Ensure planning, implementation and evaluation of CSR and PKBL program synchronization between Headquarters, Regional and Unit Induk and Subsidiaries, and assessing the impact on the Company; and Ensure planning, implementation and evaluation of CSR and PKBL activities are published to external and internal stakeholders, and carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of CSR and PKBL. CSR funds are taken from the company's profits and approval of work program and CSR budgetary allocation made in June-July of every year.

10. **Cost Calculations for CSR Programs as Livelihood Restoration.** Agri-based programs were generated to derive site and commodity specific cost calculations for programs that may be incorporated with CSR activities based on results of the socioeconomic profile of affected households and regional priorities by government. Key commodities identified and packaged are papaya, chili, eggplant, corn, and peanut for a total cost of Rp89,956,450.

11. **Indigenous Peoples.** Indigenous peoples are not affected by the proposed Kaltim Peake 2.

12. **Social Assessment per Result of the EIA.** It was determined that noise greatly impact on the social environment. As such, 2 sensitive receptors are affected: the school (SMP PGRI 14) and 1 sharecropper.

13. The school (SMP PGRI 14) has been in operation since 2004 and used PLN's buildings. All students are from Tanjung Batu Village and is the only Junior High School within the Village. There are 33 registered students and 6 teachers. Students' age range from 12-15 years of age. Local stakeholder – the teachers, students, and village leaders are amenable for the school to be transferred near the village as long as school sessions are not disrupted and that PLN will continue supporting them as before.

14. Specifically, the benefits outweigh any negative perceived impacts: (i) Closer to the residence of the students thus they can easily walk to and from school. Currently, many ride motorbikes; (ii) The community can help monitor student behavior. Under present conditions, many students skip classes to play online games; and (iii) The proposed area is closer to the elementary school, village office, and health clinic.

15. **Displacement of Sharecropper.** Pak Sugiyono, originally from Kediri, East Java has been farming on PLN land to be directly affected by the construction of Peaker 2 for about 5 years based on agreement entered into between him and PLN management. His farm is about 0.5 ha and planted to chili, long beans, tomato, galangal, banana and lime. Except for banana and lime (home consumption), all others are brought to the market. He also raises 3 goats. His estimated income per cropping period of all crops cited is Rp 3,270,000.00. Assuming 4 crops per annum, his monthly income is approximately Rp 817,500.00. With 3 household members, per capita monthly income is Rp 272,500.00 which is much lower than the provincial poverty line at Rp 476,614.00¹.

16. PLN notified the sharecropper about the need for the land twice already: October 2016 and February 2017. Some time in June 2017, Pak Sugiyono started farming in another area still within PLN property. The new farmland is about the same size as the present farm - 0.5 ha. He already harvested 100 kg of cucumber once and profited Rp 100,000.00. He plans to plant chilly and tomatoes soon. He has no objections to relocate as he already has a replacement farmland. He is just concerned that he has no signed agreement for use of the new farmland.

17. **Results and Conclusions.** This due diligence confirms that PLN had been compliant with existing policies and principles related to involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples at the time land acquisition for the PLTGU Tanjung Batu Facility was implemented in the early 1990s. In light of

¹ BPS 2015 poverty line for East Kalimantan at Rp/Capita/month

the above, no corrective action plan is needed as regards land acquisition in the 1990s and preparatory for Kaltim Peaker 2 and for PLN to just continue with its CSR initiatives but with added focus on AHs during land acquisition. This is slated for 2019.

18. **Action Plan for Relocation of Sharecropper and School.** While there is no land acquisition involved, displacement will still occur on lands where agreements were made prior to current use and construction and operation of Peaker 2 per result of the noise assessment under the EIA. It was determined that 1 sharecropper and the SMP/Junior High School will be affected and will thus have to relocate. The Table below provides the action plan with PLN unit involved, timeframes and budget allocation.

Action plan for school and sharecropper relocation

Activity	Target AP	Agencies Involved	Timeframe	Budget
A. School Relocation				
Budget allocation	School Foundation, Teachers and Students	PLN Wilayah Kaltimra	Oct 2017	Rp 200-300 million
School construction			Nov 2017 - 1st Qtr 2018	
Transfer to new school prior to dismantling of old school			1st Qtr 2018	
Assistance for school moving			1st Qtr 2018	
Hiring of community	Community	PLN UPP and PLTGU	Parallel to Peaker 2 construction	Variable
B. Sharecropper Relocation				
Drafting and completion of Sharecropper agreement to use PLN land	1 Share-cropper	PLN Sector-Samarinda	4th Quarter 2017	NA
Participation of affected sharecropper/AH in the CSR program, especially program assistance for farmer groups and fisherman.			Q2 2019	CSR program

19. **Continuation of PLN – CSR.** PLN shall continue with CSR activities to address land acquisition issues. The CSR programs will be slated for 2019 and after and will include; (i) Assistance to improve their knowledge and skills for potential PLN employment during and after construction; and (ii) Continued assistance for farmers' groups and fishermen.

20. **Monitoring and GRM.** Monitoring for the action plan will be coordinated with the environmental monitoring plan as committed by PLN. Semi-annual monitoring for social safeguards will be prepared, a guide is provided. Grievance redress will be set up as adapted from the project RCCDF.

21. **Disclosure and transparency.** PLN is required under SPS 2009 to provide information to stakeholders in a manner appropriate for anticipated and unanticipated subproject impacts. This DDR, the subproject grievance redress mechanism and subproject monitoring reports will be disclosed in a timely manner, and posted in both ADB and project websites as prescribed in the RCCDF. Responsible unit is PPT Division, due by 31 December 2017.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background and Location

22. Electric energy is a central factor to support the regional development especially to support and develop economic activities. Along with the growth of regional development and construction sectors, the demand for energy, particularly electric energy will continue to rise. In the future, the growth of economic activity will increase the demand for electric energy.

23. PLN plans to build a new power plant to improve the reliability and capacity of the electrical system in East Kalimantan and be able to anticipate the rise of electric energy demand and address the related need for peak power.

24. The project objectives are:

- (i) Increasing electricity supply in the region of East Kalimantan, especially in the Kutai regency;
- (ii) Implement Accelerated Development of Power Generation with the use of Renewable Energy, Coal, and Gas;
- (iii) Increasing the availability and reliability of electricity supply from gas-fired power plant in East Kalimantan province.
- (iv) Providing sufficient energy to fulfill the load demand especially during peak hours

B. Project Location and Existing Facilities

25. The Kaltim-2 Peaker will be within the Tanjung Batu Power plant complex also known as the PLTGU (Combined Cycle PP) Tanjung Batu Facility located at the bank of the Mahakam river (coordinates 0°22'52"S 117°03'05"E) as shown in Figure 1. Administratively the Tanjung Batu power plant complex is located at Tanjung Batu Village, Tenggarong Sebrang district, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province, about 25 km from the province capital Samarinda. Kutai Kartanegara district borders with Bulungan district, Kutai Timur district, and Bontang city in the north, Makassar strait in the east, Penajam Pasir Utara and Balikpapan city in the south, and Kutai Barat district in the west.

26. The existing 171 ha facility is enclosed by fences and used for the existing power plants and related facilities such as substation, control room, storage facilities and office buildings. Security personnel guard the complex around the clock. Of the total area, 5 ha will be used for the Kaltim-2 Peaker, hence there is no need to acquire additional land. PLN started acquiring land in 1998 on to 2006 for a total of 1,709,190 m² (171 ha) of land in 1998. The *Buku Tanah Propinsi Kalimantan Timur Kabupaten Kutai No. 16-03-14-16-3-0001 2 April 1998* (Appendix 1) grants PLN the right to build (*Hak Guna Bangunan*) on the land for 30 years, i.e., until April 1st 2028. The certificate can be extended in due course.²

C. Project Description

27. PLN plans to build a new power plant using dual fuel type (fueled by gas or HSD fuel) to serve peak load (peaking) with Net Power Output capacity of 100 MW + 10 % Kaltim-2 Peaker. The project site for Kaltim Peaker 2 is directly bordering the existing Kaltim 1 Peaker site and the Tanjung Batu Power Station Complex area in the North.

² Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 5 Tahun 1960 tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria; Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 40 Tahun 1996 tentang Hak Guna Usaha, Hak Guna Bangunan dan Hak Pakai Atas Tanah.

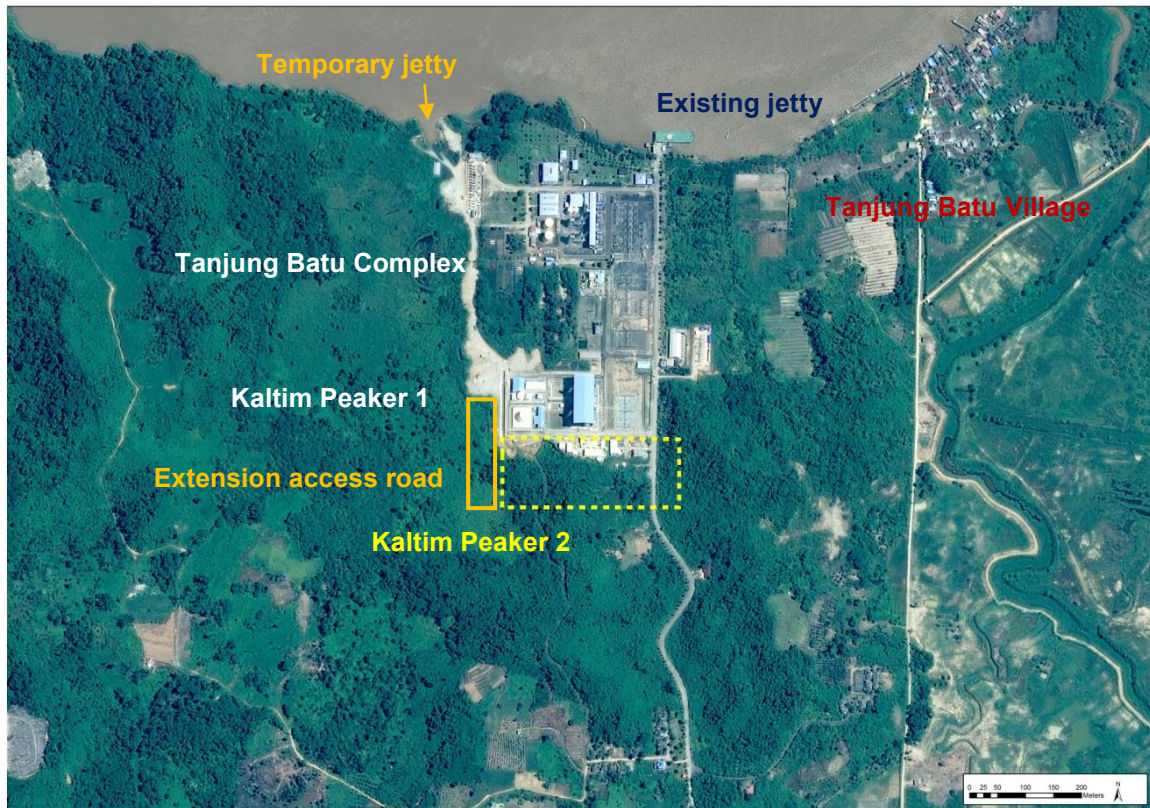


Figure 1: Project site location

28. The Tanjung Batu and Kaltim 1 Power Station Complex, which is directly adjacent to the planned project site of Kaltim Peaker 2, entered into operation in 2012. The existing power plant complex at the Kaltim site consists essentially of 2 major operating blocks comprising of Kaltim 1 and Tanjung Batu. As such, the following project-related infrastructure have already been completed:

- (i) Access road
- (ii) Jetty (for diesel)
- (iii) Diesel storage
- (iv) Power evacuation lines to the transmission system
- (v) Cooling water supply
- (vi) Waste water discharge

29. Based on a survey conducted by the PPTA Environment Team on the PLGTU, a summary of project facilities is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Survey of the Main Project Facilities

PLGTU Facilities	Kaltim Peaker 2
Gas pipeline & natural gas receiving station	Existing; shared with Kaltim Peaker 1
Access road east of Peaker 2 site	Existing; no modification
Access road extension west of Peaker 2 site	Planned; associated facility
Power evacuation lines	Existing; shared with Kaltim Peaker 1
Diesel jetty NE of PLGTU	Existing; shared with other facilities
Temporary jetty NW of PLGTU	Planned; associated facility
Diesel storage	Existing; shared with other facilities
Cooling water supply	Existing; shared with Kaltim Peaker 1

PLTGU Facilities	Kaltim Peaker 2
Waste water discharge	Existing; shared with Kaltim Peaker 1

30. The table shows that the associated facilities (marked in yellow) for the construction phase only comprise the temporary jetty for material transport north-west of the Kaltim power plant complex and extension of the existing access road west of Kaltim 1 Peaker to Kaltim Peaker 2 (200 x 50 m).

31. **Temporary jetty.** A major part of the heavy construction material and equipment for the Kaltim Peaker 1 was transported by ship and landed at a temporary jetty north-west of the existing power plant complex (Figure 1). This temporary jetty consisted of an artificial bay, which was excavated at the beginning of the construction works for Kaltim 1, and a jetty, grounded on piles. After finalization of the construction works the jetty was dismantled. According to information received from the PLN staff during a site visit in March 2017 this temporary jetty will also be used for the material transport for Kaltim Peaker 2. For this purpose the already existing bay, which has meanwhile been partially filled with sediments, will be excavated and a new temporary jetty will be constructed on piles. The temporary jetty is regarded as a project/associated facility. After finalization of the construction works for Kaltim Peaker 2 the temporary jetty will be dismantled.

