



70 MW Wind Power Project in Tanah Laut

DRAFT Land Acquisition Livelihood
Restoration Plan (LRP) Framework

PREPARED FOR



PT. TALA ALAM BARU

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70 MW Wind Power Project in Tanah Laut

DRAFT Land Acquisition Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

Framework

0688380

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms	Description
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CPR	Common Property Resources
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
RUPTL	Electricity Supply Business Plan
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
ITL	Internal Transmission Line
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
KJPP	Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik
LARAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MW	Mega Watt
OTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAH	Project Affected Household
PLN	PT PLN Nusantara Renewables
PPL	Power Plant Developer
PKKPR	Penerbitan Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Ruang
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RoW	Right of Way
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SAoI	Social Area of Influence
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TAB	Tala Alam Baru
TE-AP	PT Adaro Power
TT	Transmission Tower

Acronyms	Description
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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2. INTRODUCTION

The Land Acquisition Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) Framework (also referred to as the “Framework” hereon) is prepared by PT ERM Indonesia (ERM) for PT Tala Alam Baru (TAB). TAB is a dedicated special purpose vehicle company created by Total Eren (which is fully owned by TotalEnergies) and will be responsible for the construction and operation of the Tanah Laut Wind Farm (the Project).

This Framework has been developed prior to any resettlement (economic and/or physical displacement) and prior to any land being acquired, nor any land or assets being taken into possession for the Project. Based on the understanding of current Project design and specifications and stakeholder engagement findings, no physical displacement induced by the Project is expected.

2.1 PURPOSE

The Framework is prepared:

- To recognize the need to address potential impacts:** such as involuntary economic or physical displacement for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs), who may experience loss of (access to) land, assets, or sources of livelihoods in relation to the land which will be acquired for the development of the Project. The Framework aims to ensure that adequate and appropriate replacement assets or cash compensation at full replacement cost are provided, the livelihoods of all displaced persons are improved or restored in real terms relative to pre-Project levels; and the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved to at least national minimum standards. This document serves to define procedures, resettlement, and rehabilitation (R&R) principles, and applicable legal regulations, as well as institutional arrangements for dealing with Land Acquisition and associated R&R for those potentially impacted.
- To bring the Project’s land management into compliance with its Lenders safeguards requirements:** The Framework has been developed in consistence with relevant Indonesian National laws, and international financial institutions’ (lender agencies) standards, which include the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS) (2012) and its Good Practice Handbook Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (2023), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), (2009), and its Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook for Involuntary Resettlement (2012).
- In preparation of the full LRP:** TAB acknowledges that generally, a full LRP would be submitted and disclosed with the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)¹. However, while most of the impact categories have been determined, some project components such as the Transmission Line (TL) route may undergo changes. For the TL route finalisation, TAB has commissioned a drone survey. At the same time, a ground survey is undertaken by a government registered surveyor for the private land required for the Project. While TAB has a good understanding of all Project components, land required for the Project,

¹ IFC PS 2023, p.92: “The general rule is that a full RAP should be submitted and disclosed with the ESIA. However, a Resettlement Framework (rather than a full RAP) can be acceptable as a first step to the further development of a RAP, but only when the project footprint is not fully determined at the time the planning document must be disclosed. The framework should present all compensation and entitlement principles as well as implementation arrangements but can be complemented later by details on impacts when the footprint is known, and the census and surveys have been implemented.

potential number of landowners and land users, this will need further validating during a socio-economic survey.

Accordingly, TAB acknowledges that for ADB, the disclosure requirement, i.e. a draft LRP would be submitted before the Investment Committee (IC) meeting. A full and final LRP with definitive impacts would be submitted before disbursement. For IFC, a LRP would be required at the earliest. This Framework document would inform the IFC's disclosure in the interim. An overview of the impact aspects has been discussed in the Supplementary ESIA.

This Framework acts as a guiding document on how the final LRP will be prepared and implemented. Any section which states "[On Hold]" indicates information that will be populated later in the process, as part of the full LRP documentation.

2.2 OBJECTIVE

The Framework reflects the outcomes of the Project's ESIA and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which should be read in conjunction with this Framework. Specifically, the Framework will:

- Establish the principles to ascertain that the land purchase process followed by TAB meets the willing buyer willing seller agreement as per PS 5 clearly establishing, among others (a) voluntary transaction by the seller; (b) no option of compulsory acquisition by TAB; (c) land markets or other opportunities for the productive investment of the sales income exist; (d) the transaction took place with the seller's informed consent; and (e) the seller was provided with fair compensation based on prevailing market values. The LRP will document the process of private land procurement by TAB and will confirm if it meets these criteria to be classified as willing buyer willing seller agreement as per PS 5 requirement which states that *'involuntary resettlement refers both to 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 other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement. This occurs in cases of (i) lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail'².*
- Clarify resettlement principles, procedures, organizational arrangements, schedule of activities, and design criteria to be applied to all economic displacement required for the Project.
- Put in place a process to improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all PAPs to their pre-Project levels prior to land acquisition for the Project and improve the standards of living of affected poor and other vulnerable groups.
- Provide strategies for effective, inclusive, and continuous engagement and information disclosure with Project-affected parties and other interested parties on land acquisition, compensation, and livelihood matters, as reflected in the SEP.
- Provide a mechanism for Project-affected parties to raise land acquisition and resettlement related issues and grievances through accessible and inclusive means in a timely fashion,

² IFC Performance Standards, 2012, Performance Standard 5, Paragraph 1.

including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner via an established GRM and allow TAB to respond to such grievances.

- Provide a plan for monitoring and evaluation to ensure resettlement principles and objectives are met.
- Clarify roles and responsibilities for different Project activities with a description of institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms.
- Present a schedule showing the sequence of land acquisition and compensation processes and livelihoods restoration activities.

The Framework defines the principles and policies for compensation associated with livelihood restoration generated through the land acquisition process, including entitlements, methods of valuing affected assets, the compensation process and tools, grievance process, institutional arrangement for land acquisition planning and implementation, and a monitoring and evaluation framework.

2.3 STRUCTURE OF THE LRP PROCESS AND FRAMEWORK

This Section provides information on the planned structure of TAB's land acquisition and resettlement process, presented in figures. It first presents the structure of this LARAF document, and then provides an overview the key roles involved in the process, as well as the process flow, planning and current timelines.

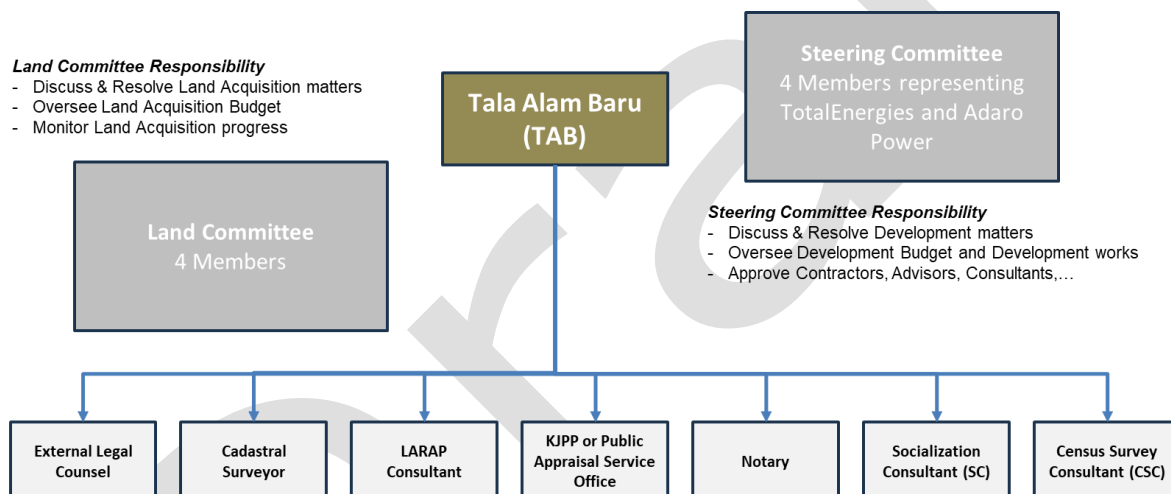
The structure of the various sections of this Framework, and their status, are presented in **Table 2-1** below:

TABLE 2-1: STATUS OF FRAMEWORK SECTIONS

No	Section	Status
1	Executive Summary	On hold
2	Introduction	Preliminary draft, parts on hold
3	Project Description	Preliminary draft
4	Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Preliminary draft, parts on hold
5	Socio-economic Information and Profile	Preliminary draft, parts on hold
6	Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Mechanism	Preliminary draft, parts on hold
7	Public Consultation, Participation, and Disclosure	Preliminary draft, parts on hold
8	Legal Framework	Preliminary draft, partly on hold
9	Methodologies	On hold
10	Entitlements and Assistance	Preliminary draft

No	Section	Status
11	Livelihood Restoration	On hold
12	Resettlement Budget and Financing	On hold
13	Implementation Arrangement and Schedule	On hold
14	Monitoring and Evaluation	Preliminary draft, parts on hold
15	Information Disclosure	Preliminary draft, parts on hold

The below figure presents the organizational structure of TAB's land acquisition management, including the Land Committee responsible for acquisition of land for the Project, and the various additional parties which are involved in the process.



2.4 DEFINITIONS

The terms used in this Framework and their definitions have been presented below:

1. **Project:** Means the 70 MW Wind Farm and all its components.
2. **Acquired Land:** Means land acquired under any of the prevailing national / state laws.
3. **Agricultural Land:** Means land being cultivated for livelihood purposes for any number of days during the year. It also means any plantation works undertaken in the project Social Area of Influence (SAoI).
4. **Affected Area:** Means any area either directly or indirectly impacted by the project construction or operational activities, irrespective of the scale and duration of impact, located within the project SAoI.
5. **Project Affected Person (PAP):** Means a person whose place of residence or the other properties or sources of livelihoods for sustenance are affected within the area being

- acquired/used for the project, preceding the cut-off date. A PAP may be a Titleholder or a Non-Titleholder. PAP includes the following:
- a. A person whose access to natural resources, and/or community resources, and/or any such resources are restricted or impacted, which hamper the person's livelihood for sustenance. This may include restricted or loss of access to fishing grounds, grazing lands, loss of access to forest areas for collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP).
 - b. A person's loss of access to public services, cultural resources, health care, educational institutions and similar due to the project and its associated facilities.
6. **Project Affected Household (PAH):** Means any household / family unit whose place of residence or the other properties or sources of livelihoods for sustenance are affected within the area being acquired/used for the project, preceding the cut-off date. A PAH may be a Titleholder or a Non-Titleholder.
- a. PAH means a household whose access to natural resources, and/or community resources, and/or any such resources are restricted or impacted, which hamper the person's livelihood for sustenance. This may include restricted or loss of access to fishing grounds, grazing lands, loss of access to forest areas for collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP).
 - b. PAH means a person's loss of access to public services, cultural resources, health care, educational institutions and similar due to the project and its associated facilities.
7. **Household:** Means a family unit, living under one roof, which may include married, divorced, separated, widowed individuals. For any family residing together (for instance, joint families or siblings living together with their families), will also be considered as different households.
8. **Award/Compensation:** Means the amount paid under the relevant government national and/or state policy, for private structures, property and any other asset acquired for the Project, based on compensation principles of the Indonesian national/state laws.
9. **Consent Award:** Means amount paid as compensation as per the local / national laws and / or the market value by way of direct purchase or lease of land through private negotiations for the Project and its components.
10. **Cut-Off Date:** Means the date after which any new structures, trees, crops, and other immovable assets will no longer be counted or measured for compensation purposes. The intent of the cutoff date is to avoid opportunistic settlement or construction of new structures by existing households (in the expectation of compensation) in the area earmarked for project use. The cut-off date will be publicized in all villages that fall under the project footprint and respective sub-district offices and notified in the local newspaper. The cut-off date will also be publicized through posters in project affected areas in conspicuous places.
11. **Displaced Family:** Means any Affected Family, which on account of the Project must be relocated from the Affected Area. This may be physical displacement or economic displacement.

12. **Physical Displacement:** Refers to loss of residential land, or relocation or loss of shelter due to land acquisition linked to Project developments.
13. **Economic displacement:** Economic displacement is defined by the IFC as, "*loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood.*" (IFC, 2012), and by the ADB as, "*Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.*" (ADB, 2012). Economic displacement is also as defined by the ADB as, "*loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas*".
14. **Entitled Person:** Means a person who is impacted by the Project and therefore entitled for assistance as per the LARAP Framework.
15. **Titleholders/owners:** Any person/household having a legal title to the land, structure, or any other assets.
16. **Non-titleholders:** Means affected persons/households with no legal title to the land, structures and/or any other assets that may be affected by the Project. (Non-title holders may also include land users/occupants/informal settlers, as well as sharecroppers, tenants, and farm workers).
17. **Encroachers:** Means persons who have occupied government/public lands illegally for residential, business, or other purposes prior to cut off date.
18. **Informal land users / occupants:** Means persons who have extended their building, business premises or workplaces or agriculture activities into government / public lands and private lands.
19. **Tenants:** Means those persons who have tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear titles, to occupy a structure of land for residence or business (Any private property owner who may not have any written documents would need to furnish documentary proof such as bills (electricity), passport or similar that proves occupation of the premises).
20. **Severance of Land:** Means a land holding divided into two or more parts due to acquisition of land for the Project and any of its components.
21. **Vulnerable Groups:** Vulnerable people are those who may be more adversely affected by Project impacts than others by virtue of characteristics such as their sexual and gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, Indigenous status, age (including children, youths, and the elderly), physical or mental disability, literacy, political views, or social status.³

³ IFC PS 1 states the following in relation to vulnerable groups: "This disadvantaged or vulnerable status may stem from an individual's or group's race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. The client should also consider factors such as gender, age, ethnicity, culture, literacy,

22. Assets / Structures: Means any fixed and/or moveable structures that aid the persons in sustenance or act as a medium of earning incomes or supporting livelihoods. This may include, but are not limited to ponds, wells, trees and similar.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Section provides a short description of the Project, followed by an explanation of its key components. It serves as background information to **Section 4**, in which land ownership per Project component will be explained to determine the scope of the Project's land acquisition.

3.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Project is a ready-to-build wind farm with an installed capacity of 70 MW and a 10 MW/10 MWh Battery Energy Storage System to be developed by TAB. TAB will be responsible for the construction and operation of the Project. TotalEnergies, as one of the Independent Power Producers (IPP), established a strategic partnership in the form of a joint consortium with PT Adaro Power ("TE-AP"). In addition to TE-AP, PT PLN Nusantara Renewables (formerly known as PT Pembangkitan Jawa Bali Investasi) have been assigned as mandatory partner to the consortium for the development and operation of the Tanah Laut Wind Farm by PT PLN (Persero). TotalEnergies is leading the Project development and construction.

The site was first identified in 2015 and TotalEnergies has been actively researching and investigating the feasibility of the Project. The Project is located in Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia.

The Project will include 11 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG)s, which will be distributed on the ridge of Talok Dalam Hill, spanning approximately 4 km. The Overhead Transmission Line (OTL) will extend from the Step-up substation to the north-east and connects with PLN Substation at approximately 5 km distance. The Project will be located approximately 12 km south of Pelaihari, the Capital City of Tanah Laut Regency, and approximately 50 km from Banjarbaru, the capital city of South Kalimantan.

The Project will include one (01) jetty to be built in proximity to Batu Lima beach at approximately 3 km south of the Kuala Tambangan Village. The distance between the jetty and the wind farm, in a bee line, is approximately 11 km. Materials and equipment moved from the jetty to the wind farm will travel for approximately 35 km on the existing local road network.

Figure 3-1 presents the Project location:

sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources."

ADB SPS 2 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards states the following in relation to vulnerable groups, "Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations."

