

# Supplementary Land Acquisition Plan (NIL-E1)

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## Sarulla Geothermal Power Development Project (Republic of Indonesia)

Prepared by Sarulla Operations Limited for the Asian Development Bank

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# Executive Summary

## Introduction

Sarulla Operations Limited (SOL) is the operation company established by the consortium of Itochu Corporation, Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc., Ormat International, Inc. and PT. Medco Energi International Tbk. SOL plans to develop a geothermal power plant with a combined capacity of 330 MW (herein, known as the “Project”) in Sarulla, Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu Districts, North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra Province.

Additional well pads have subsequently determined to be required for the Project due to the insufficient capacity of proposed re-injection wells on current well pads. This is attributed to a combination of unsatisfactory results from injectivity tests (i.e. gauge of a re-injection well’s viability) as well abandonment (i.e. due to encountering high pressure gas zone at shallow depths).

To address the Project design change, SOL has commissioned Mott MacDonald to undertake a supplementary environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) to be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Applicable Standards. The Project scope of the ESIA is the additional well pad, NIL-E1, and its associated works (i.e. access roads and re-injection pipelines).

This document is SOL’s Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) for the NIL-E1 Scope. It forms part of the Project’s Supplementary ESIA process. SOL is committed to implementing the Project in compliance with Indonesian legislation and lenders’ requirements, including from the Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Equator Principles Financing Institutions (EPFIs). Together, these standards and guidelines form the Applicable Standards of the Project and this Plan has been designed to meet these.

In order to mitigate the anticipated economic displacement impacts resulting from the acquisition of land for the NIL-E1 Scope, this LAP details SOL’s livelihood restoration activities which have been implemented as part of the Integrated Social Program (ISP) since 2015. It sets out the procedures for mitigating the economic displacement impacts (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) or obstructed access to resources caused by the Project or associated facilities.

Physical displacement is not expected to be an impact of the NIL-E1 Scope and consequently a Resettlement Action Plan is not required.

## Objectives

This LAP specifies the procedures to be followed by SOL and the actions that it will take to compensate and restore the livelihoods of affected people and communities. The objective of this LAP is to mitigate the negative impacts of economic displacement and to set out the entitlements of the different categories of Affected People (AP), paying particular attention to the most vulnerable households.

The land acquisition required for the NIL-E1 Scope will be undertaken in compliance with the following legislation, standards and guidance (henceforth the Applicable Standards):

- Relevant Indonesian legislation

- IFC's Performance Standard 5 (PS5) on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 Safeguard Requirement 2 (SR2): Involuntary Resettlement
- Japan Bank for International Cooperation's (JBIC) Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

The following principles of livelihood restoration and compensation have been committed to by SOL and will be adhered to in Project implementation:

- Land acquisition and economic displacement have been minimised or avoided where possible. Where displacement is unavoidable, the procedures and requirements outlined in this LAP will be followed.
- Livelihood restoration and compensation of Affected Households (AHs) will be carried out in compliance with the Applicable Standards.
- SOL expects to achieve negotiated agreements on land acquisition with all APs based on the principles set out in this LAP. SOL will negotiate fairly and openly with all APs to reach mutually acceptable agreements on compensation.
- All land acquisition activities will be undertaken in a transparent manner.
- APs will be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them to pre-Project levels.
- All APs will be meaningfully consulted and be active participants in the negotiated settlements. Consultation will take into account the needs of stakeholders who may be considered vulnerable.
- LAP implementation results will be documented and monitored.

Compensation will be paid prior to civil works commencing in the affected areas. Only in exceptional cases would work be allowed to proceed if compensation has not yet been paid.

## Potential Land Acquisition Impacts

SOL will acquire approximately 50,163m<sup>2</sup> of land for the NIL-E1 Scope. The land to be acquired is used for crops and plantations. 34 land owners will be affected as a result of construction of the NIL-E1 Scope. Only four land owners will have more than one third of their land acquired and are therefore considered to be economically displaced. The impact on the remaining 30 households is considered negligible.

29 households in the Project area were interviewed during the socioeconomic census. This accounts for 85 percent of the total affected land owners. The data will be used to monitor and evaluate Affected Households (AHs) return to pre-Project conditions and any improvements to their standard of living. This will be undertaken through SOL's existing Integrated Social Program (ISP).

## Eligibility criteria

Under Indonesian law, only registered owners and owners with archive documents are entitled to be compensated for land. In accordance with the Applicable Standards, land users without legal title are also eligible for compensation. SOL will compensate both land and crop owners, if any.

A principle of this LAP is that affected livelihoods will be restored to pre-Project standards and, if possible, improved. SOL will implement compensation and livelihood restoration measures based on the entitlement matrix provided in Chapter 5.

## **Budget**

Land acquisition and livelihood restoration funds for people affected by the Project have been disbursed by SOL. The total cost for land acquisition is estimated to be IDR 3,564,890,000 (USD 270,067,034) and for crop compensation is estimated to be IDR 2,919,008,900 (USD 221,137). The estimated total sum to be paid is IDR 6,483,898,900 (USD 491,204).

The budget for livelihood restoration has not been provided as the affected households are located in villages already included in ISP activities since 2015.

## **Monitoring and Reporting**

Monitoring and reporting are key components of the displacement and compensation program. Internal monitoring will be conducted by SOL. For the completion audit, an evaluator familiar with the requirements of Indonesian law and the Lenders will be contracted.

# 1 Project Description

## 1.1 Project overview

After obtaining project financing in March 2014, the Project formally issued Notice to Proceed (NTP) to the appointed contractors in May 2014. The overall Project comprised the development of two geothermal fields within the Sarulla valley, which included the following activities:

- The development of Sarulla geothermal fields, namely i.e. Silangkitang (SIL) field and Namora I Langit (NIL) field
- The construction and operation of a geothermal power plant with a combined capacity of 330 MW, consisting of one unit at SIL and two units at NIL, with each unit having a nominal capacity of 110 MW
- The construction of a 14 km-long of 150 kV (high voltage) overhead transmission line from:
  - SIL power plant to Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) Substation
  - NIL power plant to PLN substation.

The Project's current designated well pads (across NIL and SIL) may be insufficient to provide the required re-injection capacity. Hence, a new well pad NIL-E1 may be required to be developed to meet the Project's requirements. This land acquisition plan (LAP) only covers the additional well pad and associated works (as described in Section 1.4).

## 1.2 Project location

The Project is located in North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia as shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Project location in Sumatra

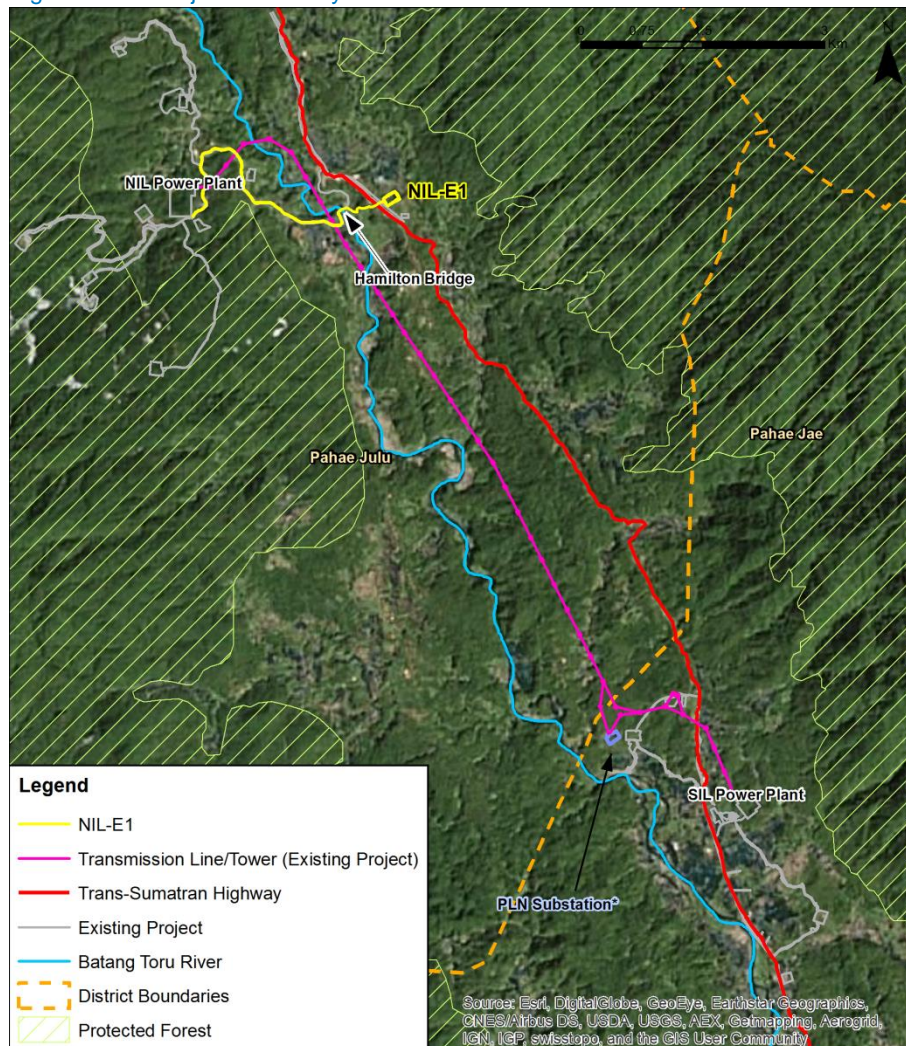


Source: ESIA Addendum, 2013

The Project area is sited approximately 40 km south of Tarutung at the side of the Trans-Sumatran Highway (Tarutung – Sipirok). Administratively, NIL is located in Pahae Julu sub-district (*Kecamatan*), and SIL is located in Pahae Jae sub-district. Both sub-regencies sit within the North Tapanuli Regency in North Sumatra Province, Indonesia (see Figure 1.2).



Figure 1.2: Project overall layout



Note: \* The PLN substation is to be constructed, operated and owned by PLN. It is not within the direct scope of the Project, and is considered an associated facility.

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2016

### 1.3 Project components

As mentioned in the previous section, the scope of this LAP will only cover the assessment of the NIL-E1 Scope, as described in Section 1.4 below. A comprehensive description of the project components and supporting infrastructure and facilities for the NIL-E1 Scope is included in the SESIA Volume II.

