

Resettlement Plan – Community Development Plan

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INO: Jawa-1 Liquefied Natural Gas-to-Power Project

Prepared by PT Jawa Satu Power

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JAWA SATU POWER

Jawa 1 Integrated Power Project: Community Development Plan (CDP)

Final Report

28 March 2019

Document details	PT Jawa Satu Power (JSP) has requested PT ERM Indonesia to prepare a Community Development Plan (CDP) to provide comprehensive policy and planning related to social development to be implemented in the Area of Influence (AoI) of the Java 1 Project
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
ALARP	As Low as Reasonably Practicable
ADB	Asia Development Bank
AoI	Area of Influence
BAPPEDA	Regional Development Agency
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CDP	Community Development Plan
EHV	Extra High Voltage
EPC	Engineering Procurement and Construction
EPFI	Equator Principles Financing Institution
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FSRU	Floating Storage and Regasification Unit
GE	General Electric
GTRM	Grievance Tracking Redress Mechanism
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IUMK	<i>Izin Usaha Mikro Kecil</i>
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Corporation
JSP	Jawa Satu Power
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
NEXI	Nippon Export and Investment Insurance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PHE ONWJ	Pertamina Hulu Energi Offshore North West Java
ROW	Right-of-Way
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The PLTGU Jawa-1 Project involves the development of a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Power Plant, a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) and a 500kV power transmission lines and a Substation. These Project components will be developed within the Karawang, Bekasi and Subang Regencies of West Java, Indonesia.

The Community Development Plan (CDP) is aimed to: (i) establish appropriate sustainable development activities that will benefit the local communities within the Project's Area of Influence (AoI) during Project's construction and operations phases; (ii) improve the income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living of vulnerable groups affected by project's land acquisition; and (iii) address the Project's challenges and opportunities to the impacted local communities within AoI. Main beneficiaries of the CDP are impacted local communities within AoI, with a focus on the vulnerable groups and their households throughout the Project life-cycle.

The CDP also serves to fulfil the local requirement of having a Corporate Social Responsibility Programme via the proposed Community Development method. This is in accordance to Act No. 47 of 2007 on Corporate Social Responsibility and Limited Liability Companies and the Government Regulation No. 47 of 2012 on Corporate Social Responsibility. Similarly, the CDP is to fulfil International Lenders requirements including International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards 1 and 7 requirements of Community Development action plan and ADB Safeguard Policy, Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement and Safeguard Requirements 3: Environment.

In achieving the goal, the CDP focuses on eight (8) main strategic programmes based on their potential success rate to address the current community challenges or their needs. These programmes are: (1) Community Relations Programme; (2) Apprenticeship Programme; (3) Local Business Development Programme; (4) Community Livelihood; (5) Waste Management Programme; (6) Environmental Conservation Programme; (7) Scholarship Programme; and (8) Education Facilities Support.

The CDP also focuses on the vulnerable groups affected by land acquisition in ensuring the continuation of capacity building, sustainable incomes and Project's benefits to the groups as well as in restoring their income-earning capacities, production levels and standards of living post construction phase. Therefore, in supporting the affected vulnerable groups, a tailor-made programmes or mentoring activities in alignment with the overall CDP has also been provided.

The proposed programmes include (i) Women empowerment-based economic programmes, (ii) Microfinance programmes or business grants for the proposed Strategic Programme 3, 4, 5 and 6, (iii) Women empowered-based leadership programme and (iv) Dedicated mentoring programmes. The more detailed programme for vulnerable groups affected by land acquisition is provided in Annex 1 of Livelihood Restoration Programme (LRP). The CDP also covers the fisher folks of the coastal areas to be affected by the Project activities other than land acquisition. The LRP specifies and caters to the needs of such fisher folks is under preparation.

The main responsibility in implementing the CDP lies within PT Jawa Satu Power (JSP), supported by its EPCs and relevant third-parties relating to the community management, public consultation and local communication. Local governments and authorities are also identified as one of the main stakeholders in CDP's co-operation, as they are very open to align their programme, regulation and available resources to the CDP programmes; particularly in the area of Apprenticeship Programme, Local Business Development, Waste Management Programme, Scholarship an Education Facilities Support Programme. Additionally, in ensuring a smooth implementation throughout Project life-cycle, the CDP comprises an integrated implementation and action plans such as the internal policies, communication methods, grievance redress mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation tools, and reporting tools.

The total budget for the CDP is approximately IDR 11.6 billion per annum, or totalling to IDR 34.8 billion for three (3) years. The amount will be subjected for CDP review every three (3) years and

revision against Projects livelihood restoration outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected and vulnerable groups, and whether the objectives of livelihood restoration plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of livelihood restoration monitoring. Based on the three-year's review, JSP may also extend the implementation of the LRP for the vulnerable groups affected by the Project well into the operations phase.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The PLTGU Jawa-1 Project (the “Project”) involves the development of a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Power Plant, a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) and a 500kV power transmission lines and a Substation. These Project elements will be developed within the Karawang, Bekasi and Subang Regencies of West Java, Indonesia.

PT Pertamina (Persero), Sojitz Corporation and Marubeni Corporation (together, the “Sponsors”) have concluded an agreement to develop the Project. The Sponsors is being funded via a number of international “Lenders” i.e. a consortium of financial institutions comprising the Japan Bank for International Corporation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as well as a group of Equator Principles Financing Institutions (EPFIs) led by Société Générale. As such, the Project is required to comply with the Lenders’ environmental, social and community health policies, developed for managing private sector environmental and social risks.

In order to design and construct the Project, the Sponsors have commissioned a number of contractors, namely the Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) Consortium composed of General Electric (GE) Power, Samsung C&T Corporation and PT Meindo Elang Indah (Meindo). Currently the Project has commenced the Notice to Proceed (NTP).

1.2 Objectives and Scope

The main aim of this Community Development Plan (CDP) is to establish appropriate sustainable development activities that will benefit the local communities within the Project’s Area of Influence (Aoi¹). The CDP is developed to address the Project’s challenges and opportunities to the impacted local communities within Aoi, with a focus on the vulnerable groups² and their households.

Community development programs complement the efforts to mitigate impacts associated with construction and operational activities, with a main focus on the development of capacity building and sustainable incomes and benefits³.

These programmes will be implemented collaboratively amongst the Sponsor, the local authorities and the local communities to ensure the effectiveness of program implementation. The CDP has been developed to fulfil Lenders’ requirements including:

- International Finance Corporation’s Performance Standards 1 and 7 requirements for a community development action plan⁴;

¹ Area of Influence (Aoi), the Project will impact total of 39 villages in three regencies, Karawang, Bekasi, and Subang in the West Java Province, Indonesia.

² As identified during the updated Resettlement Plan of March 2019, the total number of the vulnerable people affected by the land acquisition is 31 households (16 households of land owners for tower footings and substation area, one (1) land users for tower footing area, 13 households and one (1) land user for coastal area)

³ Investing in People; Sustaining Communities through Improved Business Practice. A Community Development Resource Guide for Companies.

<https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1dc2e10048865811b3fef36a6515bb18/CommunityGuide.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

⁴ Performance Standard 1, para.16. “Where the client identifies specific mitigation measures and actions necessary for the project to comply with applicable laws and regulations and to meet the requirements of Performance Standards 1 through 8, the client will prepare an Action Plan.” PS 7, para.8: “The client’s proposed action will be developed with the informed participation of affected Indigenous Peoples and contained in a time-bound plan, such as an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan, or a broader community development plan....”

- ADB Safeguard Policy, Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement and Safeguard Requirements 1: Environment⁵.

The CDP will be implemented by the Sponsors during the construction period i.e. within three (3) years. The CDP will be renewed every three (3) years to be extended to the operational phase.

This remainder of this document presents the following:

- **Section 2** summarises the Project's social impacts, risks and opportunities;
- **Section 3** provides an overview of the proposed consultation and engagement strategy and process to screen and identify the potential CDP activities; and
- **Section 4** presents the implementation and action plans of the proposed CDP.

⁵ ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement, page 46. "In the case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced, the borrower/client will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The borrower/client will also provide assistance such as credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre displacement levels". ADB SPS, Safeguard Requirements 1: Environment, para 5, requires the assessment of project impact on livelihoods through environmental media.

2. SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

2.1 Overview

The Project is located within the Karawang and Bekasi Regencies of West Java, Indonesia, approximately 108 km east of Jakarta. Administratively, the Project is located within Subang, Bekasi and Karawang Regencies and includes the following main components:

- Installation and operation of an associated facility of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU);
- Construction and operation of seawater intake and seawater discharge pipelines;
- Construction and operation of an onshore gas receiving facility;
- Construction and operational emergency jetty;
- Gas supply pipelines i.e. 14 km offshore pipeline and seven km onshore pipeline;
- 1,760 MW a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power plant;
- A 52 km 500 kV transmission line; and
- An electricity substation in Sukatani, Bekasi.

The construction of this Project is expected to commence in early 2019 with operation of the 1,760 MW CCGT Power Plant expected to commence in 2021.

The Project area is largely surrounded by flat agricultural land within the village of Cilamaya located adjacent to the CCGT Power Plant area. The transmission line's Right-of-Way (ROW) will largely traverse through paddy fields, with several routes and towers to be in close proximity to residential areas; whilst the onshore pipeline corridor and access road will cross through paddy fields and fishponds. Meanwhile, the nearshore jetty and the onshore gas receiving facilities will be located within the proximity of fishing area (Fish Catch Survey Report, 2018).

Table 2-1 summarises the location of the potentially impacted villages in relation to the Project components (as per the Project's ESIA). These villages were identified based on their proximity to the site facilities and sensitivity.

Table 2-1 List of Villages within the Project area

Regency	District	Village	Project Source of Impact
Karawang	Cilamaya Wetan	1. Muara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FSRU; ■ Jetty; ■ Onshore Pipeline RoW; and ■ Access Road
		2. Cilamaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Power Plant; and ■ Transmission Line.
		3. Sukatani	Transmission Line
	Cilamaya Kulon	4. Sukamulya	Transmission Line
		5. Pasiruken	Transmission Line
		6. Muktijaya	Transmission Line
		7. Tegalurung	Transmission Line
		8. Manggungjaya	Transmission Line
		9. Sumurgede	Transmission Line
	Tempuran	10. Jayanegara	Transmission Line
		11. Purwajaya	Transmission Line
		12. Pagadungan	Transmission Line
		13. Pancakarya	Transmission Line

Regency	District	Village	Project Source of Impact	
Karawang	Karawang	14. Lemahduhur	Transmission Line	
		15. Lemahkarya	Transmission Line	
		16. Dayeuhluhur	Transmission Line	
		17. Tanjungjaya	Transmission Line	
	Rawamerta	18. Sukaraja	Transmission Line	
		Cilebar	19. Sukaratu	Transmission Line
	Kutawaluya		20. Sindangsari	Transmission Line
			21. Sampalan	Transmission Line
		22. Waluya	Transmission Line	
	Rengasdengklok	23. Mulyajaya	Transmission Line	
		24. Karyasari	Transmission Line	
		25. Kalangsuria	Transmission Line	
	Karawang Barat	26. Kalangsari	Transmission Line	
		27. Mekarjati	Transmission Line	
		28. Tunggakjati	Transmission Line	
	Bekasi	Pebayuran	29. Bantarjaya	Transmission Line
			Kedungwaringin	30. Karangmekar
		31. Mekarjaya		Transmission Line
		32. Karangharum		Transmission Line
		Cikarang Timur		33. Karangsari
		Karang Bahagia	34. Karangmukti	Transmission Line
			35. Karangsatu	Transmission Line
		Cikarang Utara	36. Karangrahayu	Transmission Line
			37. Karangraharja	Transmission Line
			38. Waluya	Transmission Line
	Subang	Blanakan	39. Blanakan	FSRU

Source: ERM, 2018

2.2 Socioeconomics

2.2.1.1 Demography

The population of Karawang Regency is estimated at 2,295,778 with a population growth rate of 0.98% per year. The sex ratio population of Karawang Regency is 105.26 i.e. there are more males (1,177,310 people) than the females population (1,118,468 people). The population composition by age group is summarised as follows:

- The total number of non-productive age or age 0-14 years is 620,024 people (27%);
- The total number of productive age or age 15-64 years is 1,570,527 people (68 %); and
- The total number of non-productive age or age 65 and above years is 105,227 (5%).

Tunggakjati village has the highest population and household numbers, while Sukaraja village has the lowest population with an equal gender ratio.

Kalangsari village has the highest population density with the population of 13,432 people residing in a relatively small area within 3.3 km², whilst Muara village has the lowest population density. Kalangsari and Cilamaya villages are transmigration destination villages.

The population of Bekasi Regency is 2,873,484 people and a population density of 2.647 people/km². The male population is 1,447,872 people and female population is 1,425,612 people (Statistics of Bekasi City, 2018). The population composition by age group is summarised as follows:

- The total number of non-productive age or age 0-14 years is 921,479 people (27%);

- The total number of productive age or age 15-64 years is 2,424,708 people (72 %); and
- The total number of non-productive age or age 65+ years is 25,504 (1%).

Contrary to Karawang, the population of Bekasi Regency is concentrated in urban areas. Karangraharja village has the highest population number and Karangharum village has the lowest. Additionally, the average of family numbers in each household is more than three people in the Bekasi Regency, with some villages having larger family member numbers such as Karangmekar, Mekarjaya, and Karangrahayu Village.

The FSRU offshore infrastructure is located within the Subang Regency; the area is used for fishing and transportation routes; there are also a number of Pertamina PHE ONWJ gas producing platforms.

The population in Subang Regency is 1,546,000 people with a population growth rate of 0.99% per year. The population composition by age is summarised as follows:

- The total number of non-productive age or age 0-14 years is 374,342 people (24%);
- The total number of productive age or age 15-64 years is 917,319 people (59%); and
- The total number of non-productive age or age 65+ years is 254,339 (17%).

The primary fishing villages include Blanakan, Ciasem, Cilamaya Girang, Mayangan, Muara and Rawameneng -all utilise the shoreline towards the FSRU area and beyond. The potential Project impacts on these villages have been studied as part of the ESIA and will continue to be monitored throughout construction and operations

2.2.1.2 Education

Education infrastructure is one of the top indicators to assess the quality of the education in one area. Data from the Education Department of West Java Province provides the number of education facilities in the three regencies in 2016 is presented in **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-2 Education Infrastructures in Karawang, Bekasi, and Subang Regency

Regency	Primary		Islamic Primary		Junior High School		Senior High School		Vocational School		Higher Education	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Karawang	849	41	2	137	83	62	28	18	19	78	1	11
Bekasi	703	214	1	197	89	215	36	78	12	165	0	2
Subang	848	24	3	104	77	74	17	31	15	87	2	9

Source: ERM, 2018

A total of 294 primary schools, 60 junior high schools and 64 senior high schools and 189 primary school, 72 junior high schools and 48 senior high schools are located within the impacted area in Karawang and Bekasi Regency respectively.