32. **Extension of access road.** The already existing access road (unpaved, overgrown dirt road) west of the power plant complex, which was used for material transport from the temporary jetty to Kaltim Peaker 1 will be extended by about 200 m. This road extension will take place in a swamp area. The filling material for the road extension will come from the levelling works of the Kaltim Peaker 2 site. Within this site there is presently a hill of about 15 m height. The road extension is regarded as a project/associated facility and will be part of this project assessment. After finalization of the construction works for Kaltim Peaker 2 the access road including the extension will be abandoned.

D. Rationale for Due Diligence

33. Overall guidelines for due diligence are taken from the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 specifically for involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP) and ADB-OM Section F1/OP 2013 paragraph 53 for projects involving existing facilities.

34. **Involuntary resettlement.** The IR objectives stipulate avoidance of involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons³ in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

35. Further, the SPS under Appendix 2 paragraph 6 states that: *“If potential adverse economic, social, or environmental impacts from project activities other than land acquisition (including involuntary restrictions on land use, or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas) are identified, such as loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use, they will be avoided, or at least minimized, mitigated, or compensated for, through the environmental assessment process. If these impacts are found to be significantly adverse at any stage of the project, the borrower/client will be required to develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihood of affected persons to at least pre-project level or better.”*

36. With reference to paragraphs 34 and 35, it is further noted that where environment-related impacts that result to restrictions in land use or income loss (e.g., potential contamination of fishing areas due to effluent from a wastewater treatment plant which may result to reduction in fish

³ 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 restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

productivity, etc.), these impacts, while comprehensively assessed in the IEE/EIA and mitigation measures specified in the EMPs, shall be addressed through the preparation and implementation of an appropriate action plan.

37. **Indigenous peoples.** Per ADB-SPS 2009, the objectives for IP safeguards commit to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

38. **Existing facilities.** The ADB-OM Section F1/OP 2013 paragraph 53 states that for projects involving facilities and/or business activities that already exist or are under construction before ADB's involvement, a social compliance audit is required to determine social safeguard compliance status. Where noncompliance is identified, ADB and PLN agree on a corrective action plan, implementation schedule, and sufficient funds to bring the project into compliance with the SPS requirements.

39. This Due Diligence Report (DDR) is prepared to identify past or present safeguards concerns related to the impacts brought about by triggers for involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP).

E. Approach and Methods

40. The approach for this due diligence is anchored on consultation and participation not only of affected persons (AP), but also of the Executing Agency (EA), Implementing Agency (EA), and other entities mandated to oversee facets of involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples. The Social team appreciates the limitations of memory recall of events that transpired almost 30 years ago, thus a series of cross checking/triangulation of information was done. As such, the following methodologies were employed:

- (i) Site visit - Together with PLN safeguards officials, the PPTA safeguards team conducted three site visits for this DDR:
 - The first field visit was on 09-11 August 2016,⁴
 - The second field mission was on 18-21 October 2016,⁵ and
 - The third field mission conducted on 20-23 September 2017⁶ as prompted by the completion of the air and noise modeling conducted from March-April 2017.
- (ii) Key interviews and focus group discussions – After courtesy calls, key interviews of persons with institutional memories about the 1994-land acquisition process were conducted with PLN Sektor Mahakam, staff of UIP Kalimantan Bagian Timur (UIP IX), BPN Tenggara, and affected households (AH) in 1994.
- (iii) Groups numbering 5-12 persons were consulted regarding activities pertinent to land acquisition. PLN local staff involved in community relations were interviewed as well as AHs. See Appendix 2 for list of attendees and Appendix 3 for photo documentation of all consultations.
- (iv) Documents review - Secondary data (includes available official land records) collection and analysis specifically from PLN and BPN.

⁴ Members of the 1st mission were Wolfgang Clauss, PPTA International Social and Resettlement Expert and Sulaeman, PPTA National Environmental Safeguards Expert, Imam Muttaqien of the Environmental Sub Division, PLN Head Office and Hilmah Alawiah of the UIP Kalimantan Bagian Timur.

⁵ The 2nd field mission was comprised of Imam Muttaqien and Pak Andrianto, both PLN, Health, Safety, and Environment Division, Glen Ronaldo, UIP Kalimantan Bagian Timur, Mary Ann P. Botengan, PPTA International Social, Indigenous Peoples and Resettlement Specialist, and Anggriani Soegito, PPTA National Poverty and Social Development Specialist.

⁶ The 3rd field mission was composed of Glen Ronaldo and Irvan Sanjaya of UIP Kalimantan Bagian Timur, Mary Ann P. Botengan, PPTA International Social, Indigenous Peoples and Resettlement Specialist, Dwi Apriyanti, PPTA National Resettlement Specialist, and Ayoe Ningtiyas, PPTA National Environmental Specialist.

- (v) Community mapping – spatial distribution of land use at the time of land acquisition in 1994 was processed with consultation participants (Appendix 4).

II. HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS OF PLN LAND ACQUISITION

A. Land Acquisition in 1990s

41. At the onset, it was established that Kaltim 2 Peaker subproject will be constructed within the existing facility - the PLTGU - and that it is currently at pre-construction stage with PLN still generating the necessary permits prior to construction.⁷

a. Backgrounder

42. Land acquisition process started in 1990s as conducted by PLN Tim 9, established at the sub-district level. Tim 9 consisted of representatives from the neighborhood (RT; 2 persons); local government at village level (village head and staff); BPN (1 person); local government at sub-district level (sub-district head/Camat and 1 staff); and Dispenda (2 persons). The sub-district was appointed as focal point.⁸ Land compensation was paid one time in cash.

43. Approximately 40 households then resided in/utilized the area subject to land acquisition in 1994. A parcellary map was used as reference at the time (Figure 2), a copy of which was provided the PPTA. Community socialization was conducted 3 times as attended by PLN, BPN, Tim 9, and the community.

44. The rate for compensation accordingly was based on a balance between *Nilai Jual Object Pajak* (NJOP; Tax object selling price) and market rate. During land acquisition, five persons⁹ insisted on retaining their respective lands as they insisted on market rate. A letter was issued by PLN dated 19 February 1994 (Ref No. 018/017/PROKIT/1994/M) to Pak Asnan Dusun Tanjung Batu Desa Embalut Re: Land Acquisition (See Appendix 6). Pak Asnan was the authorized representative for the 5 affected households who denied PLN offers. In summary, the PLN letter stated that:

- (i) Claims for compensation as requested by the 5 households were deemed by PLN to be beyond the requirements set by the local government and PLN could not accommodate such request as these were beyond the acceptable limit;
- (ii) With failed negotiations, PLN therefore avoided use/encroachment of the lands in question.

45. An agreement was reached in 2006 for a total amount of Rp 200 million for land compensation following later negotiations and agreements. Eventually, payment was issued on 20 March 2006 (receipt was signed, see Appendix 7).

46. PLN fully acquired the last remaining lands in 2006 with a total area of 30,025 m² covering parcel No 169 (2,196 m²) and parcel No 171 (27,829 m²). The total amount for compensation was about Rp 200 million.¹⁰ The Minutes of Land Right Release issued on 22 March 2006 was signed by PLN Wilayah Kaltim Sektor Mahakam, Endorsee of Landowners, Landowners, and Head of Village for Tanjung Batu, and BPN.

47. Records of the exact number of affected households compensated by loss was not available with PLN during mission time.

⁷ The 2nd mission met with PLN officials on 19 October 2016. The meeting was presided by Pak Untung, PLN Sector Manager in the presence of his staff along with UIP representatives. Pak Bravo provided the institutional memories.

⁸ Tim 9 was established at the sub-district despite Presidential Decree No. 55/1993 on Article 6: The Land Acquisition Committee 2, which states that the Land Acquisition Committee shall be established in each district /municipality.

⁹ The five were: Misran Tiyon, Busra, Minan, Syahrul/Muhammad Gunawan, and Osen.

¹⁰ BPN willing to release full list of compensated households by loss, amount, and date but goes through a formal letter request process. They could not estimate when official list would be issued.



Figure 2: 1994 Parcellary map of the acquired area

b. Affected Households During Land Acquisition and Legacy Issues

48. Below are the results of secondary data collection, key interviews and focus group discussions with AHs conducted from 19 - 20 October 2016.

49. *Current Profile of Desa Tanjung Batu.* The total land area of Desa Tanjung Batu, Tenggara Seberang sub-district is about 13.50 km² or 2.91% from the total land area of Tenggara Seberang sub-district. Desa Tanjung Batu borders with Desa Manunggal Jaya in the East, Desa Bukit Raya in the west, Desa Loa Ulung in the north, and Desa Embalut in the south.

50. Desa Tanjung Batu has 7 neighborhood groups (RT/Rukun Tetangga). The village is located around 6 km (asphalt road) from Desa Manunggal Jaya, the capital of Tenggara Seberang sub-district, near Mahakam River.

51. Based on data from Tenggara Seberang¹¹, the population of Desa Tanjung Batu in 2015 is 2,076 (Table 2) with population density of 157 people/km². The total number of households is 885.

¹¹ Figure 2015, Kutai Kartanegara Statistical Bureau.

About 67.71% people in Tanjung Batu Village are Moslems. There are 2 Mosques and 3 Langgars (small mosque) in this village.¹²

Table 2. Population in Desa Tanjung Batu by Sex: 2014-2015

Year	Population			Sex Ratio
	Men	Women	Total	
2014	1,048	932	1,980	112.52
2015	1,103	973	2,076	113.36

Source: Tenggarong Seberang in Figure 2015, Kutai Kartanegara Statistical Bureau

52. There are 38 households with only one female-headed (Ibu Asnaning). About 90% of people in RT 5 are native to the place (Kutai) and the remaining 10% are outsiders. Previously most of the males in RT5 worked as farmers or wood cutters (senso). Currently 50% are employed with PT CFK (Cahaya Fajar Kaltim) as operators, while the other 50% are farmers.¹³

53. A farmland is usually 1 ha, generally for subsistence that on the average produces about 560 – 700 kgs. Both men and women are involved in agricultural activities. Men do most of the more difficult productive activities, i.e land preparation and clearing, slash and remove wood, cutting and burning wood, rice planting (*menugal*), direct seeding - ploughing/harrowing, herbicide/pest spraying, and harvesting. Women on the other hand are involved in rice planting (*menugal*), direct seeding - ploughing/harrowing, weeding, and harvesting.

54. In terms of educational facilities, there is one PAUD (early childhood education) in RT 4, one public primary education (SDN 013) not far from the village office, and one private secondary school located near the PLN building/office (Table 3).

Table 3. Number of Education Facilities in Tanjung Batu Village Year 2014-2015

Education Facilities	2013/2014			2014/2015		
	Early Childhood	Primary School (Public)	Secondary School (Private)	Early Childhood	Primary School (Public)	Secondary School (Private)
Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Teacher	3	11	9	3	9	9
Number of Students	16	141	51	16	142	73

Source: Tenggarong Seberang in Figure 2015, Kutai Kartanegara Statistical Bureau

55. There are three health facilities in Tanjung Batu Village covers 1 Village Health Post (Puskesmas Pembantu/Pustu), and 2 units Neighborhood Health Center (Posyandu). Number of health workers (Tenaga Kesehatan/Nakes) includes 1 midwife and 1 other Nakes. According to Bapak Asnawai and Ibu Rustina (wife), Posyandu located in RT 5 and RT 2. Activities in both posyandus are carried out on the 15th of every month.

56. Other facilities in Tanjung Batu Village are: mosque (Al Mukminun, located in RT 5), small mosque (surau, located in RT 4), public cemetery (TPU Tanjung Batu Atas, located in RT 6), public hall (BPU/Balai Pertemuan Umum, located in RT 4), village office, and public cemetery located in RT 3.

57. Profile of Affected Households during Land Acquisition. At the time of land acquisition in 1994, the livelihood of approximately 25 households residing in the area revolved around farming (swidden), timber harvesting (senso), and fishing. Land use was mainly agricultural (kebun), residential, pondok/farm cottage, and cemetery. Agricultural crops were mainly paddy, corn, peanuts, and vegetables (cabbage and beans). They also planted fruit trees such as durian, rambutan, langsung, and cempedak. They fished in the Mahakam River and Sungai Palajawan (small stream) by using bubu/jala, rengge (jaring panjang), and rawai and mainly caught patin, baung, ikan pipih, and

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ The general overview of the village condition was obtained from the Head of RT 5 (Bapak Asnawi), and limited to the conditions in RT 5 (in particular for number of households). The former head of Desa Tanjung Batu was discharged from office on June 2016, details of village profile is not yet obtained.

that land compensation did not meet their expectations. According to them, there was a Head of District Decree in 1990, which as far as they could recall was *Nilai Jual Object Pajak* (NJOP; Tax object selling price) - regarding the value of land amounting to Rp 465/m². Land compensation was paid one time in cash. They remember that they were invited to Tenggara for the payment.

61. They were satisfied with the rates for trees (*tanam-tumbuh*) but uncertain about the cemetery where they had to relocate their family grave to TPU Tanjung Batu Atas. Compensation for relocation was Rp 40,000 for a child's grave, and Rp 70,000 for adult's grave.

62. In the case of Pak Asnawi's father - Pak Amran, losses at the time were house, land, and trees/crops. Pak Asnawi then lived on his fathers' land, but in a separate house. As Pak Asnawi could recall, PLN paid him Rp 1,000,000 for his house and yard (20 m x 50 m), 4 coconut trees, and fruit trees (langsar, banana, and rambutan). He expressed dissatisfaction with the compensation rates since he was of the understanding that the monies would be sufficient to purchase agriculture/farmland of the same land area while in fact it was not sufficient. Compensation for trees/crops were in accordance with their expectation. Accordingly, people now do not own land to farm and instead they borrow land owned by PLN.

63. All participants expressed that they were not satisfied about the compensation rates from PLN, in particular for land compensation. Table 4 provides details of 9 affected households including how they spent the monies received as compensation.