### 1.4 NIL-E1 scope

The NIL-E1 Scope includes the following assets:

- NIL-E1 well pad, located in Janji Natogu village, Pahae Julu, which will allow up to five re-injection wells to be drilled
- Approximately 4km of pipeline for re-injection between the well pad and NIL power plant
- Access road (120m) to the well pad to be constructed in Janji Natogu village, branching out from the Trans-Sumatran Highway
- Associated drainage for the well pad to be diverted and/or constructed along the perimeter
- Temporary water intake station to be constructed north-east of the well pad, whereby approximately 330-500m<sup>3</sup>/day (1,200 gpm by 2x6" waterline) of water is expected to be abstracted from Aek Sabasaba River for drilling



## 2 National and Legal Requirements

### 2.1 Overview

This section provides a summary of the relevant legal framework in Indonesia as well as international standards applicable to economic displacement processes.

### 2.2 Indonesian Laws and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Compensation

SOL is following the applicable Indonesian laws and regulations as detailed in the Resettlement Plan (2013).

### 2.3 International Consultation Requirements

#### 2.3.1 Equator Principles (EP) III

The Equator Principles (EP) III 2013 does not specifically address involuntary displacement. However, the third EP : Applicable Environmental and Social Standards, states that in the first instance an environmental and social assessment should address compliance with relevant host country laws, regulations and permits that pertain to environmental and social issues. Secondly, Projects located in Non-Designated Countries, such as Indonesia, should evaluate project compliance with the applicable IFC Performance Standards.

IFC's Performance Standard 5 (PS5) on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement recognises that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons that use this land. PS5 emphasizes that involuntary displacement should be avoided if possible. However, where involuntary displacement is unavoidable, PS5 suggests it should be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities should be carefully planned and implemented. PS5 does not apply to resettlement resulting from voluntary land transactions.

Under PS5 involuntary resettlement refers to both physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood). Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected people (AP) or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition resulting in their displacement. In the case of the land acquisition for the NIL-E1 Scope, the Project will achieve negotiated settlements with all affected households and therefore no expropriation or involuntary acquisition will be required. The design of the NIL-E1 Scope has considered structures in the Project area such that resettlement is not required.

In the case of projects involving economic displacement only, the client will ensure that AP received compensation based on the entitlements as agreed upon in a LAP. For the land acquisition required by the NIL-E1 Scope, economic displacement will be experienced by only 4 households which are already included in the activities undertaken through the ISP.

PS5 recommends that particular attention be paid to vulnerable groups during involuntary resettlement, such as pregnant women, children, the elderly and the disabled. For the NIL-E1 Scope, no vulnerable households were identified during the socioeconomic census.

### **2.3.2 Asian Development Bank (ADB)**

The ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 sets out policy principles and outlines the delivery process for ADB's safeguard policies. The ADB has adopted a set of specific safeguard requirements that borrowers/clients are required to meet in addressing environmental and social impacts and risks. ADB staff will ensure that borrowers/clients comply with these requirements during project preparation and implementation.

The safeguard policies are operational policies that seek to avoid, minimise or mitigate the adverse environmental and social impacts of projects including protecting the rights of those people likely to be affected or marginalised by the development process. The SPS consists of three policies namely:

- Safeguard requirement (SR 1) environment
- SR2 involuntary resettlement
- SRR Indigenous Peoples

ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement aims to both avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible and minimize resettlement if that is not possible and covers physical displacement and economic displacement as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restriction on land use or on access. Where resettlement is required, ADB requires the project sponsor to compensate land owners for lost assets and loss of income and livelihood and fully inform and consult affected households on resettlement and compensation options. SOL will acquire land for the NIL-E1 Scope through negotiated settlement and will not affect any dwellings. Despite this, this Plan captures time-bound actions and budgets related to potential loss of income and livelihoods and the measures the Project will implement to compensate for such losses (as outlined in the ISP).

ADB has conducted an extensive evaluation of the compliance of the Sarulla project with the applicable ADB policies and standards. This evaluation culminated in the disclosure on the ADB website of the environmental documentation package, including the ESIA Addendum Volumes I to V inclusive. Such disclosure is considered to be confirmation of compliance with ADB safeguard requirements to date.

### **2.3.3 JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations**

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) has established Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations that not only refer to the natural environment, but also to social issues such as involuntary resettlement and respect for the human rights of indigenous peoples. The Guidelines have been formulated on the basis of Japan's approach to international co-operation, environmental conservation, social considerations and human rights.

JBIC has initiated an environmental and social due diligence process of the Project. The status of compliance with JBIC policies and standards will be confirmed by JBIC's independent ESDD process.

## 3 Project approach to land acquisition and compensation

### 3.1 Overview

This section provides details on the Project's process for addressing economic displacement impacts. It begins by detailing the Project's procedures for avoiding and minimising displacement followed by how the Project will screen impacts, how it will identify the correct displacement planning instrument. The section also describes the Project's approach to compensation and valuation as well as the Project's approach to improving and restoring livelihoods.

### 3.2 Planning to avoid or minimise displacement

The process of land acquisition will use negotiated settlement between land owners and SOL. The location of the NIL-E1 well pad has avoided productive land to the extent possible. The following main strategies have been undertaken by the Project to avoid displacement:

- Integrative design related to sites and construction techniques taking into account technical, environmental and social consideration at the detailed design phase to avoid physical and economic displacement as much as technically and financially feasible.
- Locating Project components so that negative impacts can be minimised and physical displacement can be avoided.

### 3.3 Screening of impacts

When activities carried out by the Project have caused unavoidable impacts requiring acquisition of land, screening in the form of cadastral and land use mapping has been used to identify:

- Location of the land for which rights are being acquired
- Plot size
- Status (public use rights, private, legally protected)
- Current use/s (agriculture, commercial, residential)
- Current users
- How use rights can be acquired (donated by the government, purchased)

### 3.4 Process of land survey

As previously noted, SOL's approach to the land acquisition process for the NIL-E1 Scope will be negotiated settlement. Compensation will be carried out in accordance with Indonesian law and regulation. All land acquisition for the NIL-E1 Scope will be achieved in this manner.

The key steps undertaken as part of the land survey were as follows:

- Coordination with the village head to explain the activity and identify the affected land owners based on the location data from technical team
- Contact the intended person/land owner directly (accompanied by the village head) to set up the meeting
- Meet with the land owner (or small group of land owners) to explain land survey activities

- SOL land acquisition team check and re-confirms with the land owners and Head of village the existence of those genuine beneficiaries other than land owners and that there's no illegal settlers in the region who occupy the lands that may make any claims to SOL in the future
- Based on whether consent is obtained from the land owner and village head the survey is conducted
- SOL land acquisition team makes a map with land owner's name based on the survey and confirmation from the land owners and also head of village.

Similar process was applied in previous land acquisition activities and has been elaborated in the SSCAR and RP documents.

### **3.5 Previous activities**

SOL developed a Resettlement Plan (RP) as a best practice measure as part of the existing ESIA. This Land Acquisition Plan has been developed to supplement the process that will be undertaken for the NIL-E1 Scope.

SOL has previously committed to the following actions to meet the Applicable Standards as follows:

- Determining suitable indicators for issues to be monitored in regards to land acquisition, resettlement and compensation
- Establishing how to measure progress against indicators at appropriate intervals, and analyse data against a pre-resettlement baseline
- Devising a system to regularly respond to findings by adapting existing measures or by modifying implementation processes
- Assessing compliance with social commitments contained in the Applicable Standards.

Previously, a Land Acquisition (LAQ) Audit Census was undertaken to understand the socio-economic profile of the Project AP. A total of 151 people participated in the audit (ESIA Vol III, Table III-2). Compensation had been provided for 22 land parcels in Pahae Jae and 243 land parcels in Pahae Julu. In addition to the audit, primary data was gathered from the Project area in June and July 2013. A Community Social Assessment (CSA) Survey and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were also undertaken.

A socioeconomic census has been undertaken for the land acquisition as part of the NIL-E1 Scope. The methodology and results are documented in Chapter 4 below.

## 4 Land requirements and acquisition impacts for NIL-E1 Scope

### 4.1 Overview

This section provides an overview of the land required for the NIL-E1 Scope and the impacts of acquisition and economic displacement.

SOL undertook a socioeconomic baseline survey of AHs from 22-23 July 2016 to provide detailed socioeconomic data on the households affected by the Project. The methodology and a summary of the results are outlined below. The data will support the ongoing livelihood restoration process for the Project.

### 4.2 Land requirements

The land required for the NIL-E1 well pad is primarily used for rice paddies and wild plantations. An estimated total of 50,927m<sup>2</sup> is required to be acquired. The alignment of the re-injection pipeline will follow existing roads.

### 4.3 Affected people

Land acquisition for the NIL-E1 Scope will cause economic displacement<sup>1</sup> of the local population resulting from the acquisition of agricultural land for the NIL-E1 well pad. 50,163m<sup>2</sup> of land currently occupied by crops and plantations will be acquired for the NIL-E1 Scope. This area comprises 42 plots of land owned by 34 different individuals. A full list of land owners is outlined in Appendix A.

Four land owners are considered to be significantly affected (i.e. > 30% of land acquired) with a further 8 affected with more than 10% of their productive land acquired. Of the four significantly affected land owners, two of them employed by a subcontractor on the Project. For the less significantly affected land owners, the Project's subcontractors also employ family members. One land owner affected by land acquisition for the NIL-E1 Scope previously had land acquired by the Project (for Roads 1, 1A and 5 in the WJP area). The total land acquired for NIL-E1 Scope was 499m<sup>2</sup> from a total land area of 120,000 m<sup>2</sup> (i.e. 0.4%). The livelihood impact on this land owner is therefore considered to be negligible.

### 4.4 Census methodology

The following steps were undertaken:

- Confirmation of identity of head of household
- Identification of other household members and current income status (if any)
- Asset inventory and 'poverty mapping'
- Crop inventory and estimated value

SOL attempted to visit each of the 34 land owners. 5 of the land owners are domiciled outside of North Tapanuli and were therefore not able to be included in the census.

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<sup>1</sup> Economic displacement can be considered as loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood, and/or restrictions on land use.

Each owner was contacted by SOL on the day/s of the census. A formalised interview was conducted based on a structured set of questions. Formal identification in the form of KTP was requested to confirm the identity. It should be noted that 12 interviews were undertaken with family members other than the head of household, but a full data set was provided nonetheless.

Table 4.1 details the total number of responses for the census.