In Blanakan District, the only district to be impacted by the Project in Subang Regency, the total number of primary school is 29 with six (6) junior high schools and three (3) senior high schools (ERM, 2018).

Despite the compulsory requirement for those 12 years and above to attend schools, only 53% of 16-18 years group had the opportunity to enter senior high school in Subang Regency, 62.17% in Karawang Regency and 73.0% in Bekasi Regency. Furthermore, less than 15% of the population in all regencies aged 19-24 years has the opportunity to enter higher education levels.

At the primary level, male dropouts are higher than females in Subang and Karawang Regencies; which is the opposite in Bekasi Regency. At the junior high level, the number of female dropouts was lower than males in all regencies; and the same condition in vocational schools. At the senior high school level, the number of female dropouts are lower than males in Subang Regency but higher in Karawang and Bekasi Regency.

Research by Gajah Mada University confirmed several factors leading to the dropping out of education include affordability of school fees and having to work to support the household (CNN, 2017). In Karawang regency, high school dropout rates are mostly associated with poverty issues with students deciding to help their parents to work as a farmer or a fisherman after graduating from primary school (Republika, 2017)

2.2.1.3 Livelihoods

The three (3) regencies are varied in terms of livelihoods, ranging from fishing, agriculture and privately owned businesses.

2.3 Socio-cultural System

The villages within the AoI do not self-identify as IP and there are no traditional practices or rituals undertaken that would be associated with IP. The communities have integrated into Indonesian mainstream society, in particular given the locations proximity to Jakarta. Further, the local language widely spoken is Bahasa or Sunda; neither are considered as a distinct dialect. In the AoI, the majority of people are of the Sunda group (similar to the West Java Province profile). Moreover, most of the district can be categorised as urban and peri-urban area with factories in the surrounds Karawang consists of various ethnic groups from across the Java Island

Several ethnicities exist in Bekasi regency - mainly Sundanese, Javanese, Banten, Melayu and Balinese. Similar in Karawang, the common languages used are Bahasa Indonesia and Sundanese.

The local population in Subang is mostly Sundanese as is the case across most of West Java; however, the difference is only in coastal area i.e. instead of using only Bahasa Indonesia and Sundanese language, some coastal communities speak in a Javanese language.

The vulnerable groups identified in the regencies, as stated in the Resettlement Plan, includes the 31 households (16 households of land owners for tower footings and substation area, one land users for tower footing area, 13 households and one land user for coastal area.

In addition, Project will continuously identify and engage potential additional vulnerable community, groups or households (e.g. along the coastal, fence line, transmission power, etc.). This can be done by reviewing Project's Grievance Mechanism, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement Plan, including to follow-up and update the E&S commitments, timeline and budget.

2.3.1.1 Religion

Islam is the largest population in the three regencies, with other religious groups including Protestant, Catholics, Hindus, Buddhist, Konghucu; all protected by the government in supporting the right to choose a religious belief for all its citizens.

2.3.1.2 Historical Conflict

Land acquisition disputes were recorded between industry and farmer's groups as well as within families in Karawang Regency. These conflicts have been under the facilitation of the local social office. Additionally, a routine conflict has been documented on the Bekasi Regency's government website which recorded the on-going conflict between DKI Jakarta Administration and Bekasi city's government on Bantargebang waste management. No noted conflicts have been recorded to date in association with this Project.

2.3.1.3 Crime and Community Security

No crime records are publically available, however during the ESIA survey, the community discussed alcohol consumption linked to criminal activity perceiving alcohol consumption among youth to trigger violence and crimes.

2.4 Community Health

2.4.1.1 Public Health Facilities

The location of the proposed CCGT Power Plant and the nearshore facilities located in the district of Cilamaya Wetan, while Cilamaya Kulon is the neighbouring district; no hospital is located in either district. The nearest hospital is located in the Karawang Barat area, approximately 28 km from the power plant however; public health centres are available in both districts.

In Bekasi, the health facilities are of a better quality than in Karawang. Hospital and health centres are available within the potentially impacted districts area. At the time of the ESIA survey there were 16 doctors, 36 medical specialists supported by more than 220 medical assistants e.g. pharmacist, physiotherapists, psychologists, midwives at various health facilities. In Subang Regency, hospitals and public health centres were accessible with adequate number of health personnel.

2.4.1.2 Key Community Diseases

The most common illness that required treatment in the seven impacted districts in Karawang Regency including acute respiratory infections (due to the level of dust particulates in the local area and traffic levels). In Bekasi, acute respiratory tract infections are also the most common disease with Pebayuran district recording the highest number of patients. The second common disease found is hypertension. Based on Blanakan Health Centre data, the most common disease in Blanakan village is non-specific acute respiratory tract infections.

2.4.1.3 Environmental Sanitation

Clean Water

The coverage of safe drinking water services in Karawang regency reaches 80% of the total population with 16% is served by the State Water Service Company (PDAM) and the remaining are served either by the Communal Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM) or from the community and individual wells. Majority of water supply for Blanakan villagers is provided by PDAM.

Sanitation

The coverage of sanitation services in 2016 reached 82% of the total population of Karawang Regency. This percentage comprises the population that uses a permanent toilet connected to a septic tank (50%) and those utilising a communal sewage installation toilet (33%). The remaining 17% of the population practice open defecation.

The percentage of villages within the Bekasi Regency with access to a proper sanitation facility i.e. permanent toilet and toilet connected to septic tank is 75%. Three % of villages still use communal sewage installation; the remaining villages practice open defecation.

Information sourced from the government of Subang Regency website stated the coverage of sanitation service in 2017 reached more than 70%. It is reported that 158 out of 253 villages were categorised as Open Defecation Free (ODF) i.e. with access to proper sanitation facilities.

Waste Management

The solid waste generation in Karawang District was recorded at 208,050 m^3 , approximately 15% higher than the capacity of local waste treatment plant. This was also observed during the ESIA

surveys, where a high volume of waste was thrown in the river or to the area close to residential areas. Waste open burning in house yards was also observed. In order to meet the demand of the increased population and waste volume in the future, the local authority has implemented an Integrated Solid Waste Management Program -which also requires participation of communities in managing waste at source supported by the sub-district/village of Development Department.

Waste management in Bekasi is a conventional management system under the authority of Sanitary Agency of Bekasi Regency. Waste is disposed at TPA Burangkeng Landfill located in Burangkeng Village, Setu District. TPA Burangkeng was initially designed at an area of 3.5 ha with an open dumping system and has been operating since 1995. Currently, it has expanded to 10 ha and has been upgraded as a sanitary landfill. However, not all districts in Bekasi receive waste management services.

The survey conducted in Blanakan village in 2017 reported that the waste is either transported to landfills or openly burnt.

2.5 Social Impacts and Community Risks

The ESIA identified and discussed the predicted positive and significant negative social and community health impacts associated with construction (and operational phase) of the Project. The Project receptors were defined as villagers located within the Aol that may be impacted or influenced by the Project as a result of their proximity to the Project site and/or associated facilities.

Key socio-economic impacts and benefits identified were:

- Local employment and business opportunities;
- Loss of land/access to land;
- Disturbance to/ loss of income from agricultural activities;
- Disturbance to/ loss of income from marine fishing activities;
- Disturbance to/loss of income from freshwater fish cultivation;
- Community health, safety, and security; and
- Disturbance to social structures/cultural heritage.

A summary of Social Impacts and proposed monitoring activities during the construction phase is tabulated in **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3 Summary of Social Impacts and Proposed Monitoring Activities (Construction)

Activity/Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impacts	Proposed Monitoring Activities
Land acquisition for pipeline right of way, access road and jetty	Land owners and fish pond cultivators	Land acquisition impacts and lost income from fresh water fisheries activities (shrimp or fish)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of resettlement related grievances submitted; ■ Number of land owners and users employed by Project; ■ Number of land owners and users participating in the Project's CSR and LRP program; ■ Evidence of consultation activities and records; ■ Consultation database; ■ Evidence of new fish ponds established; and ■ Consultation records with fish pond cultivators.
Land acquisition for substation, transmission line, pipeline right of way and access road	Land owners, users and sharecroppers	Land acquisition impacts and lost income from paddy fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of resettlement related grievances submitted; ■ Number of land owners and users employed by Project; ■ Number of land owners and users participating in the Project's CSR program Evidence of consultation records; and ■ Consultation database.
FSRU installation and laying of offshore pipelines	Fisher folk in Blanakan and Muara villages	Loss of income due to restrictions and construction activities (perceived and actual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fish Catch Survey; ■ Evidence of consultation records; ■ Consultation database; ■ Map of fishing activities; ■ Number of grievances submitted; ■ Report on grievance close out; ■ Number of local fishermen participating in CDP activities; and ■ Number of local fishermen employed by the Project.
Project Employment and Procurement of Goods and Service	Local communities residing near Project activities	Managing Community Expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence of consultation activities and records; ■ Consultation database; ■ Evidence of consultation activities and records; ■ Number of related grievances submitted; ■ Evidence of EPC local content commitments; and ■ EPC Local Recruitment Policy.

Activity/Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impacts	Proposed Monitoring Activities
Access road and onshore pipeline construction activities	Local fish pond cultivators in Cilamaya, Muara and Blanakan	Damage to fishponds due to dust, waste disposal and other construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of related grievances submitted; ■ Evidence of consultation activities and records; ■ Report on grievance close out; and ■ Number of fish pond cultivators employed by Project.
Construction of the transmission line and substation	Local paddy owners and users along transmission line, substation and Cilamaya	Damage to paddy fields due to dust, waste disposal, flooding and other construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of related grievances submitted; ■ Number of grievance mechanism socialisation activities; ■ Evidence of consultation records; ■ Consultation database; ■ Report on grievance close out; and ■ Number of local famers employed by Project.
Access road construction	Villagers in Cilamaya and Muara	Loss/restricted in access to fields due to access road construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of grievance mechanism socialisation activities; ■ Evidence of consultation records; ■ Consultation database; and ■ Evidence of consultation records.
Presence of non-local workers	Local villages in close proximity to construction activities	Adverse interactions with non-local workers resulting in community resentment, increased use of alcohol, violence, sex workers, environmental contamination/pollution such as poor waste management etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence of medical records; ■ Training materials; ■ Workforce training logs; ■ Induction training materials; ■ Workforce induction logs; ■ Evidence of worker acknowledgement of code of conduct; ■ Onsite health clinic; and ■ Number of related grievances submitted.
Presence of non-local workers	Non local workers	Poor working conditions at site and within accommodation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Worker contract records; ■ Worker accommodation inspections; ■ Community grievance records; and ■ Worker grievance records.
Project employment	Cilamaya village surrounding the power plant area	Influx resulting in increased pressure on infrastructure and services and creating social discontent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recruitment and Employment Policy and Procedure; ■ Number of local workforce employees; ■ Number of related grievances submitted; and ■ Records of police and healthcare providers consultations.

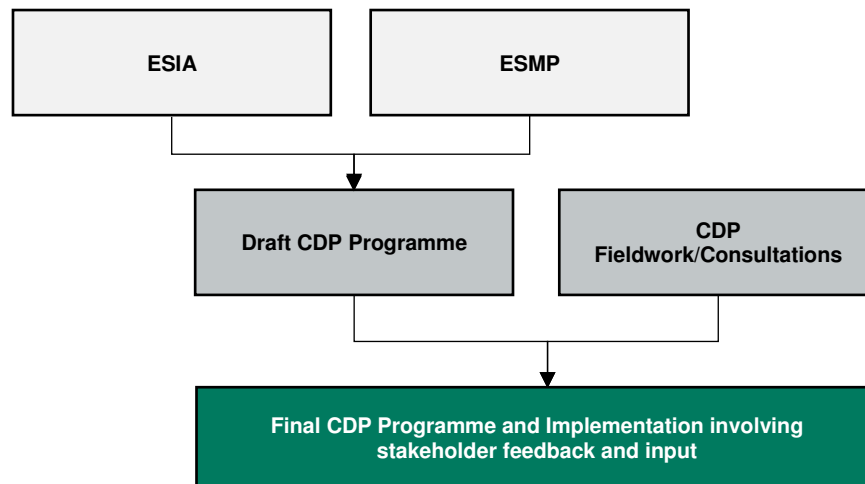
Activity/Aspect	Receptor	Potential Impacts	Proposed Monitoring Activities
FSRU installation and laying of offshore pipelines	Local fishing folk from Blanakan and Muara	Health and safety impacts offshore associated with local fishing vessel incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records of consultations; ■ Number of grievance mechanism socialisation activities; ■ Evidence of ERP; ■ Evidence of ERP socialisation; ■ Evidence of safety buoys/markers; and ■ EPC risk assessment studies.
Project construction traffic	Local villages in close proximity to construction activities and residing along transportation routes	Traffic congestion and incidents with community members and other road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records of consultations; ■ Evidence of traffic safety signage; ■ Evidence of road safety improvements; ■ Safety awareness training material; ■ Records of driver training sessions; and ■ Journey plan records;
Construction of CCGT Power Plant	Cilamaya communities residing around power plant	Community health and safety impacts due to construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records of consultations; ■ Evidence of safety signage; ■ Number of grievance mechanism socialisation activities; and ■ Number of related grievances submitted.
Construction workforce demobilisation	Local communities residing near Project activities	Construction demobilisation and reduced local incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construction demobilisation plan and socialisation; ■ Socialisation records for operation employment opportunities; ■ Number of grievance mechanism socialisation activities; ■ Number of related grievances submitted; ■ Community development plan; ■ Consultation records associated with the CDP; and ■ Number of locals participating in the CSR activities.
Construction of power plant, access road, jetty and pump house and transmission line and substation as well as offshore pipeline laying	Cultural Heritage (tangible and intangible)	Damage to cultural heritage or disruption to community festival (Nadran)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence of CFP in place; ■ Consultations records of socialisation; and ■ Records or community grievances and close-out.

Source: ERM, 2018

3. PROPOSED STRATEGIC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Figure 3-1 illustrates the process flow in establishing a strategic and sustainable CDP appropriate for this Project.