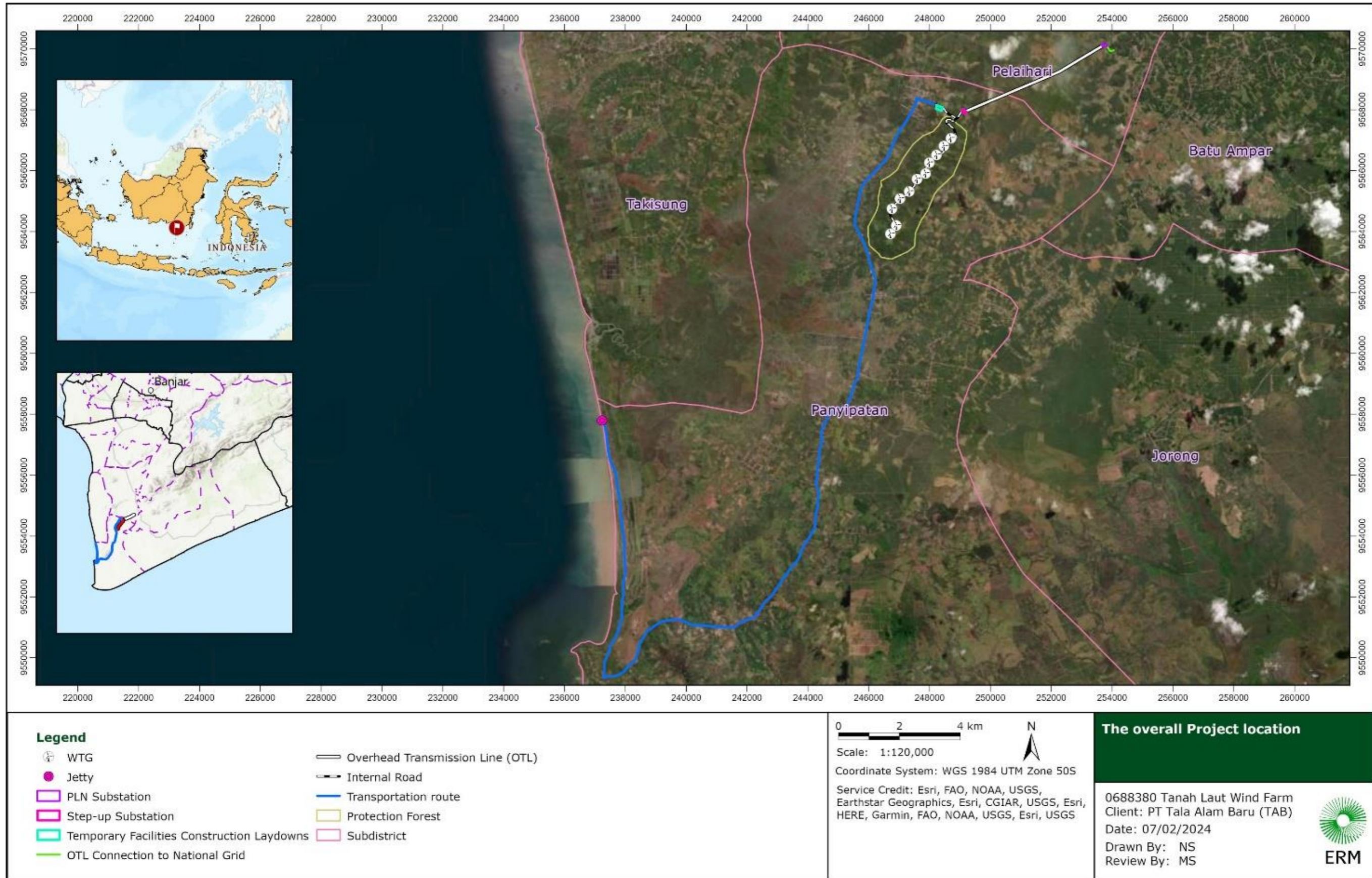


FIGURE 3-1: PROJECT LOCATION

3.2 KEY PROJECT COMPONENTS

The key components of the Project are shown in **Table 3-1** and include the WTG site, transmission lines, access roads, transportation routes, and the jetty site. Ancillary facilities such as quarry pit, batching plants, laydown area, spoil disposal area, or workers accommodation are expected to be placed within the land areas of the key project components as explained in **Table 3-1**.

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TABLE 3-1: KEY COMPONENTS AND FACILITIES OF THE PROJECT

No	Component	Construction Responsibility	Operation Responsibility	Details
1	11 WTGs	TAB	TAB	<p>WTG Quantity: 11</p> <p>The below details are provided in Envision (2023) report "Wind Turbine Generator EN-171/6.6 50Hz Specification PMD-0001267 H"</p> <p>Per WTG Capacity (MW): 6.6</p> <p>Name of manufacturer and WTG Model: Envision EN-171/6.6 50Hz</p> <p>Nameplate Capacity (MW): 72.6 MW (11 x 6.6 MW) Wind Farm with 10 MW/10 MWh BESS</p> <p>Rated Power: 6,600 MW</p> <p>Hub height of turbine: 100 m</p> <p>Tip height of turbine: 185.5 m (100m hub height, 85.5m from center of hub to tip)</p> <p>Rotor Diameter: 171 m</p> <p>Total sound power level at source (nacelle): 112 dB</p> <p>Cut-in wind speed: 3 m/s</p> <p>Cut-out wind speed: 25 m/s</p> <p>Re cut-in wind speed: 22 m/s</p> <p>Electrical frequency 50 Hz</p> <p>Standard operating ambient temperature: -20 ~ 45 °C</p>
2	1 Project Substation (also referred to as Step-up Substation);	TAB	TAB	<p>A 70x147 m area (approximately 1 ha) of substation that serves to step up the voltage from 33 kV to 150 kV and connect to the OTL</p> <p>The Project Substation will include the space to accommodate the BESS</p>
3	10MW/10MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	TAB	TAB	<p>Capacity: 10MW/10MWh</p> <p>Name of manufacturer: Sungrow Power Supply Co., Ltd.</p> <p>BESS package consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 units of ST4472KWH-4000UD-MV, with total rating of 12MW/13.416MWh <p>Unit details: two (2) battery cabinets, containing 416S6P LFP batteries with 2236 kWh capacity, liquid cooling system, fire suppression system, and other auxiliary devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unit PCS SC4000UD-MV, which consists of 1 set of SC4000UD PCS, a transformer and a RMU in a 20ft container

No	Component	Construction Responsibility	Operation Responsibility	Details
4	1 Internal Transmission Line (ITL)	TAB	TAB	Underground Voltage: 33 kV Depth: 1 m – 1.3 m (per the PPA) Buried and follows the internal road alignment.
5	1 Overhead Transmission Line (OTL) (connecting project substation to PLN substation and subsequently the grid)	TAB	TAB	150 kV transmission line The right-of-way is 20 m wide (10 m each side of the line) for 5 km length Footprint of the tower estimated as 10 m x 10 m Height of tower is ±38 m Expected number of towers: between 22 to 27
6	2 Wind Monitoring Mast	TAB	TAB	Wind monitoring mast quantity: 2 Structure: Triangular lattice construction with face width not exceeding 550 mm Height: 100 m Instruments: anemometer, wind vane, rain gauge, temperature, pressure, and humidity sensors, data logger. Configurations following IEC 61400-12-1 Ed.2 standards.
7	1 Internal Road (including connecting to project substation)	TAB	TAB	Width: approximately 6 m Length: approximately 7 km Compacted and designed to accommodate a maximum bearing capacity of 200kN/m ² All internal roads to be built to Envision specifications to ensure sufficient axle loads, point loads and bearing capacity Paved Drainage channel on the side of the road connected to v drain and sediment detention pond to discharge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overline flow catchment drain • No discharge with sediment will occur as regular inspection and cleaning of sediment pond will be done • Possible use of hay bales and sediment fencing Full cleaning of the detention pond every 6 weeks during construction.
8	1 laydown area	TAB	NA	Approximately 117.5 m x 200 m

No	Component	Construction Responsibility	Operation Responsibility	Details
				WTG equipment will be stored in the laydown area before the installation Temporary workshop, construction facilities and warehouse
9	2 gates	TAB	TAB	Each gate will have a security guard post. Tentative size 4 m x 5 m. Includes one (1) toilet with septic tank. Only the guard post at the entrance to the access to the wind farm will be maintained during the operation phase of the Project. The gate will prevent unauthorized vehicles from using the internal roads.
10	1 jetty	TAB	To be decided	New jetty Mesh rock seawall style (also known as gabion stack walls), featuring dimensions of 250 m in length, 30 m in width, and standing at an average height of 5 m from the sea bottom. Furthermore, land clearing for a 100m x 60 m access area will be undertaken in conjunction with this jetty. Designed to be a permanent structure as TAB may retain the jetty for the life of the PPA or "handover" to State (i.e. the Government port authority)
11	1 PLN Switching Substation	TAB	PLN	Substation connecting OTL to the national grid (~400 m) Fencing will be erected around the substation.
12	1 OTL connecting PLN switching substation to national grid	TAB	PLN	150 kV transmission line The right-of-way is 20 m wide (10 m each side of the line) for 400 m length Footprint of the tower estimated as 10 m x 10 m Height of tower is ±38 m Expected number of towers: between 2 to 4
13	Existing transportation route	TAB only where upgrades are necessary	Tanah Laut Regency	Potentially limited to two locations where the degree of the turn needs to be improved to allow passage of trucks carrying the WTGs components. Areas to be cleared is approximately 50 m ² and 150m ² , respectively

4. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

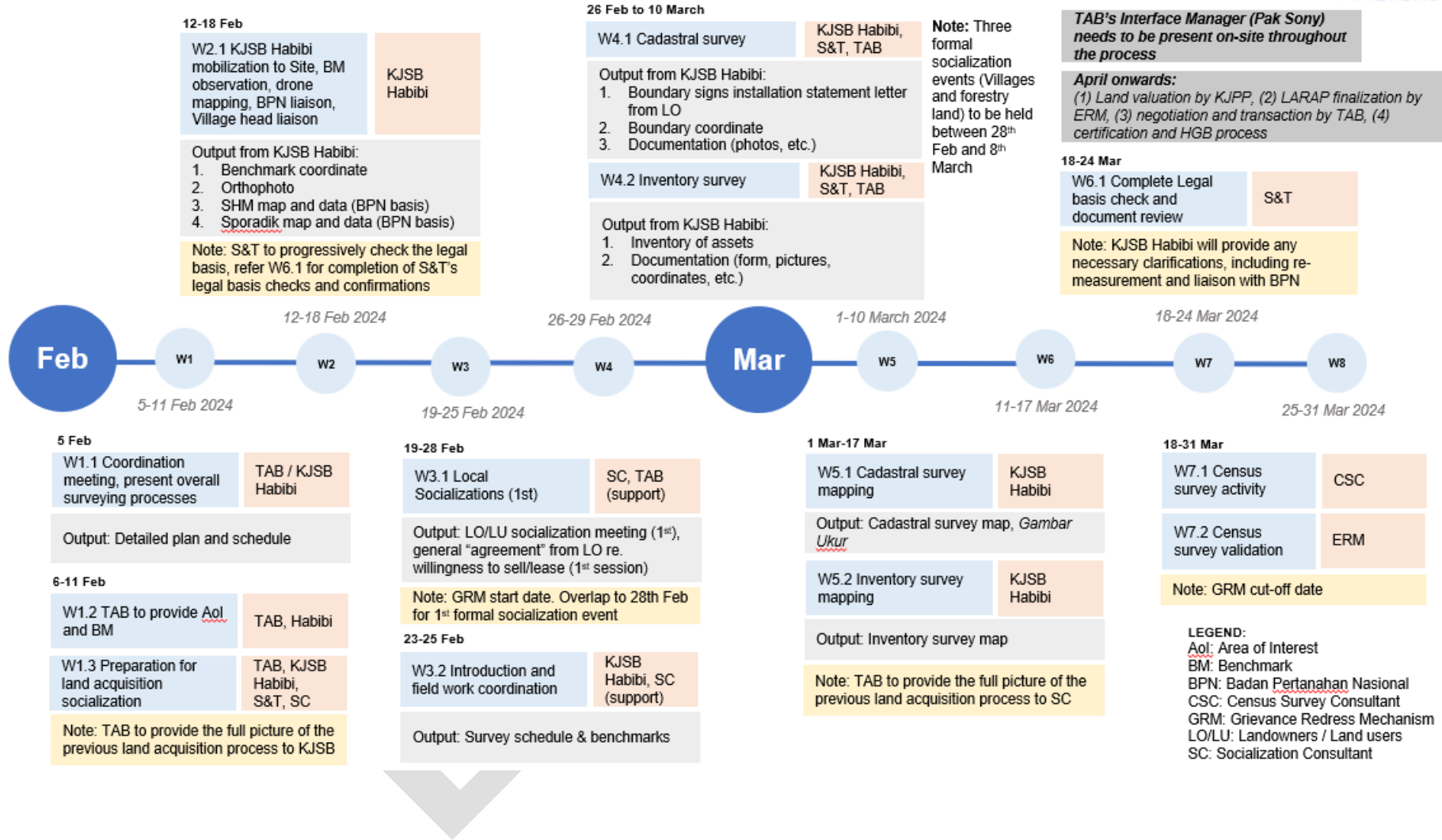
This Section provides information on land ownership per Project component to determine the scope of land acquisition. It presents an overview on the potential (marine based) landowners and land users, which are expected to be impacted (to the extent currently known), and whether this would be temporary or permanent, and whether impact is expected to cover their full land or only parts of their plots. The total land requirement for the project (excluding ROW) is about 34 ha, which include ~26 ha of government land (including forest land), and ~8 ha of private land. Presently, a total of 102 landowners have been enumerated by TAB. Of these, at least 15 landowners are repeat landowners, who own more than one land parcel. Moreover, many landowners and their lands are located along multiple project components. Of the total landowners, 16 land parcels are along the access road, four (04) are along the access road and construction facility area, six (06) are located at the PLN Switchyard entry, two (02) are located at the PLN Switchyard entry and ROW TL. Further, 84 land parcels are located along the ROW TL, one (01) land parcel is located along the ROW TL and step-up substation, and one (01) is located at the step-up substation area. With respect to forest land users, a total of 49 impacted persons have been enumerated by TAB. In addition, ~5 tourist operators that accessed lands in the project are that accessed this land for providing tourist related services. For the jetty, 130 shoreline fisherfolk have been identified along a 10 km coastline, of which 40 meters will be occupied by the Jetty area (0.4%).

The numbers above have been enumerated by TAB based on the census survey, which was completed on 17 May 2024.

Detail on the Land Acquisition Process– up to census survey completion



PT. TALA ALAM BARU



4.1 LAND OWNERSHIP AND PROJECT COMPONENTS

Table 4-1 details the nature of land ownership as against the Project components, as well as its key dimensions and land clearing areas. **Appendix A** provides information on project components and associated maps.

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TABLE 4-1: LAND OWNERSHIP PER PROJECT COMPONENT

Component	Clearing Area (ha)	Land Ownership	Key Dimensions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 WTGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.29 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each WTG requires the clearing of an area between 0.85 ha and 1.05 ha. This includes the WTG foundation, hardstand area and earthworks to level the surrounding surface
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Project Substation (also referred to as Step-up Substation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.03 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 147 m x 70 m
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Internal Transmission Line (ITL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Internal Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is buried and follows the internal road alignment. Refer to Internal Road
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Overhead Transmission Line (OTL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.20 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The right-of-way is 20 m wide (10 m each side of the line) for 5 km length: 10 ha. Right-of-way (ROW) clearance would be required for tower footprints. Further, for vertical ROW, this is 8.8 m as given in ESDM No. 2 th 2019 and SNI 04-6918:2002. Further clearance of areas which will be required for construction and stringing, as well as ROW access will be temporary. It is estimated that the actual footprint of the tower is 10 m x 10 m and it is expected a number of towers between 22 to 27. Assuming a clearance requirement of 20 m x 20 m for each tower and a total of 30 towers (conservative estimate), the total cleared land is 1.20 ha.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Internal Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16.77 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government (15.52 ha / Private (1.25 ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Width of the road approximately 6 m and length approximately 7 km. However, the clearance area presented in this table is greater due to the inclusion of cut and fill work necessary to adjust the slope of the road.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 laydown area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.35 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 117.5 m x 200 m. No clearance required; only sparse vegetation exists.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 gates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No details available on the guard post, but typical size is 2 m x 2 m
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 jetty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jetty dimension is approximately 250 m x 40 m (1 ha). This area is offshore and does not require land clearing. In addition, a new portion of road should connect the jetty to the existing road. Distance is approximately 60 m and width are 100 m (0.6 ha).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 PLN Switching Substation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area approximately 133 m x 66 m. Irregular boundary due to cut and fill activities required to level the foundation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 OTL connecting to national grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.80 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 400 m length and assumed 20 m right of way
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing transportation route 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.02 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially limited to two locations where the degree of the turn needs to be improved to allow passage of trucks carrying the WTGs components. Areas to be cleared is approximately 50 m² and 150m², respectively

4.2 ANTICIPATED IMPACTS ON (MARINE BASED) LANDOWNERS, LAND USERS

4.2.1 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

TAB undertook an analysis of 'no project alternative' to ensure avoidance or minimizing impacts. The benefits of no project alternatives were identified as below:

- The potential adverse impacts on the environment e.g., dust emission, contamination of soil and surface water, and to biodiversity habitats e.g., permanent, and temporary loss of habitats constructing of the Project, including the construction of the transmission line and internal road will be avoided.
- The possible social disruption and health impacts arising from the construction and operational activities, e.g., impacts to health and safety of community, unplanned events, loss of land and structure, loss of ecosystem services which they depend on, and change of landscape, would be avoided, and
- The land at the proposed sites would be unaltered and remain available for alternative use, e.g. grazing land.

Conversely, the disadvantages of no project alternatives were identified as below:

- Development of local socioeconomics and its positive benefits would not be realized e.g. increase in employment rate, increased access to electricity, improved roads and presence of an additional jetty that can be used by residents.
- Not developing this Project may result in the need to establish alternative power sources using other energy and fuel sources gas-fired, or coal-fired power plants. These alternatives would have greater adverse impacts from increased greenhouse gas emissions during the operation phase compared to the Project.
- Not developing this Project would have the negative impact of slowing down renewable energy development in Indonesia, and as the first project with a BESS it will be a milestone on which to build from.

TAB undertook an analysis of alternatives for each of its project components to either completely avoid or minimize environmental and social impacts. Accordingly, the turbine layout was optimized to 11 WTGs from 25 WTGs. Furthermore, at the time of ESIA TAB changed its originally proposed jetty location from Batu Lima to further north to maintain a distance and avoid any impacts on the Five Stones, which is a cultural heritage site. Finally, TAB re-routed the OTL connecting the PLN substation to the national grid to avoid crossing a Hindu temple. It evaluated multiple routes for OTL connecting the Step-up Substation and PLN Substation to minimize vegetation clearance and land acquisition, re-routed of internal roads to minimize vegetation clearance, eliminated an access road to minimize vegetation clearance and earthwork on the southern part of the Talok Dalam Hill, and relocated a laydown area to minimize disturbance on agricultural activities.

4.2.2 SUMMARY OF ECONOMICALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Table 4-2: provides a summary of economically displaced persons (land users) by type of category. It is understood that TAB will procure land on a Willing Buyer Willing Seller principle. Further, **Appendix B** provides details of anticipated impacts on (marine based) landowners and land users as identified in the ESIA report prepared by TAB.