Table 4. Available Information on Households Affected by PLN Land Acquisition: 1994/1995

Name	Current Home	Age	Occupation	Losses: Land and Non-Land Assets	Land Compensation and Use of Compensation
1-Bp Osen	RT 01	64	Farmer	4.25 Ha covers pondok/farm cottage, tree (rubber: 500 units, banana: 30 units), agriculture land (kebun)	Total amount Rp 2.250.000 Pondok: Rp 900.000; Tree: cannot remember but in accordance with value of tree; Land: Rp 50-113/m ² . Bought machine for ketinting Rp 1.250.000; remaining was stolen
2-Bu Jemaah	RT 06	62	Farmer (kebun)	Cannot remember	About Rp 1,9 million and also have other assistance from PLN (the first person received compensation from PLN). Compensation used for new home
3-Bu Asnawi	RT 05	50	Farmer (kebun & sawah)	1.5 Ha covers house and farmland	Rp 3 million. Compensation used for new home: new land 200 m ² from family relative at the amount of Rp 200.000 and building home
4-Bp Murni	RT 05	43	Farmer (kebun)	16.139 m ² covers pondok/farm cottage, tree (rotan, aren)	Less than Rp 1.4 million. Spend for his own needs (still not marriage at that time), and for agriculture (kebun)
5-Bp Robi Sabri	RT 03	43	Farmer (kebun)	Cannot remember	Cannot remember but also received funds from local government (district level) Rp 500.000
6-Bp Husni	RT 04	37	Farmer, other work	Belong to his parent and grandfather (Bp. Saparudin and Bp. Ardan); Cannot remember land area as well as land compensation	

Name	Current Home	Age	Occupation	Losses: Land and Non-Land Assets	Land Compensation and Use of Compensation
				received	
7-Bp Alfian	RT 03	40	Farmer	Cannot remember	Cannot remember; but also received funds from local government (district level) Rp 500.000
8-Bp Bustan	RT 06	33	Farmer	Belong to his parents; cannot remember land area as well as land compensation received	
9-Bp Sairul	RT 02	46	Farmer	19.635 m ² covers farmland (kebun), house, tree (rambutan, lai, cempedak)	For land: Rp 50.6/m ² total amount received < Rp 1,5 million

c. Perceptions to PLN Proposed Kaltim Peaker 2 and Expectations

64. Participants during the consultations stated that they heard talks about the pending project – Kaltim Peaker 2, but do not have full information about the project. They accept the proposed project and are excited about it. However, they hope that what transpired in the past do not happen again. They are eager to be involved in the project in accordance with their skills, not only during the construction, but also during the operational period. They also expect that PLN will provide assistance to them, to improve their knowledge and skills during construction period so they can work for PLN. They compared opportunities extended to AHs by PT CFK that recruited 50% of their workers from AHs in villages around the CFK area.

65. Specifically, the affected households hope that PLN will address their priority needs, like:

- (i) Employment/job opportunities,
- (ii) Provision of free medical examination and educational assistance,
- (iii) Desa road improvement,
- (iv) Street lighting, and
- (v) Installation of culverts particularly in front of Masjid Al Mukminun to solve the current flooding.

B. Community Assistance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

a. CSR Programs from 2000-2018

66. Through the years, CSR programs have been implemented by PLN Sektor Pembangkit Mahakam in Desa Tanjung Batu. PLN-CSR modalities evolved through time as evidenced below:

- (i) **2000** - permission granted for the affected community in Tj Batu to use land within the acquired area for agriculture activities. Around 36 farmers mostly affected by land acquisition availed of such arrangement. Letter was dated 1 September 2000, signed by the farmers and acknowledged by Head of Dusun Embalut (Awang Saleh) – see Figure 4.

For construction of village office buildings and public health centers, land was borrowed from PLN adjacent to WTP Perum PLTGU. Approval letter from PLN Sektor Mahakam Unit PLTGU Tanjung Batu to borrow land for construction of village office buildings and public health centers was through Ref No 75/PLTGU/XI/2006 dated 21 September 2006 based on request letter No 009-2018/SU-KD/Tb-Ts/VIII/06 dated 11 September 2016 signed by Head of Tanjung Batu Village (Syamsuddin L). On 24 January 2007, Head of Tenggaraong Seberang Sub-district issued letter to Manager of PLN Sektor Mahakam to grant the land for village office building, public health centers, and other public facilities. Letter Ref No 400/B7/64.02.33/I/2007 and signed by Head of of Tenggaraong Seberang Sub-district (Drs. Suko Buono, M.Si).

Tanjung Batu, 01 September 2000

Perihal : Peminjaman Lahan PLN

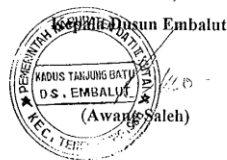
Kepada, Yth
Kepala PT. PLN (Persero) Sektor Mahakam
Kec. Tenggarong – Seberang
Kabupaten Kutai

Dengan hormat,

Dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak Kepala PT. PLN (Persero) Wilayah VI Sektor Mahakam untuk dapat meminjam / memakai lahan milik PT. PLN (Persero) Wilayah VI Sektor Mahakam di desa Embalut kabupaten Kutai, seluas (...../2.....) Ha. Apabila tanah / lahan tersebut dipergunakan sewaktu-waktu oleh PT. PLN (Persero) Wilayah VI Sektor Mahakam, maka saya bersedia menyerahkan lahan tersebut dan tidak akan menuntut ganti rugi apapun.

Demikian permohonan kami, dan atas pemberian izin saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Diketahui,



Pemohon,

(.....Jahar.....)

* YKS - ADA, PERLU KONFIRMASI -

Figure 4: Sample agreement in year 2000

- (ii) **2004** - allowed Desa Tanjung Batu to borrow a building near PLTGU Tj Batu for kindergarten activities (TK Darul Muta'alimin in Perum PLTGU Tj Batu) based on agreement No.021.Pj/SMHK/2004 between PLTGU Tj Batu and Yayasan Pendidikan Islam Cokroaminoto Cab Kutai Kartanegara. The building is still used by Yayasan for school activities. This was extended through request letter Ref No 05/YPIC.TKM/II/2005 dated 18 Februari 2005, request letter Ref No 005/YPIC-KK/Tgr.S/XI/2006 dated 10 November 2006, and request letter Ref No 422.08/KS-TK.DM/TB-TS/III/2010 dated 14 March 2010.
- (iii) **2006** - allowed the community to use the area within PLTGU Tj Batu for fish farming (keramba/fish cage) through an approval letter from PLN Sektor Mahakam to allow use of land for fishing activities (keramba) Ref No 060/065/SMHK/2006 dated 5 September

2006 based on request letter Ref No 007/BPD-TB/TGR-SBR/VIII/2006 dated 28 august 2006 signed by Head of Tanjung Batu Village (Syamsuddin L) and Badan Perwakilan Desa (Syairul). Temporary permit issued by PLN Sektor Mahakam Ref No 001.SIP/065/SMHK/2006 dated 1 October 2006 which mentioned that permit term was for 1 year (1 October 2006 - 1 October 2007) and should be extended every year by submitting request letter to PLN Sektor. See Appendix 8.

- (iv) **2012** - assistance extended to farmers' groups such as "Melukis Senyum di Wajah Petani Ds Tanjung Batu" that amounted to Rp 94,621,000. The CSR program covered the following assistance:
 - Papaya Farmers Group (2 Ha, California papaya, Hawaii, Thailand);
 - Chili Farmers Group (1 Ha, cayenne pepper, curly chili);
 - Eggplant Farmer Groups (1 Ha, yummy F1);
 - Corn Farmer Groups (1 Ha, Bonanza); and
 - Peanut Farmer Groups (0.5 Ha).
- (v) **2013** – assistance provided on clean water treatment improvement program that amounted to IDR 408,875,000. Known as "Perbaikan Instalasi Pengolahan Air Bersih Desa Embalut" it covered:
 - improvement of clean village water installation in Desa Tanjung Batu,
 - fence repair at clean water installation facility,
 - Procurement of chemical,
 - Provision of clean water distribution facilities.
- (vi) **2017-2018** – Provision of medical insurance to 294 residents of Tanjung Batu

67. While there are no documents to support renewal of letter permits to use PLN land per current PLN dispensation, it was averred both by PLN and the AHs that AHs are still allowed, and continue to use the lands for the purposes stated above. The total amount of the PLN CSR program amounts to Rp 408,875,000 to date.

b. Procedures for CSR Development and Funds Flow

68. The Corporate Communication Unit/*Satuan Komunikasi Korporat* (SKOM) is responsible for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) distinct and separate from safeguards. Specific to CSR and Partnership and Community Development Program (*Program Kemitraan dan Bina Lingkungan/PKBL*), it is tasked to: (i) ensure planning, implementation and evaluation of policies and strategies for the management of CSR and PKBL, including community development and corporate social responsibility program; (ii) Ensure planning, implementation and evaluation of CSR and PKBL program synchronization between Headquarters, Regional and Unit Induk and Subsidiaries, and assessing the impact on the Company; and Ensure planning, implementation and evaluation of CSR and PKBL activities are published to external and internal stakeholders, and carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of CSR and PKBL.

69. Table 5 summarizes the process by which PLN in Kaltim develops its CSRs.

Table 5. Work Plan CSR Terkait Pembangunan PLTG/MG Kaltim Peaker 2 100 MW

No.	Stages for CSR	Responsible Office
1	Survey and village condition mapping	UPP & HKP
2	Proposal from Village submit to PLN UIP	UPP
3	Proposal forwarded to PLN UIP (HKP) and UPP	UPP
4	Review Proposal by CSR Team	HKP (Tim CSR)
5	Submission Work Plan and Budget (RKA) to PLN HQ	HKP
6	Approval process for Work Program and Budget	SKOM PLN Pusat
7	Fund dropping/disbursement from PLN HQ to UIP	DivMUM & DivANG

No.	Stages for CSR	Responsible Office
8	Dropping/disbursement funds to Village	KSDM UIP
9	CSR implementation in village	HKP (Tim CSR) & UPP
10	Evaluation and reporting to PLN HQ	UPP, KSDM, HKP

UPP = Unit Pelaksana Proyek; HKP = Hukum, Komunikasi, dan Pertanahan; SKOM = Satuan Komunikasi Korporat; DivMUM = Divisi Umum; DivANG = Divisi Anggaran; KSDM = Keuangan dan Sumberdaya Manusia; UIP = Unit Induk.

70. CSR funds are taken from the company's profits and approval of work program and CSR budgetary allocation made in June-July of every year.

c. Cost Calculations for CSR Proposed Agri-Based Package for Income Restoration

71. The PPTA was requested by PLN to derive site and commodity specific programs that may be incorporated with CSR activities. This section provides the results of calculations based on results of the socioeconomic profile of affected households and regional priorities by government.

72. According to formal statistical information from Kutai Kartanegara District Web, Tenggarong Sebrang District is an agricultural development center for the District. The type of crops planted in this area are corn, cassava, peanut, soy bean and sweet potato. Vegetable plants cultivated in this area are chili, collard, eggplant, long beans, tomato, cucumber. Fruit trees commonly planted is banana. Based on consultations, AHs mostly derive their income through farming. Before their lands were acquired, farming was the main source of income, aside from being wood cutters/labor. In order to maintain their livelihood, one of CSR to be provided has to be in the form of Agri-Based package, that includes assistance during cultivation.

73. Table 6 provides the summary cost as derived, putting forward a proposed IRP well within the experience and priorities of PLN for Kaltim. Details of the cost-benefit per crop are found in Appendix 9. This proposal harmonizes with earlier PLN efforts, though this time focusing on the direct AHs and not beneficiary-wide. Overall budgetary requirements will depend on how many AHs enroll per program forwarded by CSR.

Table 6. Summary Cost for Agri-Based IRP per Farmer's Group Amongst the AHs

No	Crop	Estimation cost of cultivation per Ha (Rp)	Intervention Area (Ha)	Total Cost (Rp)
1	Papaya California	14,447,000	2	28,894,000
2	Chili keriting	36,071,200	1	36,071,200
3	Eggplant	21,500,000	1	21,500,000
4	Corn	2,485,000	1	2,485,000
5	Peanut	2,012,500	0.5	1,006,250
TOTAL COST				89,956,450

C. PLN 1994 Land Acquisition and Compliance to National Laws

74. A visit to the local BPN Office and the officer handling cases for Tanjung Batu - Pak Syamsuddin – was made at the suggestion of PLN during the 2nd Mission.¹⁵ The main objectives of the meeting revolved around (i) prevailing national laws that governed the land acquisition process, and (ii) securing available documentation of the land acquisition process that transpired in 1994 onward until the land was turned over to PLN.

¹⁵ The meeting was attended by PLN Pusat safeguards (Pak Imam), UIP representative, Glen and Pak Bravo and others, as well as the PPTA social team.

a. Prevailing Land Procurement Regulations in 1994

75. According to BPN,¹⁶ PLN land acquisition in Desa Tanjung Batu during the 1990s and early 2000 adhered to the following regulations:

- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 15 Tahun 1975 tentang Ketentuan-Ketentuan mengenai Tata Cara Pembebasan Tanah (Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 15 Year 1975, concerning Regulations for Land Acquisition);
- Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 55 Tahun 1993 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum (Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 55 Year 1993 regarding Land Procurement for the Implementation of Construction in the Interest of Public);
- *Peraturan Presiden Nomor 36 Tahun 2005 Tentang Pengadaan tanah untuk Pembangunan Kepentingan Umum* (Presidential Regulation Number 36 Year 2005 regarding Land Acquisition for the Development in the Public Interest).

b. Documentation of Compensation for Land Acquisition in Desa Tanjung Batu

76. The social team requested to secure copies of documents that detail PLN land acquisition of properties at Desa Tanjung Batu and compensation by loss, to ensure compensation was indeed made. The BPN Local Official (Pak Syamsuddin) explained that the documents as requested is 'Warkah' – which is the supporting document of physical and juridical data of land parcels that have been used as the basis for registration of the land parcels.¹⁷

77. 'Warkah' is stored by the Land Office and is an integral part of the Land Certificate issued by BPN. Said document contains various letters/files required, particularly the history along with proof of acquisition or ownership of the land. As a document maintained by Government Agencies, 'warkah' is an important state document, therefore, not all people/institution can secure information from 'warkah'. To be able to obtain information contained in the 'warkah' as archived at BPN Office, an official request has to be issued to the local Land Office and forwarded to Kantor Wilayah/Kanwil (Regional Office) for approval.