Figure 3-1 CDP Process Flow



Based on the initial discussions held to date with Projects representatives, eight (8) main strategic programmes will be implemented, which are selected based on their potential success rate i.e. addresses the current community challenges or most needs, as well as reflecting the commitments identified in ESIA/ESMP. The proposed CDP programme includes:

- Strategic Programme 1: Community Relations Programme to be implemented as part of the Projects SEP activities;
- Strategic Programme 2: Apprenticeship Programme⁶;
- Strategic Programme 3: Local Business Development Programme;
- Strategic Programme 4: Community Livelihood Development Programme to be implemented as part of the Projects LRP activities set out in the RP;
- Strategic Programme 5: Waste Management Programme;
- Strategic Programme 6: Environmental Conservation Programme;
- Strategic Programme 7: Scholarship Programme; and
- Strategic Programme 8: Education Facilities Support.

3.1 Fieldwork

A first round of CDP fieldwork and consultations were conducted:

- To verify and confirm communities needs and priorities with the local authorities and local communities' representatives following on from the ESIA, SEP and RP activities undertaken in 2017 and 2018;
- To gain an understanding, approval and support from the local authorities regarding the Project's sustainability initiatives;
- To align the proposed CDP with local authorities' objectives and development policies;

⁶ The Community-based Apprenticeship Programme will only be implemented during the construction phase.

- Identify potential collaboration(s)/program implementers with the existing local Community-Development Based initiatives; and
- Establish a point of contact with the local authorities in regards to the CDP's co-ordination, collaboration, consultation and reporting.

The engagement details and outcomes of CDP Fieldwork are summarised in **Table 3-1** and **Note:** Additional consultation with Bekasi authorities will be conducted in April 2019. Similarly, and further consultation with local communities within the Project area will be held along the way as JSP prepares and implements the detailed programmes.

Table 3-2 respectively.

During consultation with the representatives of Local Authorities and local communities, it has been agreed that the programmes should also prioritise in improving the communities' livelihoods. This was also based on the thorough consideration on how livelihood development related programmes would directly and indirectly address the local community issues i.e. unemployment rate, poverty and limit employment opportunities. Hence, the Local Authorities suggested Project to prioritise CDPs relating the local employment and livelihood restoration, which includes the following:

- **Apprentice Programme:** in enabling local recruitment, managing community expectations relating to the employment with the Project, and aiding the local authorities to manage the unemployment issues;
- **Local Business Development:** in providing capacity building for small business owners the business opportunities with the Project during construction and operational phases (it is understood that business opportunity during operational phase will decrease significantly). Therefore, the capacity building shall include business development and marketing skills in enabling the participants to seek business opportunities; and
- **During construction and operational phases, prioritised strategic programme will be the Community Livelihood Programme.** This is to address the livelihood development in farming, fisheries, and animal husbandry sectors. Additionally, it is estimated more than 4,000 of construction workers will be demobilised. This programme may enable the continuity of livelihood opportunities for the mobilised workers and affected local communities.

Based on the consultations, each of the proposed strategic programme are illustrated, in their respective process flow-chart⁷, in **Section 3.2** and summarised in **Table 3-3**.

⁷ The draft flow-chart provides flexibilities for Sponsors and stakeholders to implement the proposed programmes and to update for future reporting.

Table 3-1 Summary of CDP Fieldworks Past Engagement

Regency	Date	Participants	Summary of Engagement
Subang	27 th of December 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tig Djulianto P. (Sponsors Representative); ■ Aet Rudiana (Secretary of Blanakan District); ■ Rusdi H. (Staff of Blanakan District); ■ Casdam (Head of Blanakan Village); and ■ Isnaeni Ali (Head of Cilamaya Girang Village). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The CDP is positively received by all local authorities as many of the CDP approach aligned with their programs and regulation; ■ The proposed CDP was positively received by the local authorities and representatives of local communities, as many of the planned approaches are aligned with their local community programmes and regulations; ■ Local employment (and retrenchment plan) has been identified as the main priority; ■ The Manpower and Transmigration Office, Karawang Regency is keen to further collaborate on the employment related matter; hence, Project is expected to regularly coordinate with the office representatives; and ■ Similarly, local authorities requested Project to host a technical workshop to further detailing the community development action plans and expected outcomes. This shall also be followed by regular communication and engagement with the relevant stakeholders.
Karawang	28 th of December 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tig Djulianto P. (Sponsors Representative); ■ Nevi Fatimah (<i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup</i> or Regency Environment Office); ■ Samsuri (Dinas Pendidikan or Regency Education Office); ■ M. Iksan (Dinas Kesehatan or Regency Health Office); ■ Oji Syaraji (<i>Dinas Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana</i> or Women Empowerment and Family Planning Agency); ■ Sep J (Agency of Regional Development); ■ Soni L (<i>Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi</i> or Regency Manpower and Transmigration Office); ■ Asep J.(Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (BAPPEDA) or Regional Development Agency); ■ Bagja (BAPPEDA or Regional Development Agency); ■ Yenni M. (BAPPEDA or Regional Development Agency); Soni L (Office Manpower and Transmigration); ■ Iman M. (Representatives of Cilamaya Kulon Sub-district); ■ Hamdani (Representatives of Cilamaya Wetan Sub-district); and ■ Yudhi Pradhana (ERM). 	

Note: Additional consultation with Bekasi authorities will be conducted in April 2019. Similarly, and further consultation with local communities within the Project area will be held along the way as JSP prepares and implements the detailed programmes.

Table 3-2 Summary of the Fieldwork Outcomes

Category	Primary Issues	Contributing Factors and Challenges	Community Needs
General Social Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High level of unemployment; and ■ Poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Communities may not be familiar with the community-based approach that emphasises training and capacity building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Capacity Building
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employment is mostly low-skilled; and ■ Limited job opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lack of skills to perform various trades, particularly, ones that require some skills and training such as bricklaying and welding; and ■ Limited job information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Updated technical skills training; and ■ Job placement services.
Micro- and Small-Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Limited opportunities for micro- and small- business development and lack of supportive business environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Limited purchasing power in the local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Microcredit; ■ Business development training and mentoring; ■ Technical training and support to women on general trade or home base industry; ■ Marketing support; and ■ Financial management.
Agriculture and Agribusiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low agriculture yield and income; and ■ Limited access to market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Limited available infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agriculture training to grow high yield crops.
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High volume of untreated waste or suitable disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low waste management awareness; and ■ Low waste management technical skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Waste-management technical trainings, certification, committee establishment and livelihood management.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High level of abrasion and flooding in Karawang. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low environmental awareness from community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Environment conservation technical trainings, certification, committee establishment and livelihood management.
Community Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Acute Respiratory issues; and ■ High number of stunting among toddler 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low awareness for healthy lifestyle among community; ■ Low quality of local community health institutions e.g. <i>Pos Pelayanan Terpadu</i> (Posyandu) and <i>Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat</i> (Puskesmas)) or the Community Health Centre; and ■ Lack of clean water and sanitation or waste facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community health checks, and socialisation of healthy lifestyle; ■ Clean water, waste and sanitation facility support; and ■ Healthy food supplements for stunting prevention.

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Poor quality education resulting in high unemployment rates among secondary school graduates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ High drop-out due to lack of interest to continue to education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Education improvement programmes such as scholarships.
Communication process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Lack of communication related to JSP's community development program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Early phase of JSP Project and irregular engagement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ CDP should be communicated more intensively at village level prior to implementation (along with a reminder of the grievance mechanism)

3.1.1 Strategic Community Development Programmes for Affected Community and Vulnerable Groups

As identified in the updated Resettlement Plan Report of March, 2019, 31 households (i.e. 16 households of land owners for tower footings and substation area, one (1) land users for tower footings area, 13 households and one (1) land user for coastal area) have been identified as vulnerable groups⁸.

As such, the Project will support the vulnerable through tailor-made programmes or mentoring activities in alignment with the overall CDP. **Section 3.2.9** of this CDP provides the tailor-made programmes for the vulnerable groups.

3.2 Proposed Strategic Programme

3.2.1 Strategic Programme 1: Community Relations Programme

The Community Relations Programme is designed to provide a platform for the Project in addressing the short-term community or societal challenges, with the following specific objectives:

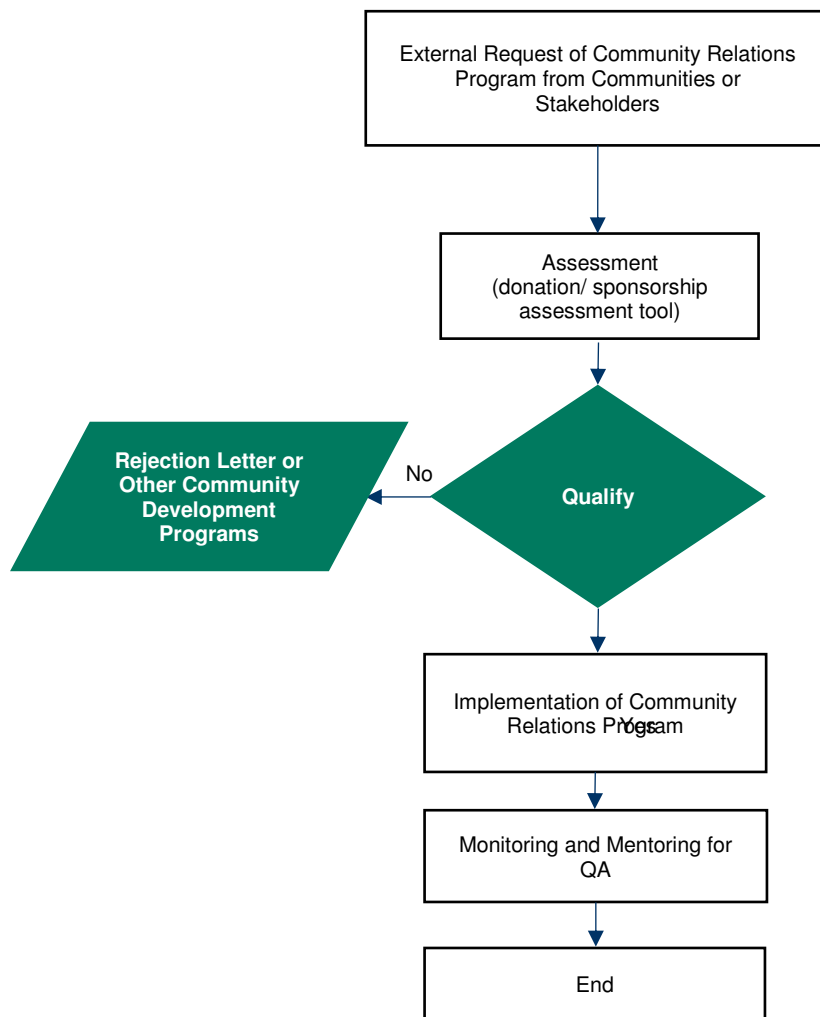
- To improve or retain community and key stakeholders' acceptance; and
- To address short-term community needs or challenges.

It should be undertaken in coordination with the Project's overall SEP activities. This will benefit the Project in maintaining and further building positive relationships with external stakeholders, as well as to gain community acceptance, support and social license to operate.

Acceptance and a positive relationship with local communities and key stakeholders is vital in ensuring the Project proceeds as per the designated plan i.e. with a social license to operate). Additionally, this programme allows the Project to have a constructive interaction and collaboration with the communities, which would complement the already established engagements, consultations and dialogues. In addition to the overall SEP/Project consultations, where possible, the Community Relations Programme will also be complemented by the Community Health & Safety training.

⁸ Project to update, should additional vulnerable groups been identified throughout Project life-cycle.

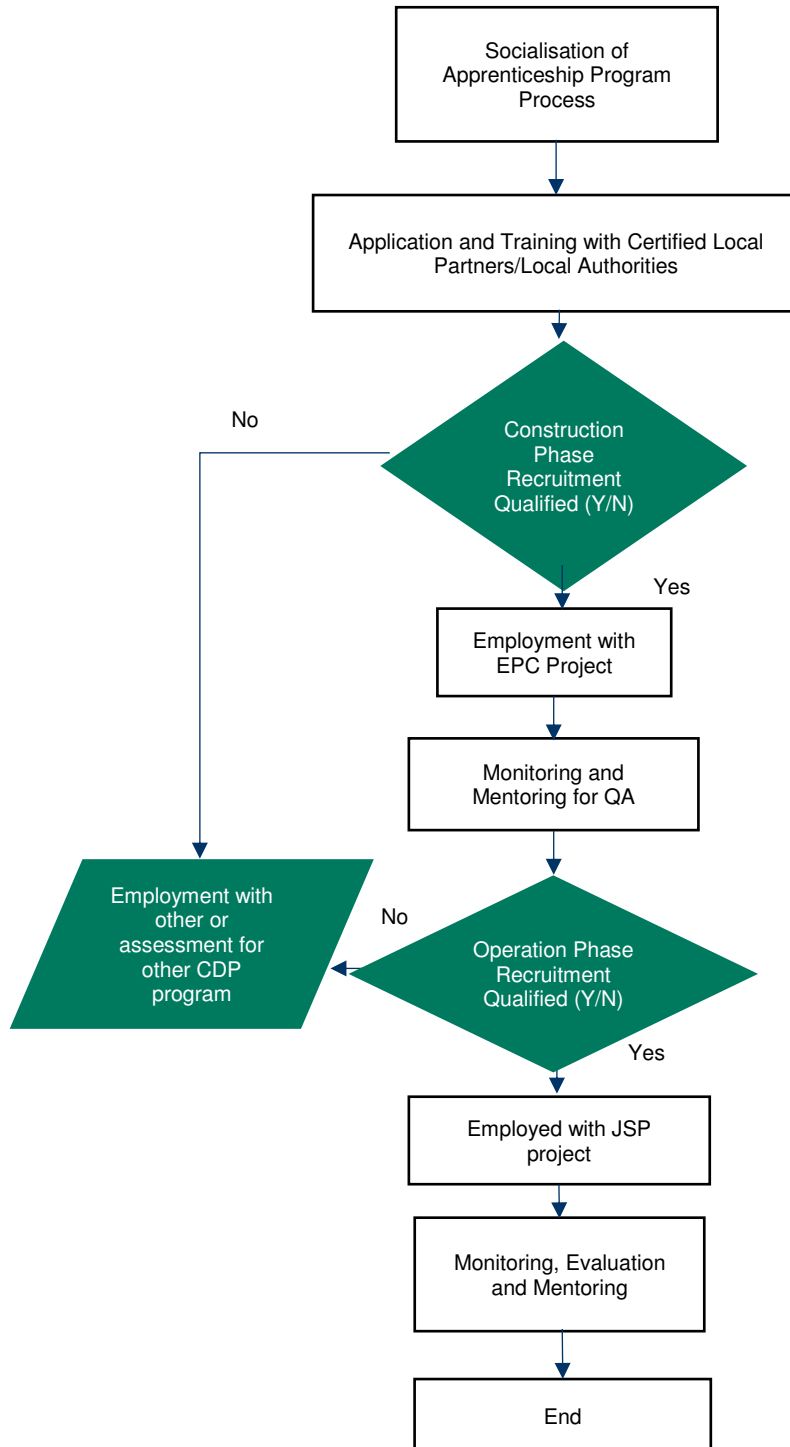
Figure 3-2 Community Relations Programme



3.2.2 Strategic Programme 2: Apprenticeship Programme

The Community-based Apprenticeship Programme is related to the Project's aims to equip local low and semi-skilled workers (especially affected communities, including women) with relevant technical skills and job experience through an apprenticeship programme.