TABLE 4-2: SUMMARY OF LAND OWNERS AND ECONOMICALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Project Component	Clearing Area (ha)	Land Ownership	Estimated Landowners	Estimated Number of Land Users Impacted	Estimated Duration of Impact	Type of Displacement
11 WTGs	10.29	Government	Nil	39 cattle grazers + 10 farmers grazers + ~5 tourist operators	Permanent	Partial
1 substation (also referred to as step-up substation)	1.03	Private	2 (step-up substation)	1	None	None
1 Internal Transmission Line	Refer to Internal Road	Government	Overlap with land parcels for internal road	Nil	None – Being verified by TAB	None – Being verified by TAB
1 Overhead Transmission Line (OTL)	1.20	Private	53	6	None	None
1 Internal Road	16.77	Government (15.52 ha / Private (1.25 ha)	13	Nil	Being verified	Being verified
1 Laydown Area	2.35	Private	2	Nil	Being verified	Being verified
2 Security Gates / Posts	NA		The security gates are located at two points, which overlap with existing land parcels for internal roads.	Nil	None	None
1 Jetty	0.6	Government	Nil	Being verified	Being verified	Being verified

Project Component	Clearing Area (ha)	Land Ownership	Estimated Landowners	Estimated Number of Land Users Impacted	Estimated Duration of Impact	Type of Displacement
1 PLN Switching Substation	1.10	Private	5	Nil	None – Being verified by TAB	None – Being verified by TAB
1 OTL Connecting to the National Grid	0.80	Private	6	7	None – Being verified by TAB	None – Being verified by TAB
Existing Transportation Route	0.02	Private		Nil	None	None

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5. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

This section first presents studies undertaken in support of the Framework, including the Project's legal status in relation to Eminent Domain, and, in response to that, TAB's planned approach in relation to land acquisition.

After this, the section presents the approach and methodology suggested for the socio-economic survey and Asset inventory, based on the socio-economic characteristics of the area.

5.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

A socio-economic baseline and a social impact assessment were prepared as part of the Project's ESIA. Scoping outcomes informed the establishment of the Social Area of Influence (SAoI) of the Project, which encompasses three Sub-Districts within Tanah Laut Regency: Pelaihari, Panyipatan, and Takisung Districts.

Kampung Baru and Sungai Riam are among the villages in the Pelaihari District that are potentially affected by the development of the Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) and the Transmission Line (TL) component of the Project.

The villages which are potentially impacted through the Project's jetty and transport route include Batakan, Kuringkit, Batu Tungku, Kandangan Lama, and Tanjung Dewa.

The village which is potentially impacted through the Project's jetty and transport route in Takisung District is Kuala Tambangan.

Within these villages, 45 Key Informants, and 154 other stakeholders were interviewed to gain an understanding of potential impacts.

Information provided in those documents, particularly mitigation measures as suggested based on the local profile of the area, and the characteristics and sensitivity of the communities living within the SAoI, are taken along in the preparation of this Framework.

Table 4-2: summarizes the details of land sellers as well as the land users that will be impacted by the project. TAB completed its census survey on 17 May 2024. Further, based on this Framework document, TAB will commission a socio-economic survey for enumerated affected persons / households, which includes persons who will face restricted access and impacts on economic activities linked to fishing, collection of NTFPs, grazing, and persons engaged as tourist guides as identified. The socio-economic survey will inform the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) as required under IFC's Performance Standard 5.

5.1.1 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM THE ESIA REPORT

This section summarizes some of the key socioeconomic baseline findings from the project and its social area of influence. Please refer Chapter 9 of the ESIA report for a detailed coverage of the findings.

5.1.1.1 LIVELIHOODS

The whole of South Kalimantan faces a trend where people in rural areas transform from informal agriculture to working in formalized palm oil plantations or rubber cultivation due to increased job opportunities, which has generally led to improved living standards, although issues like lack of education prevent them from capitalizing on further job opportunities.

Based on data from village profiles, KIIs and FGDs, primary forms of livelihood in the SAoI are found to be farming, fishing, and running small and medium sized entrepreneurs (in that order).

Livelihoods of Farmers

The main livelihood in the social area of influence (SAoI) comes from farming, with 'farmer' representing 53% of livelihoods. This number increases to 63% when also including farm labourers (working both in the agricultural and plantation sectors). It should be noted that plantation work is taken along as part of 'agriculture' and 'farming' to describe livelihoods of farmers in this section.

Many livelihoods of those in the SAoI are connected to oil palm plantations and rubber plantations in the area, and labourers (often un- or low skilled, and engaged casually/manually) depend on the harvest of oil palm (every 2 weeks) and rubber plantations (weekly).

Some farm labourers come from within the villages, whilst others are considered migrant labourers from villages outside the SAoI. Labourers in the plantation sector usually come from outside the villages, and work in plantation areas owned by companies, such as PT Candiartha, PTPN XIII and PT Raja Anugrah Makmur. Based on information shared during KIIs and FGDs, it was found that the average wage of labourers in the agricultural sector ranges from IDR 100,000 - IDR 150,000/day, whilst palm oil labourers earn about IDR 250,000/ha, rubber labourers' wages range from IDR 70,000 - IDR 80,000/day (usually, wages are divided by the yield of the plantation), and handyman wages were stated to be around IDR 150,000/day.

Fishing

Fishing is one of the main livelihoods for people in the SAoI, with approximately 12% of the population involved in fishing. Most fishermen are found in Batakan, Kandangan Lama, Tanjung Dewa and Kuala Tambangan, and their livelihoods are heavily influenced by the west and east monsoon seasons.

The west monsoon season is used for fishing only, while the east monsoon season is also used for shrimp and squid fishing. The west monsoon season typically spans from October to March, while the east monsoon season occurs April to October, with its peak from April to August. During seasonal downtime, fishermen look for other livelihood opportunities, such as farming or day labour at plantations.

TABLE 5-1: FISHING SEASONS

West monsoon season ('low' season)	East monsoon season ('high' season)
Runs from October to March	Runs from April to October
Used only for fishing	Used for fishing, including shrimp and shoreline fishing
November to March is generally not a good time to fish	April to August is considered peak seasons for all types of fishing

it was found that the weather in September and October 2023 has been very unfavourable for fishing, resulting in small catches. Some fishermen expressed that they are considering transitioning to different professions, including working as agricultural labourers or engaging in freshwater fishing in rivers and lakes. Some mentioned that they have moved to farming until the weather improves. It was mentioned that some fishermen also transition to other professions during the low season. Fishermen's catches are strongly influenced by the season and fishermen's income varies greatly throughout the year, depending on the type of catch. When a Fishermen has a good catch during the low season, the price of his catch can go up significantly.

Other Livelihoods

Small and medium entrepreneurs are commonly presented in the SAoI, making up about 8% of all livelihoods. Types of businesses identified are usually restaurants, food stalls (including fish crackers⁴), agricultural business stalls, grocery shops, and service such as laundry, photocopying etc.

Consultations revealed that the daily turnover of a grocery stall entrepreneur with a stall located on the side of the Batakan-Pelaihari highway (the Project's Transport Route) can reach IDR 500,000- IDR 600,000/day.

It was found that various villages in the SAoI see potential for (eco) tourism, based around hiking, camping, and beach and outdoor activities. For example, the Head of Panyipatan Sub-District stated that there are opportunities for tourism around Panyipatan and Kandangan Baru. Development status of potential tourism destinations, and local government permissions and permits, have not been further investigated.

It was found that there are approximately 5 tourist operators who guide tourists to the top (hiking, mountain biking) of Talok Dalam. It was found that the hill is visited approximately 2 to 5 times per month (less often in Dec-March due to weather conditions), and that estimated group sizes range from 5 to 25 people per visit and include both guides as well as independent travelers.

It should be noted that in interviews in Panyipatan numbers provided were higher: it was stated that at least 10 people from the Panyipatan earn as tour guide (earning 50,000 IDR per day), and that they would bring 10-20 people per week on hikes/camping during peak season. Peak season is in June to July with numbers decreasing in remaining months. There are no operators to manage this activity in the Panyipatan but there is an operator managing site visit activities operating in 3 villages. Locals at the base were also said to earn income through parking fee from visitors. This information differs from information received from other sources and will be further validated.

At the same time, TAB's socialization consultant, ESG Lestaro Solusi, have been advised that there have not been any tourist activities since prior to covid-19.

5.1.1.2 LAND USAGE

The SAoI can broadly be divided in a northern and a southern area, with villages in the north being in close proximity of the WTGs and TL (this includes Kampung Baru, Sungai Riam, Batu

⁴ Amplang, also known as kerupuk kuku macan, is an Indonesian traditional savoury fish cracker snack commonly found in the SAoI.

Mulya, Panyipatan, Kandangan Baru, and Suka Ramah), and the villages at the southern end, where the Jetty area will be constructed and where the Project will make use of a Transportation Route (this includes Kuringkit, Batu Tungku, Kandangan Lama, Batakan, Tanjung Dewa and Kuala Tambangan).

The characteristics of land use in the northern villages are broadly but mainly linked to rural purposes, such as agriculture and plantations, while villages in the south generally show more coastal characteristics, including fishing activities, particularly those along the coastline.

5.1.1.3 NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCE (NTFP)

It was found that people from various communities in the SAoI gather NTFP from the forest areas in proximity of their respective villages. The collection of NTFPs includes obtaining dry wood for cooking purposes, harvesting honey, gathering rattan for mat-making, collection of galam wood and nipah palm leaves for various usages, and some members of the community mentioned they use areas for cattle grazing. NTFP collection remains an important source of livelihood, even though in none of the KIIs or FGDs it was stated that NTFPs were used for sales. People generally use LPG gas to fulfil their household fuel needs. The use of firewood is mainly used for village celebrations or gatherings. Some people also use wood fuel to avoid LPG gas explosion risks. However, some families are using firewood collected from surrounding areas as a source of daily energy. It was found that this is most common practice in Suka Ramah, Batu Mulya, and Kandangan Lama.

HOUSEHOLDS ASSETS

For the ESIA, the socio-economic baseline study categorizes assets into non-current and current assets. Non-current assets include land ownership, gold or jewelry, savings, deposits, securities, and land certificates (details on land ownership and certificates are covered in **(Section 9.3.6 of Chapter 9 of the ESIA report)**). Meanwhile, current assets include motor vehicles, electronics/TV ownership, cars, boats, and telecommunications equipment. Based on the village profile data collected, household asset ownership in the SAoI is shown in **Table 5-2**. The percentages behind the figures show the percentage of each village population owning the assets.

TABLE 5-2 OWNERSHIP OF NON-CURRENT HOUSEHOLDS' ASSETS IN SAOI

Villages	Individual Land Ownership	Family ownership of gold/jewelry	Ownership of a savings book	Ownership of securities	Deposit Ownership	Land certificate ownership	Ownership of building certificate
Pelaihari Sub-District							
Kampung Baru	382 (11.41%)	235 (7.02%)	339 (10.12%)	296 (8.84%)	N/A	331 (9.88%)	331 (9.88%)
Sungai Riam	748 (22.33%)	349 (24.19%)	237 (16.42%)	231 (16.01%)	N/A	637 (44.14%)	234 (16.22%)
Panyipatan Sub-District							
Kandangan Baru	577 (32.53%)	50 (2.82%)	75 (4.23%)	80 (4.51%)	N/A	400 (22.55%)	N/A

Villages	Individual Land Ownership	Family ownership of gold/jewelry	Ownership of a savings book	Ownership of securities	Deposit Ownership	Land certificate ownership	Ownership of building certificate
Kuringkit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Batakan	1,288 (23.23%)	280 (5.03%)	80 (1.44%)	36 (0.65%)	17 (0.31%)	N/A	N/A
Batu Mulya	N/A	185 (9.75%)	478 (25.20%)	400 (21.09%)	N/A	325 (17.13%)	4 (0.21%)
Batu Tungku	N/A	N/A	147 (5.85%)	56 (2.23%)	N/A	132 (5.25%)	N/A
Kandang Lama	N/A	50 (1.99%)	500 (19.94%)	635 (25.33%)	N/A	135 (5.38%)	N/A
Panyipatan	1,263 (49.12%)	2 (0.08%)	42 (1.63%)	17 (0.66%)	N/A	125 (4.86%)	N/A
Tanjung Dewa	1,848 (58.46%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	250 (7.91%)	N/A
Suka Ramah	726 (32.01%)	687 (30.29%)	453 (19.97%)	14 (0.62%)	7 (0.31%)	689 (30.38%)	10 (0.44%)
Takisung Sub-District							
Kuala Tambangan	406 (16.95%)	727 (30.35%)	353 (14.74%)	N/A	N/A	246 (10.27%)	N/A

Based on the table above, ownership of non-current assets is relatively uniform across all villages, which indicates towards similar levels of wealth, although with different details per village. The most owned non-current asset among the local population is land ownership (**refer to Section 9.3.6 of the ESIA report**). The high prevalence of land ownership is closely linked to the livelihood source of the population in the SAoI, who are primarily engaged in farming/agriculture (including plantations).

'Gold or jewelry' ownership is another common asset in the community, as it can serve as savings or investments for households.

In addition to non-current assets, current assets were found in the SAoI. These assets typically support livelihoods and access to essential services, such as the ownership of motorbikes for transportation, or motorboats for fishing activities.

5.1.1.4 VULNERABLE GROUPS

Vulnerable groups are people, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, or other, who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by the Project impacts than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of impact mitigation measures and Project related benefits.

Vulnerabilities are observed across various locations in the SAoI, in various forms, and linked to different factors. To align with IFC and ADB's definition of vulnerability⁵, vulnerable people are defined as meeting at least one of the following criteria:

- Poverty: people who live of less than 2.15 USD per day;⁶
- Children: people under the age of 15.
- Elderly: persons above the age of 65 with no economic support.
- Physically and/or mentally disabled: people who need care from other family members.
- Women, including widows and female-headed households with dependents; and
- People with no land.

Since none of the ethnic groups in the SAoI were defined as Indigenous Peoples (IP), IP in this case does not apply as a criterion for vulnerability. Table 5-3 shows types of vulnerability identified in the SAoI, and as registered by local village authorities. A total of 8091 individuals, out of a total of 31.200 individuals in the SAoI (25.93%) were identified as falling within a certain type of vulnerability within the SAoI. Additional to that, the following indications on existing vulnerabilities were found per the abovementioned vulnerability criteria:

Poverty – Vulnerability types 'poor household' and 'seasonality of labour' represent 13.16% of the population within the SAoI. It was found that incomes within the SAoI are generally lower than within Tanah Laut Regency, at about 3.000.000 IDR per month and that farmers' and fishermen's livelihood is dependent on seasonal, as well as climatic conditions.

Elderly – 1.395 people above the age of 65 were identified within the SAoI. This is approximately 4.47% of the population within the SAoI. It was also found that individuals aged over 65 often continue to be engaged in commercial farming or plantation work owned by their family, irrespective of their age and/or health status.

Children – 6,831 children were identified within the SAoI. This is approximately 21.89% of the population within the SAoI.

Physically and/or Mentally Disabled – Approximately 1.19% of the population in the SAoI is considered physically or mentally disabled.

Widows and Female-headed Households with Dependants – Represent approximately 7.50% of the population in the SAoI. Additionally, the vulnerability of women may be impacted by other findings, including illiteracy and early school dropouts, as well as child marriages.

Landless Families – account for 2.63% of the population in the SAoI.

⁵ ADB SPS 2 (2009) Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard has defined vulnerable groups as "...Those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land..."

⁶ As of World Bank global poverty line 2022: [Fact Sheet: An Adjustment to Global Poverty Lines \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org)

TABLE 5-3: VULNERABILITY TYPES IN SAOI

Vulnerability Type	Village/Individuals																						% of all vulnerability types	% of total SAOI population*			
	Kampung Baru		Sungai Riam		Batakan		Kandangan Baru		Kuringkit		Batu Mulya		Batu Tungku		Kandangan Lama		Panyipatan		Tanjung Dewa		Suka Ramah				Kuala Tambangan		Total
Physical Disability	5	0.35%	27	0.81%	115	2.06%	6	0.34%	13	0.74%	6	0.32%	13	0.52%	31	1.23%	15	0.58%	37	1.17%	16	0.71%	6	0.25%	290	3.58%	0.93%
Mental Disability	1	0.07%	7	0.21%	19	0.34%	0	0.00%	10	0.57%	0	0.00%	4	0.16%	13	0.52%	6	0.23%	12	0.38%	7	0.31%	1	0.04%	80	0.99%	0.26%
Poor Household	111	7.69%	16	0.48%	765	13.73%	554	31.62%	131	7.44%	10	0.53%	N/A		420	16.66%	365	14.20%	N/A		18	0.79%	N/A		2390	29.54%	7.66%
Seasonal Farming/Fishing Labour	167	11.57%	115	3.43%	730	13.10%	N/A		175	9.94%	90	4.74%	220	8.76%	9	0.36%	8	0.31%	7	0.22%	116	5.11%	78	3.26%	1715	21.20%	5.50%
Landless families	38	2.63%	304	9.08%	N/A		23	1.31%	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		5	0.19%	244	7.72%	29	1.28%	178	7.43%	821	10.15%	2.63%
Widow	51	3.53%	64	1.91%	117	2.10%	36	2.05%	42	2.39%	109	5.75%	80	3.18%	128	5.08%	32	1.24%	87	2.75%	92	4.06%	101	4.22%	939	11.61%	3.01%
Female Head of household	45	3.12%	64	1.91%	350	6.28%	102	5.82%	109	6.19%	184	9.70%	123	4.90%	100	3.97%	65	2.53%	73	2.31%	92	4.06%	98	4.09%	1405	17.36%	4.50%
Illiteracy	11	0.76%	12	0.36%	151	2.71%	77	4.39%	42	2.39%	32	1.69%	16	0.64%	33	1.31%	45	1.75%	N/A		22	0.97%	10	0.42%	451	5.57%	1.45%
Total	429		609		2,247		798		522		431		456		734		541		460		392		472		8,091	100%	25.93%
Total Village Population	1,443		3,349		5,571		1,752		1,760		1,897		2,512		2,521		2,571		3,161		2,268		2,395		31,200		
Total (% of total village population)	29.73%		18.18%		40.33%		45.55%		29.66%		22.72%		18.15%		29.12%		21.04%		14.55%		17.28%		19.71%		100%		

*Total SAOI population is stated as 31,200 individuals (refer to **Chapter 5 Screening and Scoping**)

Source: Village Profile Data (2022)

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5.2 THE PROJECT AND EMINENT DOMAIN

Publicly available information regarding the Project's legal status in relation to Eminent Domain was reviewed. It was found that:

- The Project is not classified as a Project of National Importance, or a National Strategic Project (Proyek Strategis Nasionala in Bahasa Indonesia), as it has not had an application for such classification.
- Rather, the Project is included as one of the Electricity Infrastructure Development Programs listed in the 2021-2030 Electricity Supply Business Plan (RUPTL) of PT. Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN, Indonesia's state-owned electric power distribution company).
- This means that the Project will be part of the electricity system development network in the South Kalimantan province as an Independent Power Producer (IPP), contributing to the government's plans for its 23% renewable energy electricity generation target set for 2025.
- As per law 2, 2012, and implementation as per GR no. 39 Year 2023⁷, each Project component is categorized, explaining its function to serve the public interest. The Project's jetty area is categorized as 'D: Ports, airports, and terminals', whilst all other Project components are categorized as 'F: Power generation, transmission, substations, networks, and/or electricity distribution'. Associated land acquisition for these Project components *can* follow the eminent domain regulation as they serve the public interest.
- Additionally, Presidential Regulation No. 4, 2016 stipulates the acceleration of electricity infrastructure development and states that development of electricity infrastructure can be undertaken by Power Plant Developers (PPLs), which may include 'state-owned enterprises, regional enterprises, cooperatives, and private entities', in collaboration with PLN through the signing of agreements for the sale or lease of the power grid. In section VII, article 33, point 2, of this regulation, it is stipulated that the provision of land for electricity infrastructure development activities can be carried out by PLN, subsidiaries of PLN, or PPLs, in accordance with the regulations governing land acquisition for public purposes.
- Furthermore, within the General Electricity Supply Plan or RUPTL PLN 2021-2023, in Chapter 5.5.3, it is noted that PPLs are referred to as IPPs. Chapter 5.5.10.3 then highlights the Project as a part of the RUPTL that operates under the IPP mechanism, contributing to the development of the electricity grid to maintain a regional power balance in Kalimantan Selatan, Tengah, Timur, and Utara.
- TAB shared that the Project's PPA includes an exclusion clause that states that PLN (the state owned off taker) will not assist with any land acquisition other than land owned wholly by another state-owned organization.