Table 4.1: Land owners interviewed during the census

Project area	Plots of land acquired	Number of land owners affected	Land owners interviewed	Land owners interviewed as percentage of total affected owners
NIL-E1 well pad	42	34	29	85%

#### 4.4.1 Identification of other household members and current income and education status (if any)

To gain a full understanding of AP, a census of all land owners was conducted. This included obtaining information on highest education achieved, age, marital status and religion. Main income source (farming or non-farming) was also recorded. Census data is provided in Appendix E.

#### 4.4.2 Asset inventory and 'poverty mapping'

A profile of the socioeconomic conditions of each land owner was undertaken. This included information regarding:

- Condition (permanent or otherwise) of each house and ownership status
- Water source for bathing and for drinking
- Fuel for cooking
- Monthly income
- Other sources of income for the household (if any)

#### 4.4.3 Crop inventory and estimated value

Each household was requested to provide information on the type of crop/s grown, age of each crop, production rate (crops per year) and average crop price per kilogram. Land owners provided information regarding the main types of the crops/plants growing on the land to be acquired which are mainly paddy, cacao, rubber, durian and also random/wild trees/plants. It should be noted that this information has not been verified by an agronomist or the census team.

## **4.5 Impacts resulting from the acquisition of land**

### **4.5.1 Economic displacement**

34 land owners will be economically displaced by the NIL-E1 Scope land acquisition processes. Based on the results of the census, 64% are farmers. Rice paddies account for 75% of the total crops in the acquired land while the other crops are mainly cacao, rubber & wild/random trees/plants, as noted above.

An average of 1475m<sup>2</sup> will be acquired from each land owner. The average amount of land that will be acquired from each land owner is 13.25%. The land from which to derive incomes in the future ranges between 59.29% and 99.58% of current land (an average of 86.75%). Land owner 6 (40.7%), land owner 8 (32.2%), land owner 17 (31%) and land owner 26 (56.4%) all had more than one third of their land acquired, according to their declaration. A further 8 land owners will have more than 10% of their land acquired. They are therefore at risk of not maintaining pre-project livelihoods and therefore will be included as priority AHs in the ISP. The impact on other households is expected to be negligible.

The results of the census related to percentage of land acquired are detailed in Table 4.2 overleaf.

It should be noted that the land owners who declined to respond about their land did so because they did not want to disclose such private information. At no time during the census survey did they object to the land acquisition process *per se*.

Table 4.2: Details of land to be acquired

Land owner	Total land prior to land acquisition	Land area to be acquired (m2)	Remaining land (m2)	Percentage of total land prior to land acquisition to be acquired	Percentage of total land prior to land acquisition that is still owned
1	200,000	1,284	198,716	0.6%	99.36%
2	5,000	1,448	3,552	29.0%	71.04%
3	Declined to respond				
4	Declined to respond				
5	Declined to respond				
6	10,000	4071	5,929	40.7%	59.29%
7	120,000	499	119,501	0.4%	99.58%
8	10,000	3222	6,778	32.2%	67.78%
9	5,400	820	4,580	15.2%	84.81%
10	10,000	657	9,343	6.6%	93.43%
11	10,000	1060	8,940	10.6%	89.40%
12	10,000	1017	8,983	10.2%	89.83%
13	Declined to respond				
14	34,000	2094	31,906	6.2%	93.84%
15	20,800	1105	19,695	5.3%	94.69%
16	20,500	3926	16,574	19.2%	80.85%
17	4,000	1,239	2,761	31.0%	69.03%
18	22,000	3316	18,684	15.1%	84.93%
19	20,500	982	19,518	4.8%	95.21%
20	15,000	280	14,720	1.9%	98.13%
21	90,000	4318	85,682	4.8%	95.20%
22	Declined to respond				
23	15,000	309	14,691	2.1%	97.94%
24	15,000	4346	10,654	29.0%	71.03%
25	20,000	1761	18,239	8.8%	91.20%
26	3000	1693	1,307	56.4%	43.57%
27	25,000	1044	23,956	4.2%	95.82%



Land owner	Total land prior to land acquisition	Land area to be acquired (m2)	Remaining land (m2)	Percentage of total land prior to land acquisition to be acquired	Percentage of total land prior to land acquisition that is still owned
28	15,000	268	14,732	1.8%	98.21%
29	Declined to respond				
30	Declined to respond				
31	15,000	177	14,823	1.2%	98.82%
32	60,000	529	59,471	0.9%	99.12%
33	11,000	764	10,236	6.9%	93.05%
34	13,000	1669	11,331	12.8%	87.16%
<b>Average</b>	<b>29600</b>	<b>1625.851852</b>	<b>27,974</b>	<b>13.25%</b>	<b>86.75%</b>

## **4.6 Assessment of economic displacement impacts**

The average age of the land owners is 55.8 years. 15 owners (or 52%) had lived in the same village since birth. Of the 29 land owners interviewed, 20 were male and either worked as farmers or were self-employed. 9 of the land owners are women. The average number of children per household is four (4) and three (3) households had additional family members residing in the same house.

The average monthly household income is IDR 1,775,000 although more than two thirds of the households had additional incomes (from other family members). The national 2016 poverty line in Indonesia is IDR 330,776 per person per month. Based on the average number household inhabitants (4.6), this equates to a minimum of IDR 1,521,569 per household for the Project area. Consequently, none of the AHs are deemed to be vulnerable by poverty.

20 houses are half constructed from concrete (i.e. semi-permanent) while 4 are constructed entirely of wood and a further 5 are constructed entirely of concrete. 24 houses have on-site sanitation facilities (i.e. toilets) while only 5 have access to running water (the remainder use local springs, wells or the river). This reflects the broader socioeconomic conditions of households already affected by the Project. See Section 4.7 of the Social Safeguards Compliance Audit Report (SSCAR) and Corrective Action Plan (Volume IV, 2013 ESIA).

When questioned, 76% of respondents expected the Project to provide employment opportunities. A further 34% wanted improvements to the socioeconomic conditions in the village and 10% wanted better educational facilities for their children. Three respondents requested free electricity from the Project and one respondent requested improvement to the local road conditions. These expectations will be captured in subsequent versions of the Integrated Social Program (ISP) (see Section 5.8 below).

### **4.6.1 Physical displacement**

Land acquisition activities are not expected to lead to any physical displacement.

## 5 Eligibility and entitlements

### 5.1 Overview

This section provides the compensation and livelihood restoration strategy proposed for the Project. These processes comply with Indonesian legal requirements and propose additional measures to bridge the gaps to ensure the Project remains compliant with the Applicable Standards.

### 5.2 Categories of impacted people

APs and AHs can be impacted on permanently or temporarily, fully or partially by the loss of:

- Land (for agricultural, residential or commercial use)
- Crops or trees (as land owner or land user)

### 5.3 Eligibility criteria

Under Indonesian law, only registered owners and owners with archive documents are entitled to be compensated for land. In accordance with the Applicable Standards, land users that do not have any recognised title to their land are also eligible for compensation. SOL will compensate the land owners and land users, if any.

Eligible APs will be provided with the following:

- Compensation to land owners who have lost access to land as a result of project land acquisitions, whether or not they have legal title to the land including those with heritage land claims to the affected land.
- Compensation to land owners who have lost plants and structures or any built assets on land lost as a result of project land acquisitions, including those with heritage land claims to the affected land.
- Income restoration to land owners whose incomes will be significantly affected by loss of access to land as a result of project land acquisition, whether or not they have legal title to the land, including with heritage land claims to the affected land
- Transition assistance to land owners who have special social categories which render them more vulnerable to social and economic displacement and also who will lose access to land as a result of the Project's land acquisition process. Vulnerable house-holds include those households headed by women, elderly, very poor or those with disabled or many children.

### 5.4 Cut-off date

The compensation for land and structures was based on the conditions on the Project cut-off date. After the cut-off date, additional structures, trees, crops or other assets will not be compensated. For the NIL-E1 Scope, the cut-off date was 6 September 2016. The date was announced to the local communities during the socialisation of the land and crop compensation process, also on 6 September.

People who settle in the affected areas or commence with expansion of land activities or property after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. During the land survey process, SOL's LA team has

checked and confirmed that there are no illegal settlers who occupy the land. Therefore, the risk of transitional or illegal settlers moving into the area is therefore determined to be low.

## **5.5 Compensation entitlements**

A principle of this LAP is that affected livelihoods will be restored to pre-project standards and, if possible, improved. SOL will implement compensation and livelihood restoration measures based on the entitlement matrix provided in Table 5.1. APs will also be included in ongoing revisions to the ISP.

Table 5.1: Entitlement matrix for NIL-E1 Scope

Type of Loss	Types of Land Owners	Entitlement	Details
Loss of land	Legal owners Land owners with heritage land rights	Compensation at replacement cost	Appropriate price/compensation as mutually agreed with the land owners This value is all inclusive of the market price land value plus additional transaction costs. Payment of all taxes and administrative costs will be borne by SOL
Loss of trees, crops, perennials	Owners and beneficiaries of land use	Compensation based on agriculture agency. (Agriculture agency issues rates on an annual basis. The price is based on the age of crops reflecting the type/category (seeds, unproductive and productive); the compensation rate is based on the age of plants (current/actual condition/type of land) as agreed with the land owners.	Cash compensation for the loss of trees, crops, perennials
Loss of structure and business (If any)	Property owners	Compensation at replacement value, including lost assets Moving assistance	Appropriate price/compensation as mutually agreed with the land owners Moving assistance in lump sum payment
Significant loss of income (If any)	Land owners with significant loss of income due to loss of land use (more than 10% of their land or productive assets)	Assistance for livelihood restoration if the it is evidenced that the LO is economically vulnerable Priority for vocational training and Project employment	Priority employment offer from SOL (or Project contractor) in accordance with their skill and capability, if there's vacancy Agriculture and livelihood restoration are components of the ISP
Moderate loss of income (If any)	Land owners with moderate loss of income due to loss of land use	Priority for Project employment	Priority employment offer from SOL (or Project contractor) in accordance with their skill and capability, if there's vacancy
Losses experienced by vulnerable groups	Vulnerable house-holds including households headed by women, elderly, very poor or those with disabled or many children	Additional assistance to households according to vulnerability levels, although as noted in Section 4.6, no vulnerable groups have been identified in the NIL-E1 Scope area	Not applicable
Non-land economic displacement (If any)	Households at risk of income loss	Priority for Agriculture and livelihood restoration	Agriculture and livelihood restoration are components of the Community Development Plan SOL will give employment preferences to these land owners households, if appropriate

## 5.6 Assessment of land value

The land compensation rate for NIL-E1 of IDR 70,000/m<sup>2</sup> is the result of a negotiated settlement with the affected land owners. Land price agreements were entered into between the land owners and SOL on September 6, 2016. The agreed rate is higher than the rate of IDR 65,000/m<sup>2</sup> applied to previous SOL land acquisitions used in 2015.