Figure 3-3 Apprenticeship Programme



Specific objectives of this programme includes:

- To provide a platform to build local technical skills development for local low/semi-skilled workers;
- To nurture the qualified participants' competencies via apprenticeship opportunities;
- To provide direct income via local recruitment; and
- To diversify the indirect incomes via local recruitment within nearby projects or industries.

Examples of activities proposed under this Programme may include technical and skills assessments, training, certification, job information services, recruitment and mentorship sessions.

3.2.3 Strategic Programme 3: Local Business Development Programme

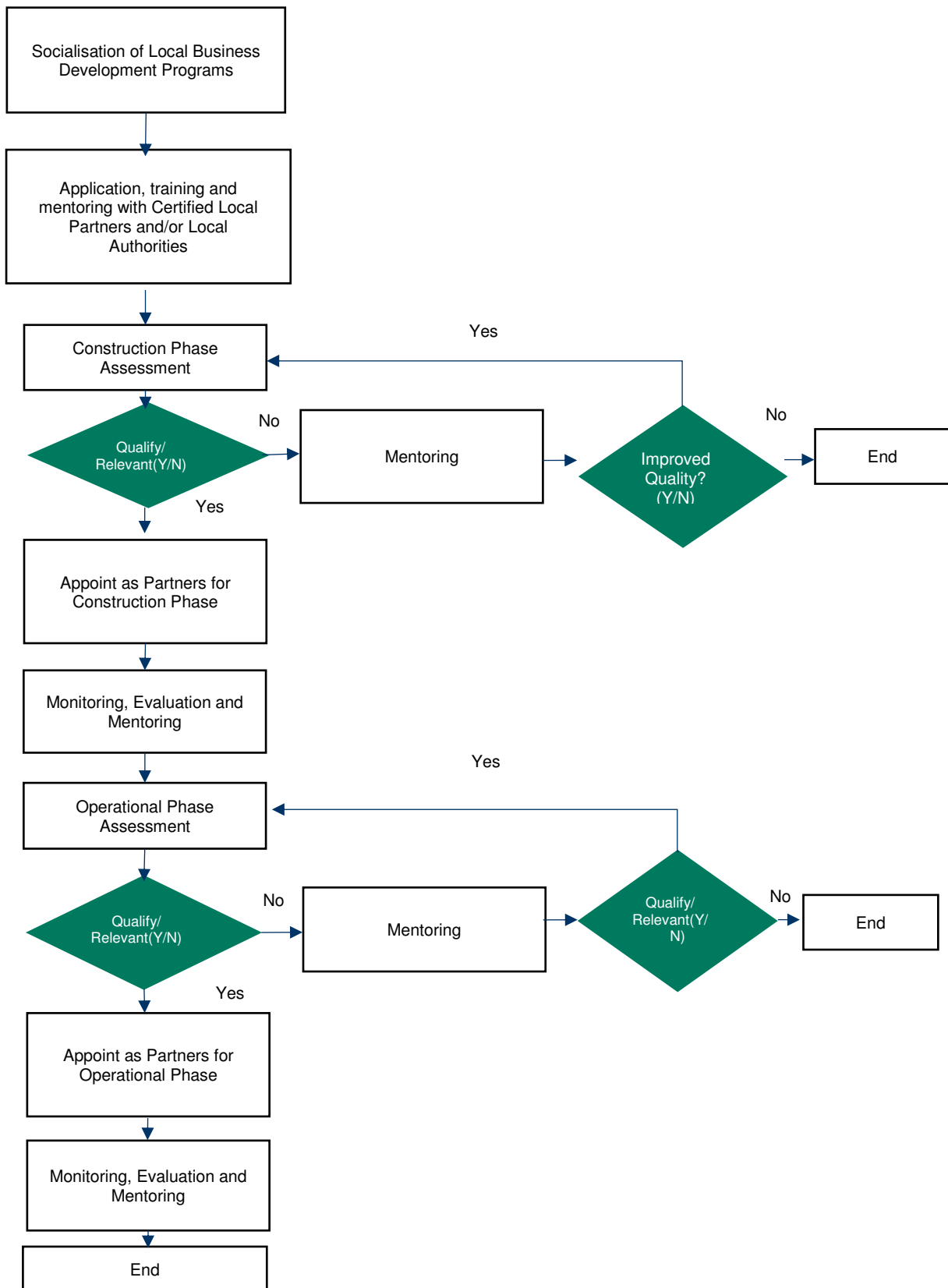
The Local Business Development Programme outlines how the Project could assist in the sustainable economic growth by supporting the development and competitiveness of localised Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

The presence of economic institutions is one of the key pillars to support a prosperous and stable community, and this proposed program is designed to support and strengthen local businesses and competitiveness. This also allows the Project to gain benefits in having strong local business communities. In the long run, this may also serve the purpose as a response to government/local authorities or investment agreements in stimulating local content participation in the Project. The specific objectives of this programme are as follows:

- To improve business competency of low income groups, informal business and micro-small enterprises (including female entrepreneurs) as the basis of creating a sustainable economic growth for the community;
- To assist in the creation of sustainable economic growth of the community by providing potential direct incomes; and
- To create sustainable economic growth by providing indirect income opportunities through business opportunities within other Project or industries.

Examples of activities proposed under this program may include business development, management and financial training; access to credit services, marketing, certifications, and business mentoring and advisory sessions.

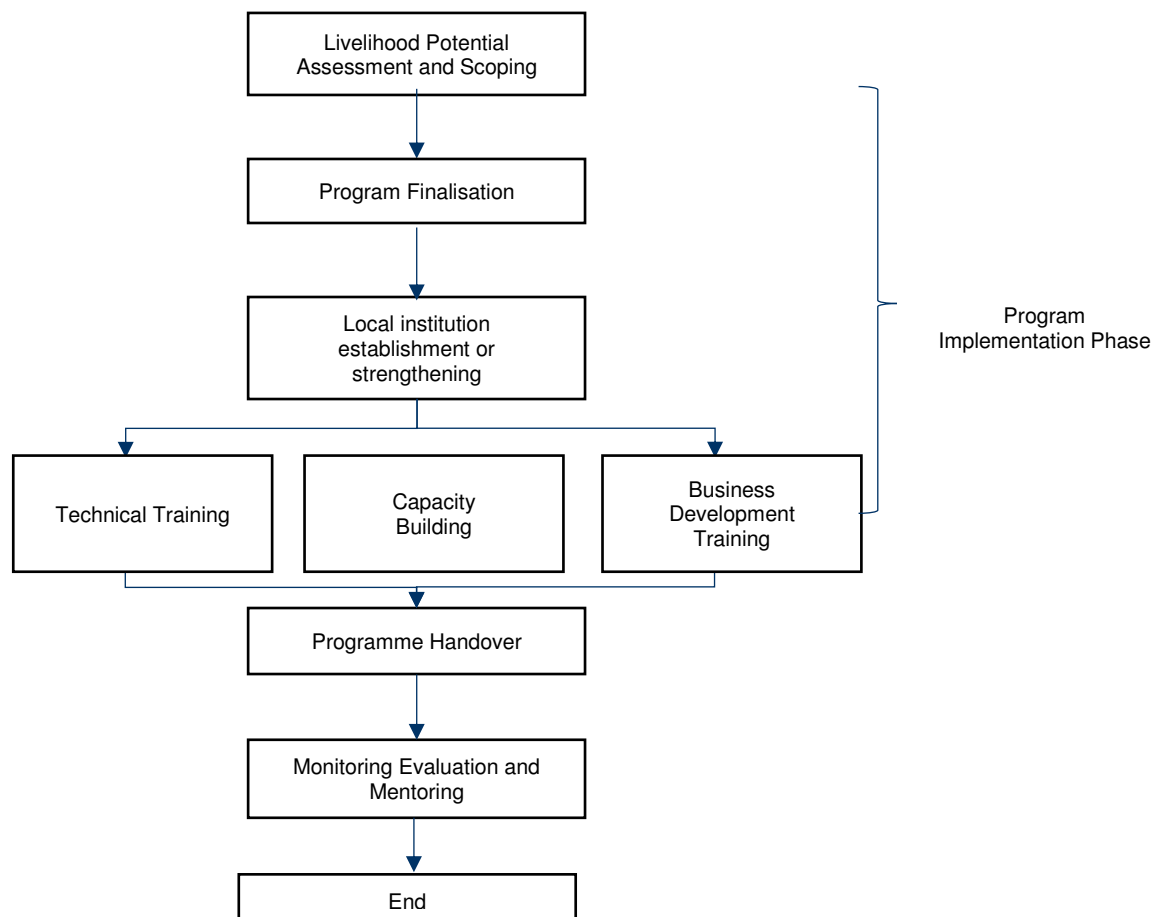
Figure 3-4 Local Business Development Programme



3.2.4 Strategic Programme 4: Community Livelihood Development Programme

The Community Livelihood Development Programme outlines how the Project may improve or restore the livelihood of impacted local community by initiating and facilitating development and implementation of sustainable livelihood activities. It is to be viewed in conjunction with the Project's RP and LRP activities.

Figure 3-5 Community Livelihood Development Programme



The relatively low agricultural, farming and fisheries yields as well as limitations of enabling facilities of livelihood activities surrounding the Aol is currently resulting in a low-income generation for local communities. Hence, this programme is proposed in enabling the Project to maximise the income by offering the technical knowledge, capabilities and capability building in agricultural-based or other available livelihood resources industries. Specific objectives of this programme include:

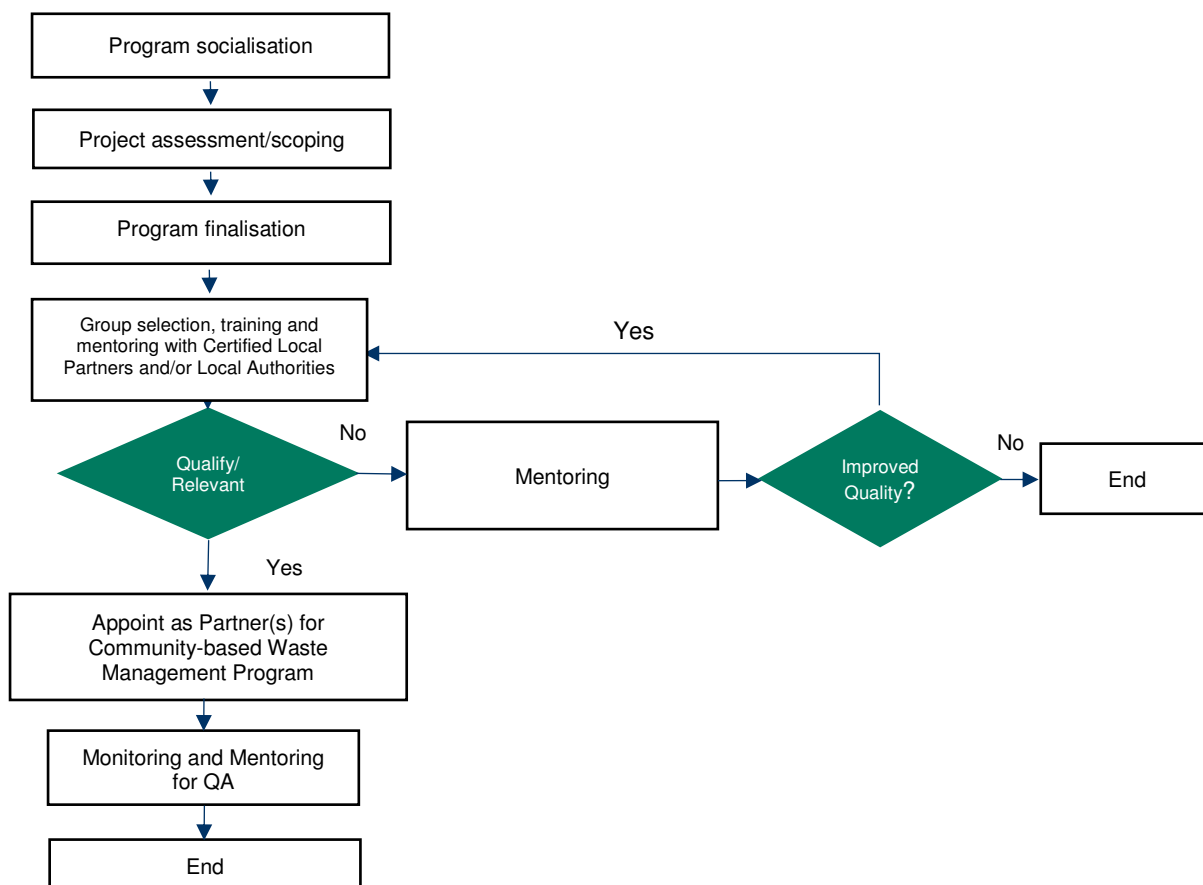
- To improve technical capability and capacity building of affected vulnerable groups;
- To provide access to financial services and markets; and
- To restore the livelihoods of affected vulnerable groups through sustainable livelihood activities (in conjunction with the LRP).

Examples of activities proposed under this Programme may include technical training (land fishing, marine fishing, farming and animal herding), capacity and institutional building, management and financial training, access to credit services, certifications, supply chain management and business advisory.

3.2.5 Strategic Programme 5: Waste Management Programme

The Community-based Waste Management Programme outlines how the Project aims to collaborate with the local community in avoiding, minimising and managing the social, community health and environmental risks related to waste management while improving the opportunities through technical training and mentoring.

Figure 3-6 Waste Management Programme



The limited presence of waste management facilities and services within the AoI poses a concern as it contributes to poor health conditions and deterioration of local communities' wellbeing. Therefore, this programme will enable the Project to take measures in mitigating waste-related problems; at the same time; benefitting the community through income-generating activities. Specific objectives of this programme include:

- To provide technical skills for waste management of community/participants;
- To increase the awareness relating to waste management, community health and environmental hygiene; and
- To improve the livelihood of Participants through income generating activities.

Examples of activities proposed under this Programme may include technical training (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle or 3R), solid waste management planning, capacity and institutional building, financial trainings, access to credit services, certifications, and business advisory.