Based on these findings, it is concluded that the Project is seen as an IPP/PPL and would not need PLN to acquire private property for public use / make use of the right to eminent domain but could theoretically implement this right on itself. This (together with restricted access to the ridgeline of Sapu Agin Hill, and activities in the forestry areas that could potentially result in income losses for informal users) triggers IFC PS 5 and ADB SR 2.

⁷ <https://hukumonline.com/pusatdata/detail/v2/lt64c219bfb45ca/peraturan-pemerintah-nomor-39-tahun-2023>

5.3 TABS LAND APPROACH

Further to the above, TAB does not have the intention to make use of the right to eminent domain. Instead, it has followed a willing-buyer-willing-seller approach. Supplementing this approach, TAB's Director has provided a statement highlighting that it shall not acquire land for the Project through the exercise of any rights of eminent domain was provided to the Lenders on 5 December 2023. TAB has adopted the following land strategy:

Engage a reputable law firm to undertake identification and documentation review, land purchase and / or Use Rights transactions, and land certification. The law firm will not manage the full PPKH application and approval process, this scope will be undertaken by Adaro's referred law firm.

Engage a local surveying company to undertake cadastral survey and mapping, field staking, land parcel acquisition survey and mapping, inventory of loss survey and mapping, and final survey documentation.

Engage Landowner / Community Liaison Officers (most likely from Total Energies development team who have experience around the site area) to be the interface between TAB and landowners. The intention is for TAB to also employ a local person to be engaged for the full project duration to perform the role of Landowner / Community Liaison Officer.

Engage a consultant to assist TAB in undertaking socialization, Community Engagement and socio-economic survey works.

Engage a Notary for ongoing review / advice, and for HGB splits.

Engage with BPN, forestry, and other relevant government Stakeholders directly and by way of specialist Consultants (i.e. forestry Consultant, law firm, Notary, etc.).

Additionally, TAB will be engaging Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik (KJPP) who will provide the following scope of works for the valuation of land:

Valuation Report: A detailed document explaining the methods, data sources, assumptions, and calculations used to determine the land value.

Market Analysis: An assessment of recent sales of similar properties nearby, highlighting their main features and sale prices.

Site Inspection Report: A report and documentation (including pictures) based on a property visit, describing its physical traits, surroundings, access, and possible limitations.

Appraiser's Certification: A statement from the appraiser confirming their qualifications, adherence to professional standards, and ethical compliance.

Legal and Regulatory Compliance: Making sure the valuation follows local property valuation laws, rules, and industry standards.

TAB's approach to land procurement has been summarized in the **Table 5-4**: below:

TABLE 5-4: TAB'S LAND APPROACH

Aspect	Status
Engage a reputable law firm to undertake identification and documentation review, land purchase and / or Use Rights transactions, and land certification	TAB has engaged H.S Legal, which is engaged in the land appraisal process. The draft for deed of relinquishment is complete while the final sale deed documentation is currently pending.
<u>Engage a local surveying company</u> to undertake cadastral survey and mapping, field staking, land parcel acquisition survey and mapping, inventory of loss survey and mapping, and final survey documentation	TAB engaged ESG Lestari Solusi, which is a specialized consultant to undertake the census survey which was completed on 17 May 2024.
<u>Engage Landowner / Community Liaison Officers</u> (most likely from Total Energies development team who have experience around the site area) to be the interface between TAB and landowners	TAB has been engaging landowners and land-users vis-à-vis the census survey. TAB has engaged two dedicated local persons who are responsible for engaging local communities, socializing and land related matters.
<u>Engage a consultant</u> to assist TAB in undertaking socialization, Community Engagement and socio-economic survey works	TAB engaged ESG Lestari Solusi, which is a specialized consultant to undertake the census survey which was completed on 17 May 2024. TAB has engaged two dedicated local persons who are responsible for engaging local communities, socializing and land related matters.
<u>Engage a Notary</u> for ongoing review / advice, and for HGB splits	TAB has engaged H.S Legal, for the same.
<u>Engage with BPN, forestry, and other relevant government Stakeholders</u> directly and by way of specialist Consultants (i.e. forestry Consultant, law firm, Notary, etc.).	<p>TAB has engaged H.S Legal as well as ESG Lestari Solusi that are responsible for review and advice on land appraisal process and undertaking the census survey respectively. In addition, TAB has engaged two local personnel who are engaged in local land related matters.</p> <p>In addition, TAB is engaging with BPN (agrarian office) of Tanah Laut to confirm the required data and information needed to undertake purchase land from the respective landowners.</p>
Valuation report	Land valuation was ongoing at the time of preparation of this framework. TAB plans to appraise the valuation by a government recognised agency.
Market analysis	At present, TAB has estimated the valuation at 40,000 Rupiah per sq. meter or higher. Just outside the project area, towards the northern ridge, the

Aspect	Status
	<p>average valuation was found to be 42,5000 Rupiah per sq. meter.</p> <p>The final valuation is to be completed by the first week of June 2024, after which, TAB will undertake direct negotiations thereon.</p>
Site inspection report	Site inspection reports were undertaken and completed by TAB on the 17 of May which includes the enumeration of affected persons, asset inventory, photographs of assets, asset inventory form, location coordinates,
Appraiser's certification – a statement from the appraiser confirming their qualifications, adherence to professional standards, and ethical compliance	ESG Lestaru Solusi are the appraisers to the project. A statement from the appraiser confirming their qualifications, adherence to professional standards and ethical compliance has been provided.
Legal and regulatory compliance – making sure the valuation follows local property valuation laws, rules, and industry standards.	The valuation was ongoing at the time of preparation of this framework. The final valuation is to be completed by the first week of June 2024, after which, TAB will undertake direct negotiations.

5.3.1 LAND PURCHASE AND COMPENSATION

TAB's land purchase approach sufficiently demonstrates that its processes will align with national requirements and international safeguard standards, particularly the principles of willing buyer willing seller. It has been engaging competent agencies for legal support and appraisal, as well as socialization and census / asset inventory. It is expected that the final land valuation will be completed by the first week of June 2024, based on which it will proceed to negotiate with land sellers and users. are compliant with national laws, as well as international safeguard requirements linked to land acquisition and the willing buyer willing seller principles.

The final confirmation of the principles of willing buyer willing seller will be completed once TAB will provide copies of sale / lease deeds to the Lenders for their review and confirmation. While negotiations were pending during the development of this framework, the steps undertaken by TAB have at least partially aligned with the following principles, as given in **Table 5-5**: . These principles will also apply to land aggregators, consolidators, or land developers to ensure willing and fair transactions. Furthermore, the LARAP will document the actual process followed by TAB, including negotiations with landowners, valuation, and final payments.

TABLE 5-5: ASSESSMENT OF LAND PROCUREMENT PROCESS AS PER IFC PS 5 CRITERIA

Criteria as per IFC GN-5 Para GN-16 for a Willing Buyer Willing Seller Process	Assessment
The client must not have the option of compulsory acquisition.	TAB has completed the census survey and asset evaluation. It was in the process of final evaluation during the last week of May 2024, based on which direct negotiations will be undertaken in June 2024. TAB is not resorting to compulsory acquisition; this has been supplemented by TAB's Board's Commitment, which is an 'Eminent Domain Undertaking' dated 5 December 2023, Letter No: 036/GEN-TAB/XII/2023.
Land markets or other opportunities for the productive investment of the sales income exist.	TAB will provide support and orientation to the land sellers who wish to buy alternate lands, or invest the compensation amounts in a manner that is productive.
The transaction took place with the Seller's informed consent.	TAB completed its asset inventory on the 17 May 2024, which includes a census survey. The census survey has been complemented by socialization undertaken by TAB with the support of two appointed local personnel and a Community Liaison Officer (CLO). Upon completion of the final valuation and appraisal, TAB will directly negotiate with the land sellers. TAB has been undertaking sufficient consultations and information disclosure to the potential land sellers for gaining an informed consent.
The seller was provided with fair compensation based on prevailing market values.	TAB has estimated the approximate market values in the project area (40,000 Rupiah per sq. meter), which will be finalized and appraised by the first week of June 2024.

5.4 SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

Sections 5.3 and 5.3.1 clarify that TAB will resort to direct purchase of land from landowners, thereby aligning its approach to the requirements of willing buyer willing seller principles (see **Table 5-5**:). Moreover, **Section 4.2** provides an overview of potential economic impacts cause by the project. The main Project site, containing the WTGs, will be developed on Government Land, Talok Dalam, which is classified as a Protected Forest. Satellite imagery indicates this land consists of mainly grassland and secondary forest. However, as given in the ESIA report, Chapter 12, the project will cause economic displacement to communities around the project components, and due to its operations. This section provides a summary of economic impacts (displacement) caused due to the project.

5.4.1 IMPACTS ON FORESTRY USERS

Cattle grazing is practiced for breeding purposes in the SAoI. Based on consultations and the census survey undertaken by TAB, it is found that about 49 persons are dependent on the forest land area which will be impacted due to the project. Of the 49, 39 are cattle grazers whereas the 10 are using the area for farming activities. These persons live in Panyipatan and Kandangan Baru, and each owner has an average of approximately 10-20 head of cattle. Cattle is expected to be their secondary livelihood. The persons are involved in daily agricultural activities but additionally breed cattle (both beef and dairy cows) for sale. This is considered an important business, as animals are in high demand especially during Eid al-Adha (the sacrificial period). Raising cattle is a long-term investment for farmers. The selling price of cattle in the SAoI averages between IDR 8,000,000 - IDR 10,000,000 per head of cattle. In the dry season, the grazers bring the cattle down. Grazers usually do not stay on the top of the ridge and the cattle are not used for dairy purposes.

5.4.2 IMPACTS ON TOURIST OPERATORS

The site area has a 10.6 km out-and-back hiking trail (same trail as the cattle trail) which starts east of Panyipatan. It is understood that there are communities around Panyipatan Village and Pelaihari Sub-district that use the trail for hiking and cycling activities. The trail is mainly used during holidays or weekends, and five (05) individuals who own businesses providing tourism services around Talok Dalam were identified. Their services encompass equipment rental, guided tours, and parking facilities. It was found that that Talok Dalam receives an average number of approximately two to five visits per month, with an estimated group size of approximately five to 25 people per visit. This includes independent travelers, as well as guided groups. Accessibility is hampered during the rainy weather, as the trail becomes slippery and more difficult to access. It should be noted that number of tourist operators and visitors may vary upon and would need to be verified further.

5.4.3 IMPACTS ON FISHERFOLK

TAB's jetty area will be situated on the shoreline, 1 km north of Batu Lima and 2 km south of Kuala Tambangan. The presence of a jetty, its construction and operations will potentially impact fisherfolk from Kuala Tambangan and Tanjung Dewa. This includes several forms of fishing.

5.4.3.1 SHORELINE FISHING

Based on consultations with Village Heads and Fishermen in the area, it is expected that there are approximately 50 men from Tanjung Dewa and 80 men from Kuala Tambangan involved in shoreline fishing. These 130 fishermen share a 10 km long coastline (from north Kuala Tambangan to South Tanjung Dewa), which broadly reflects an approximate 77 m of fishing space per fisherman. A maximum of 40 m (0.4% of 10 km) of the coastline's surface will be occupied by the Project for its Jetty area. Preferred areas were said to be close to the fishermen shelters which are built by fishermen to rest during the day and/or organize their catch of the day. The closest shelters found are located approximately 1 km south of the area where the Jetty is planned to be constructed.

5.4.3.2 NEAR-SHORE FISHING

Near-shore fishing is done to catch shrimp and small fish. It is done at 5-6 nautical miles from the coastline with gill nets, and requires medium-sized vessels (2, 3, and 4 GT). This information was calibrated with the information provided through FGDs in Kuala Tambangan, Tanjung Dewa, and Batakan, as well as with the local village and fisheries authorities. Additionally, it should be noted that most of the sea traffic is centered at sea offshore from Tabanio, a village north of the SAoI and at the end of the Barito River.

5.4.3.3 FURTHER OFFSHORE / DEEP SEA FISHING

The total number of people within the SAoI who are registered through the village profiles as 'fisherman' is 1180 (100 in Batakan (5% of village population), 758 in Kuala Tambangan (38.21% of village population) and 322 in Tanjung Dewa (16.23% of village population). Kuala Tambangan and Tanjung Dewa are the 2 nearest villages to the Project's jetty location, located respectively 3km and 7km away from the jetty location. Additionally, there are 800 women in Batakan who are registered as 'fishermen' but are involved in further processing (not at sea). Fishing practices are spread over more than 100 km from Tabanio (westernmost point) to Asam Asam (easternmost point) ranging from 0 - 20 Nautical Miles depending on the GT or size of each boat. There are 303 registered boats owned in the SAoI, of which 67 are registered in Batakan, and 236 in Kuala Tambangan. Most boats are categorized as "Racing Boats", which means that they have <10GT and are equipped with gill nets for fishing activities.

5.4.3.4 IMPACTS ON LAND USERS ALONG THE TRANSMISSION LINE

About eight (08) land users have been identified along the RoW Transmission Line who would need to be compensated. The details of the land use activities need to be verified during the socio-economic survey.

5.5 CENSUS OF POTENTIALLY IMPACTED PERSONS

A census survey was undertaken and completed by TAB on 17 May 2024. The Census identified a total of 49 forestry users, of which 39 are cattle grazers, 10 are farmers, and approximately five (05) are tourist operators. These estimated to be in the project WTG area. Further, the census has identified one (01) land user in the step-up substation area, six (06) along the overhead transmission line (OTL), seven (07) in the area where the OTL is connecting to the national grid. With respect to the proposed jetty area, TAB needs to verify the number of fisherfolk that maybe impacted due the construction and operation of the jetty.

5.6 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY USED FOR ASSET INVENTORY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

TAB undertook and completed a Census on 17 May 2024, which identified economically impacted persons, which include land users along the ROW Transmission Line, Forestry Users and Tourist Operators. Moreover, a questionnaire with 89 questions is prepared as socio-economic survey tool, with underlying coding for further assessment PAPs and PAHs. The socio-economic survey questions are designed to and gain relevant household information to determine the extent to which these may be impacted through land acquisition in relation to the Project. The questionnaire is annexed to this Framework and will form the basis of the socio-economic survey, which is currently planned to take place in **mid-June 2024**.

For the socio-economic survey, a sample of at least twenty five percent of local households will be surveyed to determine the baseline of household composition and socio-economic status in terms of health, education, livelihood, income, expenditure, and vulnerability to improvement risks. In addition, all households identified as vulnerable will be surveyed in addition to the twenty five percent sample. This is in line with the ADB’s Guideline on Data Collection Methods, as presented in **Figure 5-1** below:

Type	Timing	Data Collection Tools	Objectives
Socioeconomic Survey	Feasibility study stage	Household questionnaire, usually covering a 20%–25% sample of affected population but could be less or more	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓To prepare a profile of the displaced persons ✓To prepare an entitlement matrix for a resettlement plan ✓To assess incomes, identify productive activities, and plan for income restoration ✓To develop relocation options ✓To develop a social preparation phase^a for highly complex and sensitive projects
Census and assets inventory of losses	Best done after the engineering design and DMS	Complete enumeration of all displaced persons and an inventory of their assets through a household census questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓To prepare a complete inventory of the displaced persons and their assets as a basis for compensation and assistance ✓To identify non-titled persons ✓To minimize impact of later influx of outsiders to project area

FIGURE 5-1: DATA COLLECTION METHODS REQUIREMENTS ADB

TAB will be selecting a local team to complete the socio-economic survey. The team consists of independent surveyors, with:

- Good understanding of the Project and its stakeholders.
- Good understanding of meaningful stakeholder engagement.
- Appropriate background according to the land acquisition reference framework.
- Experience in the sector and region/country of operation.
- Sufficient knowledge available on land acquisition and resettlement.
- Speak applicable languages, and
- Have shown an appropriate understanding of cultural and societal customs in the region.