¹⁶ Pak Syamsuddin, BPN Local Official

¹⁷ Minister of Agrarian Decree/Head of National Land Agency No. 3 of 1997 on the implementation of Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 on Land Registration.

III. VALIDATION OF THE PRESENCE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

78. Information on the presence of indigenous peoples was requested from key officials of the *Alinsi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara* (AMAN- Indigenous People Alliance of Archipelago) by phone and email in the course of data collection. Based on AMAN listing, indigenous peoples in East Kalimantan Province are scattered throughout Bulungan District, Malinau District, Kutai Barat District and Paser District (Figure 5). Key interviews were similarly conducted on site which resulted to the conclusion of the absence of indigenous peoples within or peripheral to the subproject site.



Figure 5: Referencing AMAN-listed IP areas

79. Based on the above, indigenous peoples are not affected by the proposed Kaltim Peake 2, in as much as from Kutai Kartanegara to Bulungan it is about 401.4 km (via Jl Poros Tik Bayur Labanan); to Kutai Barat about 560.3 km (via Jl Poros) or 616.9 km (via Bontang - Sangata); and to Pasir District is about 528.4 km (via Jl Penajem, Kuaro).

IV. SOCIAL ASSESSMENT PER RESULT OF THE EIA

A. Results of the Environmental Impact Assessment: Focus on Noise

80. An environmental impact assessment (EIA) was conducted by the PPTA and environmental factors using different scenarios investigated specific project areas of influence. It was determined that noise greatly impact on the social environment specifically sound pressure levels at 1.5 m above ground around the Kaltim Peaker 2 plant for the scenario Kaltim Peaker 2 in operation, Tanjung Batu and Kaltim 1 off. According to information from PLN Kaltim Peaker 2 will be operated in the evening at the time of the highest energy demand, which is between 5 p.m. and 10.p.m.

81. Operation of the various plant components such as gas turbines, generators, oil pumps, fuel gas station, transformers etc., will produce noise. The noise production will be present continuously during plant operation. The possible impacts can affect the health of local residents, as well as cause impairment of local animal species. The standard for monitoring and measuring this impact is the noise level standard based on Decree of the Minister for Environment Number 48 of 1996.

82. The noise emission experts study defined the following 5 receptor points (POI), which mainly comprise residential houses/areas and the school building: (i) POI 1 – School, (ii) POI 2, Staff houses 1, (iii) POI 3, Staff houses 2, (iv) POI 4, Farm house, and (v) POI 5, Fishermen's village.

83. The location of the receptor points is shown in Figure 6. The calculated, cumulative noise emissions from the planned Kaltim Peaker 2 together with the already operating plants Tanjung Batu and Kaltim 1 reveals that the noise limit of 55 dB(A) will be exceeded almost in the whole village of Tanjung Batu. The A-weighted sound pressure level at 1.5 m above ground will exceed 60 dB(A) in most of the village, in the south-western part the noise level will even exceed 65 dB(A). The forecasted noise level at the school (receptor point POI 1) will reach 75 dB(A), which is severely exceeding the national noise limits.

84. For an average normal hearing person and broadband sound, a difference in sound pressure level of at least 3 dB is required for this person to perceive the difference. Therefore, in terms of subjective perception, it is likely that the increase ΔL according to the planned project will not or just barely be noticeable by persons at these POIs with the only exception of the school building, where the noise increase will be clearly audible.

85. Summing up the findings above the noise contribution of the planned Kaltim Peaker 2 to the overall noise level in the surroundings of the power plant complex is barely audible for a normal hearing person. The only exception is the school, where the noise increase will be clearly noticeable. The high noise levels as well as the high SO₂ concentrations within the power plant site of Kaltim Peaker 2 and at the school not only constitute a nuisance but a real health risk for the workers on site and the teachers and the pupils in the school. It can also be concluded that an effective education cannot be provided under those conditions.

86. **Mitigation and Monitoring.** The following commitments are necessary to reduce environmental and social impacts to an acceptable level:

- (i) Relocation of the school building before the beginning of the construction activities to an area, which is not severely affected by the planned and the already operating power plants
- (ii) Normal operation of the Kaltim Peaker 2 and the neighbouring plants with gas and only in emergency cases and short-term with HSD

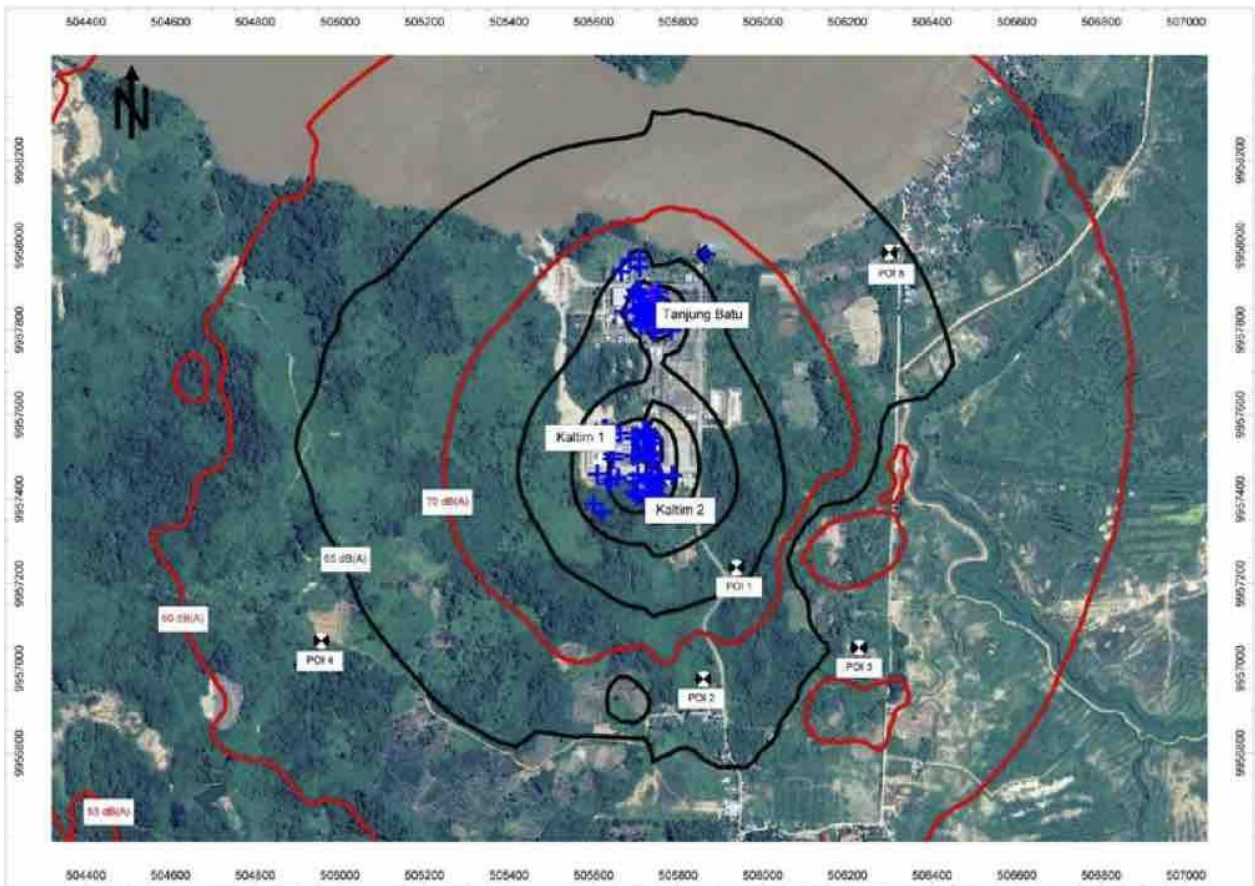


Figure 6: A-weighted sound pressure levels at 1.5 m above ground around the plant in 5 dB increments for scenario 2 (Tanjung Batu, Kaltim 1 and Kaltim Peaker 2 in operation)

- (iii) The contractor has to prove with a design-specific noise emission calculation, that the noise emission standards are kept (National and IFC standard 55 dB(A) during daytime, 07:00 - 22:00). An exceedance of up to 3 dB is tolerable, because at least 3 dB are required for a normal hearing person to discern an increase in the noise level.
- (iv) In case the noise limits are exceeded by more than 3 dB(A) the contractor has to provide primary noise protection measures at the plant site, and/or secondary noise protection measures (e.g. noise protection walls or fences) near sensitive receptors.

87. **Other impacts – temporary jetty.** It is deemed that the livelihoods of fishermen will be affected due to historic construction work, operational boat traffic for HSD import, intake and discharge arrangements. Under Kaltim Peaker 1, heavy construction material and equipment was transported by ship and landed at the temporary jetty. The temporary jetty consisted of an artificial bay, which was excavated at the beginning of the construction works for Kaltim 1, and a jetty, grounded on piles. The jetty was later dismantled. Now for Peaker 2, this temporary jetty will also be rehabilitated for material transport. After finalization of the construction works for Kaltim Peaker 2 the temporary jetty will be dismantled.

88. The temporary jetty is far from the existing jetty where the fishpens locally known as karambas are located and will not be affected by the temporary jetty. Public consultations were conducted in Tanjung Batu Village specifically in the subvillages of Bukit Raja and RT 5 in October 2016 in Bukit Raja and RT 5. Site visits were also made during the DDR-Social (March 2017) to Kampung Bawah (fishing village). Similar to the 2016 consultation, no issues were raised about disruptions on fishing

activities with the temporary jetty as used previously prior to Peaker 2. PLN will ensure access and support to the karambas as before (see para 114).

B. Scope of Social Impact and Related PLN Commitments

a. School Relocation

89. **Consultations with affected persons.** A total of 6 persons were consulted from 21-22 September 2017 as regards the plan to relocate the school: the Vice Principal, Ibu Supadmi, Pak Sahrani, Head of Community Welfare and Ahmad Syafei a Community Leader, and 3 students (Wahyudi (3rd grade), Wahyu (3rd grade), and Nurwahyu (2nd grade)). This section describes school operations and perceptions of the affected stakeholders.

90. About the School. The school (SMP PGRI 14) is managed by PGRI Foundation and located on PLN's land, 100 m southeast of the planned power plant site (Figure 7). It has been in operation since 2004 and used PLN's buildings. All students are from Tanjung Batu Village and is the only Junior High School within the Village. Another junior high school is in the neighboring village of Bukit Raya but the school fee in PGRI 14 is much cheaper than the other school in Bukit Raya.



Figure 7: The affected school and relative location to PLTGU main gate

91. The total number of registered students is 33: 8 pupils in 1st grade, 14 in 2nd grade, and 11 pupils in 3rd grade. However, only 50% of them actively attend classes regularly. If there are projects in the village, many prefer to work rather than attend school. While the normal age of schooling children range from 12-15 years, many of the pupils in PGRI 14 are 18 years of age.

92. There are 6 teachers - all women - and one School Principal (man). Many teachers reside in neighboring villages. The Principal regularly teaches in the state Junior High School in Tengarong City, so he seldom comes to PGRI 14.

93. Perception of teachers. According to the Vice Principal, Ibu Supadmi (see Figure 8), the teachers propose for the school to be relocated within PLN land, particularly near the workers' settlement. They are apprehensive that should the school be relocated near the village, the village head or other village officials will interfere in the school management and in the end replace the current crop of teachers with others who are favored by the officials. The teachers also appreciate the support PLN extends to the school specifically on operational matters including medical assistance teachers and students.



Figure 8: Interview with the Vice Principal

94. Should the school be relocated near the village, they will agree to such as long as there is a “guarantee” that PLN will continue supporting them as before.

95. Perception of students. They received information from the Principal last August 2017 that the school would be relocated. However, they were not clear as to the reasons why relocation is necessary. They favor the relocation as the potential site is much closer to their homes. All reside in Kampung Bawah. They can therefore attend school more regularly by walking or taking their bicycles.

96. They only hope that the new school will be ready before the old one is demolished so their learning activities will not be disrupted. Their regular school hours are from 8:00 am to 12:30 pm. They have no objections the schedules will be shifted to 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm in case there is need to temporarily use the elementary school.

97. Perception of community leaders. Based on discussions with the customary leader and the community leader (Figure 9), they propose that the school be relocated near the village on PLN land across the village office due to the following considerations:

- (i) Closer to the residence of the students thus they can easily walk to and from school. Currently, many ride motorbikes;
- (ii) The community can help monitor student behavior. Under present conditions, many students skip classes to play online games;

(iii) The proposed area is closer to the elementary school, village office, and health clinic.

98. Total population in the village is about 1,000 persons or 300 households divided between two sub-villages: Kampung Bawah (fisherman village) and Kampung Atas. The proposed relocation area is closer to Kampung Bawah, where most of the pupils reside.

99. The officials further suggest that in case the new building is not yet completed but needs to be demolished soonest, the elementary school building may be used specifically noontime onwards as a temporary set up. They claim that students have no objection as long as they can continue their studies.