3.2.6 Strategic Programme 6: Environmental Conservation Programme

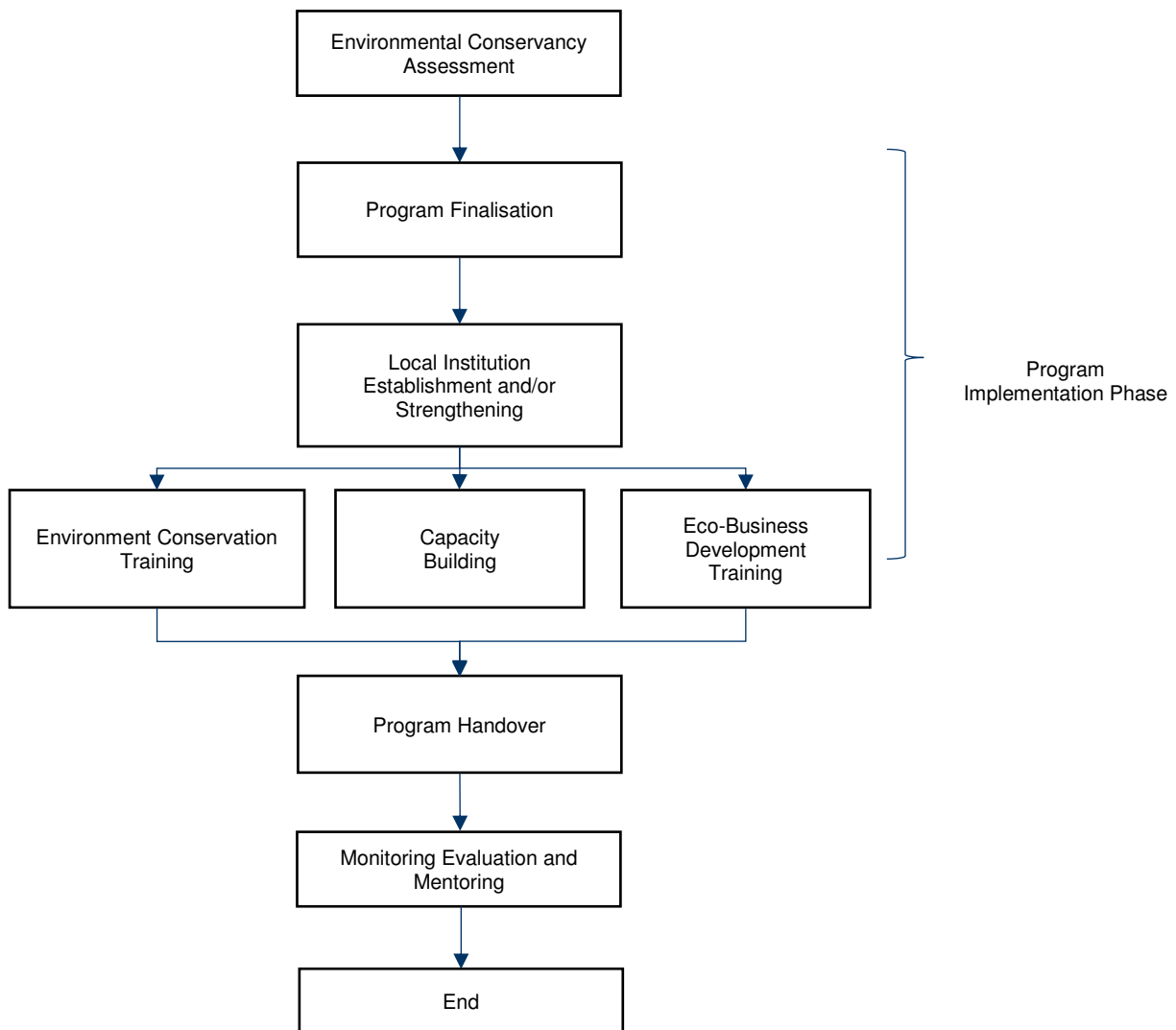
The Community-based Environmental Conservation Programme outlines how the Project could enable community in developing their competencies in sustainable agricultural methods and activities that promote conservation awareness through eco-business planning, management and mentoring.

This programme may also enable the Project to take active and concrete measures to lessen, mitigate, predict and adapt environment-related problems within the AoI; at the same time; providing the community through income-generating activities. Specific objectives of this programme include:

- To raise environment conservation knowledge and awareness;
- To support Project's environmental performances; and
- To improve livelihood of Participants through income generating activities.

Examples of activities proposed under this Programme may include technical environmental conservation or restoration training, capacity and institutional building, management and financial trainings, access to credit services, certifications, and eco-business advisory.

Figure 3-7 Environmental Conservation Programme

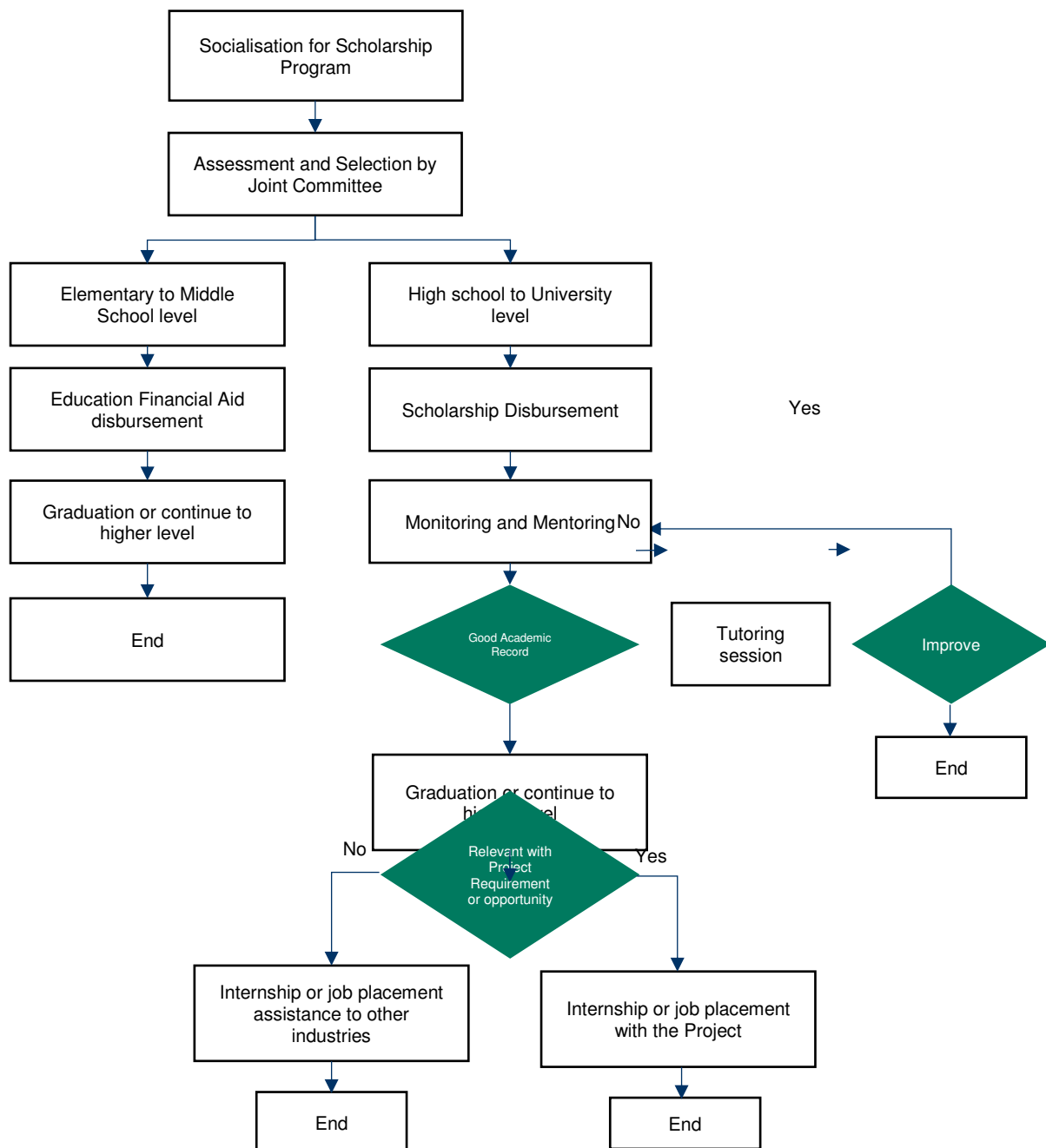


3.2.7 Strategic Programme 7: Scholarship Programme

One of the education issues surrounding the Aol are high school dropout rates and the relatively low quality of education support due to the lack of education funding and discrepancies between current education and labour market needs. Hence, the Scholarship Programme is proposed:

- To support improvements in the general educational institutions within the Project's Aol by providing financial support to alleviate the financial burden of impacted communities; and
- In providing the foundations for scholarship recipients, an entry-level employment scheme and contribute to a more sustainable economy through "ready-to-work" mentorship for men and women alike.

Figure 3-8 Scholarship Programme



Additionally, this programme serves:

- To provide fair and transparent financial assistant and Scholarship Programme opportunities to the qualified recipients, including men and women;
- To improve achievement of scholarship recipients; and
- To prepare the recipients to enter the job-market.

Examples of activities proposed under this Programme may include financial aid or scholarship recipient assessment, tutorials, knowledge and career advice on apprenticeship and employment opportunities.

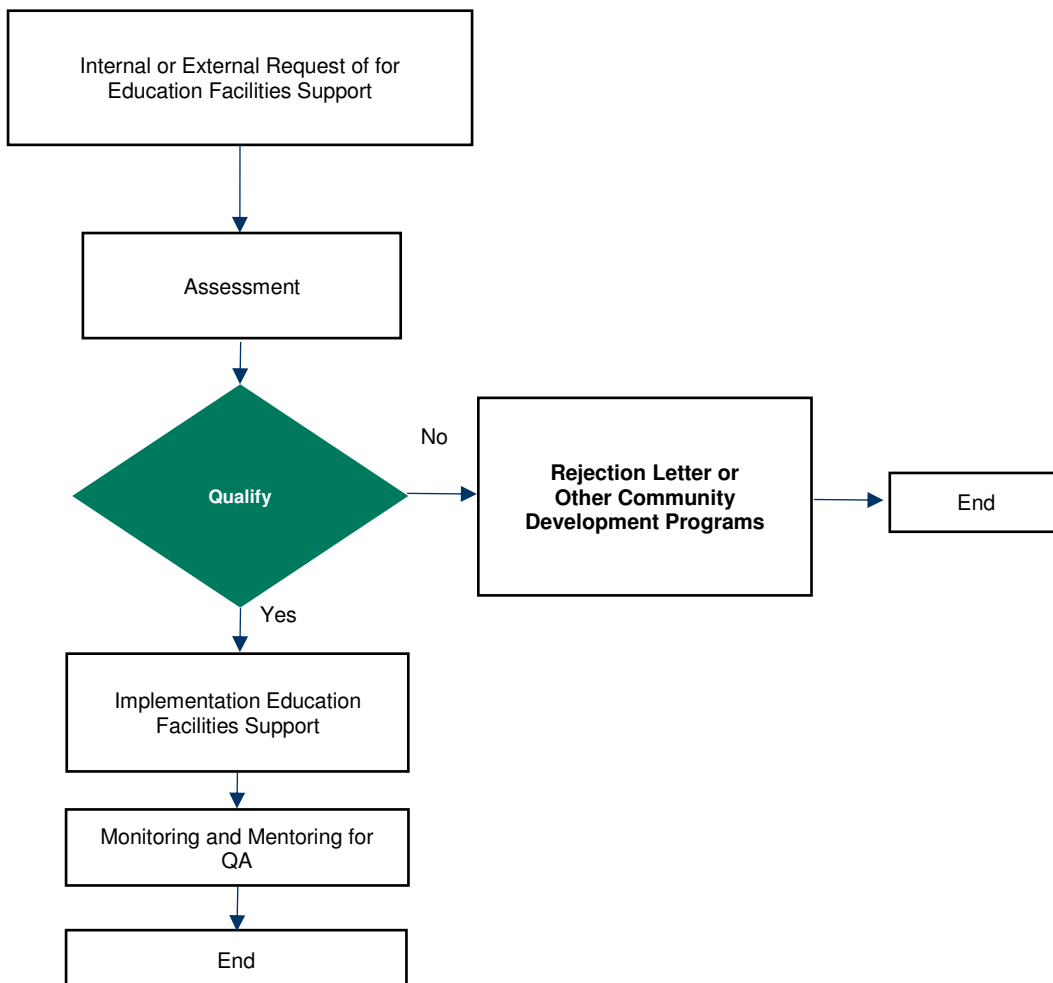
3.2.8 Strategic Programme 8: Education Facilities Support

The programme is proposed to improve the relatively poor conditions of existing education institutions within the Aol i.e. inadequate or outdated education facilities or curriculum, underqualified teachers, etc.). The specific objectives of this programme include:

- To provide education facilities program support to the underprivileged or potentially underachieving institutions; and
- To improve the quality of institutions' capacity and facilities.

Examples of activities proposed under this Programme may include mapping for appropriate education facilities support, recipient assessment, selections, disbursement or provision of facilities, construction of infrastructure, and creation of Project-related curriculums, tutorials, apprenticeship opportunity and job opportunity.

Figure 3-9 Education Facilities Support



3.2.9 Tailor-made Community Development Programmes for Vulnerable Groups

The vulnerable groups affected by land acquisition will benefit from Project opportunities via tailor-made community development programmes. Prioritisation or consideration also to be offered to the direct (and indirect) family members.

The proposed programmes include:

- Women empowerment-based economic programmes to be aligned with Strategic Programme 3, 4, 5 and 6. Examples of best practice programmes include Women-owned SME or co-operative support⁹; and
- Microfinance programmes or business grants for the proposed Strategic Programme 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Women empowered-based leadership programme will provide opportunities for the vulnerable groups in decision-making activities and to voice out their opinions via established channels. In addition, these trained female leaders will also be able to shape future strategic and localised inclusive programmes.

3.2.9.1 Mentoring Programmes for Vulnerable Groups

Dedicated mentoring programmes will enable the vulnerable groups affected by land acquisition to have better opportunity to benefit from the Project. Key mentoring programme method may include peer-to-peer sessions.

The vulnerable groups may have less exposure or experience in leadership or organisational skills, as such that they may have lower confidence levels. By implementing a customised session, it would provide networking platforms of which Project could provide mentoring or coaching sessions to assist the groups and individuals in developing the required skills effectively.