The socio-economic survey will be conducted as a door-to-door Survey, at an appropriate time, to ensure that all potential PAPs / PAHs are available and heard. Besides conducting interviews, the team will also inform all interviewees of the GRM and how and where any grievances can be logged.

5.7 PREPARATION OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)

Upon completion of the Census (on 17 May 2024), TAB will develop an LRP based on the following:

- Review of all existing information and data related to the development & implementation of the Project and its land purchase process.
- Based on the PAPs and PAHs identified in the Census, undertake a socio-economic survey of all economically displaced involuntarily displaced to establish the pre-Project socioeconomic baseline and assess Project impacts. However, prior to the socio-economic

survey, TAB will undertake a pilot test of the survey questionnaire to ensure any gaps in the questionnaires are corrected prior to the final survey. This will ensure that the most accurate information is collected for the socio-economic baseline information. The socio-economic baseline will also draw from the socioeconomic baseline prepared in the ESIA report.

- Based on the assessment of potential social and economic impacts after considering avoidance and other embedded controls, TAB will develop an entitlement matrix and eligibility criteria to address involuntary displacement impacts through mitigation and compensation to the Project affected households and communities.
- Upon the completion of the socio-economic survey, TAB will establish a cut-off date retrospectively, based on an assumption that the land users will lose access to the land parcels upon the conclusion of the land purchase process, or in case of government lands for the main project area, the completion of the land procurement process. The cut-off date will be discussed with the PAPs and PAHs during the socio-economic survey and consultations. However, a formal disclosure of the cut-off date will be undertaken during the village level Draft LRP disclosure meeting.
- TAB will undertake a mandatory formal disclosure of the LRP with adequate notice to all PAPs / PAHs. The LRP disclosure will be recorded, and it will be ensured that the process captures all feedback from the PAPs / PAHs to incorporate in the LRP. Accordingly, TAB will make amends to the LRP where reasonable. In case the feedback by the PAPs / PAHs is understood otherwise, TAB will formally communicate the same to the Lenders. Further, TAB will take all efforts to amicably communicate the reasons for not accepting changes in the LRP as suggested. Please see **Section 5.7.5** for details.
- TAB will obtain written consensus of the PAPs / PAHs for the finalisation of the LRP. The approval document will be prepared by TAB in the local language and will be approved in advance by the Lenders.
- It will be ensured that the LRP will be prepared and disclosed in a language that is that makes it legible to all.

5.7.1 IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE PAPs / PAHs

For the LRP, vulnerable people are those who may be more adversely affected by Project impacts than others by virtue of characteristics such as their sexual and gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, Indigenous status, age (including children, youths, and the elderly), physical or mental disability, literacy, political views, or social status.⁸

⁸ IFC PS 1 states the following in relation to vulnerable groups: "This disadvantaged or vulnerable status may stem from an individual's or group's race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. The client should also consider factors such as gender, age, ethnicity, culture, literacy, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources."

ADB SPS 2 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards states the following in relation to vulnerable groups, "Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations."

5.7.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF VULNERABLE PAPs / PAHS

As given in **Section 5.1.1.4**, vulnerabilities are observed across various locations in the SAoI, in various forms, and linked to different factors. To align with IFC and ADB's definition of vulnerability⁹, vulnerable people are defined as meeting at least one of the following criteria:

- Poverty: people who live of less than 2.15 USD per day;¹⁰
- Children: people under the age of 15.
- Elderly: persons above the age of 65 with no economic support.
- Physically and/or mentally disabled: people who need care from other family members.
- Women, including widows and female-headed households with dependents; and
- People with no land.

Since none of the ethnic groups in the SAoI were defined as Indigenous Peoples (IP), IP in this case does not apply as a criterion for vulnerability.

5.7.3 SAFEGUARDS / SUPPORT MEASURES FOR VULNERABLE PAPs/ PAHS

The LRP will ensure that it provides additional safeguards to vulnerable PAPs / PAHs. This will be in form of mandatory surveys in the socio-economic study, thereby ensuring the representation of this group. Moreover, a fixed additional cost will be provided to the vulnerable PAPs / PAHs, which TAB will incorporate in the LRP's entitlement matrix.

5.7.4 ACCOMPANYING SAFEGUARDS

To ensure the effective implementation of the LRP, TAB will ensure the following accompanying safeguard measures:

- Forming partnerships – TAB will ensure that it engages and forms ample and relevant partnerships with agencies and institutions (both government and private), and experts to execute a successful LRP. Identifying and forming partnerships will play a vital role in providing varied expertise needed in capacity building / skill building, providing financial assistance programmes, linking PAPs to government schemes, and easing access for livelihood and overall improvement.
- Appointment of liaison officer – In order to ensure better flow of information and communication regarding the LRP initiatives and preferences, TAB will appoint a Liaison Officer or a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) who will assume dedicated responsibility for all information sharing of the LRP programmes. The office will act as a point of contact for the purpose of the LRP and shall undertake an administrative role.
- As given in **Sections 5.7.1, 5.7.2 and 5.7.3**, TAB will give preference to vulnerable groups under the LRP.
- Stakeholder engagement and grievance redress mechanisms have been covered in **Section 6** below.

⁹ ADB SPS 2 (2009) Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard has defined vulnerable groups as "...Those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land..."

¹⁰ As of World Bank global poverty line 2022: [Fact Sheet: An Adjustment to Global Poverty Lines \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org)

5.7.5 DISCLOSURE OF LRP

The LRP will be disclosed on the IFC website, at least for a period of 30 days, in accordance with the IFC Access to Information Policy¹¹.

The entitlements and assistance, and principles of the LRP have been provided in **Section 9** of this Framework document.

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¹¹ [Disclosure - Access to Information Policy \(AIP\) \(ifc.org\)](https://www.ifc.org/~/media/ifu/2018/06/2018-06-20-Access-to-Information-Policy.pdf)

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

A SEP has been developed, including a GRM, which are annexed to the ESIA. The SEP was developed to identify who are directly and indirectly affected by the Project so as to facilitate meaningful consultation with such stakeholders in compliance with ADB's SPS and IFC PS, and to enable Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) of PAPs and PAHs. The plan outlines the Project's provisions on community engagement and grievance mechanism throughout the Project lifecycle (planning, construction, and operation).

The following principles will be particularly relevant to the Project for driving and guiding the stakeholder engagement activities in relation to land acquisition:

6.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement principles

- The engagement strategy will be designed and implemented in a manner that is appropriate and cognisant of the specific economic, social, and cultural context of Indonesia, and specifically Tanah Laut.
- Risks and benefits have been weighed to determine the appropriate information disclosure; namely, considerations for non-disclosure have been weighed against the need for transparency and stakeholder groups to be informed.
- Engagement will be a two-way dialogue which involves informing, listening, and seeking input, as well as sharing and exchanging views.
- Engagement will be free of intimidation and coercion.
- The Project will work to ensure that it appropriately provides updates to potentially affected and relevant stakeholders. The frequency of these updates has been commensurate to Project risks and any changes to the Project; and
- The Project will provide feedback/grievance mechanism and opportunities to incorporate received feedback into the Project. The feedback/grievance mechanism will be disclosed to impacted stakeholders.

6.1.1 ENGAGEMENT TO DATE

TAB has undertaken several consultations with communities and representatives in the project area, specifically during the ESIA stage. **Table 6-1** provides a summary of the type of engagement undertaken with stakeholders, whereas **Table 6-2** provides a summary of key findings. Stakeholder engagements included 45 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and 154 local stakeholders through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted. Engagements conducted in relation to the ESIA were specifically targeted to:

- Introduce relevant stakeholders to the Project Proponent and its planned Project activities.
- Identify stakeholders and communities potentially affected by Project activities.
- Gather baseline information on the social context within the Project's SAoI, and
- Engage with potentially affected groups to understand the scope of their activities within the Project's SAoI, potential Project impacts, perceptions and concerns and discuss appropriate mitigation measures.

TABLE 6-1 CONSULTATIONS CONDUCTED FOR THE PROJECT ESIA (MARCH 2023)

Date	Time	Type of Engagement	Stakeholder
3 March 2023	12:00 – 13:00	KII	Head of Panyipatan Subdistrict Head
3 March 2023	14:00 - 15.00	KII	Head of Kurigkit Village
4 March 2023	8:00 – 9:00	KII	Head of Panyipatan
4 March 2023	9:00 – 10:00	KII	Head of Kandangan Baru
4 March 2023	10:00 – 11:00	KII	Head of Batu Mulya
5 March 2023	10:00 – 12:00	FGD	Community Representatives from Kandangan Baru
18 September 2023	9:00 – 9:00	KII	Sungai Riam Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village head • Local figure • Youth figure • Partners of local figures (wives)
18 September 2023	9:25 – 11:45	KII	Suka Ramah Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village head • Farmer representatives
18 September 2023	10:30 – 12:00	KII	Kampung Baru Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village head • Head of government unit • Village midwives
18 September 2023	13:30 – 16:00	KII	Kandangan Lama Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village head • Village secretary • Village Consultative Body • Mount Birah Tourism staff
19 September 2023	10:30 – 12:00	KII	Batu Tungku Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head of village
19 September 2023	13:30 – 16:00	KII	Batakan Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village secretary • Village owned enterprises head.

Date	Time	Type of Engagement	Stakeholder
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village midwife Village government staff
19 September 2023	13:00 – 15:00	KII	Tanjung Dewa Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village secretary Head of General Affairs Village staff Head of Governance Fish collector / salt fish maker. Head of Hamlet 4
19 September 2023	8:00 – 9:00	KII	Kuala Tambangan Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village head Village Secretary Head of Hamlet 3 Village Treasurer
20 September 2023	8:00 – 9:00	KII	Angsau Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Capture Fishers Division Staff of Capture Fisheries Division
20 September 2023	13:30 – 15:30	FGD	Kampung Baru Village
20 September 2023	13:10 – 16:05	FGD	Batu Mula
20 September 2023	13:10 – 16:05	FGD	Batu Tungku Village
20 September 2023	13:10 – 16:05	FGD	Kandangan Lama Village
20 September 2023	8:30 – 11:30	FGD	Sungai Riam Village
20 September 2023	9:13 – 11:19	FGD	Suka Ramah Village
21 September 2023	9:00 – 11:00	FGD	Tanjung Dewa Village
21 September 2023	13:00 – 16:07	FGD	Batakan Village

Date	Time	Type of Engagement	Stakeholder
21 September 2023	13:00 – 16:00	FGD	Kuala Tambangan Village
22 September 2023	9:00 – 11:00	FGD	Paniyapatan village
Telephonic Interviews			
2 February 2024	-	KII	Kuala Tambangan Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village head • Head of village Consultative Body • Fisherfolk (woman – two) • Fisherfolk (man – one)
2 and 3 February 2024	-	KII	Tanjung Dewa Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village head • Fisherfolk (man – two)
5 February 2024	-	KII	Paniyapatan, Kandangan Baru and Batakan Villages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paniyapatan village head • Paniyapatan village staff • Kandangan Baru village staff • Batakan village Secretary

TABLE 6-2 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Topics	Comments and/or Concerns
Traffic	The main complaint of Batu Mulya village is the poor road conditions that potentially lead to accidents.
Natural Disasters	There is potential for floods and landslides due to high rainfall and inadequate drainage capacity.
Agricultural Productivity	Limited agricultural land and limited human resources have made the agricultural sector less productive in Panyipatan village.
Indigenous Peoples	Although there are numerous ethnic groups within the Project area, none of the groups self-identify as Indigenous Peoples.

6.1.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

Public consultation, participation, and disclosure for the Project started in 2017 at the District Level (including participants from Sub-District and Village level) as part of the Analisis Manajemen Dampak Lingkungan (AMDAL) which was finalized in 2019. Groundbreaking ceremonies in Kandangan Baru village were part of this process.¹² Additionally, 98 household surveys (HHs) were conducted in 7 villages, namely Sungai Riam, Kampung Baru, Sumber Mulia, Tajau Pecah, Sukaramah, Batu Mulya, Panyipatan. Selection of the Districts, Sub-Districts, villages and HHs involved in consultations was based on the design of the Project at that moment in time.

6.1.3 SOCIALIZATION UNDERTAKEN BY TAB

On Hold, information on socialization is pending.

6.1.4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

As part of the ESIA report, TAB mapped stakeholders vary in terms of the degree of interest, influence and control they have over the project. While those stakeholders who have a direct impact on or are directly impacted by the project are known as '**Primary Stakeholders**', those who have an indirect impact or are indirectly impacted are known as '**Secondary Stakeholders**'. **Based on mapping and analysis of stakeholder groups, TAB developed an engagement plan across different project phases.**

TABLE 6-3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

¹² Information on this ceremony is to be found through this link: <https://kassel.antaranews.com/berita/51417/bupati-resmikan-pembangunan-pembangkit-listrik-tenaga-bayu>

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Pre-construction				
<p>Provide Project updates and disclose relevant project information to stakeholders and solicit their inputs/feedback into final ESIA, ESMP and related plans. Includes but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project alternatives, scope of the potential impacts and mitigation measures and benefit enhancers. Land acquisition process. Jetty area and timeline for construction along with duration of construction. Information movement of barges and timelines. Storage areas for material transported with the help of barges. Project environmental and social (E&S) principles and ESMP. Resettlement and livelihood restoration measures. Grievance mechanism process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village meetings Separate group discussions with vulnerable groups. Separate discussions with fisherfolk. One-to-one meetings. Project Information Sheets such as Project Information Document (PID), Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement. Project Information Centre. Project Website. Project Information Hotline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One ESIA disclosure meeting per PAP village. Follow-up meeting as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and disclose a grievance redress mechanism and appeal process for the Project-affected persons that is culturally appropriate, gender and ethnically sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Village, Sub-District, Regency and provincial level authorities Local CSOs Other interested parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted meetings with key stakeholders Targeted meetings with fisherfolk. Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement Project Information Centre Social Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to any land acquisition Prior to construction of jetty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the draft ESMP and related plans for comments and feedback. Project updates including construction activities, construction management plans, engagement activities and responsibilities. Update on ongoing land acquisition and resettlement activities. Update on construction of jetty and movement of barges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Fisherfolk Local civil society organizations NGOs Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Website Targeted meetings with key stakeholders Target meeting with fisherfolk Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement Project Information Centre Social Media Project Website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One ESIA disclosure meeting and as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing consultation on land acquisition, economic displacement and resettlement (if any) Grievance mechanism for land acquisition and displacement related issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government bodies and representatives of PAPs, business and entities identified in the Resettlement Plan (RP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face meetings Joint public/community meetings with PAPs Separate group discussions with vulnerable groups Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs))
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information to affected villagers about the changes in access to agriculture/forest land. Aspects relating to prohibited areas not to be used for agriculture/NTFP collection in compliance with the forest law and local forest use requirement will also be communicated to affected villagers. Provide information to fisherfolk on any potential loss of fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government bodies, PAPs, business and entities identified in the RP. Fisherfolk. Relevant government bodies, PAPs in project affected villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face meetings Joint public/community meetings with PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs))

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
<p>grounds, any potential impact on equipment or storage spaces, information on impacts on fish catch.</p>				
<p>Inform the affected villagers on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A training program targeting, and skills required for affected villagers to participate in unskilled, and potentially semi-skilled work for the Project. • Employment and procurement opportunities in advance to enable villagers and businesses to be prepare for the application process (e.g., contracting requirements, assistance with application, etc.) • Identification of alternate fishing grounds if required. • Training and capacity building of fisherfolk on newer fishing techniques and provisioning of equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAPs • Fisherfolk • NGOs advocating on livelihood training and improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face meetings • Joint public/community meetings with PAPs • Notification on village boards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly and as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAB Senior Manager • GRM Coordinator • Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) • Procurement/recruitment/HR manager • EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with village leaders and villagers on mitigation measures for impact on cultural heritage (i.e., cemeteries and sacred forests). • Inform the villagers of Project’s cultural heritage protocol. • Inform the villagers of available grievance mechanism with regards to cultural heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village leaders • PAPs • Relevant government bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face meetings • Joint public/community meetings with PAPs • Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM • Notification on village boards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations once and more as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAB Senior Manager • GRM Coordinator • Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs))