The valuation methodology used as a basis for the negotiation process was based partially on the Tax Object Sales Value (NJOP) issued by the Government in April 2016, which ranges from IDR 7,500/m<sup>2</sup> (for land that is located by the main road) to IDR 35,000/m<sup>2</sup>. The common practice of land purchase in the area, land price includes crop compensation, with the current market price rate ranging from IDR 50,000/m<sup>2</sup> to 200,000/m<sup>2</sup>. These prices are assessed as based on various factors such as distance from the main road, land productivity, type of plants and the nature of the negotiation between the buyer and seller.

The average crop compensation paid to land owners is IDR 51,819/m<sup>2</sup>. When the value of the land compensation rate of IDR 70,000/m<sup>2</sup> is combined with the additional crop compensation provided to each land owner, the total compensation is at the higher end of the market price range, with an average of IDR 121,537/m<sup>2</sup> (the lowest being IDR 75,182/m<sup>2</sup> and highest IDR 180,519/m<sup>2</sup>).

## 5.7 Assessment of crop compensation values

The valuation for crops was undertaken by the Agriculture Agency in the North Tapanuli Regency (which updates their rates annually). It is understood that SOL's land acquisition team referenced the crop prices issued in 2010 by the Agriculture Agency in order to avoid social tensions between land owners who received compensation previously and those only recently affected by land acquisition for the NIL-E1 Scope. SOL is aware that the rates provided by the Agriculture Agency are for reference purposes only.

The list of compensation prices for crops is categorised by three types: seeds (A), unproductive crops (B), and productive crops including fruit-bearing trees (C). The compensation rate offered for crops is considered reasonable as the Agriculture Agency based the rate on the current market price of each type of crop and depending on the age and remaining productive life. The price is based on the age of crops reflecting the type/category (seeds, unproductive and productive); the compensation rate is based on the age of crops (current/actual condition/type of land) as agreed with the land owners. Table 5.2 details the price paid for each crop.

Table 5.2: Crop compensation rates

Crop	Price compensated (IDR)
Rice (B)	1,500
Rubber (A)	10,000
Rubber (B)	37,200
Rubber (C )	545,000
Petai (A)	7,500

Crop	Price compensated (IDR)
Petai (B)	20,000
Petai (C )	75,000
Wood (B)	50,000
Wood (C )	250,000
Betel (A)	7,000
Betel (B)	35,000
Betel (C )	125,000
Mango (A)	25,000
Mango (B)	25,000
Mango (C )	65,000
Sugar Palm (A)	20,000
Sugar Palm (B)	35,000
Sugar Palm (C )	75,000
Banana (A)	11,500
Banana (B)	15,000
Banana (C )	25,000
Cacao (A)	8,000
Cacao (B)	25,000
Cacao (C )	220,000
Salak (C )	150,000
Jackfruit (C )	65,000
Pineapple (B)	15,000
Pineapple (C )	35,000
Bamboo (C )	75,000
Rose Apple (C )	75,000
Durian (A)	35,000
Durian (B)	295,000
Durian (C )	750,000
Cassava (B)	8,000
Corn	7,500
Coconut (A)	25,000
Coconut (B)	32,000
Coconut (C )	350,000
Candlenut	25,000
Langsat	12,500
Mandarin (B)	25,000
Mandarin (C )	65,000
Cinnamon	7,500
Rattan (B)	35,000

Crop	Price compensated (IDR)
Rattan (C )	125,000
Jengkol (B)	20,000
Jengkol (C )	50,000
Sawit	35,000
Rambutan (B)	20,000
Rambutan (C )	75,000
Incense (B)	15,000
Incense (C )	450,000

### 5.8 Integrated Social Program (ISP)

Stakeholder consultation confirms that people living in the NIL-E1 Scope area are keen to benefit from the presence of the Project. SOL has an ISP that includes measures that will improve local community socioeconomic conditions. The households affected by the NIL-E1 Scope land acquisition process are located in villages that have been beneficiaries of the ISP activities since 2015 to date. These include Simataniari, Lumban Jaeen, Sibaganding, Janji Natogu and Onan Hasang. ISP activities implemented in 2015 and 2016 are presented in Table 5.3. ISP activities planned for 2017 and 2018 are included in the IPP.

Key livelihood programs for the land owners are:

- Prioritization for employment based on their skill and capability
- Agricultural training
- Skills training



Table 5.3: 2015 - ISP activities in NIL area

No	Program	Village	Targeted beneficiaries	Remarks
<b>Infrastructure Improvement</b>				
1	Clean water piping supply	Simataniari	± 95% of households in the village	Completed (October)
2	Improvement of Aek Sisaba-Saba irrigation channel	Janji Natogu	± 75% of households in the village	Completed (September)
3	Clean water piping supply from the source	Lumban Jaean	± 95% of households in the village	Completed
4	Clean water piping supply from the source	Sibaganding	± 95% of households in the village	Ongoing
<b>Education , Health, PKK (Women's group), Religious activities</b>				
5	Free English Course for SD, SMP	5 SD and 1 SMP	Students (SD & SMP)	Ongoing (Nov – to date)
6	Repair of SD Janji Natogu– ceilings, chairs and class partition	SD Janji Natogu	Students & Teachers	Completed
7	Assistance for students with best achievements	Pahae Julu Sub Districts	Students (SD, SMP, SMA)	Completed
8	Assistance for PKK members (uniform)	Simataniari	PKK members	Completed
9	Assistance for Elderly program (Posyandu) (Vitamin, Nutritional food)	5 Affected villages (Sibaganding, Lumban Jaean, Simataniari, Janji Natogu, Onan Hasang)	Elderly people (Lansia)	Completed
10	Donation – Religious activities, mosques, Church	Pahae Julu Sub Districts	Local communities, Churches, Mosques	Completed

Table 5.4: 2016 - ISP activities in NIL area

No	Program	Village	Targeted beneficiaries	Remarks
Agricultural/Livelihood restoration				
1	Training for organic compost and animal feed	Simataniari, Lumban Jaean, Sibaganding, Janji Natogu, Onan Hasang	Farmers' groups	Completed
Education , Health, PKK (Women's group), Religious activities				
2	Free English Course for SD, SMP	5 SD and 1 SMP	Students (SD & SMP)	Ongoing
3	Assistance for students with best achievements	Pahae Julu Sub Districts	Students (SD, SMP, SMA)	Completed
4	Assistance for Elderly program (Posyandu) (Vitamin, Nutritional food)	5 Villages ((Sibaganding, Lumban Jaean, Simataniari, Janji Natogu, Onan Hasang)	Elderly people (Lansia)	Ongoing
5	Donation – Religious activities, mosques, Church	Pahae Julu Sub Districts	Local communities, Churches, Mosques	Completed

## 6 Consultation and Disclosure

### 6.1 Overview

This section describes the consultation and participation process that is being followed by SOL as part of the land acquisition planning process to ensure that APs are fully aware of their entitlements and options. SOL commits to transparency, thus consultations and information disclosure events have been carried out throughout the land acquisition process.

### 6.2 Information disclosure, consultation and participation

The Applicable Standards require that APs be meaningfully consulted and have opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of displacement programs. SOL's consultation with key stakeholders and APs regarding economic displacement has followed the approach required by the Applicable Standards to promote better and timely implementation of key processes such as valuation and compensation.

SOL conducted a land acquisition and crop compensation socialization for the NIL-E1 Scope as detailed in Table 6.1. These meetings were attended by land owners, heads of village, heads of sub-village and head of district. Records of these meetings are included at Appendix D.

Table 6.1: Consultation activities undertaken for NIL-E1 land acquisition

Date	Location	Objective	Number of attendees
12 July 2016	Janji Natogu	Census data collection	36
13 July 2016	Janji Natogu	Census data collection	21
14 July 2016	Janji Natogu	Census data collection	8
15 July 2016	Janji Natogu	Census data collection	9
2 August 2016	Pardomuan Nainggolan	Socialization and price negotiation	70
12 August 2016	Janji Natogu	Village discussion on ISP/CSR program and new project location at NIL E-1	44

Source: SOL, 2016

The effort to disclose information about the proposed land acquisition relied on informal and formal meetings with village heads and land owners, to enhance stakeholder understanding of the process and to avoid intimidation. Although information about the compensation is well known in the Project area as land has already been acquired for other Project components, SOL has undertaken a process of meaningful consultation with recently affected land owners. This includes providing early and timely information, in gender-inclusive and simplistic language. No land owners were coerced to sell land and, as previously advised, all land will be acquired through negotiated settlement. Although one land owner refused to sell his land for the NIL-E1 Scope, this was because they did not want the land acquired and not because of a rejection of the compensation price. Instead, the layout of the components was altered, and all necessary land will be acquired from other land owners, also through negotiated settlement.

### **6.3 Future consultation and information disclosure**

SOL commits to undertake ongoing consultation and information disclosure for any further land acquisition. This commitment is reflected in the land acquisition procedure and process as has been outlined in the RP.