⁹ Women-owned SMEs in Indonesia: A Golden Opportunity for Local Financial Institution
(<https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/b3b5756e-708a-49fc-afe3-df26cff517f1/SME+Indonesia+Final.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>)

Table 3-3 Summary of CDP during Construction Phase

Proposed Programmes	Items to be implemented during Construction Phase
Community Relations Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Socialisation regarding general info of the Project; to provide clarity and manage community expectation¹⁰; ■ Prioritisation of Vulnerable Groups to be included in the Community Relations Programme; ■ Socialisation regarding the Community Development Programmes; in particular regarding description of each Strategic Programmes, expected results, eligibility, timeline, requirements and procedures to enrol; and ■ Identification, socialisation and training on community health, sanitation and safety trainings; in particular regarding issues on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project-related or induced diseases, specifically respiratory, audio, throat-related; - Communicable diseases prevention; - Clean and healthy habits campaign; and - Land and marine traffic schedules and management.
Community-based Apprenticeship Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Socialisation regarding Community-based Apprenticeship Programme to provide clarity and manage community expectation; ■ Prioritisation of Vulnerable Groups to be included in the Community-based Apprenticeship Programme; ■ Identifying gaps of existing workforce level of skills against Project requirements; and ■ Identification of technical experts or potential partners during assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
Local Business Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Socialisation regarding Local Business Development Programme to provide clarity and manage community expectation; ■ Prioritisation of Vulnerable Groups to be included in the Local Business Development Programme; ■ Identifying gaps of existing SME's level of business proficiency; and ■ Identification of technical experts or potential partners during assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases
Community Livelihood Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Socialisation regarding Community Livelihood Development Programme to provide clarity and manage community expectation; ■ Prioritisation of Vulnerable Groups to be included in the Local Business Development Programme; ■ Identifying gaps of existing SME's level of business proficiency; and ■ Identification of technical experts or potential partners during assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases.
Waste Management Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Socialisation regarding Waste Management Programme to provide clarity and manage community expectation; ■ Prioritisation of Vulnerable Groups to be included in the Waste Management Programme; ■ Identifying gaps of existing community's waste management proficiency; and ■ Identification of technical experts or potential partners during assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases.

¹⁰ For example, the most commonly reported expectation by the nearby community includes the anticipation to receive free electricity, employment and business opportunities.

Proposed Programmes	Items to be implemented during Construction Phase
Environmental Conservation Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Socialisation regarding Environmental Conservation Programme to provide clarity and manage community expectation; ■ Prioritisation of Vulnerable Groups to be included in the Environmental Conservation Programme; ■ Identifying gaps of existing community's Environmental Conservation Programme proficiency; and ■ Identification of technical experts or potential partners during assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases.
The Scholarship Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Socialisation regarding Scholarship and Education Facilities Programmes to provide clarity and manage the expectation of education community and education authority; ■ Prioritisation of Vulnerable Groups to be included in the Environmental Conservation Programme;
Education Facilities Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identifying gaps of existing community's Environmental Conservation Programme proficiency; and ■ Identification of technical experts or potential partners during assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases.

3.3 Identified Community Development Programmes for Operational Phase

It is predicted that the transition from construction to operational phase would pose potential risks i.e. the retrenchment of approximately 4,000 and over construction workers as well as loss of business opportunities among the business owners/service providers.

During this transition period, Project will continue managing the healthy long-term relationship with local communities (and vulnerable groups) and the local authorities, hence the proposed Strategic Programmes for construction phase (with the exception of the Apprentice Programme) will be continued accordingly, with adjustments of the programmes objectives, focus points, monitoring and evaluation to fit-for-purpose of CDP during operational phase.

This also include the tailor-made programmes for the Vulnerable Groups affected by land acquisition as well as the affected fisher folks, in ensuring the continuation of capacity building, sustainable incomes and Project's benefits to the groups as well as restoring their income-earning capacities, production levels and standards of living post construction phase. Project is also responsible to continually identify additional vulnerable groups and individuals to be included in the proposed community development programmes.

The initial adjustments are summarised in **Table 3-5**, with the tentative action items and proposed programmes during operational phase are provided in **Table 3-5**. This includes the identified prioritisation methods, early warnings and anticipation measures.

Table 3-4 Adjustment of Programmes Objectives and Focus Points

Strategic Programmes	Focus during Construction Phase	Focus during Operational Phase
Community Relations Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus in establishing positive relationship by addressing community needs and challenge by identifying and conduct regular community health, sanitation and safety issues; and Participate in supporting national, religious or cultural events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the positive relationship with community; and Activation of community health, sanitation and safety programmes by collaborating with the local Ministry of Health¹¹.
Apprentice Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip the local low and semi-skilled workers (especially affected communities) with relevant technical skills and job experience through an apprenticeship programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This programme will be discontinued. Developing skills/knowledge will be further focused via proposed Scholarship Programme.
Local Business Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build the knowledge and skill of local business owners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentoring the participants to practice their knowledge in seeking other business opportunities.
Community Livelihood Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical capability and capacity building of vulnerable people affected by land acquisition and affected fisher folks in enabling the local community to improve their livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasise in scaling up their livelihood activities' production rate and in strengthening the Programme's purposed to cater additional participants (i.e. demobilised construction worker,

¹¹ Specific programme relating to the Community Health & Sanitation would be developed to align with The National Health Survey of Indonesia or "Survei Indikator Kesehatan Nasional Indonesia" (<http://labmandat.litbang.depkes.go.id/riset-badan-litbangkes/menu-risikesnas/menu-rikus/422-sirk-2016>)

Strategic Programmes	Focus during Construction Phase	Focus during Operational Phase
		should be interested to join the Programme)
Waste Management Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Technical capability and capacity building of participants to enable the local community improving their livelihood through proper Waste Management practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emphasise in scaling up the learned practices, and catering additional participants.
Environmental Conservation Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Technical capability and capacity building of participants to enable community in improving their competencies in sustainable agriculture and in promoting environmental conservation awareness through eco-business planning, management and mentoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Scaling up their incomes and catering additional participants.
Scholarship Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Providing scholarship and financial aids for high-achieving students and affected vulnerable families and affected fisher folks within Aol. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emphasis is on communities with specific skills and competency as required during Project's operational phase.
Education Facilities Support Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Focus in providing general support for educational institutions within Project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emphasise on trainings, facilities or infrastructure supports, in further developing skills and competencies as required for Project (i.e. for employment).

The effectiveness of CDP Strategic Programmes during Project's operational phase will be benchmarked based on the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) provided in **Section 4.5.1.1**.

Table 3-5 Summary of CDP during Operational Phase

Proposed Programmes	Items to be implemented during the transition from Construction to Operational Phase	Proposed CDP Implementation during Operational Phase
Community Relations Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Socialisation regarding end of construction phase; ■ Socialisation and trainings on land and marine traffic schedules and management; ■ Identification of Community Water, Sanitation and Safety needs; ■ Community Health checks; especially for Otolaryngology¹² related disease; and ■ Noise, dust and other pollution mitigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community Relations Programme to be continued during operational phase to cater community's request while also maintain positive contact; ■ Socialisation and trainings for Community Water, Sanitation, Health and Safety; ■ Communicate the progress and impact of the Programmes to community and local authorities; and ■ Scale of implementation will be the same as during construction phase.
Community-based Apprenticeship Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To carefully manage the demobilisation of construction workers through a Retrenchment Plan¹³; many local workers will have their contracts ended, as such communications and socialisation process shall be widely disclosed to manage their expectations; ■ The Project will inform the existing workers and local community regarding employment opportunities and requirements, prior to the operation for them to respond and communicate in a timely manner; ■ Where feasible, the EPCs will provide potential local construction worker details to the Sponsors to optimise the recruitment of existing construction workers to operational phase; ■ Provision of financial management and entrepreneurship programmes to the local construction workers. The purpose is to assist them on i.e. savings account or preparing fund for purchasing assets, which will to help the workers to prepare for sustainable incomes post construction activities; and ■ Inform, or if possible; channel the workers to available livelihood programme, which the Project will facilitate; namely the Local Business Development, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Community-based Apprentice Programme will not be continued to operations phase; and ■ Maximising skilled and experienced employment from community will be done through the Scholarship Programme.

¹² Otolaryngology is a medical specialty, which focused on the ears, nose, and throat.

¹³ Good Practice Note from IFC: Managing Retrenchment.

<https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/8b14b6004885555db65cf66a6515bb18/Retrenchment.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=8b14b6004885555db65cf66a6515bb18>

Proposed Programmes	Items to be implemented during the transition from Construction to Operational Phase	Proposed CDP Implementation during Operational Phase
Local Business Development Programme	<p>Community Livelihood Development; Community-based Waste Management and Community-based Environment Conservation Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carefully manage construction demobilisation; many Participants will have their business contract ended. As such communications regarding operational business requirement, forecasting, standard of goods and service, schedules, should be widely disclosed to manage expectations; ■ The Project will need to constantly inform the community about business opportunities and requirements prior to operations to allow them to be in a better position to respond for such opportunities; ■ Where feasible the EPC will provide potential business details to the Sponsors to optimise transfer of business to the operational phase; ■ Encourage Participants to improve competency in business management skills. This would allow Participants to allocate their income in a more productive way (such as having an established accounting system, preparing fund for purchasing assets or capital) which will helped them to improve and sustain their business after construction period; ■ Encourage Participants to improve competency in business development skills (such as proposal making, marketing and e-commerce through market place). This would allow Participants to be proficient in seeking other business opportunity with other projects or other industries; and ■ Inform Participants regarding available option for livelihood programme of which the Project facilitated; namely the Community Livelihood Development; Community-based Waste Management and Community-based Environment Conservation Programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Continue implementing the Local Business Development Programme to maximise business opportunity for community; ■ Scale of the implementation will be less than the construction phase (operational phase will require less supply); ■ Focus will be on improving business proficiency for services and goods required during operations phase; and ■ Pursue partnership opportunities to scale-up or complemented the programme (through advance local business development modules, trainings, credit programme, product development and such) with NGOs or other CDP initiatives from companies around AoI.
Community Livelihood Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Develop an Influx Management Plan¹⁴. It is assumed a considerable number of demobilised workers from construction phase, their direct household members or general community will show interest to participate; therefore the Project must managed the inflow of new Participants in good order by managing the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Continue the Community Livelihood Development Programme to maximise livelihood improvement of community, including the vulnerable groups affected by land acquisition and the affected fisher folks, if deemed necessary;

¹⁴ Part Five: Developing an Influx Management Strategy and Integrating it into the Project.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1be934004886588ab64ef66a6515bb18/Influx_Part5.pdf?MOD=AJPERES.

This document is mainly to manage in-migration issue; however, the steps and examples given are relevant to be implemented to assist in managing the inflow of participants to the programme.

Proposed Programmes	Items to be implemented during the transition from Construction to Operational Phase	Proposed CDP Implementation during Operational Phase
	<p>eligibility, scheduling, available Community Livelihood Development Programmes, identifying and mitigating potential adverse effects;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Capacity building of the existing member or community committee must be able to effectively manage the new Participants to catch up with the programme; ■ Implement, manage, enforce and communicate safety zones around the Project operational activities to ensure H&S of community; ■ Apply mitigation measures to prevent or reduce the level of disturbance of operational activities towards Participants livelihood specifically to farming, animal herding and fresh water fisheries activities; ■ Strengthening Participants' business and financial management capabilities in order to allocate their income effectively into household accounts (family savings, children education fund, monthly groceries) and productive accounts (assets, capitals, tools and equipment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Scale of implementation will be greater than the construction phase (It is assumed additional Participants; especially from demobilised workers; will be interested to join the Programme); ■ Strengthen infrastructure or technical guidance to reduce post-harvest loss; and ■ Pursue partnership opportunities to scale-up or complemented the programme (through advance livelihood modules, credit programme, product development and such) with NGOs or other CDP initiatives from companies around Aol.
<p>Waste Management Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Managing the changes of type and amount of waste from construction to operation; i.e. from construction waste (such as steels, concrete, rubble, coatings, scrap woods) to operation waste or domestic waste (such as used oils, rags, scraps); ■ The Project to regularly updated the forecast of waste and provide proper waste management accordingly; and ■ Implementation of "<i>Bank Sampah</i>" mechanism as an income-generating source for Participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Continue the Community-based Waste Management Programme to maximize livelihood improvement of community and also help promote environmental hygiene. ■ Scale of implementation will be greater than the construction phase (It is assumed additional Participants; especially from demobilized workers, member of their households as well as general communities will be interested to join the Programme) ■ Strengthen the Participants' businesses and financial management capabilities in order for them to effectively allocate their household income¹⁵; and ■ Pursue partnership opportunities to scale-up or complement the programme¹⁶ (through advanced waste-management modules, credit programmes, or

¹⁵ Accounts, which enable participants to have sound financial position. Examples included having liquid savings account, assets, capital, investment and insurance. Notable reference include the "National Standard of Financial Inclusion" <https://www.bi.go.id/id/perbankan/keuanganinklusif/edukasi/Pages/Materi-Pengelolaan-Keuangan.aspx>

¹⁶ Partnership or collaborative action can be established with local or national level Community-based Waste Management institutions, where available. Identified potential partners included <http://waste4change.com/>, a Jakarta based waste-management company which has an established network and clients.

Proposed Programmes	Items to be implemented during the transition from Construction to Operational Phase	Proposed CDP Implementation during Operational Phase
Environmental Conservation Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Capacity building of the existing member or community committee to be able to effectively manage the new Participants to catch up with the programme. 	<p>supply chain management) with NGOs or the other proposed CDP initiatives from companies within the Project's Aol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengthen the Participants' businesses and financial management capabilities in order for them to effectively manage their household income. ■ Pursue partnership opportunities to scale-up or complement the programme (through advanced biodiversity Conservation and Rural livelihood improvement modules, technical assistance, credit programme, or supply chain management) with NGOs or the other proposed CDP initiatives from companies within the Project's Aol; and ■ Complement the Programme with climate change resilience path¹⁷. This will support the programme to be continuously relevant in adapting the climate change to the benefit of the participants.
The Scholarship Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carefully communicate end of financial assistance periods. Participants will have their children's education financial aid disbursement ended. As such, this needs to communicate cautiously so parents can better prepared in managing or allocating their income for continuing their children's education; and ■ Identify and assess the specific education institution (i.e. Technical Vocational School or Universities)¹⁸ as potential Participants for Scholarship Programme during operational phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Focus in equipping potential local workforce from among the impacted I communities with specific skills and competency as required during Project's operational phase; ■ Provide apprenticeship programme or job experience to the scholarship recipients within the Project or other industries, if available; and ■ Set-up a joint committee composed of the Project, local education authorities and representative of education institutions to mapout specific School-to-Work pathway for potential Scholarship recipients. (i.e. mapping out

¹⁷ Enabling Environment for Private Sector Adaptation: <http://web.worldbank.org/archive/website01585/WEB/IMAGES/ENABLING.PDF?MOD=AJPERES>. This report reviews practical and implementable interventions that have significant potential for the creation of an enabling environment for private sector adaptation and the promotion of climate resilient development paths.