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage on construction permits and licenses and regular Project progress and updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Agencies and Regency Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-on-one meetings Group meetings/briefings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) Procurement/recruitment/HR manager EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain feedback channels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback Mailboxes Project Website Project Information Hotline Project Information Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs))
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update FAQs to respond to stakeholder queries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAQs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs))
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media briefings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings Electronic communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain good relationship with PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Village authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meeting with village authorities and PAPs representatives to allow them to raise their concerns/suggestions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly or bi-weekly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
Construction				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly update on construction activities, including key milestones, key changes in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once a month and as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
<p>Project design, and monitoring results from the ESMP, especially the Resettlement Plan, health, and safety impacts (Construction-related safety measures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance mechanism 		<p>media notices, Feedback Form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings Social Media Project Website Project Information Hotline Project Email Project Information Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community perception surveys – once a year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on construction activities and implementation of management plans. Update on livelihood restoration. Grievance mechanism Coordination of activities especially the roll-out of management plans Health and safety impacts Employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Local Association and NGOs Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form Meetings Project Information Hotline and Website Social Media Project Website Project Information Hotline Project Email Project Information Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once at the start of construction then as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing consultation on land acquisition and resettlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government bodies and representatives of PAPs, business and entities identified in RP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face meetings Joint public/community meetings with PAPs Separate group discussions with vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and as needed. PAP survey - Upon completion of resettlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs))
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings and discussions with key government departments for construction permits and licenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Agencies and Regency Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Project Email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
and provide construction progress update				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on construction activities and implementation of management plans. Update on livelihood restoration. Grievance mechanism Coordination of activities especially the roll-out of management plans Health and safety impacts Employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Local CSOs NGOs Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form Meetings Project Information Hotline and Website Social Media Project Website Project Information Hotline Project Email Project Information Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once at the start of construction then as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) Procurement/recruitment/HR manager EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing consultation on land acquisition and resettlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government bodies and representatives of PAPs, business and entities identified in RP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face meetings Joint public/community meetings with PAPs Separate group discussions with women and vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and as needed PAP survey - Upon completion of resettlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) Procurement/recruitment/HR manager EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings and discussions with key government departments for construction permits and licences and provide construction progress update 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Agencies and Regency Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Project Email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification of disruptive activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text Notifications Social Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required, prior to events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regency Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Website Project Information Hotline Project Email Project Information Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of increased disturbance (e.g., land clearing, traffic movements, dust, noise, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
<p>Undertake community environmental and safety awareness program.</p> <p>Topics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities that cause disruption such as air, dust, traffic, and noise impacts Road safety, especially for children Workers' code of conduct, worker's health, and safety plan Security management Emergency preparedness and response Activities that cause other adverse environmental and social impacts Potential risks of trafficking (particularly for women and children) associated with influx of workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Community Events such as forest conservation Posters and Maps Project Information Sheets Project Email Project Information Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information on gender-based violence (GBV) and inform the affected villagers of available grievance mechanism to report actual or suspected instances of GBV/ exploitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups, particularly women and children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face meetings Joint public/community meetings with PAPs Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs))

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform the communities near the Project regarding the risks of trespassing. Such engagement should start prior to the start of construction activities. Inform the communities of grievance redress mechanism to lodge any grievances in relation to the conduct of security personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face meetings Joint public/community meetings with PAPs Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once at the start of construction then as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor effectiveness of the ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups Government Agencies Regency Administration Local CSOs NGOs Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Stakeholder Engagement Database Project Email Community Perception Survey Issues and Concerns Register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclose and consult on construction activities, such as: Construction activities and schedule Additional mitigation measures/updated ESMP Community health and safety, workers camp code of conducts, environmental and social management, road access and traffic management Hiring opportunities and practices, and local worker training program Business opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement Project Information Centre Project Information Sheets Community Meetings (for PAPs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly at the first 3 months of construction, then quarterly and as required from there on. Advanced notification will be given to hiring opportunities so local community members have a reasonable lead time to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
			prepare for application.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor community concerns and attitudes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups Local CSOs NGOs Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Stakeholder Engagement Database Project Email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain good relationship with PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Village authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meeting with village authorities and PAPs representatives to allow them to raise their concerns/suggestions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly or bi-weekly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain feedback channels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups Local CSOs NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Email Project Information Hotline Feedback Mailboxes Project Information Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Liaisons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update FAQs to respond to stakeholder queries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-annually and as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media briefings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the beginning of construction and as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager GRM Coordinator

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Operations				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain good relationships and provide update on the Project progress. Grievance mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting/briefing Village meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once at the beginning of operation and as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager O&M Contractor
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Media Project Website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and as required 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Information Sheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-annually 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain awareness of environmental and safety practices in the local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochures, pamphlets, and regular environmental and safety, emergency response talks to PAPs and other relevant stakeholders. Emergency drills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once at the beginning of the operation then annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager O&M Contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification of disruptive activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups Regency Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text Notifications Social Media Project Website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required, prior to events of increased disturbance (e.g. traffic movements, dust, noise, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager O&M Contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor effectiveness of the ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups Government Agencies Local CSOs NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once at the beginning of the operation then bi-annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager O&M Contractor
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Engagement Database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-annually 	

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Perception Survey Community Meetings with PAPs Project Email/Feedback Mailboxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 3 years As required As required 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor community concerns and attitudes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups Local CSOs NGOs Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Stakeholder Engagement Database Community Perception Survey Feedback Mailboxes Project Email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required Bi-annually Every 3 years As required As required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Liaisons O&M Contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain good relationship with PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Village authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meeting with village authorities and PAPs representatives to allow them to raise their concerns/suggestions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager O&M Contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain feedback channels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Email and Website/ Feedback Mailboxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager O&M Contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update FAQs to respond to stakeholder queries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Website Project Email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager O&M Contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media briefings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Project Email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once at the beginning of operation then as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB Senior Manager

6.2 GRIEVANCES

As part of its GRM, TAB has developed a pamphlet with the hotline number and a grievance form, these are presented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The handling of grievances thus far specifically focused on the land acquisition process and has been socialized to Panyipatan, Sungai Riam, and Kampung Baru Village. It was found during FGDs and KIIs for the ESIA that most other people within the SAoI were not aware of the channel to raise grievances. It was also found that the grievance registry was incomplete, and that the grievance pamphlet was only accessible at Kampung Baru and Sungai Riam village reception. TAB has been made aware of the observations and is improving its mechanism as part of its SEP.

GRIEVANCE PRINCIPLES

IFC PS 1 requires a grievance mechanism to be developed and implemented early in the Project, as it applies to diverse aspects of the Project's relationship with stakeholders and enables the Project Proponent to respond better, as a measure to pre-empt rather than react to escalation of issues or tensions with surrounding communities.

TAB has developed and is implementing a GRM with input from both the Project and stakeholders to ensure it is fit for purpose. It details how the Project, including TAB's contractors and/or sub-contractors, will respond to concerns or complaints that arise through the course of the Project.

The GRM is used to identify, track, and manage grievances raised by external Project stakeholders. The GRM applies to:

- Grievance related to construction and operation impacts (e.g., siltation of water sources or noise/shadow flicker during operation) and damages from project activities (e.g., crop damage during road repair).
- Land acquisition and resettlement related grievances.
- The GRM will be refined during SEP development and be maintained throughout the Project lifecycle, to ensure that grievances are promptly heard, analysed and, to the extent possible, resolved.

The main objective of the grievance mechanism is:

- To address grievances promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner resulting in fair, effective and lasting outcomes.
- To provide a grievance management process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all Project affected parties.
- To build trust as an integral component of the Project community relations activities.
- To enable a systematic identification of emerging issues facilitating correcting actions and pre-emptive engagement.

The GRM was refined during SEP development in 2023, and will be maintained throughout the Project lifecycle, to ensure that grievances are promptly heard, analysed and, to the extent possible, resolved.

The following key principles as summarized from *the IFC Good Practice Note on Addressing Grievances from the Project Affected Communities* (2009), will be considered in relation to the LRP. :

TABLE 6-4: KEY PRINCIPLES IN GRIEVANCE HANDLING

Proportionality	
Scaled to risk and adverse impact on affected communities	Utilize the result of the environmental and social assessment to map out and estimate the magnitude of impact the project can potentially create and consult with the local government and usual-practice and experience of other wind farm projects
Cultural Appropriateness	
Designed taking into account culturally appropriate ways of handling community concerns	Consult with the local leaders about the different traditions and habits of the community in the project area; encourage women's participation in rural areas.
Accessibility	
Clear and understandable mechanism that is accessible to all segments of the affected communities at no cost	GM will be socialized in the local language. Coordinate with local leaders and village leaders to gather grievances and have regular weekly/ monthly meetings with the local stakeholders. Apart from grievance, local people can voice their concern to the Company by form to improve and prevent arising grievances.
Transparency and Accountability	
To all stakeholders	All grievant want to be sure that they are being heard, taken seriously, and treated fairly. A grievance mechanism should provide a way for the community to hold the company accountable, to be sure it takes community inputs seriously, deals with them through a clear and transparent process, follows through with actions, and communicates with the community. All records of grievances will be copied to the grievant; commit to a response time of 15 working days from the time of that the grievant was reported. For a complicated case, this time limit may be prolonged but must not exceed 45 days after the complaint is accepted, such as land, resettlement, security forces, indigenous people, or heavy traffic.
Appropriateness Protection	
A mechanism that prevents retribution and does not impede access to other remedies	Commit to a no retribution policy for grievant filing grievances. Inform grievant of potential course of upscale remedy if they are not satisfied with the proposed solution;

The Grievance process provides a methodology for communicating the GRM to affected persons and is phased in a set of 6 core sets of steps and activities, including receiving, registering, responding to, monitoring, and reporting on grievances. An overview of the steps in the process is presented in **Figure 6-1**. The GRM provides measures to address complaints related to sexual harassment and GBV, including specific channels for receiving and resolving these types of grievances. For example, grievances for highly sensitive cases, and as requested by complainants, will be filed anonymously. It also includes monitoring and evaluation with sign-off and close out, as well as assessment of the effectiveness of the GRM on a periodic basis. All grievances and how they have been managed will be recorded in a database including complaint details, a summary of the grievance, the resolution or agreement

on proposed actions (between the Project and the complainant), and monitoring actions taken in response to the grievance.

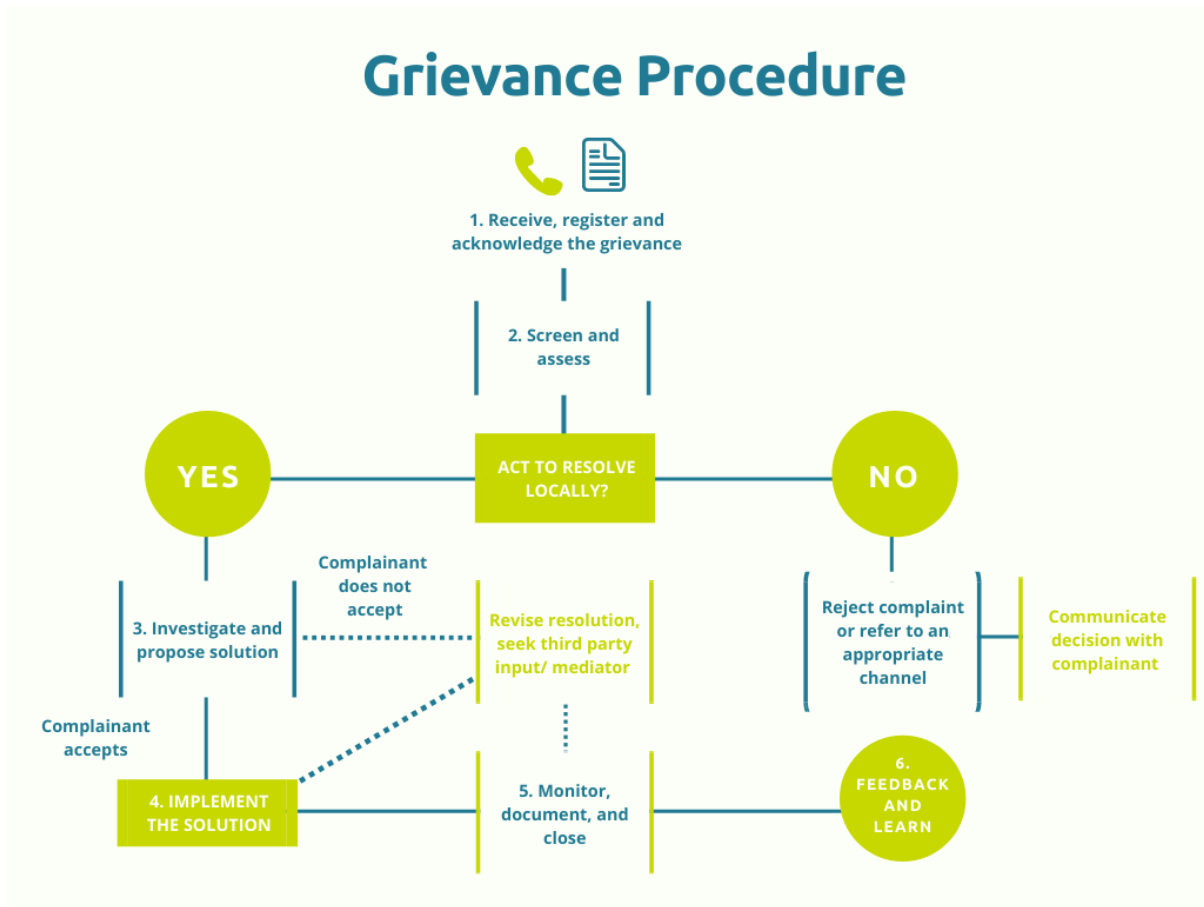


FIGURE 6-1: STEPS IN GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

6.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation of the LRP is necessary to measure the success of its implementation and the changes that it has on the livelihoods of affected persons. It enables the identification of additional interventions if those identified are not successful.

Specifically, TAB will link the monitoring to include key performance indicators (KPIs) to monitor and report on the effectiveness of the LRP, consultation, and participation throughout implementation of the LRP. Monitoring reports will provide feedback to TAB to take corrective actions or actions to strengthen the proposed programmes.

TAB will document the monitoring results as well as corrective actions / enhancement measures where necessary to ensure that the PAPs / PAHs are not worse off because of their displacement. The main objectives of the monitoring include:

- Actions and commitments described in the LRP are implemented fully and on time.
- Persons and households that are affected fully understand their rights.
- Affected persons and households receive their full allowance entitlements or other mitigations / entitlements within the agreed time.
- LRP allowance and livelihood restoration measures are effective in enabling affected persons to at least restore their livelihoods.

- Complaints and grievances expressed / submitted by affected persons are followed up and resolved and that where necessary, corrective actions are implemented.
- If required, changes in LRP procedures are made to improve delivery of assistance to affected persons.

TAB will assume the overall responsibility for ensuring that monitoring activity is undertaken and achieves the above objectives. For the same, TAB will develop a monitoring and evaluation plan to determine the effectiveness of livelihood restoration activities. The plan, as given in xxx has been developed in line with the requirements of the IFC Performance Standard 5.

Moreover, the monitoring of livelihood restoration activities will continue throughout LRP implementation, and for no less than a period of one year after LRP implementation. A final evaluation will be conducted to verify that the LRP has been effective in restoring affected persons' standards of living and livelihoods.

TABLE 6-5 MONITORING PLAN

Indicator	Proposed Frequency
Overall spending against budget	Monthly
Number of affected persons benefitting from LRP activities	Monthly
Number of staff dedicated to LRP activities	Monthly
Number of PAPs / PAHs who have received LRP linked allowances (including vulnerable households, forestry users, cattle grazers, tourist operators fisherfolk and other land users along the overhead TL)	Monthly
Number of LRP implementation team meetings	Monthly
Number of grievances raised	Monthly
Number of grievances closed	Monthly
Monitoring reports submitted	Annually

7. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A core function of the Framework is to identify and address any potential gaps between the compensation that will be provided to PAPs / PAHs based on Indonesian laws and procedures, and international standards. This section first presents what studies have been undertaken in relation to the Framework to date. After this, it outlines relevant Indonesian legislation, the international standards, and a comparison between those, to present expected gaps.

7.1 INDONESIAN REGULATORY LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

The national policy framework governing the land acquisition of the Project have been detailed below:

7.1.1 LAND ACQUISITION

- Act No 6 of 2023 on Omnibus Law (Undang Undang Cipta Kerja) especially in Chapter VIII concerning Land Acquisition for Development for Public Interest.
- Act No. 2 of 2012 regarding Land Procurement for Development for Public Interest and its amending regulations.
- Government Regulation No 19 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development for Public Interest partially updated with no. 39 of 2023.
- Regulation of Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Arrangement/Head of National Land Agency (BPN) No. 13 of 2021 regarding Location Permit.
- Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2018 concerning Management of Social Impacts in the context of Provision of Land for National Development.
- Regulation of the Ministry of ATR/BPN Number 6 of 2020 concerning Provisions for the Implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2012.
- Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.7/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/2/2019 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.27/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2018 concerning Borrowing and Use of Forest Area Guidelines.
- Regulation of Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources no. 13 of 2021 concerning clearance and minimum distance of transmission line and compensation of land, building, and/or plant under Right of Way.

7.1.2 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Indonesian legislation on Indigenous People (IP) and cultural heritage in relation to land acquisition is listed below. It should be noted however, that there were no known IP residing in the SAoI, according to the characteristics as defined in the IFC PS 7 and ADB SR 3 at the time of writing of the ESIA. A memo providing further details was appended to the ESIA to clarify that the Project does not trigger IFC PS7 and ADB SR 3, nor IFC PS7 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) requirements.

- Act No. 11 of 2010 regarding Cultural Preservation.
- Act No. 5 of 2017 regarding Cultural Advancement (Intangible Heritage) Government Regulation No 87 concerning Cultural Advancement.
- Government Regulation No. 1 of 2022 concerning National Regulation of Cultural Heritage Registration and Protection.
- Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs Number 52 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Recognition and Protection of Customary Law Society.
- Presidential Decree No. 186 of 2014 concerning the empowerment of Remote Indigenous Community.
- Presidential Regulation No. 78 of 2007 concerning Ratification of Convention for The Safeguarding of The Intangible Cultural Heritage.
- Regulation of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 12 of 2015) concerning the implementation of Presidential Decree No. 186 of 2014.
- Regent Regulation of Tanah Laut Regulation No. 26 of 2019 regarding Village Customary Institution.

7.1.3 TANAH LAUT REGENCY REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 3 OF 2016, DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 2016, CONCERNING THE 2016-2036 TANAH LAUT SPATIAL PLANNING PLAN

Minutes of Land Technical Consideration for Approval for Conformity of Spatial Utilization Activities (Penerbitan Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Ruang (PKKPR)) number 33/2022 Date 03 October 2022 from the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency provide the right to TAB to develop the Project and upon reception of the required certificates and approvals. The PKKPR does not include the Protected Forest Area as it falls outside the responsibility of Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency.