Figure 9: Consultation with Community Leaders and Students

100. Other comments and suggestions made by the community leaders are:

- (i) The local community can be involved during construction and operations of Peaker 2 or the solar PV as a staff, laborer or supplier for construction materials;
- (ii) There are about 10 sharecroppers farming within PLN land with agreement. They are aware that they should stop farming when PLN will use the land. Farming is a secondary source of income for them, the main income they get from working with PLN and the other 2 private electricity companies in the village.
- (iii) The village office was built in 2011 on their own land, while the health clinic was built in 2007. The old office is made of semi-permanent materials on PLN land and is now used for community meetings. The village office was built use local budget (APBD) so the status of the building is government structure. Government structures cannot be financed if built on private land. In 2007, they requested PLN to donate land to the village. However, the procedure of land donation from state enterprise to village government is complicated and takes time. The village government then decided to buy land and build the new building on their own land.

101. **PLN commitment.** PLN Wilayah Kaltimra is the responsible PLN institution who will implement the school relocation plan. Based on discussions made with Pak Herdi Sumbaryono, Head of K2L and Administration of PLTGU Office, the proposed location on PLN land across the village office is appropriate and that PLN has no plans to use it in the immediate future.

102. Ibu Ermin Sri Wulandari of K3L of PLN Wilayah Kalbagtim confirms the following commitments:

- (i) PLN Wilayah will allocate CSR budget in 2017 Fiscal Year to build the new school including its facilities;
- (ii) Estimated budget for the construction of the school is Rp 200-300 million that incorporates 3 classrooms and one teacher office;
- (iii) Additional support/assistance for the teachers is possible but requires coordination with CSR Division in Jakarta;
- (iv) School build to be rebuilt within PLN land located in front of the village office (as suggested by village government). The new structure/school will still belong to PLN and cannot be donated to the village or school foundation; and
- (v) Relocation process will be completed by the 1st quarter of 2018.

b. Displacement of Sharecropper

103. **Interview with affected person.** Pak Sugiyono is originally from Kediri, East Java. He has been farming on PLN land to be directly affected by the construction of Peaker 2 for about 5 years based on agreement entered into between him and PLN management. His farm is about 0.5 ha.

104. Pak Sugiyono is 52 years old, married and with 3 children. Two of the 3 are married thus only one child (7 years old) lives with him and his wife. His two other children live near his house. He still supports his married children by paying for their monthly electric bills and PDAM (the state water supply company) for his children's house. Both Pak Sugiyono and his wife are unschooled.

105. The family previously resided within the farming area, but moved back to his house in Bukit Raya Village, L1 (transmigration area). The land belongs to his father in law who transmigrated from East Java. His house, with own toilet, was repaired through program "bedah rumah" *Housing Stimulus Assistant*-from MPWH. He buys water for drinking and for domestic activities from PDAM as well as from the ground well for washing and bathing. Electricity is from PLN.

The area where Peaker 2 will be located is planted (Figure 10) to chili, long beans, tomato, galangal, banana and lime. Except for banana and lime (home consumption), all others are brought to the market. He also raises 3 goats. His estimated income per cropping period of all crops cited¹⁸ is Rp 3,270,000.00. Assuming 4 crops per annum, his monthly income is approximately Rp 817,500.00. With 3 household members, per capita monthly income is Rp 272,500.00 which is much lower than the provincial poverty line at Rp 476,614.00¹⁹.

106. Pak Sugiyono avers that PLN informed him about the Peaker 2 development plan twice in October 2016 and February 2017. Inasmuch as PLN will be needing the land, per their original agreement to use the land 5 years ago, he was requested to stop farming. PLN advised him to harvest the existing crops. Since the notice, what remains on his farm are banana, galangan and lime; no new crops have been planted.

107. About 4 months ago, Pak Sugiyono started farming in another area still within PLN property (Figure 11). The new farmland is about the same size as the present farm - 0.5 ha. He already harvested 100 kg of cucumber once and profited Rp 100,000.00. He plans to plant chilly and tomatoes soon. He has no objections to relocate as he already has a replacement farmland. He is just concerned that he has no signed agreement for use of the new farmland.

108. **PLN commitment.** PPT had informed PLN Wilayah about the sharecropper affected by Peaker 2. As far as PLN is concerned, they have already extended the necessary assistance to

¹⁸ Chili = 30 kg (@Rp 6,000) = Rp 180,000; long beans = 60 kg @1,000 = Rp 60,000; tomato = 60 kg @ 5,000 = Rp 3,000,000; and galangal = 20 kg @1,500 = Rp 30,000.

¹⁹ BPS 2015 poverty line for East Kalimantan at Rp/Capita/month

attend to the needs of the sharecropper inasmuch as he already has another farmland where he has started farming the past 4 months while still maintaining his current farm. They believe the only lacking arrangement to date is the signing of an agreement for the sharecropper to use the new farmland, which they plan to attend to soonest.



Figure 10: Farm of Pak Sugiyono near Peaker 2 (with agreement)



Figure 11: New farm of Pak Sugiyono (without agreement)

V. RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

A. Results and Conclusions

109. Table 7 provides the areas of concern under social safeguards, with associated summary findings and these are along the lines of (i) scope of impacts, (ii) consultations, (iii) prevailing policies and regulations governing land acquisition in 1994 and current initiatives, (iv), income restoration and assistance to vulnerables, (v) perceptions on land acquisition in 1994 and proposed subproject, Kaltim Peaker 2, (vi) grievance redress; and (vii) presence/absence of indigenous peoples.

Table 7. Summary matrix of findings by key social safeguards concerns

Due Diligence Parameter	Restrictions to/displacement on Land		
	Land acquisition in the 1990s	Land requirement for Peaker 2	Environmental impact (noise)
Scope of impacts / losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 40 households as estimated by PLN were affected but per recall of the affected households themselves, around 25 households Total land required for the PLTGU Tanjung Batu Facility was 171 ha Land acquisition began in 1994 in coordination with BPN and the local governments Losses: land, structures, crops/trees, and graveyard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 sharecropper 5 ha required for proposed Kaltim 2 Peaker Loss: 0.5 ha farmland and associated crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junior high school with 33 students and 6 teachers
Consultations	3 socializations/consultations were conducted prior to negotiations for land acquisition in 1994	Consultations by PLN & PPTA: 2016-17	Consultations across stakeholder groups by PLN & PPTA in 2017
Policies and enabling mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 15 Tahun 1975 Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 55 Tahun 1993 Valuation as overseen by BPN were largely based on NJOP and negotiations with affected households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement entered into with PLN to use PLN land; Need new agreements 	
Income restoration & assistance to vulnerables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 1994 to date, allowed for use of PLN land for productive purposes of affected households PLN CSR and local government provided assistance to communities through time specifically addressing vulnerability 	Provided replacement land, same size and better conditions in May/June 2017; continued farm production in the 2 farmlands while waiting for exact time PLN needs land for Peaker 2	NA
Perceptions on land acquisition and proposed Peaker 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Land acquisition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not satisfied specifically as regards land compensation (included main structure) Satisfied with crops/trees compensation Uncertainty in valuation of graveyard transfer On proposed Peaker 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed project acceptable Want to be involved in the project across stages in accordance with their skills PLN to provide assistance to improve their capacities so they can work at PLN PLN to address priority community needs 	No objections, respects agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School relocate within PLN land PLN continued support to school operations Favor relocation because potential site much closer to homes New school ready before old one demolished; not disrupt schooling Support Peaker 2 but hire local community during construction and operations
Grievance redress	No grievance redress mechanism in 1994/1995. Affected households did not know where and to whom to address complaints and grievances	GRM provided and disseminated in PIB distributed in 2 nd Quarter 2017 (Appendix 10)	

Due Diligence Parameter	Restrictions to/displacement on Land		
	Land acquisition in the 1990s	Land requirement for Peaker 2	Environmental impact (noise)
Indigenous peoples	Absence of triggers for indigenous peoples safeguard		

110. This due diligence confirms that PLN had been compliant with existing policies and principles related to involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples at the time land acquisition for the PLTGU Tanjung Batu Facility was implemented in the early 1990s. In gist:

- (i) There are no indigenous peoples present nor within the vicinity;
- (ii) Land acquisition activities for the PLN in for the PLTGU Tanjung Batu Facility commenced in the 1990s and valuation that resulted to compensation rates and payments for all losses were based on negotiations for land and main structure using NJOP as reference as overseen by BPN;
- (iii) Assistance provided by PLN in the form of CSR --- continuously through time --- to vulnerable members of the affected households and the rest of the immediate community;
- (iv) While there are negative perceptions by affected households about the compensation rates applied in the 1990s, the proposed Kaltim Peaker 2 is positively viewed by them as they envisage greater employment/livelihood opportunities.

111. In light of the above, no corrective action plan needed as regards land acquisition in the 1990s and preparatory for Kaltim Peaker 2 and for PLN to just continue with its CSR initiatives but with added focus on AHs during land acquisition.

B. Action Plan for Relocation of Sharecropper and School

112. While there is no land acquisition involved, displacement will still occur on lands where agreements were made prior to current use and construction and operation of Peaker 2 per result of the noise assessment under the EIA. It was determined that 1 sharecropper and the SMP/Junior High School will be affected and will thus have to relocate.

113. Table 8 provides the action plan with PLN unit involved, timeframes and budget allocation.

Table 8. Action plan for school and sharecropper relocation

Activity	Target AP	Agencies Involved	Timeframe	Budget	Notes
A. School Relocation					
Budget allocation	School Foundation, Teachers and Students	PLN Wilayah Kaltimra	Oct 2017	Rp 200-300 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget to build 3-classroom and 1- teacher office. - Additional support/ assistance for teachers possible as coordinated with CSR Division in Jakarta. - Hiring for local labor and those qualified may be absorbed for operations - Transport/Moving cost for school equipment provided in the form of cash equivalent to two days of a truck rental with driver and two persons days of labor cost at market rate or provide the use of a truck or a means of transportation to carry goods to a new place.
School construction			Nov 2017 - 1st Qtr 2018		
Transfer to new school prior to dismantling of old school			1st Qtr 2018 1st Qtr 2018		
Assistance for school moving			1st Qtr 2018		
Hiring of community	Community	PLN UPP and PLTGU	Parallel to Peaker 2 construction	Variable	

Activity	Target AP	Agencies Involved	Timeframe	Budget	Notes
B. Sharecropper Relocation					
Drafting and completion of Sharecropper agreement to use PLN land	1 Share-cropper	PLN Sector-Samarinda	4th Quarter 2017	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharecropper has agreement to use farmland on Peaker 2 location. - Sharecropper already provided with land on May/June 2017 equivalent to current land on Peaker 2; improved farming conditions. - Sharecropper has no agreement yet to use new farmland as replacement for Peaker 2 farmland. - Sharecropper already harvested from 1st cropping of new farmland. - Sharecropper still allowed to use farmland on Peaker 2 location since 1st informed on Nov 2016 that PLN needs land back.
Participation of affected sharecropper/AH in the CSR program, especially program assistance for farmer groups and fisherman.			Q2 2019 or after	CSR program	

C. Continuation of PLN - CSR

114. While land acquisition for the PLTGU Tanjung Batu Facility has been determined to be compliant to social safeguards concerns at the time it was being developed, PLN shall continue with CSR activities to address land acquisition issues. However, to align with the needs of the AHs per current socioeconomic conditions and as they collectively expressed, the CSR program will be prioritized for the AHs of land acquisition for PLTGU and affected sharecropper due to Peaker 2 sub project. the CSR programs include;

- (i) Assistance to improve their knowledge and skills for potential PLN employment during and after construction; and
- (ii) Continued assistance for farmers' groups and fishermen.

115. The cited preferences above will be provided allocation for implementation by PLN Kaltimura Region for fiscal year 2019. One of the requests from the community was provision of free medical examination and educational assistance. PLN addressed medical needs for 2017-2018 and currently, CSR funds have already been committed to cover insurance for 294 residents of Tanjung Batu. Direct IRP is within the bounds of no. (ii) above, linking to earlier initiatives by PLN in 2012 where assistance was extended to farmers' groups such as "Melukis Senyum di Wajah Petani Ds Tanjung Batu" that amounted to Rp 94,621,000.00, specific to 5 Farmers' groups and AH (sharecropper) for Peaker 2 as regards production of papaya, chili, eggplant, corn and peanut for a total of 5.5 ha (see para 66, no. (iv)). In particular, restoration programs shall take off from the calculations of alternative livelihood program costs as stipulated in the section on Cost Calculations for Proposed Agri-Based Package for Income Restoration and details in Appendix 9.

D. Monitoring and GRM

116. Monitoring. Monitoring for the action plan of DDR will be coordinated with the environmental monitoring plan as committed by PLN to wit:

- (i) PLN Kaltimra region will conduct repeat measurements related to noise level in power plant area with PLTGU cape stone condition and KaltimPeaker 1 operates. One of the measurement locations is as follows: nearest resident housing, operator housing. PLN Kaltimra Region will deliver the measurement results on October 20, 2017.

- (ii) PLN Kaltimra Region will create a program to reduce noise levels, among others:
 - Create a noise barrier around the generator area.
 - Planting trees that can reduce noise.