¹⁸ This is aligned with the Ministry of Education's program in developing Vocational Schools for Oil, Gas and Renewable Energy; <https://psmk.kemdikbud.go.id/kategori/42/teknik-energi-terbarukan>.

Proposed Programmes	Items to be implemented during the transition from Construction to Operational Phase	Proposed CDP Implementation during Operational Phase
Education Facilities Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carefully communicate the shifting focus of Education Facilities Support; i.e. from general education institution to specific education; ■ Supported education institutions will have their education facilities. As such, the Project needs to ensure the corresponding education institutions can utilize and manage the facilities in a sustainable matter; and ■ Identify and assess the specific education institution (i.e. Technical Vocational School or Universities) as potential Participants for Education Facilities Programme during operational phase. 	<p>competency standards for teachers, curriculums, career pathways)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide training programs, facilities or infrastructure supports, in enhancing specific skills and competency as required for operations phase¹⁹; and ■ Set-up a joint committee composed of the Project, local education authorities and representative of education institutions to map out specific Education Facilities Support for potential education institutions.

¹⁹ Examples may include provision of computers with the latest versions of software and proficiency trainings or certifications for subjects relevant with the Project's needs. Similarly, it may be in a form of Teacher Quality Improvement Programs for specific Vocational Schools/University majoring in Civil Engineering, Energy, and Technics. Identified example of best-practice education facilities included Trakindo's Cooperative Education Program (<https://www.trakindo.co.id/en/about-us/news/trakindo-strengthens-support-teacher-competence-development>)

4. PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION AND ACTION PLAN

4.1 Community Development Policy

Community Development Plan is essentially about building the capacity of the local community; hence, the Community Development Policy will incorporate the following:

Policy Statement

The Project is committed to developing a sustainable community to address the environmental and social opportunities and challenges, as well as endorsing the following key principles:

- The CDP is to be built on a balanced approach that addresses and integrates a common vision in economic, social, community health and well-being, environmental and cultural values and considerations. The affected local community members, regardless of gender, age, disability, race, culture, language or social and economic status shall have the opportunity to become engaged in the community development process and are able to access its benefits;
- Community Development Programmes shall collaborate and co-operate with reputable partners through the provision of information, expertise, guidance, and other resources, as appropriate; and
- The Project encourages the cultures of transparency, accountability, participation and evidence-based decision-making in improving the climate of the CDP and Programmes.

Policy Scope

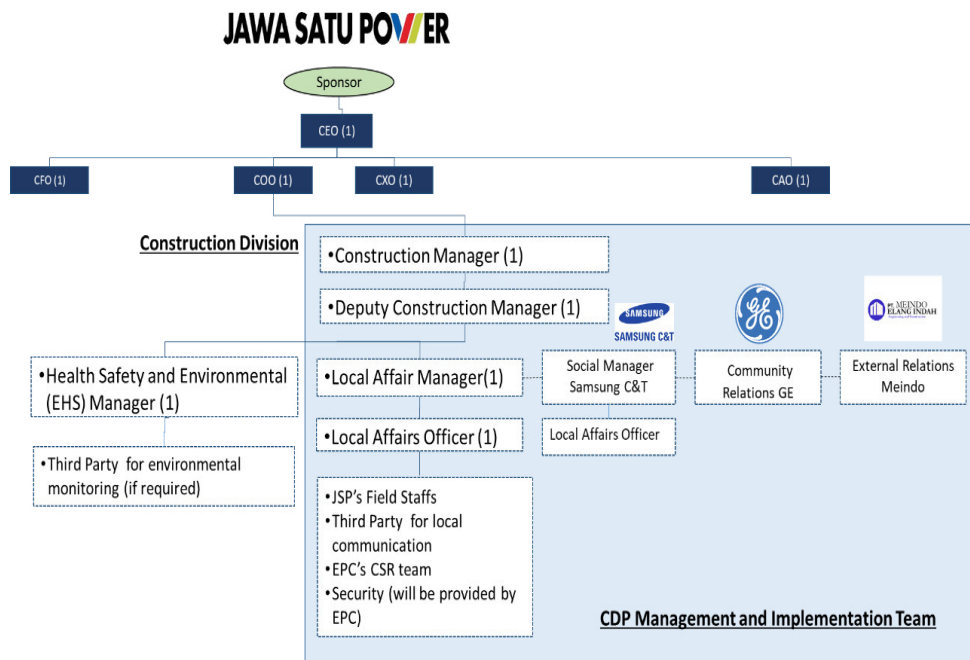
The aim of the Policy is to provide a clearly defined, consistent and collaborative approach and as a guideline for Project's and stakeholders in communal development during construction and operational phases. This Community Development Policy does not supersede any applicable local authorities' legislated responsibilities and regulatory requirements.

4.2 Organisational Structure

Roles and responsibilities and implementation of the CDP is illustrated through an organisational structure provided in **Figure 4-1**.

The main key personnel responsible for implementing the CDP is JSP's Local Affairs Manager. He/she will be responsible to develop further the CDP activities or any other required action plans to the affected community, and to coordinate with field staff, EPCs and relevant third-parties/technical experts which may be appointed by JSP for the implementation and monitoring of the CDP.

Figure 4-1 CDP Organisational Chart



4.3 Communication Methods

Different CDP's communication methods, materials and channels that will be implemented during the construction phase are summarised in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1 Communication Methods

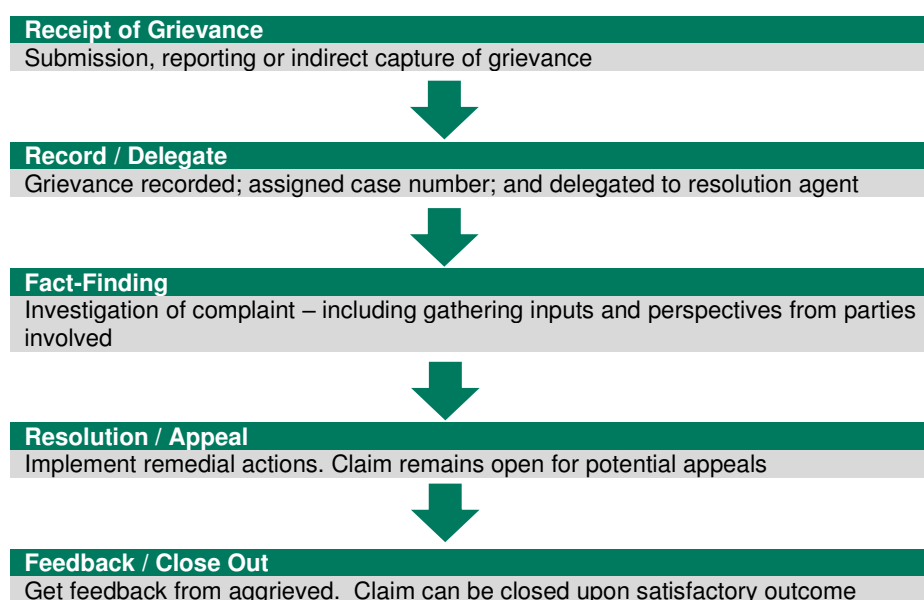
Stakeholder Category	Disclosure Methods	Communication Channels
Government Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification, key documents and invitations to meet with Project addressed to specific stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email, telephone, post and in person; and Meeting and correspondence with the Project representatives.
Residents of local communities and local road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper copies of documents made available in central community location (e.g. town halls, cultural centers, village head office, traditional market, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email, telephone, post and in person; Secure comment boxes; and Community meetings and public hearings.
Land users and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper copies of documents made available in central community location (e.g. town halls, cultural centers, village head office, traditional market, etc.); and Notification, key documents and invitations to meet with Project addressed to specific stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email, telephone, post and in person; Secure comment boxes; Community meetings and public hearings; and Private and roundtable meetings with the Project.
Potential Programme Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notifications, key documents and invitation to meet with the Project addressed to specific stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email, telephone, post and in person; and Meeting and correspondence with the Project representative.

Stakeholder Category	Disclosure Methods	Communication Channels
Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notifications, key documents and invitation to meet with the Project addressed to specific stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email, telephone, post and in person; and Meeting and correspondence with the Project representative.
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press releases and media interviews regarding Project updates and disclosure periods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media contacts.

4.4 Grievance Mechanism

The Project’s grievance mechanism has been designed as a process for systematically receiving, investigating and responding to stakeholder’s complaints. The Grievance Tracking Redress Mechanism (GTRM) established within the SEP is characterised by five basic steps and activities that are easy to follow and understand as illustrated in **Figure 4-2**.

Figure 4-2 External Grievance Tracking Redress Mechanism



Grievances will be properly recorded and documented where relevant to the CDP design and implementation. This will enable the CDP team to track the consultation activities and to determine whether any issue or concern expressed needs to be addressed and acted upon immediately.

4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Tools

Effective management of CDP requires the provision of timely data to inform the Project of its success in enhancing benefits to the local communities. The general purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to bring to the attention of the Project and other key stakeholders including:

- If the CDP is fit-for-purpose i.e. delivers on its expected outcomes and remain realistic and relevant the policy as far as reasonably practicable; and
- If modifications are necessary to improve the content and implementation of the CDP in achieving its purpose.

4.5.1 Monitoring and Audit

4.5.1.1 Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

Based on the specified programs description and objectives, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for each programme have been developed as guidance to identify and measure the success of the programmes in construction and operations phases as presented in **Table 4-2**.

The KPIs are an important tool in monitoring and improving performance, they will also help the Project to define and measure progress towards their goals. The results reflect current conditions and allow orientation and coordination of further actions towards sustainable exploitation. Remedial action will need to be undertaken should the management action not meet the KPI.

Additionally, in improving the tailor-made programmes of vulnerable groups, Project will also include the affected vulnerable groups and individuals as part of the participatory monitoring and evaluation activities to allow the groups to reflect their views. Such participation will encourage dialogues in relations to Project's responsibility and environmental and social commitments as well as sustaining healthy relationships between Project and the local communities.

Table 4-2 Summary of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the CDP

Objectives	Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Data Collection Method	Frequency	
Community Relations Programme					
To improve and retain participant's acceptance and support in a short-term community or societal needs.	Project to improve or retain participant's and key stakeholders' acceptance.	High percentage of Participant's respondents (>80%) reporting favourable opinion of Community Relations Programme implementation and impacts.	Surveys, interviews and FGDs with local communities and key stakeholders.	Every three (3) months	
		High percentage of Participant's respondents (>80%) reporting favourable opinion towards the Projects in general.	Surveys, interviews and FGD with community and key stakeholders.	Every three (3) months	
	Project to address short-term participant's needs or challenges.	High percentage of Participants, local authorities and key stakeholders (>80%) reporting favourable opinion of Community Relations Programme implementation and impacts in addressing short-term community needs or challenges.	Surveys, interviews and FGD with community and key stakeholders.	Every three (3) months	
		Decrease number of Grievance Mechanisms or general complaints from Participants or key stakeholders.	Document review.	Every three (3) months	
		Number of Community Water, Sanitation, Safety and Health training or socialisation sessions delivered alongside Community Relations Programme.	Document review.	Every three (3) months	
		Improvement of Participant's Community Safety and Health.	Document review.	Every three (3) months	
	Apprentice Programme				
	To equip local low/semi-skilled workers with technical skills and job experience through apprentice opportunity.	Project to improve technical skills of local low/semi-skilled workers.	Number of Participants having high or full attendance, completed training, and acquire certification of competency for medium or advanced level of technical skills from authorized third parties.	Report reviews and certification issuance checks.	Every end of training period
Number of technical skill training classes, examination results, mentoring sessions and relevant written materials delivered as schedule.			Document review	Monthly	

Objectives	Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Data Collection Method	Frequency
	Project to improve qualified Participants' competencies via apprenticeship opportunity.	Number of Participants qualifying and acquiring apprentice opportunity with the Project.	Document review	Every two (2) months
		Number of mentoring sessions, internship reviews and relevant written materials delivered as schedule.	Document review	Monthly
		Number and percentage of Participants acquiring apprentice program with other industries.	Document review	Every internship intake period
	Project to provide direct income via local recruitment.	Number and percentage of Participants recruited as worker with Project during construction phase.	Document review	Every two (2) months
	Project to provide indirect income via local recruitment with other projects or industries.	Number and percentage of Participants recruited as construction worker with other Projects.	Document review	Every two (2) months
Local Business Development Programme				
To assist sustainable economic growth by supporting the development and competitiveness of local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through business skills trainings, business advisory, and mentoring sessions	Project to improve business competency of local micro-small enterprise as the basis of creating a sustainable economic growth for the community.	Improving income or size of business of local micro-small enterprise Participants.	Document and financial reviews	Monthly
		Improving assets or savings of local micro-small enterprise Participants.	Document and financial reviews	Monthly
		Improving business development skills and knowledge of the Participants. (For instance, improved skills in accounting, invoicing, order tracking, etc.)	Document and financial reviews	Every two (2) months
		Number of local micro-small enterprise having high or full attendance, completed training and gaining license of "Izin Usaha Mikro Kecil" or IUMK or any other relevant certification from authorised third parties	Document and financial reviews; and Certification issuance checks	Every two (2) months
		Number of business development training, mentoring and relevant written materials delivered as schedule.	Document and financial reviews	Monthly
	Project to assist in the creation of sustainable economic growth	Number of local micro-small enterprise gaining short-term business with Project (less than a year)	Document and financial reviews	Quarterly

Objectives	Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Data Collection Method	Frequency
	of the community by providing direct income through business opportunity with Project.	Number of local micro-small enterprise gaining medium-term business with Project (more than a year).	Document and financial reviews	Quarterly
		Number of local micro-small enterprise gaining long-term business with Project (more than three (3) years).	Document and financial reviews	Every three (3) months
	Project to assist in the creation of sustainable economic growth of the community by providing indirect income through business opportunity within other Project or industries.	Number of local micro-small enterprise gaining short-term business with other Project or industries (less than one (1) year).	Document and financial reviews	Every three (3) months
		Number of local micro-small enterprise gaining medium-term business with other Project or industries (more than one (1) year).	Document and financial reviews	Every three (3) months
		Number of local SMEs gaining long-term business within other Project or industries (more than three (3) years).	Document and financial reviews	Every three (3) months
Community Livelihood Development Programme				
To improve livelihood of impacted community by initiating and facilitating development and implementation of sustainable livelihood activities	Project to improve technical capability and capacity building of Participants.	Number of community-based livelihood committee established.	Document reviews	Every two (2) months
		Number of Participants having high or full attendance, completed training, and acquire certification, formal license, permit or certification for livelihood development skills and management from authorized parties.	Document review and certification issuance checks.	Every two (2) months
		Number of livelihood development training, mentoring and relevant written materials delivered as schedule.	Document reviews	Monthly
		Availability of approved/acknowledged or certified sustainable livelihood program plans from authorized parties.	Document review and certification issuance checks.	Every three (3) months
		Availability of livelihood development program plans to identify and mitigate any socio-economic-environmental changes, particularly changes resulted from the Project's activities. (e.g. increase number of participants, increased number of marine traffic,	Document reviews and fish catch survey comparison.	Every three (3) months