7.1.4 REGULATORY LEGISLATION OF JETTY

- Act No. 17 of 2008 regarding Shipping.
- Government regulation No. 21 of 2010 regarding Maritime Environmental Protection.
- Government Regulation No 31 of 2021 regarding Shipping.
- Regulation of Minister of Transportation No 20 of 2017 regarding Special Terminal and Terminal for Own Interest.
- Regulation of Minister of Transportation Regulation No. 57 of 2020 second amendment regarding Sea Port Management.
- Regent of Tanah Laut Regency Regulation No. 96 of 2020 regarding Decision of Working Area (Daerah Lingkungan Kerja) and Area of Interest (Daerah Lingkungan Kepentingan).

7.2 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Based on lender requirements, the Project will comply with the following international standards and requirements. The standards are set to complement and reinforce national legislation and ensure the land acquisition process for the Project is compliant with the requirements for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs, which includes minimizing risks, impacts, and ensures compliance and fair practices. Specifically, the focus of this Framework is on:

- IFC PS 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and IFC's Access to Information Policy (2012).
- ADB SPS SR 2 on Involuntary Resettlement, and ADB's Access to Information Policy (2019).

7.2.1 IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The key IFC PS 5 objectives related to resettlement have been summarized below, which are applicable to this Project:

- Avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs.
- Avoid forced eviction.
- Anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- Improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.

- Improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

According to IFC PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (2012), involuntary resettlement refers both to 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) because of project-related land acquisition. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement. This occurs in cases of: (i) lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain; and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

Three types of displaced people are entitled to compensation and assistance under IFC PS, including persons (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law; (iii) who have no recognized legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

An overview of the relevant portions of IFC PS 5 is presented below:

- **Project Design:** The client will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize physical and/or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, paying particular attention to impacts on the poor and vulnerable.
- **Compensation and Benefits for Displaced Persons:** When displacement cannot be avoided, the client will offer displaced persons and communities, compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods.
- **Community Engagement:** The client will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in Performance Standard 1. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration should include options and alternatives, where applicable.
- **Grievance Mechanism:** The client will establish a grievance mechanism as early as possible in the project development phase. This will allow the client to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.
- **Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Planning and Implementation:** Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, the client will carry out a census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits. Implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan will be considered completed when the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with the relevant plan as well as the objectives of this Performance Standard.
- **Private Sector Responsibilities Under Government-Managed Resettlement:** Where land acquisition and resettlement are the responsibility of the government, the client will collaborate with the responsible government agency, to the extent permitted by the agency,

to achieve outcomes that are consistent with this Performance Standard. In addition, where government capacity is limited, the client will play an active role during resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring.

Further clarification of relevant PS and their objectives are presented in **Table 7-1** below:

TABLE 7-1: RELEVANT IFC PS AND OBJECTIVES

Performance Standard	Description	Objectives
Performance Standard 1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<p>Underscores the importance of managing social and environmental performance throughout the life of a project (any business activity that is subject to assessment and management).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact identification and assessment. To identify and assess the social and environmental impacts, both adverse and beneficial, in the project’s area of influence. • To avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts on workers, affected communities, and the environment. • Stakeholder engagement. • To ensure that affected communities are appropriately engaged on issues that could potentially affect them. • Effective management. • To promote improved social and environment performance of companies through the effective use of management systems.
Performance Standard 5 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	<p>Outlines that involuntary resettlement refers both to 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) as a result of project-related land acquisition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs. • To avoid forced eviction. • To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected. • To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons. • To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.
Performance Standard 7 – Indigenous People	<p>Recognises that Indigenous Peoples, as social groups with identities that are distinct from dominant groups in national societies, are often among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples. • To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts of projects on communities of Indigenous Peoples, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize and/or compensate for such impacts. • To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a culturally appropriate manner.

Performance Standard	Description	Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish and maintain an ongoing relationship based on Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the project life cycle. To ensure the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples when the circumstances described in the Performance Standard are present. To respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples.
Performance Standard 8 – Cultural Heritage	Recognises the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. Consistent with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, this Performance Standard aims to ensure that clients protect cultural heritage during their project activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation. To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.

7.2.2 ADB SAFEGUARD POLICY STATEMENT

ADB uses a classification system to reflect the significance of a project's potential environmental impacts. A project's category is determined by the category of its most environmentally sensitive component, including direct, indirect, cumulative, and induced impacts in the project's area of influence. Each proposed project is scrutinized as to its type, location, scale, and sensitivity and the magnitude of its potential environmental impacts. Projects are assigned to either of the Categories A, B, C and FI, based on a project's potential scale of impacts. ADB further adopts Safeguard Requirement 2, which covers Involuntary Resettlement.

Further clarification of relevant ADB SPS and their objectives are presented in **Table 7-2** below:

TABLE 7-2: RELEVANT ADB SR AND OBJECTIVES

Standard	Description	Objectives
Safeguard requirements 2 – Involuntary Resettlement	The ADB SPS 2 requires the Project to provide compensation, assistance, and benefits to displaced persons, conduct socioeconomic survey and a census, develop a resettlement plan, disclosure of information, conduct meaningful consultations with affected persons, establish a grievance mechanism, and	The objectives are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible, to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative

Standard	Description	Objectives
	monitor and measure progress of the resettlement plan, consider unanticipated impacts, and explore to the extent possible alternative project designs to avoid physical relocation of Indigenous Peoples.	to pre-project levels, and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
Safeguard requirements 3 – Indigenous Peoples Safeguards	The ADB SPS 3 requires the Project to undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples to ensure their informed participation, conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and develop an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) in the context of the SIA. Special requirements under the SPS 3 in the SIA will include aspects of ancestral domains and related to natural resources and consent from affected IP communities.	The objectives are to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

7.2.3 GAPS BETWEEN INDONESIAN LAWS AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

This section includes details about the gaps between Applicable Law, IFC PS5 and ADB SPS SR2, and the mechanisms and actions to bridge such gaps.

TABLE 7-3: GAP ANALYSIS INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS

	IFC PS5	ADB SR2	Applicable National Legislations and Practices	Identified Gaps	Agreed measures to close the gaps
Project design	Avoid involuntary resettlement and physical and/or economic displacement wherever possible; minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives.	The ideal way to minimize resettlement impacts is to design projects that avoid or minimize the number of persons affected by physical relocation, loss of land, or disturbance of income generation activities.	There is no national provision to avoid or minimized involuntary resettlement.	It is understood that the Project design has been optimised to avoid physical displacement of villagers (refer Section 4.2.1).	
Census	A census is to be carried out when involuntary resettlement is unavoidable to collect socio-economic baseline data to identify the displaced people, determine who is eligible for assistance and compensation, and discourage those ineligible, from claiming any benefits.	Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	<p>There is no national provision for requirements of socio-economic survey coverage of economically displaced households.</p> <p>Law No. 2 of 2012 states that inventory and identification of control, ownership, use, and utilisation of land would include data collection related to Entitled parties consisting of: a) name, occupation, address, and ID card information, b) data on affected land, insisting structures and/or plants, c) location, size, and number of identifications of land, and d) status of land and related document, type of land and land use. The result of this data collection would include a) area measurement and mapping per plot of land and b) data collection of the Entitled Party and Land Procurement Object, which must be announced in village administration office, sub-district office, and in the location where Land Procurement is exercised. The announcement must be conducted within 14 working days.</p>	Inventory of assets and census (including socio-economic data) will be carried out for title holders and to identify land users / Non-title holders.	The Project will conduct a census of PAPs / PAHs affected by the Project components.
Eligibility	Displaced persons may be classified as persons (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.	Three types of displaced persons, eligible for compensation: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land and/or structures lost entirely or in part, (ii) persons who have no formal legal rights to land and/or structures lost wholly or in part but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national law, and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.	<p>Does not cover squatters (unless in good faith on public land), encroachers and renters on private land. Landless and laborers are not expected to be compensated and provided rehabilitation measured; it is the responsibility of the landowner to compensate them.</p> <p>Law No. 2 of 2012 and Government Regulation 19 of 2021 states the following parties are entitled for compensation: landowners/land holders, holder of management rights, <i>Nadzir</i> (management) for Waqf land, ex-customary landowners, Indigenous people, parties in possession of state land in good faith, land tenure holders, and owners of building, plants or other objects related to land.</p> <p>Law No. 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest states that land users on state land with good intention, who hold: an</p>	<p>PS 5 and ADB SR2 require those identified on the land during the Census and asset inventory prior to the cut-off date are eligible for compensation.</p> <p>Under national regulation, they can only be eligible for compensation if they align with requirements as described, and thus, non-title holders may not receive compensation.</p>	The Project will adopt eligibility in compliance with IFC standards and ADB requirements, and national legislation to include: (i) title holders (ii) traditional/customary landowners or who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws (iii) Non-title holders

	IFC PS5	ADB SR2	Applicable National Legislations and Practices	Identified Gaps	Agreed measures to close the gaps
			<p>expired land certificate, land leasing agreement, decree of recipient of land object from land reform, permit to cultivate or clear land, and/or letter of appointment/purchase of replacement land plots are entitled to compensation.</p> <p>Presidential Decree No. 62 of 2018, those who have used the state land physically for 10 years continuously and those who use state land with good intention, not contested and is recognized by the landowner are entitled to compensation.</p>		
Compensation and Benefits for Displaced Persons	<p>A displaced land-based compensation will be offered for those whose livelihoods are land-based or where land is collectively owned. Opportunities will also be provided to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.</p> <p>Client will offer a choice of security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, replacement property that is equal or higher in value, and advantages of location or cash compensation for those who are physically displaced, as classified under paragraph 17. Full replacement of the loss of land and other assets can be done through cash compensation.</p>	<p>Priority should be given to a land-based resettlement approach for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. The land-based resettlement strategy means land-for-land replacement of lost assets and livelihoods. This approach is preferred because non-land-based options may render people whose livelihoods are based entirely on the land vulnerable.</p>	<p>“Fair and reasonable” – basis for appraisal but final compensation is result of negotiation.</p> <p>Once fair compensation given further consideration and impact mitigation are not elaborated.</p> <p>The level of compensation is appraised and determined by a licensed appraiser. The determination is final and binding, in the sense that the level of compensation determined by the appraiser is not subject to further negotiation. However, the landowner can appeal against the appraiser’s determination to the District Court and from there directly to the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Law no 12 of 2012 and Government Regulation no.19 of 2021 compensation may take the form of: (i) cash; (ii) replacement land; (iii) resettlement; (iv) shares in the project company; or (v) such other form as may be agreed upon by the parties.</p>	<p>There are no provisions for preference to land-based resettlement strategies and compensation at full replacement costs.</p>	<p>The Project will consider land-for-land compensation for displaced persons and demonstrate replacement value of land where land-for-land compensation is not possible.</p> <p>The Project will compensate for loss of assets at full replacement value costs without depreciation cost.</p>
Compensation for non-title holders	<p>The Performance Standard requires that non-land assets be retained, compensated for, or replaced for people who do not have rights over the land they occupy. Relocation to take place with security of tenure. Lost livelihoods to be restored.</p>	<p>Security of tenure applies to both titled and non-titled displaced persons. Lost livelihoods restored.</p>	<p>Presidential Regulation no 62 of 2018 states non-title holders who utilized the land with good faith are eligible for compensation that may take the form of compensation such as cash and relocation assistance.</p>	<p>The legislation has limited options of compensation forms and does not require income and livelihood restoration program</p>	<p>The Project will ensure compensation for Non-title holders at full replacement value costs without depreciation cost.</p> <p>For economic displacement of fisherfolk, the Project will develop avoidance mechanisms, will share prior information on the movement of barges, provide physical markers and determine and compensate for interim losses.</p> <p>The Project will ensure payment of compensation linked to any grievances raised during operations.</p>
Significant Affected households	<p>No specific definition is given to significantly affected households.</p>	<p>No specific definition is given to significantly affected households.</p>	<p>There is no national provision of the significant affected household.</p>	<p>Legislation has no provision for significantly affected groups and obligatory provision of</p>	<p>In the case of physical relocation from housing, and/or losing 10% or more of productive assets (income generating),</p>

	IFC PS5	ADB SR2	Applicable National Legislations and Practices	Identified Gaps	Agreed measures to close the gaps
				compensation and livelihood restoration for this group.	this will be considered as significantly affected for the Project.
Cut-Off date	Where the host country lacks the procedures, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. The information should be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area. It is not a requirement to compensate or assist those who have occupied the area after the cut-off date once the date has been clearly established and made public.	The completion date of the census of project-displaced persons is usually considered the cut-off date. A cut-off date is normally established by the borrower government procedures that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project displaced persons. In the absence of such procedures, the borrower/client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility.	Government Regulation 19 of 2021 states results of inventory and identification from public appraisal will be announced in 14 days. The affected persons have the right to appeal the result no later than 14 days after the announcement.	No major gaps, however, communication of cut-off date in national legislation is not clearly regulated.	The Project will adopt the date of completion of the Census as cut-off date and disseminate the cut-off date information throughout the Project Area.
Compensation and Benefits for Displaced Persons	Only after compensation will the project owner be able to take possession of the acquired land and relate assets, and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowance have been provided additional to the compensation. Mitigation of economic displacement will be considered complete when affected persons or communities have received compensation and other assistance and are deemed to have been provided with adequate opportunity to re-establish their livelihoods.	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	Law No. 2 of 2012 states that at the granting of Compensation, the Entitled Party must conduct relinquishment of right, and submit their evidence of ownership of land to the Land Agency (BPN). Government Regulation No 19 of 2021, the derivative regulation of Law No. 11 of 2020, states that in the event of an Entitled Party requiring compensation in special circumstances, the provision of compensation can be prioritised. Special circumstances are conditions in which compensation money is required for urgent needs, evidenced by a statement letter from the head of subdistrict/village head. These include natural disasters, education costs, performing religious activities, medical treatment, paying debts, and/or other urgent situations.	There is no national provision to carry out livelihood rehabilitation programs in place to specifically address economic displacement	The Project will take possession of acquired land and assets only after completion of compensation and establishment of livelihood restoration program.
Vulnerable groups and gender considerations	Where the project involves specifically identified physical elements, aspects and facilities that are likely to generate impacts, and as part of the process of identifying risks and impacts, the client will identify individuals and groups that may be directly and differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status (IFC PS1).	All data generation and collection and presentation need to be disaggregated by gender and other relevant social characteristics, depending on the social groups concerned—for example, Indigenous Peoples or ethnic or vulnerable groups.	Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 requires that the Project Affected People (PAP) involved in public consultations include vulnerable groups, Indigenous People, and men's groups and women's groups regarding gender equality. However, Identification of individuals and groups that may be directly and differentially or disproportionately affected by the Project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status as well as the related measures is not mandated under Indonesian regulations.	IFC and ADB ask the client to consider vulnerable groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project. ADB requires all data to be disaggregated by gender. There is no regulatory provision for particular attention to gender concerns during resettlement process.	The Project will adopt definition of vulnerable groups as follows: Poor households i.e., living under the national poverty line set by the Indonesian Government (11910.90 in Indonesian rupiah (2022) or US\$2.15 (2017 PPP) per day per capita.) Baseline study confirmed cases of seasonal livelihoods (e.g. fishing) and dependency on climatic conditions. Households of elderly persons above the age of 65 with no economic support. Households with physically and/or mentally disabled members who need care from other family members.

	IFC PS5	ADB SR2	Applicable National Legislations and Practices	Identified Gaps	Agreed measures to close the gaps
					<p>Female-headed households with dependents (Women and particularly female heads of households, widows, and divorcees – baseline study also confirmed cases of child marriages); and</p> <p>Households with no land.</p> <p>The Project will ensure that the LRP addresses gender concerns and gender-inclusive and responsive processes and assistance will be provided to vulnerable groups.</p> <p>The Project will ensure that vulnerable HHs whose incomes are found to be below the national poverty line will be restored to above the national poverty line.</p>
Considerations for Indigenous Peoples	Additional provisions apply to consultations with Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with PS7.	Additional provisions apply to consultations with Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with ADB SR3.	<p>Law No. 2 of 2012 and Government Regulation 19 of 2021 state indigenous people or communities (<i>Masyarakat Hukum Adat</i>) are entitled to compensation.</p> <p>Several legislations have been stipulated regarding the recognition of indigenous people including 1945 Constitution article 18 B, Law no. 32 of 2019, Regulation of Internal Affairs no. 52 of 2014, and Regulation of Minister Social Affairs no. 12 of 2015.</p>	The national legislation has not clearly regulated impact and mitigation measures such as involuntary resettlement, impact on natural resources, and critical cultural heritage which require obtaining FPIC from affected Indigenous Peoples as prescribed in IFC PS 7 and ADB SR3.	There were no known IP residing in the SAoI, according to the characteristics as defined in the IFC PS 7 and ADB SR 3 at the time of writing of the ESIA. A memo providing further details was appended to the ESIA to clarify that the Project does not trigger IFC PS7 and ADB SR 3, nor IFC PS7 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) requirements.
Community Engagement	IFC PS1 states that when affected communities are identified as being at risk and having adverse impacts from a project, the client will go through a process of consultation to provide those affected with opportunities to express their views on project impacts, risks, and mitigation measures. Effective consultation is a two-way process that should be based on prior disclosure and dissemination of transparent, relevant, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information; it also should enable meaningful participation.	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts	The Project Proponent will develop a Public Involvement Plan (PIP) in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 17 of 2012 regarding Guidance of Public Involvement in Environmental Impact Assessment Process and Environmental Permitting and the Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021. The PIP will be developed using a summary of the Project description provided by the Proponent. Public consultation can be conducted before, during, or after the announcement published on mass media.	There is no national provision for meaningful consultation.	<p>Principle of meaningful consultation has been adopted for the project in alignment with:</p> <p>IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability 2012; IFC Good Practice Handbook – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, 2023.; IFC's Stakeholder Engagement Handbook; IFC Addressing Grievances from Project-Affected Communities.</p> <p>As well as:</p> <p>ADB Safeguard Policy Statement or SPS (2009) –SR2 on Involuntary Resettlement (IR), and ADB's Access to Information Policy (2019).</p>