117. Semi-annual monitoring for social safeguards that include relocation of school, continued CSR program, and a sharecropper will be prepared by Project Implementation Consultant and review by PMU/SPMU who will submit the consolidated monitoring report for sector projects to PPT Division and K3L for further review. The report shall be submitted to ADB for review and disclosure on its website. The monitoring is to ensure that the AHs/APs will not be worse off because of the Peaker 2 subproject and the action plan is timely implemented. The scope of monitoring includes;

- (i) Progress of implementation of continued CSR program and participation of 5 farmer groups and affected sharecropper household
- (ii) Written agreement of sharecropper to use PLN's land for farming
- (iii) Progress of relocation of school
- (iv) Opportunities of communities including AHs (sharecropper HH and AHs for PLTGU) for project related jobs during construction and operation

118. Appendix 11 provides a guide to internal monitoring.

119. Grievance redress. Grievance redress was not a recognized element of involuntary resettlement in the 1990s. Inasmuch as there are prevailing and legitimate grievances from that period, and considering that the overall project through the Resettlement and Customary Communities Development Framework (RCCDF) espouses the need for a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) in compliance with the ADB-SPS 2009 and current GOI laws, it is but appropriate that a GRM be set up for Kaltim 2 Peaker. The subproject shall therefore be guided by the below grievance redress mechanism (as adapted from the project RCCDF):

- (i) An aggrieved person may bring complaints related to this project either directly to the PLN project office (PLN UPP Project Manager) or contractor or to the local leader in the hamlets (sub-village)/village/sub-district level, who will facilitate and bring the grievance to the Contractor or PLN Office, in the first instance to seek resolution. The PLN UPP Project Manager/contractor/local leaders have 14 working days from receipt of grievance document to decide on the complaints.
- (ii) If the grievance cannot be resolved, the aggrieved person may convey the grievance or bring to the PLN UIP (Operation Construction) Kalimantan Bagian Barat. PLN UIP KBB have 14 working days from receipt of grievance document to follow up and decide on the complaints.
- (iii) If the grievance cannot be resolved, the aggrieved person may convey the grievance to PLN Head Quarter (DivK3L and Div Konstruksi Regional Kalimantan) for resolution. The PLN Head Quarter (DivK3L and DivKRK) has 14 working days from receipt of grievance document to follow up and decide on the complaints.
- (iv) If the grievance cannot be resolved, the aggrieved person may convey the grievance to Directorate of Electricity of Ministry Energy and Mineral Resources in Jakarta to get settlement.

120. It is then incumbent upon PLN to conduct socialization on the grievance redress mechanism. The grievance redress mechanism will be incorporated in the Project Information Booklet that will be produced and distributed to the present crop of APs²⁰.

b. Disclosure and transparency

²⁰ Most were children at the time of land acquisition in the 1990s and their parents are now elderlies or are deceased.

121. PLN is required under SPS 2009 to provide information to stakeholders in a manner appropriate for anticipated and unanticipated subproject impacts. The Project information booklet providing explanations about the project, grievance redress procedures, and identifying the focal PLN Officer and contact details has been prepared and distributed to the local stakeholders.

122. This DDR, the subproject grievance redress mechanism and subproject monitoring reports will be disclosed in a timely manner, and posted in both ADB and project websites as prescribed in the RCCDF. Responsible unit is PPT Division, due by 31 December 2017.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Land Certificate

BADAN PERTANAHAN NASIONAL

BUKUTANAH

HAK GUNA BANGUNAN

PROVINSI KALIMANTAN

KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA KUTAI

KECAMATAN Tenggarong

DESA/KELURAHAN BEMALUT

KANTOR PERTANAHAN KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA KUTAI

DAFTAR ISIAN 208

7353

DAFTAR ISIAN 307

6750

16.03.14.16.3.00001

AK. 195426

2000年12月 第24卷第12期

Planner link: B-02

SURAT UKUR

GAMBAR SITUASI

Nonior 03 125 98

SEBIDANG TANAH TERLETAH DALAM

Kalmanstein Times

Propinsi :

Kabupaten/ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Kecamatan :

Desa/Kelurahan :

I'cia :

Incubation :

Kotak 144 (1) Nomor Pendaftaran

Kedudukan Tanah :

Dipergunakan untuk pembangkit Listrik tenaga gas dan Uap (PLTGU) dan sarana penunjangnya.

Tanda-tanda batas :

Pal I s/d' berdiri diatas batas terbuat dari kayu ulin

1 was : 1.709.190.M2

8. Satu juta tujuh ratus sembilan ribu seratus sembilan puluh motor perorangan.

Penunjukan dan penetapan batas

Ditunjuk oleh pemohon dan disaksikan oleh saksi-saksi
dan pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan.

1. Attendance at PLN – Samarinda: 18-21 October 2016

5

2. Attendance of Consultations with AHs in 1998: 18-21 October 2016

DESA TANJUNG BATU			
NO	NAMA	RT	TTD
1.	Temamah	06	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Asnani	05	
3.	AZIS	04	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Rostinah	05	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Asmawi	05	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	MURNI	05	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Husniansyah	04	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Syahrul	02	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Prustamiansyah	06	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	ALFIAN	03	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	ROBBY SAVRI	03	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	OSFA	01	<i>[Signature]</i>

3. Persons met during 3rd Field Mission: 20-23 September 2017

20 September 2017

1. Rolando Glen T (Planning Division of UIP Kalbagtim)
2. Irvan Sanjaya (Planning Division of UIP Kalbagtim)
3. Herawati (Legal, Communication and Land (HKP) Division of UIP Kalbagtim)
4. Tryas Rafikasari (K3L of PLN Wilayan Kalbagtim)

21 September 2017

1. Yogi - Junior Mechanical Engineering of PLTGU Tanjung Batu
2. Andrias Priyango - Junior Mechanical Engineering of PLTGU Tanjung Batu
3. Pak Dwi – Local villager farming in PLN Land and freelancer labor of PLN
4. Bu Supadmi – Vice of School Principle/teacher of PGRI School

22 September 2017

PLN Sector:

1. Mr. Untung Budi W – Head of PLN Mahakam Sector
2. Mr. Nazrul Very A – staff of PLN Mahakam Sector
3. Mr. Alberthon Panan – staff of PLN Mahakam Sector
4. Mr. Husein – staff of PLN Mahakam Sector

Village officials:

1. Sahrani- Head of Community Welfare Tanjung Batu Village
2. Ahmad Syafei - Community Leader

Students:

1. Wahyudi (3rd grade)
2. Wahyu (3rd grade)
3. Nurwahyu (2nd grade)

Sharecropper: Pak Sugiyono

23 September 2017

Ermin Sri Wulandari (K3L of PLN Wilayah Kalbagtim)

Appendix 3: Photo documentation of Consultations

a. Consultation with PLN – Samarinda: 18-21 October 2016



b. Consultation with PLN – Samarinda: 20 - 23 September 2017



c. Participatory assessment with PLN – PLTGU: 20 - 23 September 2017



d. Consultation with PLN – UIP and Wilayah: 20 - 23 September 2017



e. Consultation with BPN: 18-21 October 2016

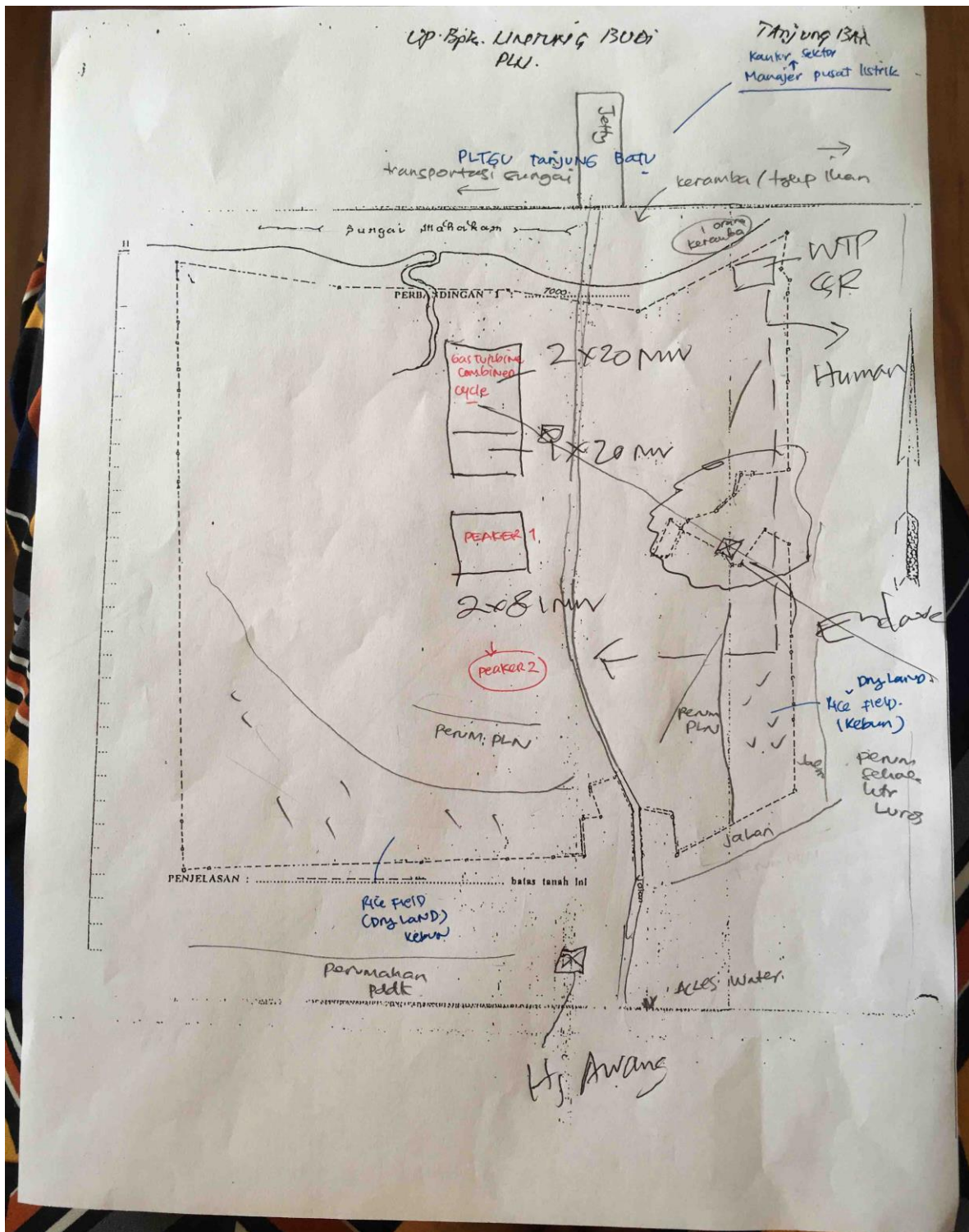


f. Consultation with 1994 Affected Households: 18-21 October 2016



Appendix 4. Illustrations processed with PLN and AHs: 18-21 October 2016

1. PLN Processing of Map of Site Facilities Relative to Human Activities



2. AHs Processing of Map of Facilities in Ds Tanjung Batu



3. Situation before Land Acquisition as Described by AHS



4. Processing Land Compensation Information with AHs



Appendix 5: Photo documentation of Project Location: 09-11 August 2016



Bird's eye view of the complex



Layout of existing installations



60 MW power plant



Kaltim-1 Peaker



Fence around the designated plot for the new power plant



Abandoned office buildings to be demolished



Land area beyond fence

Appendix 6: 1994 Letter of PLN to 5 AHs on Failed Negotiations

PERUSAHAAN UMUM LISTRIK NEGARA
PROYEK INDUK PEMBANGKIT DAN JARINGAN KALIMANTAN
PROYEK PEMBANGKIT
 Jl. R.E. Martadinata No. 15
 Balikpapan - Kalimantan Timur 76122

Telepon : (0542) 22462 35899 24080	Kotak Pos : 210 Balikpapan Kawat : PLN PROKITEAL Facsimile : (0542) 35901	Bank : - Bank BNI Balikpapan - Bank Dagang Negara Balikpapan
--	---	--

Nomor : 018 / 017 / PROKIT / 1994 / M
 Surat Sdr. No. :
 Lampiran : KEPADA
 Perihal : Pembebasan tanah


Balikpapan, 19 February, 1994

Yth. Sdr. ABRAN
 Dusun Tanjung Batu Desa
 Ebalut, Kec. Tenggarong
 Kabupaten Kutai

Selubungan dengan rencana kami membangun Pusat Listrik Tenaga Gas dan Uap di dusun Tanjung Batu, Kabupaten Kutai Propinsi Kalimantan Timur dimana sesuai rencana semula tanah Saudara terletak didalam areal proyek tersebut, dengan ini kami beritahukan bahwa :

1. Tuntutan ganti rugi yang Saudara minta sudah diluar ketentuan Pemerintah Daerah yang ada dan kami anggap sudah diluar batas kewajaran maka kami tidak dapat menyelesaikannya.
2. Apabila tidak ada penyesuaian biaya ganti rugi tanah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku, maka kami akan menghindarkan agar tanah Saudara tidak terkena proyek dan hingga saat ini tanah Saudara belum jadi dibebaskan.

Demikian kami sampaikan dan agar Saudara maklumi.