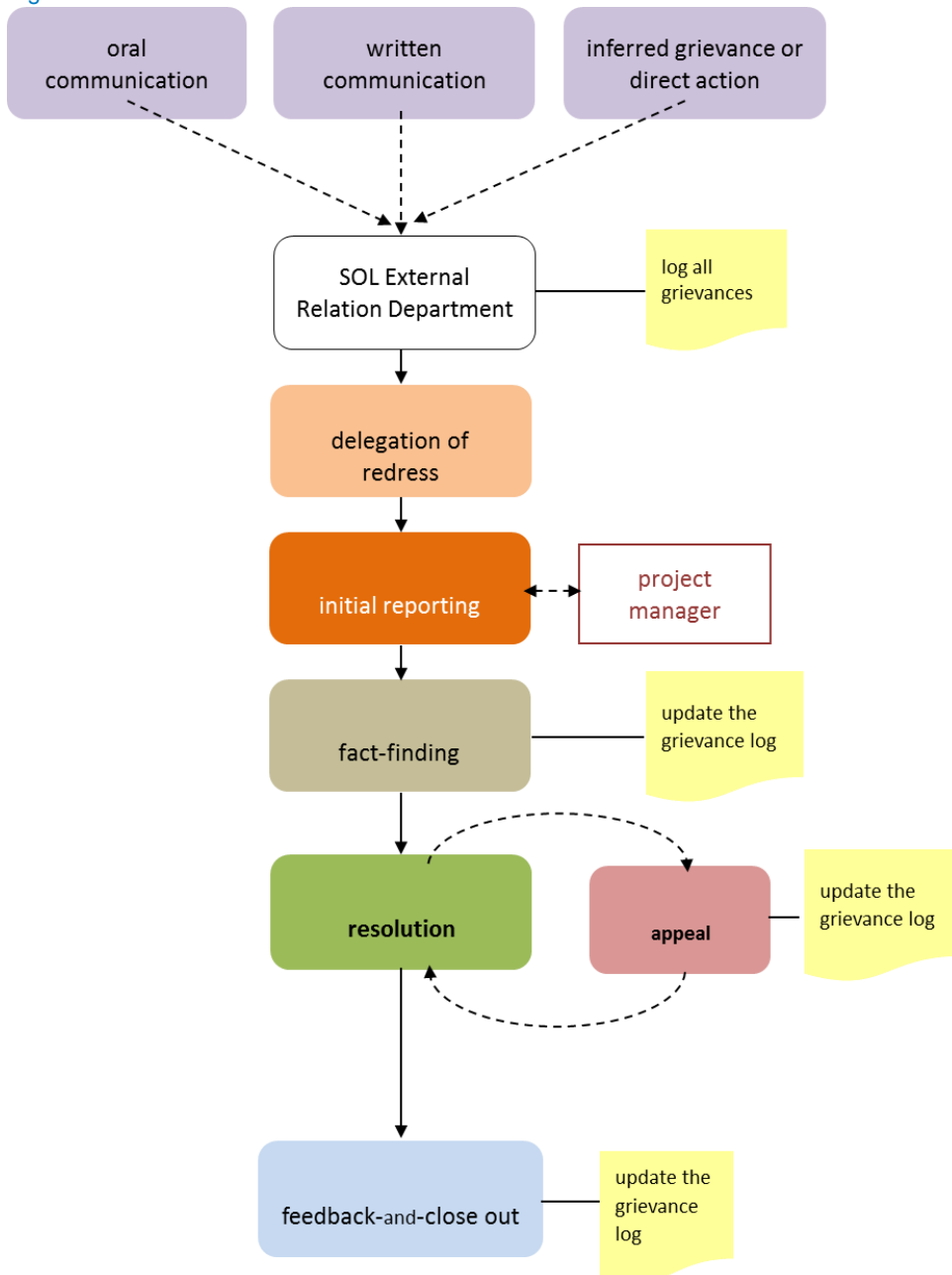
SOL will document all consultation and disclosure events by maintaining a log detailing the location, date, list of participants and minutes of meetings.

### **6.4 Grievance mechanism**

SOL has an established Grievance Mechanism for local communities. SOL's grievance mechanism has been designed as a locally based, Project specific design that assesses and resolves community complaints and concerns related to all Project activities. The Project grievance mechanism offers a package of widely understood and effective processes to address affected communities' concerns and complaints.

As a general policy, SOL works proactively towards preventing grievances through the implementation of impact mitigation measures (as identified in the ESIA). The Grievance Mechanism considers confidentiality and anonymity, types of grievances and the Project's grievance resolution process. SOL's Grievance Mechanism is illustrated in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1: SOL's Grievance Mechanism



Source: ERM, 2013

SOL's external relations department receives grievances via the village head offices in the nine villages surrounding the Project. These villages are Silangkitang, Sigurung-gurung, Pardomuan Nainggolan and Pardamaean Nainggolan (Pahae Jae Sub-District) and Janji Natogu, Onan Hasang, Sibaganding, Lumban

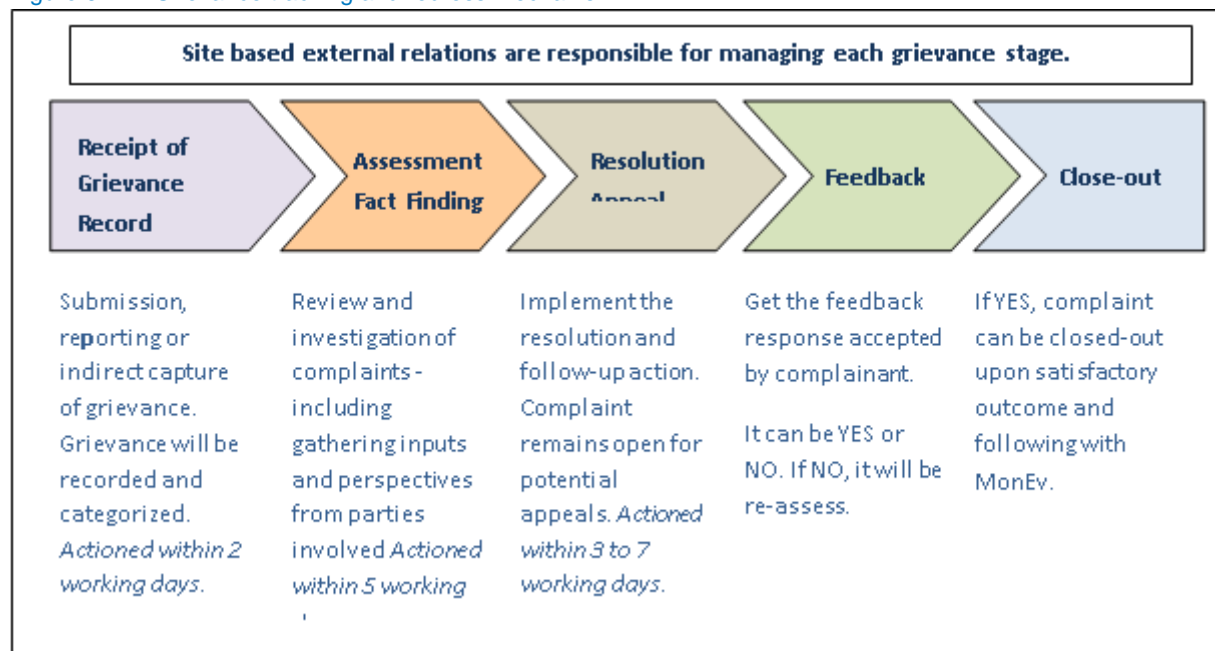
Jaeen and Simataniari (Pahae Julu Sub-District). The grievance form was submitted to the land owners through the village heads or external relations officer.

External relations prioritise land issues and complaints as follows:

- First Priority: Grievances directly affecting the Project development i.e. grievances concerning land plots within the Project site
- Second Priority: Grievances related to significant impacts on the community
- Third Priority: Grievances with insufficient or unclear evidence or documentation that require clarification and further investigation
- Fourth Priority: Grievances with no supporting evidence or documentation.

The Project Grievance Tracking and Redress Mechanism (GRTM) that is triggered the instance a community complaint is received is illustrated in Figure 6.2. This is a five step process based on international lender guidance.


Figure 6.2: Grievance tracking and redress mechanism



Source: SOL, 2013

To date, no grievances have been raised related to the Project’s land acquisition or crop compensation activities related to the NIL-E1 Scope. Table 6.2 below details the community Grievance Form.

Table 6.2: SOL grievance form (community)

	
<i>Reference Number</i>	
<i>Full Name</i>	
<i>Contact information</i>	<i>Address:</i>  <i>Telephone</i>  <i>Email:</i>
<p><i>Description of Incident or Grievance</i>                  (What happened? When did it happen? Where did it happen?                   Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?) :</p>	
<p><i>What would be your suggestion/recommendation to resolve the problem?</i></p>	
<p><i>Consent to disclose grievance-related information to the third parties</i></p> <p>I am aware that this grievance of mine is submitted to PLTP Sarulla, but it may refer to actions of third parties, (for example, contractors of PLTP Sarulla). I understand that in order to efficiently resolve my grievance PLTP Sarulla will have to contact these third parties so as to check into the facts stated in the grievance and work out a solution.                  I hereby agree that PLTP Sarulla can disclose this grievance (as well as additional information related to this grievance) to third parties.</p>	
<i>Signature</i>	
<p><b>Received by :</b></p> <p><b>Signature :</b></p> <p><b>Date :</b></p>	

# 7 Land acquisition and implementation schedule

## 7.1 Land acquisition and displacement schedule

Land acquisition planning and implementation must be developed and correspond to the Project implementation schedule. Table 7.1 details the schedule of completed activities, and those to be completed.

Table 7.1: Displacement plan preparation and implementation

Step	Action	Responsibility	Schedule
<b>A) Land acquisition preparation</b>			
A1	Screening of displacement impacts and collection cadastral and land parcel maps of the sub-project area	SOL	Q3 2016
A2	Finalisation of subproject detailed design	SOL	Q4 2016
<b>B) Displacement or livelihood restoration planning</b>			
B1	Conduct consultations meetings with APs and stakeholders to explain the process	SOL	Q3 2016
B2	Verify land records in affected areas, update cadastral maps and confirm survey findings	SOL	Q3 2016
B3	Negotiate with APs to agree impacts and entitlements	SOL	Q3 2016
B4	Carry out field surveys (detailed measurement survey, AP/AH census and socioeconomic census) to identify APs and their characteristics, produce and measure assets impacted, and to establish the socio-economic baseline standards and conditions	SOL	Q3 2016
<b>C) Entitlement package implementation</b>			
C1	Issue notice of award of compensation	SOL	Q4 2016
C2	Inform AHs where and when compensation will be paid along with project schedule and dates for the development moratorium and any vacating of premises	SOL	Q4 2016
C3	Disburse cash compensation. File records related to provision of compensation.	SOL	Q4 2016
C4	Implement livelihood restoration activities according and document activities).	SOL	2015 – to date



## 8 Budget

### 8.1 Overview

Land acquisition funds for AP will be disbursed by SOL in Q4 2016.

### 8.2 Budget

Land acquisition, displacement and livelihood restoration costs have been and will continue to be incurred by:

- Staff and core management undertaking and supervising livelihood restoration planning and implementation
- Technical assistance (consultancy, capacity development and training) for SOL staff and any local committees
- Monitoring and evaluation (internal and external)

Compensation is generally the most expensive component of an economic displacement budget. Table 8.1 presents the cost for land acquisition and crop compensation. Costs associated with livelihood restoration measures are documented separately in the ISP.