Objectives	Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Data Collection Method	Frequency	
	Project to improve access to financial services and markets.	climate changes, decrease of quality or quantity in fish catch, etc.)			
		Number of Participants able to compose business proposal and gain credits from Banks or other financial institutions.	Document reviews	Every three (3) months	
		Number of Participants enrolled in marketing training sessions and having access to traditional market or marketplaces.	Document reviews	Every three (3) months	
	Project to improve or restore livelihood of Participants through sustainable livelihood activities.	Number of yield increase, including of the vulnerable groups.	Document reviews	Every three (3) months	
		Quality or grade of yield increase.	Document reviews	Every three (3) months	
		Improving income or size of business of the Participants, including of the vulnerable groups	Document reviews	Every three (3) months	
		Improving assets or savings	Document reviews	Every three (3) months	
		Relatively stable yield or income of participants in the event of any socio-economic-environmental changes, particularly changes resulted from the Project's activities	Document reviews and fish catch survey comparison.	Every three (3) months	
	Waste Management Programme				
	To collaborate with community in avoiding, minimising, managing the health and environmental risks related while developing the livelihood opportunities through waste management technical trainings, and mentoring.	Project to improve technical skills for waste management of community/Participants.	Number of Participants having high or full attendance, completed training, and acquire certification, formal license, permit or certification for Community-based waste management skills and management from authorized parties.	Document review and certification issuance checks	Every end of training period.
Number of waste management training, mentoring and relevant written materials delivered.			Document reviews.	Monthly.	
Availability of approved/acknowledged or certified sustainable Community-Based Waste Management Programme livelihood program plans from authorized parties.			Document review and certification issuance checks.	Every three (3) months	

Objectives	Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Data Collection Method	Frequency
	Project to improve waste management handling.	Percentage change of volume of waste reduce, reused, recycle, reclaimed and disposed of, compared to previous period.	Document reviews.	Every three (3) months.
		Improve waste segregation rate (recyclables, general waste and hazardous waste)	Document reviews.	Monthly.
		Decrease number of illegal dumping waste sites	Document reviews, observation and surveys.	Monthly.
	Project to improve community health and environment hygiene	Decreasing data of pollution indicators, specific in the area of the community-based waste management program implementation (I.e. emission to air, effluent, solid waste)	Document reviews, observation and surveys.	Every three (3) months
		Decrease of waste-related diseases, specific in the area of the Community-based Waste Management Programme implementation.	Document reviews, observation and surveys.	Every three (3) months
	Project to improve livelihood of Participants through income generating activities.	Improve income of Participants through sustainable waste-management based livelihood (i.e. improvement waste segregation can support better management of recycling and reuse)	Document reviews.	Every three (3) months
Environment Conservation Programme				
To enable community in developing their competencies in sustainable agricultural methods and activities which promotes the conservation awareness through eco-business planning, management and mentoring.	Project to improve environment conservation knowledge and skills of community/Participants.	Number of Participants having high or full attendance, completed training, and acquire certification, formal license, permit or certification for Community-based environment conservation skills and management from authorized parties.	Document review and certification issuance checks.	Every three (3) months.
		Number of environmental conservation training, mentoring and relevant written materials delivered.	Document reviews.	Monthly.

Objectives	Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Data Collection Method	Frequency
		Availability of approved/acknowledged or certified sustainable Community-Based Environment Conservation Programme livelihood program plans from authorised parties.	Document reviews.	Every three (3) months
	Project to improve environment performance.	Improving data of environmental indicators, specific in the area of the community-based environment conservation programme (i.e. returning or improving number animals or plants.)	Document reviews, observation and surveys	Every three (3) months
	Project to improve livelihood of Participants through income generating activities	Improvement of income of Participants through sustainable environment conservation based livelihood	Document reviews.	Every three (3) months.
Scholarship Programme				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To provide financial management support in helping to alleviate financial burden of affected communities; and ■ To assist scholarship recipients in preparing for an entry-level 	Project to provide fair and transparent financial assistant to recipients.	Financial assistance implementation conducted as approved by local education authorities, on time, on budget and on target.	Document reviews, and surveys, interviews and FGD with recipients and local authorities.	Every six (6) months.
	Project to provide fair and transparent Scholarship Programme to recipients.	Scholarship Programme conducted as approved by local education authorities, on time, on budget and on target.	Document reviews, and surveys, interviews and FGD with recipients and local authorities.	Every six (6) months.
	Project to improve education achievement of scholarship recipients	Number of scholarship recipients gaining higher academic or non-academic achievement in comparison to their peers.	Document reviews.	Every six (6) months.

Objectives	Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Data Collection Method	Frequency
employment through “ready-to-work” mentorship.	Project to improve work-readiness of scholarship recipients	Number of academic/non-academic mentoring sessions and relevant written materials delivered as schedule.	Document reviews.	Monthly
		Number of Participants having high or full attendance of mentoring sessions, completed training or task as assigned.	Document reviews.	Annually
		Number of Participants having high or full attendance, completed trainings, number of ready-to-work mentoring sessions and relevant written materials delivered.	Document reviews.	Monthly
		Number of scholarship recipients (including from among the affected vulnerable groups and fisher folks) gaining internship or work opportunities with Project.	Document reviews, survey and interviews	Every internship intake period.
		Number of scholarship recipients gaining internship or work opportunities with other project or industries.	Document reviews, survey and interviews.	Every internship intake period.
Education Facilities Programme				
To improve the quality of education institutions through appropriate assessment, provision and management of required education programs and facilities supports	Project to provide education facilities program support to underprivileged or potentially achieving institutions.	Number of education institution assessed or number of proposal checked properly to ensure proper education facilities needs due diligence are conducted and as approved by local education authorities.	Document reviews.	Bimonthly
		Education Facilities Programme conducted as approved by local education authorities, on time, on budget and on target.	Document reviews.	Every three (3) months.
	Project to improve education quality of Education Facilities Programme recipients.	Number of education achievement records and impact of the education facilities support.	Document reviews, survey, interviews and observation.	Every three (3) months.

Objectives	Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Data Collection Method	Frequency
	Project to improve education institution's capacity in managing the education facilities	Availability of short-term to long-term management plan of utilising and managing the education facilities. Including schedules for monitoring, impact measurement, maintenance and troubleshoot handbooks.	Document reviews	Every three (3) months.

4.5.1.2 Internal Monitoring

The Project will establish an internal CDP monitoring programme. This programme will have as its objectives:

- To identify and mitigate all potential adverse Project impacts on local communities and their populations; and
- To ensure that all vulnerable Project-affected people and the affected fisher folks within the Project's Area of Influence (AoI) will have the access to Project's social and economic benefits, via the tailor-made Strategic Programmes, monitoring and evaluation systems.

The following monitoring activities will be carried out by the CDP Team members:

- Regular and on-going consultation with the *Perwakilan Desa* (Village Community Representatives) in the Projects Area of Influence (AoI), carried out as part of CDP community-engagement activities;
- Monitoring and resolution of public grievances via the Grievance Tracking and Redress Mechanism (GTRM);
- Review of reports of those NGOs or other third parties responsible for component or sub-component implementation; and
- Monitoring employment and training data relating to affected people in the Project's AoI.

4.5.2 External Audit

In addition to internal monitoring, a third-party auditor will be engaged to review CDP implementation. External monitoring will provide an independent verification of Project compliance with stated CDP roles and responsibilities, and will provide periodic and objective assessments of the proposed programme implementation and their outcomes and impacts. External audit will also identify issues so that the Project can develop corrective actions.

The External Auditor will be responsible for the following:

- Review the internal monitoring and reporting procedures as well as internal records in identifying any areas of non-compliance, recurrent problems, or local communities not participating in the Plan on an equitable basis;
- Review grievance records for evidence of significant non-compliance or recurrent poor performance in CDP implementation. To this end the Audit will be provided with a full list of resolved and unresolved CDP-related grievances during each monitoring visit;
- Discuss with the responsible CDP team on the implementation and make suggestions, as appropriate;
- Interview a cross-section of CDP stakeholders, including affected households, vulnerable groups and affected fisher folks, and meet with local community representatives;
- Assess overall compliance with international standards; and
- Prepare an Audit Report to the Lenders, Sponsors and the public.

4.5.3 Reporting, Evaluation, Review and Disclosure

The Sponsors' CDP Team will generate reporting bi-annually during construction and annually during the operations phase. Data will also be drawn from other monitoring reports as required. Reporting shall also include any key trends or necessary corrective actions be identified. The CDP team members will also be responsible for timely submission of the evaluation and review.

Evaluation of this CDP will be undertaken through a bi-annually review led by the senior management of the co-operating local authorities' agencies, representatives of the affected communities, and Sponsors and EPCs.

These evaluations will be based on Internal Monitoring and External Audit Reports and other data sources as appropriate. Any recommendations will lead to CDP adjustments during year-end and will influence planning for subsequent CDP iterations, as well as to improve the co-ordination of CDP implementation efforts.

Following the review, findings will be discussed between the Sponsors and the EPCs as needed, in addressing any further mitigation measures, if deemed necessary. Project will disclose the External Monitoring Reports and the Project Evaluation Reports to the public, and may be disclosed by various tools and methods as tabulated in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3 Supporting Tools and Methods of the On-Going Stakeholder Engagement

Method	Description
Briefings and presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information on a specific issue/initiatives
Public displays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase accessibility of information to community and Fact Sheets/Newsletters and staff to answer questions.
Media coverage (both editorial and advertising)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness amongst wide audience.
Open days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal event designed to raise awareness and provide vehicle for addressing community concerns.
Printed/website materials (external)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide updates to reach wide audience.
Printed/intranet materials (internal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide updates to reach wide internal audience.
Videos/DVDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual depiction of development/activities. This may be used during briefings/presentations, open days, public displays and other methods of consultation/engagement.
Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides regular updates and stores other useful information (such as fact sheets/newsletters etc.) and the feedback mechanism.
Public meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness amongst wide audience and provides a vehicle for community to raise their concerns.

4.6 Scheduling and Financing Plan

Table 4-4 provides the proposed budget allocation and schedule for the implementation of the CDP during Project's construction phase for three (3) years. The CDP budget will be IDR 11.6 billion or approximately USD\$800,000.00²⁰ per annum. For the operation phase, prior to the commencement of commercial operation, JSP will develop the detail plan for CDP and budget based on the outcome and results of the three (3) years program of construction period.

The Apprentice Programme and the Community Livelihood Programme for the vulnerable people and fisher folks are deemed to be a priority of the CDP during construction phase.

²⁰ Using current currency of 1 USD is 14,500 IDR and the estimated budget is 11.6 billion IDR per year.

Timeline scheduling, budget disbursement and other detailed implementation will be subject to Project development. The capacity of Project's human resources, among others, the External Affairs Team and the HR Department will be strengthened accordingly to be able to fully deliver the CDP.




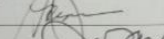


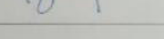

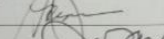


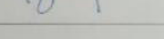

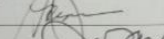


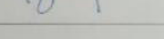

Table 4-4 CDP Scheduling and Financing Plan for Construction Phase

Phases	CDP Programme	Percentage Allocation	Total Budget per Annum in IDR	Disbursement
Construction Phase	Community Relation Programme	5%	600.000.000	■ All year round
	Apprenticeship Programme	25%	3.000.000.000	■ As soon as possible
	Local Business Development	10%	1.000.000.000	
	Community Livelihood Development	4%	500.000.000	
	Livelihood Restoration Plan for Vulnerable Groups	16%	2,000,000,000	
	Waste Management Programme	10%	1.000.000.000	
	Environmental Conservation	10%	1.000.000.000	
	Scholarship Programme	7%	800.000.000	
	Education Facilities Support	7%	800.000.000	
	Management (Monitoring & Evaluation)	6%	750.000.000	■ All year round
Total CDP budget/annum			11.600.000.000*	

Note: Total CDP budget for three (3) years IDR 34.800.000.000 (i.e. IDR 11.600.000.000 x three (3)).

APPENDIX A RECORDS OF CONSULTATION

Photo Log of Engagement in Subang (27 December 2018) and Karawang (28 December 2018)

Photos	Description																																																								
	<p>Engagement with local authorities in Subang Regency</p>																																																								
 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Nama</th> <th>Instansi/Lembaga</th> <th>Tanda tangan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Tig Djulianto</td> <td>JSP</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Aet Rudiana</td> <td>Kec. Blanakan</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Ruedi H</td> <td>Kec. Blanakan</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Casdam</td> <td>Desa Cilamaya Girang</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Isnaeni Ali</td> <td>Desa Blanakan</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>13</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Nama	Instansi/Lembaga	Tanda tangan	1	Tig Djulianto	JSP		2	Aet Rudiana	Kec. Blanakan		3	Ruedi H	Kec. Blanakan		4	Casdam	Desa Cilamaya Girang		5	Isnaeni Ali	Desa Blanakan		6				7				8				9				10				11				12				13				<p>Attendance list of Subang Fieldwork</p>
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Photos

Description

JAWA SATU POWER

Daftar Hadir

Rapat : Konsultasi Community Development Plan (CDP) Jawa Satu Power
 Tanggal : 28 Desember 2018
 Tempat : Bappeda Karawang
 Waktu : 09.00 - 14.30 WIB

No	Nama	Instansi/Lembaga	Tanda tangan
1	Navi Fatimah	DLHC	
2	Hlandani	kec. cil. w. l.	
3	Dj. Djuraji	DPPKB	
4	TG. H. H. H.	IS P	
5	Puhi Pradhana	ERM Indonesia	
6	S. S. S.	Bappeda	
7	A. A. A.	Bappeda	
8	B. B. B.	Bappeda	
9	M. M. M.	Kec. Cil. W. L.	
10	Y. Y. Y.	Bappeda	
11	G. G. G.	Demat. Kar.	
12	N. N. N.	Bappeda	
13	M. M. M.	Bappeda	

Attendance list of Karawang Fieldwork