Tesbusan :

1. Yth. Bapak Bupati KDH Tk. II
2. Yth. Bapak Camat Tenggarong
3. Yth. Pemimpin Proyek Induk

Appendix 7: 2006 Receipt of Payment for the Remaining 5 Affected Households

BERITA ACARA PELEPASAN HAK

Pada hari ini Rabu tanggal Dua Puluh Dua bulan Maret tahun Dua Ribu Enam, bertempat di Kantor Badan Pertanahan Nasional Kota Tenggawong, kami yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

1. PT. PLN (PERSERO) WILAYAH KALTIM SEKTOR MAHAKAM :
Dalam hal ini diwakili oleh M. ALL, ST selaku : Manager PT. PLN (PERSERO) Wilayah KALTIM Sektor Mahakam yang berkedudukan di Samarinda Jl. Ulin No. 1 Samarinda Kalimantan Timur. -----
Yang selanjutnya disebut **PIHAK PERTAMA**.-----
2. Nama : ASHAN yang bertempat di Jl. Slamet Riyadi Gang 5 No. 82, RT.015 Kel. Teluk Lerong Ulu, Kec. Sungai Kunjang, Kota Samarinda. 75127, No. KTP : 17.5006.061254.0001 yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 06 Desember 2009, Tempat/Tanggal lahir : Tanjung Batu, 06 Desember 1954, Agama : Islam, Pekerjaan : Wiraswasta. Dalam hal ini sebagai Penerima Kuasa dari Sdr. MISRAN TIYON, Sdr. BUKRA, Sdr. MINAN, Sdr. SYAHRIUL/MUHAMMAD GUNAWAN dan Sdr. OSEN berdasarkan Surat Kuasa Tanggal 22 Maret 2006 yang di tandatangani di Kantor PLTGU Tanjung Batu. -----
Yang selanjutnya disebut sebagai **PIHAK KEDUA**.-----

Pihak Kedua menerangkan dengan ini menjual kepada Pihak Pertama dan Pihak Pertama menerangkan membeli kepada Pihak Kedua : -----Sebidang Tanah Perumahan beserta lainnya dengan luas total 30.025 m² yang terdiri atas No. Kapling/persil : 169 dengan luas : 2.196 m² dan tanah No. Kapling/persil : 171 seluas : 27.829 m² yang berlokasi di antara Tanah PT PLN (PERSERO) Sektor Mahakam Unit PLTGU Tanjung Batu. Dimana tanah tersebut merupakan tanah yang di Evakuasi pada saat Proyek PLTGU Tanjung batu. Dengan Surat Induk : Surat Keterangan Atas Tanah Tumbuh Perkebunan dan Perawatannya No. 18/SK/RT/TB-1979 atas nama : MASRAN/TION Umur : 34 Tahun Pekerjaan : Tani, Tempat Tinggal : Tanjung Batu RT.IV, Embalut, Kecamatan Tenggawong. Yang dikeluarkan tanggal 20 September 1979 oleh Ketua RT.IV Kampung Embalut Tanjung Batu, Kecamatan Tenggawong. Selanjutnya disebut sebagai : **TANAH dan ISINYA**.-----

Pihak Pertama dan Pihak Kedua menerangkan bahwa, Jual beli Tanah dan isinya tersebut telah disepakati sebesar Rp. 200.000.000 (Dua Ratus Juta Rupiah) dan membuat serta menandatangani perjanjian dengan ketentuan-ketentuan sebagai berikut :

11 Maret 2006
Halaman 1 dari 3

Pasal 1

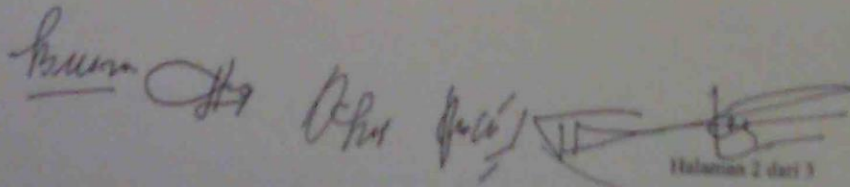
1. Pembayaran atas Tanah dan Isinya tersebut di atas telah dibayarkan oleh Pihak Pertama kepada Pihak Kedua di Kantor PT PLN (PERSERO) Sektor Mahakam dengan bukti Kwitansi bermaterai cukup tanggal 22 Maret 2006 sebesar Rp.200.000.000 (Dua Ratus Juta Rupiah) yang dikeluarkan oleh Pihak Kedua
2. Pihak Kedua dengan sepuh hati akan membantu dan menjamin kepada Pihak Pertama dalam hal pengurusan sertifikat
3. Setelah Pembayaran oleh Pihak Pertama kepada Pihak Kedua, Pihak Kedua akan menyampaikan Semua Surat-Surat yang berhubungan dengan Tanah dan Isinya tersebut kepada Pihak Pertama.

Pasal 2

1. Terhitung mulai tanggal 22 Maret 2006, maka Pihak Kedua menyumbangkan sepenuhnya kepada Pihak Pertama Tanah dan Isinya. Dan segala keuntungan dan kerugian atas Tanah dan Isinya menjadi tanggung jawab Pihak Pertama.
2. Pihak Kedua tidak akan melakukan tuntutan/gugatan dan atau bentuk apapun kepada Pihak Pertama atas Tanah dan Isinya sebelum dan sesudahnya Berita Acara Pelepasan Hak ini ditanda tangani oleh Kedua belah Pihak.
3. Pihak Kedua tidak berhak lagi untuk melakukan jual beli atas Tanah dan isinya tersebut di atas kepada Pihak Lain.
4. Pihak Kedua menjamin kepada Pihak Pertama bahwa di kemudian hari tidak ada tuntutan dari Pihak marapun dan akan menpertanggungjawabkan di hadapan Pihak yang berwenang.

Pasal 3

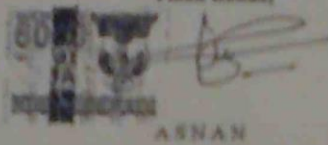
1. Mengenai hal-hal lain yang belum diatur dalam perjanjian ini, kedua belah pihak sepakat untuk menyelesaikan secara musyawarah dan mufakat.








2. Apabila dalam musyawarah tidak dicapai kesepakatan, maka masing-masing Pihak berhak mengajukan persoalan ini dihadapan Pengadilan Negeri Kota Tenggara.

Demikianlah perjanjian ini dibuat dalam rangkap 2 masing-masing bermaterai cukup, satu rangkap dipegang oleh Pihak Pertama dan Satu rangkap dipegang oleh Pihak Kedua dengan ditandatangani oleh kedua belah pihak dan diketahui oleh Kepala Desa Tanjung Batu dan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional Kota Tenggara

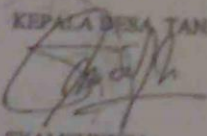
Tenggara, 22 Maret 2006,



Disetujui oleh Saudara-Saudara Pihak Kedua :

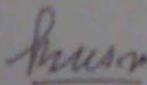
1. MISRAN TIYON  5. OREN 
2. BUSRA 
3. MINAN 
4. SYAHRUL MUHAMMAD GUNAWAN 

Mengetahui,

KEPALA DESA TANJUNG BATU,

SYAMSUDDIN

KEPALA BADAN PERTANAHAN KABUPATEN
KUTAI KERTANEgara

DR. H. SYAMSUDIN RUSY
NIP. 010075305



Appendix 8: Agreement with AHs for Karamba



PT. PLN (PERSERO)
WILAYAH KALIMANTAN TIMUR
SEKTOR MAHAKAM

Jl. Ulin No. 1 SAMARINDA - 75127

PO. BOX 1305 - SMD
e-mail : sek-mhk@pln-wilkaltim.co.id



TEL. : (0541) 274153 - 206373
FACS : (0541) 272714

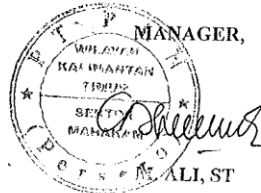
Nomor : 060 / 065 / SMHK / 2006
Surat Sdr. No. : 007/BPD-TB/TGR-SBR/VIII/2006
Lampiran : -
Perihal : Permohonan peminjaman lahan di lokasi PLTGU Tanjung Batu.

05 September 2006

Kepada:
Kepala Desa Tanjung Batu
Kecamatan Tenggarong Seberang
Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara
di-
Tenggarong Seberang

Berdasarkan surat nomor : 007/BPD-TB/TGR-SBR/VIII/2006 tanggal 28 Agustus 2006, perihal Permohonan Peminjaman Lahan Di Lokasi PLTGU Tanjung Batu untuk Pemeliharaan Ikan (keramba ikan) yang diajukan oleh Kepala Desa Tanjung Batu diketahui oleh Badan Perwakilan Desa (BPD) Tanjung Batu Kecamatan Tenggarong Seberang Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara. Pada prinsipnya saya atas nama perusahaan PT. PLN (PERSERO) Sektor Mahakam dapat menyetujui permohonan yang diajukan dengan catatan, masyarakat desa Tanjung Batu harus dapat mentaati peraturan yang dibuat oleh perusahaan. Dan kami berharap dengan adanya peminjaman lahan ini akan menambah hubungan silaturahmi yang lebih erat antara masyarakat desa tanjung batu dengan PT. PLN (PERSERO) Sektor Mahakam.

Demikian surat ini disampaikan atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.



Tembusan Yth :
KPLTGU Tanjung Batu

Amip Spv. Sekretariat



PT. PLN (PERSERO)
WILAYAH KALIMANTAN TIMUR
SEKTOR MAHAKAM

**SURAT IZIN SEMENTARA PEMINJAMAN
LAHAN MILIK PT. PLN (PERSERO)**

No : . . . SIP/065/SMHK/2006

1. Berdasarkan surat Badan Perwakilan Desa Tanjung Batu Nomor : 007/BPD-TB/TGR-SBR/VIII/2006 tanggal 28 Agustus 2006, perihal permohonan bantuan peminjaman lahan di lokasi PLTGU Tanjung Batu untuk Pemeliharaan Ikan (keramba ikan), maka diberikan izin sementara kepada :

N a m a : Syamsuddin
Jabatan : Kepala Desa Tanjung Batu
Wilayah : Tenggaraong Seberang
Alamat : Desa Tanjung Batu, Kecamatan Tenggaraong Seberang Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara.

Untuk peminjaman lahan dilokasi PLTGU Tanjung Batu yang akan digunakan untuk pemeliharaan ikan (keramba Ikan) terhitung mulai tanggal **01 Oktober 2006** sampai **01 Oktober 2007**.

2. Pemegang Surat Izin Sementara berkewajiban memelihara kebersihan dan kerapian lahan milik PT. PLN (Persero) serta mentaati segala peraturan / kebijaksanaan Manager PT. PLN (PERSERO) Sektor Mahakam.
3. Pemegang Surat Izin Sementara menyadari sepenuhnya akan isi Surat Pernyataan yang telah ditandatangani.
4. Surat Izin Sementara Peminjaman Lahan Milik PT. PLN (PERSERO) ini berlaku selama 1 (satu) tahun dan setiap tahunnya harus diperpanjang dengan mengajukan permohonan kepada PT. PLN (PERSERO) Sektor Mahakam.

Ditetapkan di : Samarinda
Pada tanggal : 01 Oktober 2006

MANAGER,

M. ALI, ST

SURAT PERNYATAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Syamsuddin
Jabatan : Kepala Desa Tanjung Batu
Wilayah : Tenggarong Seberang
Pemegang SIP No. : 001.SIP/065/SMHK/2006
Masa Pemegang SIP : 01 Oktober 2006 s/d 01 Oktober 2007
Diperuntukkan : Pemeliharaan Ikan (keramba ikan)

Dengan ini menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya :

1. Akan mentaati segala ketentuan / kebijaksanaan dari Manajemen PT. PLN (Persero) Wilayah Kalimantan Timur Sektor Mahakam.
2. Bersedia Memelihara Lahan Milik PT. PLN (Persero) dan Merawat Lingkungan dilokasi PLTGU Tanjung Batu tersebut atas biaya pribadi.
3. Bersedia meninggalkan dan mengosongkan lahan dimaksud apabila Perusahaan memerlukan lahan tersebut untuk perluasan pembangkit.
4. Tidak menuntut ganti rugi apabila harus meninggalkan atau mengosongkan Lahan Milik PT. PLN (Persero).
5. Apabila setelah masa 1 (satu) tahun ijin berakhir dan tidak mengajukan perpanjangan ijin peminjaman lahan, maka pihak perusahaan menganggap masyarakat desa tanjung batu tidak membutuhkan lagi lahan tersebut diatas.

Demikian pernyataan ini kami buat dengan penuh kesadaran tanpa paksaan untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.



Appendix 9: Cost Calculations for Proposed Agri-Based Package for Income Restoration

Cost Calculations for Papaya "California" Cultivation per Ha

(planting distance 2.5 x 2.5; 1,521 trees per Ha)

No	Item	Number		Unit Price (Rp)	Total (Rp)	Remark
1	Land Processing			0	0	Conducted by the farmers group itself
Sub Total					0	
2	Planting Preparation					
a	Seed 1521 polybag	1521	polybag	2000	3,042,000	
b	Organic Fertilizer	1521	sack	5000	7,605,000	
c	NPK Fertilizer	400	kg	2000	800,000	
d	Processing cultivation				0	Conducted by the farmers group itself
Sub Total					11,447,000	
3	Maintenance cost (3 mos after planting)					
a	Weeding processing fee				0	Conducted by the famers group
b	Fertilizer NPK (0,5 kg/tree)	750	kg	2000	1,500,000	
Sub Total					1,500,000	
	Maintenance cost (6 bulan after planting)					
a	Weeding processing fee				0	Conducted by the famers group
b	Fertilizer NPK (0,5 kg/tree)	750	kg	2000	1,500,000	
Sub Total					1,500,000	
4	Maintenance cost (9 mos after planting)					
a	Weeding processing fee				0	Conducted by the famers group
b	Fertilizer NPK (0,5 kg/tree)	750	kg	2000	1,500,000	
Sub Total					1,500,000	
Total cost for one year cultivation per Ha					14,447,000	

Source: gapoktanharapanmukti.blogspot.co.id/201

Cost Calculations for Chili "Keriting" Cultivation per Ha

No	Item	Number		Unit Price (Rp)	Total (Rp)	Remark
1	Land Preparation					
a	Organic faertilizer	40,000	kg	200	8,000,000	
b	Agriculture lime	1,000	kg	300	300,000	
c	Chemical fertilizer	1,000	kg	2,300	2,300,000	
d	Mulch	10	roll	500,000	5,000,000	
e	Trellis (ajir) from bamboo/light wood	16,000	stem	300	4,800,000	
f	Cost for land preparation				-	Carried out by farmers