Table 8.1: SOL land acquisition and crop compensation estimation cost

Item	Estimated cost (IDR)	Estimated cost (USD)
Land	3,564,890,000	270,067,034
Crops	2,919,008,900	221,137
Livelihood restoration	Included in ISP budget	Included in ISP budget
TOTAL	6,483,898	491,204

## 9 Monitoring and reporting

### 9.1 Overview

The management of economic displacement impacts is subject to both internal and external monitoring. Monitoring and reporting mechanism for this LAP will follow the procedure set out in the RP and Indigenous Peoples' Plan (IPP). Internal monitoring will be undertaken by SOL semi-annually while external monitoring will be undertaken by an external party at a point determined in the future.

### 9.2 Internal monitoring

Internal monitoring will be carried out by SOL on a semi-annual basis. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to the process and immediate outputs and results, which allow the assessment of progress and results against the LAP and to adjust the work program if necessary. Specific monitoring benchmarks will be:

- Information and consultation with APs
- Status of AP displacement (if any) and payment of compensation
- Compensation for affected structures and other assets (if any)
- Number and type of grievances received, or
- How grievances are being addressed and when they have been closed out

The above information will be collected through the following instruments:

- Review of census information for APs
- Consultation and informal interviews with APs
- Key informant interviews, or
- Community public meetings.

# Abbreviations and Glossary

<b>AH</b>	Affected Household
<b>AP</b>	Affected Person/People
<b>CSA</b>	Community social assessment
<b>EPFI</b>	Equator Principles Financing Institution
<b>ESIA</b>	Environmental and social impact assessment
<b>FGD</b>	Focus group discussions
<b>GRTM</b>	Grievance tracking and redress mechanism
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IPP</b>	Indigenous Peoples' Plan
<b>ISP</b>	Integrated Social Program
<b>JBIC</b>	Japanese Bank for International Cooperation
<b>LAP</b>	Land acquisition plan
<b>MW</b>	Megawatt
<b>NIL</b>	Namora I Langit
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>NTP</b>	Notice to Proceed
<b>PS</b>	(IFC) Performance Standard
<b>RP</b>	Resettlement Plan
<b>SIL</b>	Silangkitang
<b>SPS</b>	(ADB) Safeguards Policy Statement
<b>SOL</b>	Sarulla Operations Limited (SOL)
<b>SSCAR</b>	Social safeguards compliance audit report

**Affected Households (AHs)** Members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected permanently or temporarily by Project-related changes of use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.

**Affected Persons (APs)** Any person (individual) adversely affected by acquisition of assets or change in use of land due to the Project. APs include women, poor households, those with usufruct rights and any other person who may prove his or her right as an affected person.

**AH/AP Census** The pre-appraisal population record of potentially affected people, which is prepared through a count based on village or other local population data or census.

Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind at replacement value for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the Project.
Displacement	Refers to both physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of Project related land acquisition.
Displacement Assistance	Support provided to people who are impacted by displacement. It includes compensation, allowances and financial management training.
Economic Displacement	Loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood caused by the Project or associated facilities.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses.
Integrated Social Program	Document setting out SOL's overall approach and policy to livelihood restoration and compensation measures.
Physical Displacement (relocation or loss of shelter)	The requirement for the affected person to relocate from their primary place of residence or loss of shelter as a result of the Project.
Replacement Cost	Market value of an asset plus transaction costs, taxes, registration fees, cost of transport. It must reflect the cost to the AP if they were required to purchase a replacement item of the same standard, quality and size.
Vulnerable Groups	Vulnerable or "at risk" groups includes people, who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of displacement assistance and related development benefits.

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## Appendix A. Compensation paid

Land owner	Total land prior to land acquisition	Land area acquired	Remaining land	Percentage of total land prior to land acquisition to be acquired	Percentage of total land prior to land acquisition that is still owned
1	200,000	1,284	198,716	0.6%	99.36%
2	5,000	1,448	3,552	29.0%	71.04%
3	Declined to respond				
4	Declined to respond				
5	Declined to respond				
6	10,000	4071	5,929	40.7%	59.29%
7	120,000	499	119,501	0.4%	99.58%
8	10,000	3222	6,778	32.2%	67.78%
9	5,400	820	4,580	15.2%	84.81%
10	10,000	657	9,343	6.6%	93.43%
11	10,000	1060	8,940	10.6%	89.40%
12	10,000	1017	8,983	10.2%	89.83%
13	Declined to respond				
14	34,000	2094	31,906	6.2%	93.84%
15	20,800	1105	19,695	5.3%	94.69%
16	20,500	3926	16,574	19.2%	80.85%
17	4,000	1,239	2,761	31.0%	69.03%
18	22,000	3316	18,684	15.1%	84.93%
19	20,500	982	19,518	4.8%	95.21%
20	15,000	280	14,720	1.9%	98.13%
21	90,000	4318	85,682	4.8%	95.20%
22	Declined to respond				
23	15,000	309	14,691	2.1%	97.94%
24	15,000	4346	10,654	29.0%	71.03%
25	20,000	1761	18,239	8.8%	91.20%
26	3000	1693	1,307	56.4%	43.57%
27	25,000	1044	23,956	4.2%	95.82%

Land owner	Total land prior to land acquisition	Land area acquired	Remaining land	Percentage of total land prior to land acquisition to be acquired	Percentage of total land prior to land acquisition that is still owned
28	15,000	268	14,732	1.8%	98.21%
29	Declined to respond				
30	Declined to respond				
31	15,000	177	14,823	1.2%	98.82%
32	60,000	529	59,471	0.9%	99.12%
33	11,000	764	10,236	6.9%	93.05%
34	13,000	1669	11,331	12.8%	87.16%



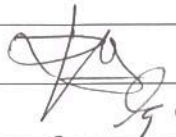
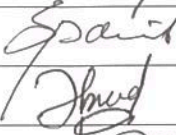
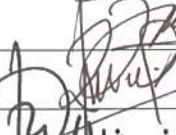
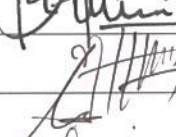
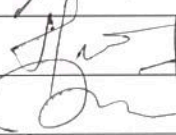
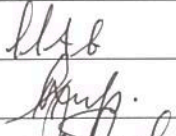
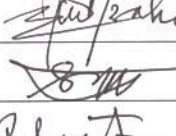
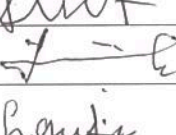
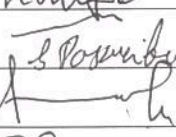
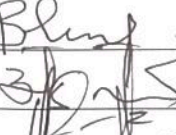



# Appendix B. Land acquisition and crop compensation socialization

# Daftar Hadir Sosialisasi Wellpad & ROW Injections NIL E-1

Tanggal : 02 Agustus 2016

Tempat : SOL Kantor Lama

Agenda :

No	Nama	L	P	Alamat	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
1	kl. Pasaribu.	L		Ujung Batu, Sosa.		Kob. Palas.
2	D. Sincar			JAKARTA		P. Wakis
3	PS. Pasaribu	L		P. Siantar		P. Wakis
4	JAMESTON PREGAR	L		JANJINATOGU.		P. Wakis
5	J. Dongoran	L		Janji Natogu		-/-
6	S. Pasaribu	V		LBN Garaga		
7	Ethen Ezer S.	V		JANJINATOGU		P. tanaman
8	HARMING. J. SORMIN	V		JANJINATOGU		P. Lahan
9	HENDRI. P.	L		JANJINATOGU		P. Lahan
10	GOSFO P		V	Janj Natogu		P. Lahan
11	Lerminda Sifatumpul	L		Janj Natogu		P. Lahan
12	HEPPY BRTOBING	V		JANJINATOGU		P. Lahan
13	Susi br purba	V		T. MERAHA		P. Lahan
14	NUKMAIDA ALABATHO	V		Pangururan		P. Lahan
15	Rendes	V		Sirangubar		P. Lahan
16	Rohana br Sormin	V		Janj Natogu		
17	R. HUTAURUK		V	LBN GARAGA		
18	LAMTIUR Siangian		V	Janj Natogu		P. Lahan
19	Seri Pasaribu			Kelurahan		P. Lahan
20	Mundu Sirgar	V		Kelurahan		Pemilik lahan
21	BENTIANA Penggabean	V		Janj Natogu		Pemilik lahan
22	ROSELIANA. PASARIBU	V		KELURAHAN		P. LAHAN.
23	Meri Sibarani			Janj Natogu		P. lahan.

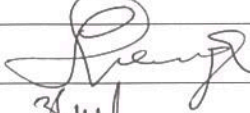
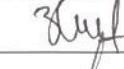
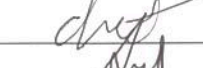
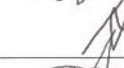
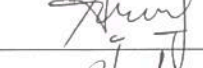
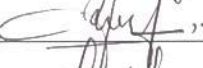
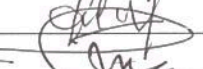

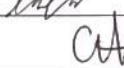




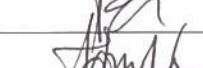
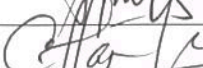
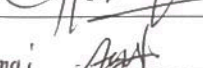




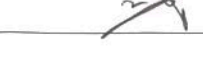


 24/08/2016  
 Marni S.

# Daftar Hadir Sosialisasi Wellpad & ROW Injections NIL E-1

Tanggal : 02 Agustus 2016

Tempat : SOL Kantor Lama

Agenda :

No	Nama	L	P	Alamat	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
1	Festinar Siregar			Janji natogu		P. lahan.
2	Lisbet Purba			Janji natogu		P. Lahan
3	ENSTI MANUNGKALIT			Janji natogu		P. Lahan
4	ALBERT. H. SIREGAR			MEDAN		P. Lahan
5	DONALD SIPAYUNG.			SIMAKIGUMBAN		PEWARIS
6	Rusmaida, Pasakib			P. Baru.		O. & P. R. L.
7	Sdr. Aritonang.			Du Ri		O. MARNI.
8	Perman Manungkalit			Kelurahan Hawang		Wakil/Utua
9	JANNUS SIREGAR	V		JANJI NATOGU		PERWAKILAN
10	Cristian Leonardo. S.	LK		Onan Hasang		P. LAHAN
11	H. Rina			Onan Hasang		P. LAHAN
12	F. Sihire	LH		Siregarin		— — —
13	DESMANT. SIREGAR	LL		ONAN HASANG		P. LAHAN
14	SUKIMAN GULTOM			Janji natogu		— — —
15	PARUMTUNGAN Symbol			JANJI NATOGU		— — —
16	EDWARD SIREGAR			Janji Natogu		P. Waris
17	CHARLES SIREGAR	LK		ONAN HASANG		P. Lahan.
18	ANJUA : MIRIANJI			lilin lintas Duri/Duma		CUCCI
19	L. Simanjuntak			Janji natogu		Mengwakili
20	SAHAN SIREGAR	LK		JANJINATOGU		SEKRES. JNT
21	CADRICO. SIREGAR.	L		JANJINATOGU		PEWARIS LAHAN.
22	IVAN L SIMANJUNTAK	L		Janji Natogu		wakil wali Panitia
23	PAYAS SIREGAR.	L		ONAN HASANG.		P. Lahan


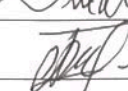
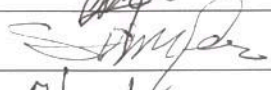
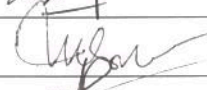
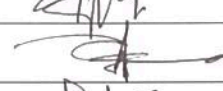
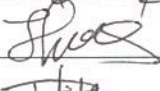
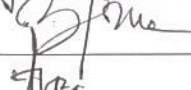


# Daftar Hadir Sosialisasi Wellpad & ROW Injections NIL E-1

Tanggal : 02 Agustus 2016

Tempat : SOL Kantor Lama





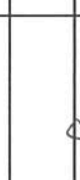







Agenda :

No	Nama	L	P	Alamat	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
1	TUMPUL BT. Siregar	✓		Pangurutan, Samosir		
2	AHMAD HOWER SORGIN	✓		JANJI NATOGU		Pemilik LAHAN
3	BANGUN SIREGA			T. MORAWAN		PEWARIS
4	MAHSA SIREGA			JANJI NATOGU		PEWARIS.
5	Janner Sormin	L		Janji Natogu		Pewaris
6	Musard Sormin	L		Bjr Bangkuda (Katon)		Pewaris
7	ALBOIN SIREGAR			JANJI NATOGU		Pemilik LAHAN
8	MANGASI. SIREGAR			J. Natogu		Pemilik LAHAN
9	MANIBUL SIREGAR			DAYUN. SIAK		Pemilik
10	SAPALA. SIREGAR			JANJI NATOGU		
11	JUSNER. SAGIAN	L		O. ALAN HASANG		Staf Kantor
12	HASHOLAN SIMANUNGKALU	✓		TARUNG		SATPOL PP. P. Jul
13	MIDUK. PASANDU			O. HASANG		Pemilik LAHAN
14	Gimbel Tumpul			Sibaginding		Pemilik LAHAN
15	Pamsis Tumpul			Simataniari		
16	St. Peringatan Siregar			Janji Natogu		
17	Lodewik Siregar			KELURAHAN		Pemilik LAHAN
18	Parsan Siregar			Oran Harau		Pemilik
19	Binongan Siregar			Oran Harau		
20	Juwaganta Siregar			Kelurahan		
21	Janus Siregar			O. Hasang		
22	Mariolop Sagian			JANJI NATOGU		
23	Paiam Siregar			"		

## Appendix C. Socialization of agreed payments

## DAFTAR HADIR

LOKASI : NIL EA  
 HARI/ TANGGAL : Selasa 12 Juli 2016  
 DESKRIPSI PEKERJAAN : Survey dan Inventarisasi Tanaman.

NO	NAMA	POSISI	TANDA TANGAN	KETERANGAN
1	Elias Pasaribu	Pemilik		
2	Percey in <del>Purman</del>	Pemilik		
3	IVAN L SIMANJUNTAK	W. Peretas Sarangor		
4	Grimbol Sitompul	Pemilik		
5	MANGASI SIPEGAR.	Pemilik		
6	PICO SIPEGAR.	Pemilik		
7	PERUNTUNGAN Simbolu	Pemilik		
8	MILYUK PASARIAN	Pemilik		
9	SUKIMAN GULTOM	Pemilik		
10	CHARLES SIPEGAR	Pemilik		
11	CRISTIAN Leonardo Sipegar	Pemilik		
12	Hundan Sipegar	Pemilik		
TOTAL ----->				

Reported By :











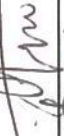

Checked By :

Acknowledged By :

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# DAFTAR HADIR

LOKASI : NILEI  
 HARI/ TANGGAL : Selasa 12 Juli 2016  
 DESKRIPSI PEKERJAAN : Survey dan Inventarisasi Tanaman

NO	NAMA	POSISI	TANDA TANGAN	KETERANGAN
1	Muhammad Amin	Pemilik		
2	Lisbet Purba	as. Jember		
3	Lamfiur Siagian	Pemilik		
4	Lebewik Siregar	Pemilik		
5	Sotardya Pasiribu	Pemilik		
6	Paul Sormin	Pemilik		
7	Rigor Sotmin	Pemilik		
8	Purnangian Siregar	Pemilik		
9	Pantus Siregar	Pemilik		
10	Musirely Sormin	Pemilik		
11	Paber Siregar	Pemilik		
12	Lodewik Siregar	Pemilik		
TOTAL =====>				

Reported By :

Checked By :

Acknowledged By :

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# DAFTAR HADIR

: LANJUTAN (MILEI)











: 12 JULI 2016

: RUMAH KUNYASARI

LOKASI

HARI/ TANGGAL

DESKRIPSI PEKERJAAN

NO	NAMA	POSISI	TANDA TANGAN	KETERANGAN
1	KADES. LANJUTAN			
2	RENGKAP	KUR UMUM		
3	BARLIN	Helper		
4	AMDO	Helper		
5	IDY	Helper		
6	<del>Sekdes</del> Rahman	Helper		
7	SABAN Siregar / Sekdes	Sekdes		Spk
8	Camak - P. Jolu			
9	Frengki Tarloran			
10	Gamban Sormin	Pemilik		
11	Donner Sormin	Pemilik		
12	MIAL SIREGAR	Pemilik		
	TOTAL			

Reported By :

Checked By :

Acknowledged By :













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# DAFTAR HADIR

NIL E-1  
Rabu, 13-07-2016  
Pencacahan Lahan NIL E-1

LOKASI  
HARI/ TANGGAL  
DESKRIPSI PEKERJAAN

NO	NAMA	POSISI	TANDA TANGAN	KETERANGAN
1	LODEVIA SIREGAR	Pemilik lahan		
2	Kundan Siregar	Pemilik lahan		
3	BONOR LUMBANTORING	"		
4	Parluhtan Siregar	BATAS		
5	Perman Mearum S	M. Smpomam.		
6	EMEN ETER Siringyumbur	R lahan		
7	SISTIA YU manungkalit	M. postak Smanungkalit		
8	JANUVA SIREGAR			
9	NELSON SIREGAR	Pemilik lahan		
10	Cesti Sorminu	Mewakili Similiar Son		
11	CHARLES SIREGAR	Batas		
12	Obus Sormin	Pemilih		
	TOTAL			

Reported By :

Checked By :

Acknowledged By :










# DAFTAR HADIR

~~SATTA~~ Jangji Datogu,  
 Rabu 13 Juli 2016  
 inpenytabisasi Laban Akses Rosh Wellpad Jangji Datogu,

LOKASI

HARI/ TANGGAL

DESKRIPSI PEKERJAAN

NO	NAMA	POSISI	TANDA-TANGAN	KETERANGAN
1	Perlin Siregar	Helper		
2	ARDO SITOMPUL	"		
3	Rehat SITOMPUL	"		
4	Rahman Siregar	"		
5	Edi Nainggolan	"		
6	SEDES GAHAPAN BIRE BAT	"		
7	<del>SEDES</del> LAMBOK 1	Kades		
8	<del>SEDES</del> DANSON SIMANJ	SEDEK Camat		
9	Harliyanto Samin	P. Laban / Batas		
10				
11				
12				
	TOTAL		===== >	

Reported By :

Checked By :

Acknowledged By :





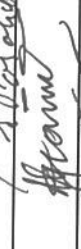




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# DAFTAR HADIR

LOKASI : Nil E1

HARI/ TANGGAL : Jumat, 15 Juli 2016

DESKRIPSI PEKERJAAN : Survei dan Inventarisasi

NO	NAMA	POSISI	TANDA TANGAN	KETERANGAN
1	Elias Pasaribu			
2	Sahala Pasaribu			
3	Marnuti Cornin			
4	Seri Pasaribu			
5	Baqren Pasaribu			
6	Nelson Siregar			
7	Mangasi Siregar			
8	Abnaut Isawer Gormin			
9	Mangasid Siregar			
10				
11				
12				
TOTAL			=====>	

Reported By :









Checked By :

Acknowledged By :

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# DAFTAR HADIR

LOKASI : NIL E1  
 HARI/ TANGGAL : Kamis, 14 Juli 2016  
 DESKRIPSI PEKERJAAN : Survei dan Inventarisasi Tanaman

NO	NAMA		POSISI	TANDA TANGAN	KETERANGAN
1	Sumber Sommin	✓	Pemilik lahan		
2	Pantas Sommin	✓			
3	Jaroston Siregar	✓			
4	Parasian Siregar	✓	Pemilik lahan		
5	Bondar Tobing	✓	Pemilik lahan		
6	Renward Pasumban		Lurah		
7	Dajana Rene Waiyngela	✓	wakil Pemilik lahan		
8	Charles Siregar	✓	Pemilik lahan		
9					
10					
11					
12					
TOTAL				=====>	

Reported By : \_\_\_\_\_

Checked By : \_\_\_\_\_

Acknowledged By : \_\_\_\_\_

# Appendix D. Socialization minutes



**ACARA SOSIALISASI TERHADAP PEMILIK LAHAN LOKASI NIL E1**

## A. Pelaksanaan

- Tempat : Ex. Kantor SOL Desa Pardomuan Nainggolan
- Hari / Tanggal : Selasa, 02 Agustus 2016
- Waktu : 09.00 Wib. s/d Selesai

B. Penyelenggara Sosialisasi : Sarulla Operations Limited (SOL )

## C. Susunan Acara :

- Pembukaan
- Inti Sosialisasi
- Penutup

Peserta Sosialisasi : Camat Pahae Julu ( Diwakili), Lurah Onanhasang , Kades Janji Natogu, SOL, dan Pemilik Lahan

**Jalannya Sosialisasi**

## 1. Pembukaan :

Acara dipandu oleh Marlan Sitompul

Sosialisasi dibuka pada pukul 09.40 WIB, diawali doa pembukaan dibawakan oleh Pemilik lahan.