No	Item	Number		Unit Price (Rp)	Total (Rp)	Remark
	labor					group
Sub Total					20,400,000	
2	Planting cost				-	Carried out by farmers group
Sub total						
3	Maintenance					
a	Fertilizer 1	48	kg	2,300	110,400	
b	Fertilizer 2	48	kg	2,300	110,400	
c	Fertilizer 3	64	kg	2,300	147,200	
d	Fertilizer 4	64	kg	2,300	147,200	
e	Fertilizer 5	80	kg	2,300	184,000	
f	Fertilizer 6	80	kg	2,300	184,000	
g	Fertilizer 7	80	kg	2,300	184,000	
h	Pesticide	LS			12000000	
i	Leaf fertilizer	10	kg	27,000	270,000	
j	Depreciation equipment after 6 mos				2,334,000	
k	Cost for maintenance labor				0	Carried out by farmers group
Subtotal maintenance cost					15,671,200	
Total cost for chili cultivation per Ha					36,071,200	

<http://www.tanijogonegoro.com/2012/10/analisa-usaha-budidaya-cabai.html>

Cost Calculations for Eggplant Cultivation per Ha

No	Item	Number		Unit Price (Rp)	Total (Rp)	Remark
1	Land Preparation					
a	Seed	10		50,000	500,000	
b	Polybag				200,000	
c	Organic fertilizer				500,000	
d	Dolomit				300,000	
e	Ponska fertilize	2,000	kg	4,000	8,000,000	
f	Mulch	15	roll	500,000	7,500,000	
	Bamboo	15	stem	10,000	150,000	
	Cost for land preparation				0	Carried out by farmers group
Sub Total					17,150,000	
2	Maintenance					
	Pesticide				450,000	
	PPC fertilizer				200,000	
	Additional fertilizer				500,000	
	Trellis				3,000,000	
	String "raffia"				200,000	

No	Item	Number		Unit Price (Rp)	Total (Rp)	Remark
	Cost for maintenance labor				-	Carried out by farmers group
Sub Total					4,350,000	
Total cost for eggplant cultivation per Ha					21,500,000	

Cost Calculations for Corn Cultivation per Ha

No	Item	Number		Unit Price (Rp)	Total (Rp)	Remark
1	Seed	15	kg	40,000	600,000	
2	Uric fertilizer	100	kg	1,600	160,000	
3	NPK fertilizer	250	kg	2,300	575,000	
4	Organic fertilizer	500	kg	700	350,000	
5	Pesticide	2	lt/kg	150,000	300,000	
6	Equipment for cultivation				500,000	
7	Cost for cultivation and maintenance				-	
Total cost for corn cultivation per Ha					2,485,000	

<http://www.analisausaha.net/analisa-usaha-tani-jagung-hibrida-jawa-barat/>

Cost Calculations for Peanut Cultivation per Ha

No	Item	Number		Unit Price (Rp)	Total (Rp)	Remark
1	Seed	200	kg	4,000	800,000	
2	Uric fertilizer	100	kg	1,500	150,000	
3	TSP fertilizer	100	kg	1,800	180,000	
4	KCL Fertilizer	50	kg	1,650	82,500	
5	Pesticide	2	lt/kg	150,000	300,000	
6	Equipment for cultivation				500,000	
7	Cost for cultivation and maintenance				-	
Total cost for corn cultivation per Ha					2,012,500	

<http://sobisa2002.blogspot.co.id/2013/02/budidaya-tanaman-pangan-kacang-tanah.html>

Appendix 10: Project Information Booklet

BOOKLET INFORMASI PUBLIK PEMBANGUNAN PEMBANGKIT LISTRIK TENAGA MESIN-GAS (PLTMG) KALTIM PEAKER 2

DESA TANJUNG BATU, KECAMATAN TENGGARONG SEBERANG
KABUPATEN KUTAI KARTANEGARA, KALIMANTAN TIMUR

Tanggal diperbaharui: 20 April 2017



www.pln.co.id

Apa itu PLTMG Kaltim Peaker 2?

Pembangunan PLTMG Kaltim Peaker 2 (yang selanjutnya disebut Proyek) merupakan salah satu program 35.000 MW yang dicanangkan Pemerintah. Pemerintah, melalui PLN, berencana membangun Proyek yang berkapasitas 100 MW ini untuk meningkatkan keandalan dan kapasitas sistem kelistrikan di Samarinda khususnya dan juga akan terintegrasi di wilayah Kalimantan Timur. Pembangunan Proyek ini juga untuk mengantisipasi kenaikan permintaan energi listrik dan mengatasi kebutuhan listrik selama beban puncak (peak load) yaitu pada malam hari (17.00-22.00)

Dimana proyek ini akan dibangun?

Proyek akan dibangun di sudut selatan kompleks pembangkit listrik yang sudah ada, di sebelah PLTGU Tanjung Batu, yang terletak di Desa Tanjung Batu, Kecamatan Tenggarong Seberang, Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara, Provinsi Kalimantan Timur.

Proyek dibangun di lahan seluas 5 ha dari total luas lahan 171 ha di kompleks pembangkit listrik di Tanjung Batu yang telah dibebaskan PLN sejak tahun 1998. Dengan demikian, proyek ini **tidak membutuhkan pengadaan lahan baru**.

Siapa yang akan mengerjakan proyek ini?

Proyek ini akan dikerjakan oleh PT PLN (Persero) melalui Unit Induk Pembangunan Kalimantan Bagian Barat (UIP KBB).

Apa manfaat dari Proyek ini?

- Perluasan akses energi listrik yang bersumber dari gas merupakan energi yang bersih dan ramah lingkungan.
- Menambah pasokan kebutuhan listrik dan menghindari pemadaman bergilir di provinsi Kalimantan Timur.
- Meningkatkan pendapatan warga melalui penyerapan kerja maupun peluang usaha lain baik selama konstruksi dan operasi.
- Meningkatkan penghidupan masyarakat baik dari kegiatan pembangunan pembangkit maupun melalui kegiatan PLN Peduli atau CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), terutama bagi warga yang sangat membutuhkan;
- Melalui pembangunan pembangkit ini, akses jalan akan dapat ditingkatkan yang akan diikuti oleh peningkatan pelayanan, akses pasar, dan peluang usaha; dimana akan memberikan keuntungan bagi masyarakat.
- Memacu masuknya investor ke Provinsi Kalimantan Timur sehingga membuka peluang usaha dan peningkatan ekonomi.
- Meningkatkan akses listrik bagi masyarakat untuk menunjang kegiatan di rumah, terutama bagi anak usia sekolah.

Apa dampak Proyek bagi masyarakat yang tinggal di sekitar lokasi proyek?

Proyek dibangun di area kompleks PLTGU Tanjung Batu yang tanahnya sudah dimiliki PLN. Sehingga pada pembangunannya nanti, tidak ada dampak yang terjadi akibat pengadaan lahan maupun kompensasi tanaman terhadap Rumah Tangga Terkena Dampak (RTD). Dampak yang mungkin akan terjadi dapat berupa akibat dari mobilisasi peralatan dan kendaraan proyek selama konstruksi, kedatangan tenaga kerja, serta dampak lain selama konstruksi dikerjakan (debu, kebisingan).

www.pln.co.id |

Apa prinsip kebijakan perlindungan sosial untuk proyek?

Prinsip-prinsip kebijakan untuk proyek meliputi :

- Sedapat mungkin menghindari dan/atau meminimalisasi dampak terhadap aset dan mata pencaharian RTD dan masyarakat adat.
- Melakukan konsultasi dengan RTD untuk memastikan partisipasi mereka dalam seluruh siklus Proyek, untuk :
 - menghindari dampak yang merugikan,
 - mengembangkan manfaat Proyek sesuai dengan adat-budaya,
 - melaksanakan pemberdayaan masyarakat yang sesuai dengan kekhasan budaya dan mempertimbangkan aspek gender;
 - membangun mekanisme penanganan keluhan yang sesuai dengan budaya dan mempertimbangkan aspek gender;
- Meningkatkan atau setidaknya memulihkan mata pencaharian RTD;
- RTD yang memiliki hak legal atas lahan atau diakui sebagai hak legal, berhak untuk mendapatkan kompensasi atas lahan yang hilang. Sementara RTD yang tidak memiliki hak legal atas lahan atau tidak diakui secara legal, berhak mendapat kompensasi untuk aset lain yang hilang. Perhatian khusus akan diberikan kepada perempuan, kepala rumah tangga perempuan, orang lanjut usia, dan kelompok rentan lainnya.
- Adanya mekanisme efektif untuk mendengar dan menyelesaikan keluhan dan keberatan yang disampaikan warga selama pelaksanaan Pengadaan Tanah.

Apa yang akan PLN lakukan untuk warga di sekitar lokasi?

Secara kontinu PLN telah melaksanakan program PLN Peduli atau CSR kepada masyarakat di Desa Tanjung Batu dan sekitarnya. Terkait dengan rencana proyek ini, berdasarkan hasil wawancara dengan masyarakat PLN akan melanjutkan kegiatan PLN Peduli atau CSR diantaranya:

- Pendampingan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan ketrampilan yang memungkinkan mereka untuk meraih peluang kerja potensial di PLN selama dan setelah pembangunan/konstruksi;
- Melanjutkan program bantuan dan pendampingan bagi kelompok tani dan nelayan;
- Penyediaan pengobatan gratis dan bantuan pendidikan.

Bagaimana keluhan/keberatan warga terkena dampak didengar dan diselesaikan?

Pengaduan dapat disampaikan baik lisan maupun tulisan dengan prosedur sebagai berikut:



Jadwal Pelaksanaan Penanganan Sosial

Kegiatan	Jadwal Pelaksanaan
Distribusi Booklet Informasi Proyek	Juli 2017 dan seterusnya
Pelaksanaan Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian	Sebelum pelaksanaan pembangunan fisik/konstruksi
Monitoring Internal	Selama masa pelaksanaan proyek

Siapa yang dapat dihubungi berkenaan dengan proyek ini?

PT PLN (Persero) Unit Induk Pembangunan Kalimantan Bagian Timur – PLN UIP

Jl MT Haryono No 384, Kotak Pos 210, Ring Road,
Balikpapan 76114, Kalimantan Timur
Tel: (0542) 871559, Fax: (0542) 871558

PT PLN (Persero) Unit Pelaksana Proyek Pembangkit and Jaringan Kalbagtim 3 – PLN UPP

Jl Ulin No 1, Samarinda 75127
Telp. 0821 1897 8580
Email: aan_dkw@yahoo.com

EASTERN INDONESIA SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ACCESS SECTOR PROJECT

OUTLINE FOR THE INTERNAL MONITORING REPORT

To be refined by PIU and PIC at Implementation

Date of Monitoring Period

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

A. Project Objectives

State the project objectives as consistently as possible. Refer to stipulations in both the PAM and the RCCDF.

B. Project Components

Again, with reference to the PAM and RCCDF, enumerate and briefly describe the subproject components.

C. Scope of Project Impacts

Present impacts by loss applicable, discuss each and should there be changes through each monitoring period.

- Per DDR – Due to environmental impacts and project footprint
- Permanent/Temporary impacts (Number of AHs)
- Unanticipated impacts, if applicable

II. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF IR INTERNAL MONITORING

A. Objectives of IR Internal Monitoring

Refer to RCCDF Chapter on IR monitoring.

B. Scope of IR Internal Monitoring

III. DETAILED DDR IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

There are 5 key areas of concern as regards IR implementation and these are:

- (i) Consultation and participation
- (ii) Public information disclosure
- (iii) Payment of compensation, allowances, and assistance viz civil works
- (iv) Livelihood restoration/CSR
- (v) Grievance redress

A. Consultation and Participation of AHs

Provide text for Table 1 that summarizes the Public Consultation and Participation activities and outcomes during the monitoring period. Attendance will be disaggregated by gender.

Table 1: Consultation / Meetings Conducted as of (Date, Month, Year)

Consultation topic	Date	Venue	Attendance		Key Issues
			Male	Female	

B. Public Information Disclosure**1. Disclosure**

Provide text for Table 2.

Table 2: Disclosure on Social Safeguards Planning Documents and Related Activities as of (Date, Month, Year)

Information disseminated	Date	Method of dissemination	Key issues

B. Relocation and Assistance Viz Civil Works

Complete Table 3 and discuss particulars in text.

This section covers two key areas as operationalized for this monitoring period: (i) compliance to relocation and assistance, and (ii) start of civil works. The purpose of this section is to assess progress and readiness to hand land over for civil works as well as compliance with conditions for handing over.

Table 3: General Progress in Land Clearance and Handing Over of Land for Civil Works as of (Date, Month, Year)

APs Eligible for Assistance/CSR			APs Required to Relocate		Date Land Hand Over for Civil Works
Total AHs	# APs assisted	% Progress	Total APs	Actual APs to be Resettled	

C. CSR: Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation

Describe participation of sharecropper and others that may be covered under temporary or unanticipated impacts to available livelihood restoration and rehabilitation programs.

Please describe any issues encountered and approaches to resolve identified issues (if at all).

D. Grievance Redress

When grievances surface, provide a narrative summary of grievance cases by type of issue and location. How grievances are resolved must be documented as these happen.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS**A. Staff Support to Ensure Compliance**

This section presents the involvement of social safeguards-related staff within PMU, PIU, UIP, and PIC. All focal persons will be listed along with contact details. Include any issues specifically addressed by management when engaging at the site level.

V. OVERALL STATUS, ISSUES, CONCERNS, AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

Under this section, provide information on identified issues impacting the implementation of IR

compliance. These may include resource constraints, changes in scope of impacts, etc.

For succeeding internal monitoring reports, it is imperative to include resolution of issues cited in previous internal monitoring reports as well as those that may be cited during independent evaluation from ADB Headquarters.

Attachment 1. Minutes of Consultations Conducted as of (Date, Month, Year)

Attachment 2. Photo-documentation for the Monitoring Period