## 2. Isi Sosialisasi :

## I. Kata Sambutan :

- a. Bpk Marlan Sitompul, Ucapan terimakasih kepada seluruh undangan atas kehadirannya. Ini adalah tindak lanjut dari pekerjaan yang telah kita lakukan dimulai dari plotting lokasi, inventarisasi lahan dan hari ini kita melakukan sosialisasi yang mana disini kita bisa saling bertanya.
- b. Kata Sambutan dari Kades Janji Natogu ( Bapak Lambok Siregar), mengucapkan trimakasi kepada SOL yang telah merencanakan membuka usaha/ proyek di Desa Janji Natogu, mengucapkan trimakasi kepada pemilik lahan atas kehadirannya. Menyarankan kepada pemilik lahan untuk tidak ada perpecahan dalam keluarga atas kepemilikan lahannya, mengajak pemilik lahan untuk mendukung perusahaan. Dan kepada perusahaan berharap agar memberi yang terbaik bagi masyarakat.
- c. Kata Sambutan dari Camat Pahae Julu ( Bapak Hudson J. Siagian. S.Sos ) : Ucapan terimakasih terhadap seluruh peserta , disini perusahaan memberitahukan bahwa akan ada lokasi proyek di daerah Desa Janji Natogu, mengajak masyarakat untuk berdiskusi dengan tertib sesuai topik yang akan dibicarakan, menyarankan kepada

pemilik lahan untuk berdamai antar keluarga atas kepemilikan lahan dan mempergunakan uang jual beli tanah dengan baik. Memberitahukan kepada pemilik lahan bahwa harga yang akan ditawarkan SOL masih diatas NJOP daerah kita. Berharap ada kesepakatan yang baik antara pemilik lahan dan SOL.

- d. Kata Sambutan dari Bapak Industan Sitompul : ini tindak lanjut dari kegiatan yang telah kita lakukan di lahan bapak/ ibu masing-masing, menjelaskan inilah saatnya kita melakukan sosialisasi sekaligus negosiasi. Menjelaskan proses tawar menawar harga yang akan ditawarkan perusahaan adalah yang sesuai dengan kemampuan perusahaan. Kepada pemilik lahan supaya memanfaatkan uang penjualan lahan dengan baik dan lebih bermanfaat. Menjelaskan bahwa proses jual beli kepada pemilik lahan dilakukan didepan Notaris dan dengan transparan, jujur tanpa ada permainan dibelakang. SOL akan berusaha mencari kepemilikan lahan yang sebenarnya.
- e. Bapak Daulat Siregar : Menyarankan kepada pemilik lahan untuk berdamai jika ada perselisihan antar keluarga atas kepemilikan lahan dan mengajak untuk berdamai. Kepada SOL Supaya menelusuri kepemilikan lahan dengan jelas baru melakukan pembebasan lahan.

## II. Tanya-Jawab :

- a. Pangondian Pasaribu / Pematang Siantar : Menjelaskan permasalahan lahannya bahwasanya dia ikut sebagai pewaris atas lahannya sebagaimana surat yang telah dilayangkan kepada Kepala Desa Janji Natogu, Camat Pahae Julu dan SOL.
- b. Tumpal P.T Siregar/ Toba Samosir : Menanyakan apa yang akan dibuat oleh perusahaan di lokasi tersebut dan apa yang akan didapatkan oleh Pemilik lahan dan apa dampaknya karena kami masi memiliki lahan sisa.
- c. Jameston Siregar/ Janji Natogu : Menjelaskan bahwa tanah yang dia miliki selama ini adalah benar miliknya bukan milik Harianja
- d. Bapak Industan Sitompul :
  - Menjelaskan bahwa Perusahaan tidak bisa menentukan kepemilikan atas lahan, penyelesaiannya bisa dilakukan di desa yang dibantu oleh penatua-penatua, batas-batas dan Kepala Desa.
  - Menegenai kegunaanya Perusahaan akan membuat Wellpad atau sumur injection di lahan tersebut.
  - Dampak lingkungannya : perusahaan akan tetap menjaga dengan baik, termasuk irigasi akan tetap berfungsi dengan baik, untuk amdalnya akan diurus untuk setiap pertambahan lokasi.
- e. Siregar/ Janji Natogu : Menanyakan apa efeknya terhadap tempat tinggal ( rumah):
- f. Marlan sitompul : Menjelaskan akan memikirkan dampak lingkungannya termasuk hewan dan manusia.
- g. Musarel Sormin/ Janji Natogu : Memberi masukan agar proses yang dilakukan sistem kontrak bukan Jual beli.
- h. Industan Sitompul : Menjelaskan tidak ada sistim kontrak pada lahan

### III. Negosiasi :

- a. Industan Sitompul : Membuka negosiasi harga untuk tanaman tumbuh ditentukan atau sesuai harga tanaman dari Dinas Pertanian Tapanuli Utara. Untuk lahan dimulai dari angka Rp. 60.000,-
- b. Joko Dongoran/ mewakili Elias Pasaribu : Meminta kenaikan harga kalau bisa Rp. 500.000/ mtr<sup>2</sup>.
- c. Tumpal T.P. Siregar : Meminta harga Rp. 2.000.000,-/ mtr<sup>2</sup>
- d. Sondi Pasaribu : Meminta harga Rp. 250.000,-/ mtr<sup>2</sup>
- e. Daulat Siregar : Meminta harga yang sebenarnya.
- f. Osos : Meminta harga yang ditetapkan pemerintah.
- g. Industan Sitompul : Kembali memberikan penawaran harga lahan sebesar adalah Rp. 70.000,- / mtr<sup>2</sup>
- h. Manimbul Siregar/ Janji Natogu : Menanyakan apakah harga tersebut disamakan untuk sawah dan darat.
- i. Industan Sitompul : Untuk sawah akan ada pembayaran ganti rugi tanaman padi juga sebesar Rp. 60.000/ mtr, jadi akan didapat Rp. 130.000,-/ mtr untuk sawah.
- j. Harmin Sormin/ Janji Natogu : Meminta untuk mempertimbangkan harga tersebut, dan tidak menolak kedatangan perusahaan
- k. Bangun Siregar : Meminta kenaikan harga
- l. Ahmad Hawer Sormin : Merasa harga masih terlalu murah.
- m. Marlan Sitompul : Menjelaskan perbandingan harga pembebasan lahan dengan perusahaan lain seperti PLTMH di Simasom sekitar Rp. 8.000/mtr. Dan harga SOL masih yang tertinggi.
- n. Kundan Siregar : Menjelaskan harga tanah yang terlalu kecil yang mana lahanya terletak dipinggir jalan trans Sumatra dan meminta kenaikan harga.
- o. Industan Sitompul : Akan ada perbedaan tersendiri khusus buat yang persis dipinggir jalan.
- p. Sondi Pasaribu : Masih menginginkan harga Rp. 150.000,-/ m<sup>2</sup>
- q. Industan Sitompul : Tetap menawarkan dengan hormat harga Rp. 70.000,-/ m<sup>2</sup> dan agar tidak membedakan harga dengan dikota. Dan kami belum bisa memutuskan harga sesuai Rp. 150.000,-/ m<sup>2</sup> sesuai permintaan bapak.



Kesimpulan :

Pemilik lahan belum bisa menerima harga yang ditawarkan SOL yaitu Rp. 70.000,-.

PENUTUP

Sosialisasi ditutup pada pukul 14.00 wib.

Sarulla Operation Ltd.

1. Industan Sitompul

2. Harywanto Nababan

Mewakili Masyarakat Pemilik :

1. *Maovasas Siregar*

2. *ALBOIN SIREGAR*

3.

Pemerintah Desa dan Kecamatan :

1. Kepala Desa Janji Natogu

2. Lurah Onan Hasang

3. Camat Kecamatan Pahae Julu

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*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*Hudson Siagian S.Sos*

# Appendix E. Census data

Total plots of land acquired	42
Number of land owners affected	34
Land owners interview for the socioeconomic census	29 (85%)
Male's interviewed	20 (69%)
Female interviewed	9 (31%)
Average age of individual interviewed	55.8 years
Average number of children per household	3.6 children
Average number of people in household	3.66

Education level of individual interviewed	Number of interviewees	Percentage
Primary school	5	17%
Senior high school	3	10%
MA	1	3%
Diploma	7	24%
Junior high school	12	41%
-	1	3%
	29	

Marriage status of individual interviewed	Number of interviewees	Percentage
Married	25	86%
Not married	0	0%
Widow	3	10%
Widower	1	3%
	29	

Main employment role of individual interviewed	Number of interviewees	Percentage
Farmer	18	62%
Self-employed	4	14%
Civil Servant	1	3%
Tailor	1	3%
Mechanic	1	3%
Small restaurant	1	3%
Retired nurse	1	3%
Employee of Subcontractor	1	3%
Retired Teacher	1	3%
	29	

<b>Average monthly income (household) IDR 1.775</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
500,000	7	24%
700,000	1	3%
1,000,000	3	10%
1,500,000	5	17%
2,000,000	2	7%
2,500,000	3	10%
3,000,000	2	7%
3,500,000	5	17%
Declined to respond	1	3%
	29	

<b>Other sources of household income (Y/M)</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	22	76%
No	7	25%
	29	

<b>Number of households with members who work for the Project</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Do not work for Project	20	69%
Work for subcontractor	2	7%
Yes, 1 family member	5	17%
Yes, 2 family members	2	7%
	29	

<b>Main building material for housing</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Wood	4	14%
Half concrete	20	69%
Concrete	5	17%
	29	

<b>Main source of cooking fuel</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Wood	3	10%
LPG	11	38%
Electricity	0	0%
Kerosene	0	0%
Wood/LPG	7	24%
LPG/electricity	5	17%
Wood/LPG/electricity	2	7%

<b>Main source of cooking fuel</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Wood/electricity	1	3%
	29	

<b>Sanitation facility in house (Y/N)</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	24	83%
No	5	17%
	29	

<b>Potable water source</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Spring	21	72%
Well	2	7%
Piped water (PDAM)	5	17%
River	1	3%
	29	