	IFC PS5	ADB SR2	Applicable National Legislations and Practices	Identified Gaps	Agreed measures to close the gaps
		and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.			
Information Disclosure	Disclosure of relevant information and participation of the affected communities and people are to be done throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, resettlement, and livelihood restoration activities to produce results that align with the objectives of PS5.	<p>Disclosure and consultation and participation constitute an integrated process in the preparation and implementation of a resettlement plan. The SPS requires that the borrower/client disseminate information to affected persons and consult with them in a manner that is commensurate with the anticipated project impacts on the affected communities.</p> <p>In addition to disclosure to the affected persons, the borrower/client is also required to submit to ADB resettlement documents for disclosure on the ADB website (Table 7). ADB encourages borrowers/clients to disclose resettlement documents on their own websites as well.</p>	Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 requires information of the Project to be made available to the community including consultation. The Project Proponent is required to announce the Project plan to the public through print (brochure, flyer, or banner); electronic media (TV, online media, electronic message, and/or radio); announcement board at the Ministry, Province, and/or Regency or City level.	In addition to disclosure to the affected persons, the borrower/client is also required to submit to ADB resettlement documents for disclosure on the ADB website	The Project will disclose a draft and final LARAP to affected persons and other stakeholders, as well as on the ADB website.
Grievance Mechanism	A grievance mechanism consistent with PS1 is to be established by the project owner as early as possible in the project development phase. This is to ensure that specific concerns about compensation and relocation are addressed in a timely fashion. A recourse mechanism design is included to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.	A grievance redress mechanism consistent with ADB SPS SR3 is to be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Representatives of affected persons should be involved in grievance redress committees.	Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 requires Project Affected People (PAP) to have the right to submit written recommendations, suggestions, or responses to Project plan/ activities within 10 days of Project announcement. The regulation highlights that any public consultation on the Project must be done in local language (Indonesian or any local dialect applicable) to ease understanding and accessibility by the community.	No major gaps	<p>The Project has a GRM and will consult the affected communities on how to issue complaints.</p> <p>The Project will ensure transparent, documented, and free of retribution grievance process. The GRM will be disclosed in all project affected villages.</p>
Monitoring and evaluation	Procedures to monitor and evaluate implementation of the LARAP or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be established by the project owner. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's impacts and risks. Once the agreed monitoring period is concluded, the completion audit can be taken place by competent resettlement professionals. Project owners will play an active role in monitoring.	Monitoring systems are designed to track (i) the delivery of the planned resettlement activities to the displaced people (e.g. whether compensation is paid, houses purchased, etc.) and (ii) whether the planned activities are producing the desired outcomes. Monitoring is best thought of as a project management tool to detect and correct shortfalls in performance and/or achievement of outcomes. In simple projects, this "internal" monitoring is all that is needed.	<p>Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 mandates the reporting of Project progress and implementation of its management and monitoring programs for the environmental and social impacts identified in the AMDAL (Analisa Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan¹³). This report is referred to as the Environmental Permit Implementation Report and is addressed to the Regional Environmental Management Agency once every 6 months.</p> <p>Reporting of Project progress and implementation of the established environmental and social management</p>	Requirement for external monitoring in case of projects with significant involuntary impacts.	<p>The Project will prepare and submit internal monitoring reports to lenders.</p> <p>In case any significant involuntary impacts will be deemed applicable, external monitoring will be established. The Project will also commission a review and completion audit of the LRP.</p>

¹³ Analisa Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan translates to Environmental Impact Analysis in English.

	IFC PS5	ADB SR2	Applicable National Legislations and Practices	Identified Gaps	Agreed measures to close the gaps
		<p>For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, ADB requires that the borrower/client engage qualified and experienced external experts or qualified NGOs to verify the monitoring information.</p>	<p>plans to the Affected Communities is not regulated under Indonesian national law.</p>		

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8. METHODOLOGIES FOR VALUATION OF LOSSES AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

The following sections present the methodology for valuation of losses and compensation for losses faced by the PAPs / PAHs.

8.1 METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING UNIT RATES FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF ASSETS

The entitlement matrix as given in **Section 9.3** adopts various methodologies to determine the compensation for different types of losses. The losses or impacts are broadly classified into the following:

- Loss of assets / structures.
- Loss of grazing lands.
- Restriction to lands / assets (including cattle).
- Loss of commercial assets.
- Loss of business.
- Losses caused due to damages to crops / assets / structures.
- Impacts to common property resources (CPR).
- Any other unidentified impact.

The methodology for valuation and determining compensation under the LRP will be based on the following:

- For agriculture – The full value of land as per the local market rates based on full replacement costs. In addition, inclusion of any taxes or other applicable fees such as registration. Unit rates will also consider assets attached to the land, the value of crops, which would include the costs of production over one year, costs of reestablishing the crop (seedlings, soil preparation, fertilizer, pest control and similar). Unit rates will consider and include standing crops, and the harvest calendar. Unit rates will also consider the incomes earned through agriculture and allied activities.
- For cattle grazing – The valuation and determination of compensation for loss of grazing lands would be surmised through the end use of cattle – consumption (meat), dairy, breeding or any other.
- Fisherfolk – The valuation of losses for fisherfolk will be based on multiple aspects such as costs of fishing structures and equipment such as storage structures, shelter areas, nets, boats, variations in diesel costs of boats due to changes in location of parking area, which may add to the distances to fishing grounds. The valuation will consider income losses based on average monthly incomes, and any impacts on availability of fishes. Compensation will also be based on any grievances raised from time to time due to project construction and operations, as well as demolition.
- Tourism – Impacts on tourist activities will be evaluated through payment of full compensation, based on income losses for at least one year.

Moreover, the valuation will also consider feedback from PAPs / PAHs through consultations and baseline data collected through the socio-economic survey. Consultations with village head will inform the general patterns of income generating activities in the area to provide an additional understanding for valuation of unit rates. The Project will additionally attempt to compare the

compensation rates with other Lender approved livelihood restoration plans in Indonesia in the recent years to validate unit rates and ensure rates are on par with similar projects.

8.1.1 FINANCIAL LITERACY

In case of cash compensations, if PAPs / PAHs, do not have knowledge on banking system nor have previous experience with banking, financial Literacy components will be incorporated herein by:

- Creating better understanding of banking system such as saving accounts, transactions, deposits, interests, ATM card, etc.
- Creating knowledge around financial management. PAPs / PAHs may receive cash compensation in large amount; therefore, provide knowledge on how to plan their finances for the long term to ensure sustainable livelihood.

8.1.2 TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT

Transitional support will be provided to PAPs / PAHs in the eventuality that the livelihood restoration programmes are delayed. For example, communities with subsistence livelihoods should be provided with food-based transitional support or in some cases cash support may be provided. If the transition extends beyond the originally intended period, all form of transitional assistance must be extended as well¹⁴.

¹⁴ ADB (2012) Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook – Draft Working Document.

9. ENTITLEMENTS AND ASSISTANCE

This section provides the key principles and eligibility of entitlements for the LRP.

9.1 KEY PRINCIPLES OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

Livelihood Restoration Principles

The compensation to the economically displaced PAPs / PAHs will be based on the following:

- On actual market/local price at each village available and comparison to land prices data from the land office, crops, and trees prices data from KJPP and Local Government Authorities, and structure/building prices are from.
- Feedback from the PAPs / PAHs on the compensation unit rates through consultation with village heads or representatives.
- All compensation will be based on the principle of full replacement cost without depreciation cost (including any fees or taxes, registration, or land transfer cost at the time of compensation and calculation of loss of income until the asset is recovered to a point of producing incomes – such as crops, fruit bearing trees).
- Assist PAPs, and provide support to all PAPs to help improve, and restore their livelihoods.
- The Project will be required to demonstrate that the compensation paid to both the Transmission Towers (TTs) and RoW PAPs / PAHs were at replacement costs by taking into consideration market price valuation and principle of compensation at full replacement cost.
- The compensation matrix will be designed to provide a fair and comprehensive framework that addresses the various economic impacts of the land acquisition project on PAPs / PAHs.
- All payments including compensation for loss of land, assets, structures, trees, etc. will be made to PAPs / PAHs *prior* to displacement.
- Lack of formal legal rights to assets lost will not deprive affected villagers from receiving compensation and payments for non-land assets and entitlements.
- Restoration of all categories of impacts, including land-based livelihoods, as non-land-based livelihoods and livelihoods based on natural resource use and wage earners.
 - Improvement of land-based livelihoods through replacement of land and enhanced agricultural practices.
 - Restoration and improvement of non-land-based livelihoods through employability enhancement, project procurement and employment, support for small and medium enterprise creation and development.
 - Improvement of natural resource-based livelihoods through replacement of fishing grounds, forests and other.
- Additional safeguards and support to vulnerable groups.
- Form partnerships with government and private institutions and experts to provide capacity building, skill building, provision of financial assistance, linking PAPs / PAHs to government schemes.

Gender equity principles

- Ensure that gender responsive budgeting is considered in all aspects of project deliverables.
- Ensure the inclusion and full participation of women in the planning, decision-making, compensation, and monitoring process as a part of any community-level mechanisms and programmes that are part of implementation.
- Ensure that all compensation entitlements and livelihood restoration programmes are gender sensitive and inclusive.
- Ensure that any compensation payments and/or land replacement titles are made in the name of both husband and wife where joint ownership is confirmed.
- Ensure the protection of women's rights with regards to ownership of land & property and other land tenure arrangements (de-jure and de-facto), even if their names are not included on land documents.
- Develop entitlement options that can derive improved practical benefits for women such as increased income, greater financial security, and more economic rights and opportunities or needs as emerging from consultations.
- Develop mechanisms to ensure collection, analysis, and reporting, of gender-disaggregated data in the monitoring & evaluation process.
- Incorporate supplementary measures to ensure that women have equal or enhanced access to livelihood-restoration measures.

9.2 ELIGIBILITY FOR ENTITLEMENT

- The unit of entitlement will be the household and / or commercial entities (if applicable).
- To be eligible for entitlements, the cutoff date for landowners will be the first day of notification of land acquisition for the project, under the applicable state / national policies. For non-titleholders / informal land users, the date of socio-economic survey will be considered. All PAPs who are landowners, and who can formally prove ownership of the said land prior to the first day of notification of land acquisition, and informal users / non-titleholders able to prove land use activities prior to the date of socio-economic survey, will be considered eligible for entitlements.
- The eligibility of different categories of PAPs / PAHs will be as per the Entitlement Matrix.
- Informal land users and Non-titleholder PAPs / PAHs will not be eligible for the compensation of land occupied / used by them. The PAPs / PAHs will instead receive compensation for any investments made by them on such lands, for instance, replacement value of structures and other assets. They will also be eligible for benefits as given in the Entitlement Matrix. This will also include grazers on Forest land (diverted for the project) and structures constructed, tourist guides, nearshore fisherfolk, in case directly impacted by the Jetty construction, operation and movement of the barges and damage to fishing equipment, if any. Further, compensations will also be paid for any potential damages to the cultivated land at the base of the ridge (on government and/or private land) due to any potential surface run off during land levelling at the top of the ridge.
- The entitlement matrix will factor in any potential impacts, which are currently not envisaged but may manifest during early works, construction, or operations of the Project. Complaints / grievances will be addressed through grievance committee. As required, compensation will be paid as per the entitlement matrix.

- In case the PAPs / PAHs were not available during the socio-economic survey enumeration process but can provide reliable evidence of their presence on the said land prior to the cut-off date, these shall be made eligible for entitlements after due verification.
- In case of any PAPs / PAHs are engaged in litigations in the court of law prior to the cut-off date, that may be linked to landownership or associated property or asset dispute, then the eligibility of the PAPs / PAHs will be considered in accordance with the legal status as determined by the court of law, and the PAPs / PAHs will be entitled to compensation and assistance as per the provisions of this Framework.
- Vulnerable PAPs / PAHs will be entitled to additional assistance as given in the Entitlement Matrix.
- In case of impact on Common Property Resources (CPR) which stand on privately owned land, the compensation for the land will be paid to the titleholder. The relocation and construction of the CPR can be developed based on consultations with the community.
- Special measures will be considered by the Project to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups. Vulnerable PAPs / PAHs will be provided with additional assistance to ensure that they are equal beneficiaries of the project and are not further disadvantaged by the Project. Participation of Vulnerable households will be prioritized in livelihood programs and other social programmes.

9.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

The Entitlement Matrix includes all entitlements, which include compensation in the form of cash assistance, payment of land costs, livelihood restoration programmes, and capacity building activities, as against the respective categories of impacts. The entitlements are based on national regulatory requirements, as well as requirements under international standards that are applicable to the project. Any modifications (minor or major) or corrections to the Entitlement Matrix by the Project shall be communicated to the lenders, in writing, and approved by the lenders, prior to the modification being made.

In line with Regulation of Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources no. 13 of 2021 states that owners of land, plants, and buildings under the ROW corridor will receive compensation after passing the following eligibility and entitlement process:

- Socialization.
- Initial identification of landowners of plants and buildings along the ROW corridor through left and right corridor marking activities.
- Identification and inventorisation of land, plants, and buildings under the ROW corridor.
- Collection of files stating the identity and proof of ownership of the affected land, plants, and buildings under the ROW corridor.
- Announcement of identification and inventorisation results.
- Implementation of objection period for identification and inventory results.
- Implementation of valuation and verification of affected land, plants, and buildings under the ROW corridor conducted by KJPP appointed by the government.
- Determination of compensation amount by the government, and
- Socialization of the compensation package to the owners of affected land and crops and making payments.

The entitlement matrix is presented in **Table 9-1** below:

TABLE 9-1: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

No.	Impact Category	Entitlements
	Direct land purchase / lease	<p>Land will be purchased / leased (at least) at compensation based on prevailing market value / local price, prevalent in respective villages.</p> <p>It will be ensured that the transaction takes places with the seller's informed consent and the Project will not have the option of compulsory acquisition should negotiations fail with the seller / lessor fail.</p>
	Loss of land only (non-cultivable)	<p>Land will be acquired on payment of full compensation, based on the principle of full replacement cost (including any fees or taxes, registration, or land transfer cost at the time of compensation.</p>
	Right of Way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAB will pay landowners a compensation fee for the Right of Way, currently stated as 15% of the land value. • KJPP will value the land. • The land remains in the ownership of the landowner; TAB only acquires Right of Way rights. • TAB will have the right to clear any vegetation that breaches the clearance requirements. For the towers this is expected to be a 9m clearance zone between the top of vegetation and the tower conductors. • Based on current drone observations, clearance required seems minimal. • The landowners do have restrictions on their land given the Right of Way. Specific heights of structures are forbidden (i.e. multi-level buildings) and vegetation heights remain restricted.
	Loss of land (non-cultivable) + assets / structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land will be acquired on payment of full compensation, based on the principle of full replacement cost (including any fees or taxes, registration, or land transfer cost at the time of compensation. • One-time subsistence allowance per affected household. • One time Resettlement Allowance for each affected household. • Transportation costs to be arranged by the Project, or physical assistance or actual costs per affected household to the relocation site. • Fixed additional costs for vulnerable groups. • Determination of suitable compensation for loss of assets / structures. • For asset / structures, the affected household will hold the right to salvage material from demolished structures.
	Loss of land only (cultivable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land will be acquired on payment of full compensation, based on the principle of full replacement cost (including any fees or taxes,

No.	Impact Category	Entitlements
		<p>registration, or land transfer cost at the time of compensation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For standing crops, advance notice to be provided to harvest crops for at least two (02) months. • One-time subsistence allowance per affected household. • One time Resettlement Allowance for each affected household. • Transportation costs to be arranged by the Project, or physical assistance or actual costs per affected household to the relocation site. • Determination of crops / tree / fruit value / fruit harvest calendar and compensation + loss of potential incomes for at least one year. • Fixed additional costs for vulnerable groups. • For loss of asset / structures, the affected household will hold the right to salvage material from demolished structures.
	Loss of land (cultivable) + assets / structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land will be acquired on payment of full compensation, based on the principle of full replacement cost (including any fees or taxes, registration, or land transfer cost at the time of compensation. • One-time subsistence allowance per affected household. • One time Resettlement Allowance for each affected household. • Transportation costs to be arranged by the Project, or physical assistance or actual costs per affected household to the relocation site. • In case of perennial crops such as fruit trees, the considerations will include – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Costs of production over one year. ○ Costs for reestablishing the crop (seedlings, soil preparation, fertilizer, pest control, etc.). ○ Costs for income (if any) lost during the period needed to reestablish the crop / tree, for it to achieve the same productive level. • Fixed additional costs for vulnerable groups. • For loss of asset / structures, the affected household will hold the right to salvage material from demolished structures.
	Loss of / restricted grazing lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of avoidance mechanism by Project in consultation with community. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and provisioning access to alternate grazing lands within a reasonable distance from the original grazing land. • ORPayment of one-time cash compensation per cattle owned, based on market rates. • In case of dairy cattle, payment of one-time cash compensation per dairy cattle each + payment of one year's income losses. <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional foraging options – Identification of existing farmlands in the vicinity and undertake

No.	Impact Category	Entitlements
		<p>agroforestry and silvopasture based on agreements with landowners.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and drawing linkages to government supported programmes for livestock capacity enhancement programmes to improve livestock feed. <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of community-based organisations (CBOs) of cattle owners for better identification of alternatives and development of grazing strips.
	Temporary impacts or loss of access to assets / structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of avoidance mechanism by Project in consultation with community. • Payment of full compensation for loss of asset / structures such as cages and resting sheds (of grazers, for instance), AND/OR identification of alternate locations and full payment of construction costs. • For loss of asset / structures, the affected household will hold the right to salvage material from demolished structures.
	Temporary impacts or loss of access to commercial assets / structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of avoidance mechanism by Project in consultation with community. • Determination of interim losses.
	Loss of or restricted access for tourist operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of full compensation for income losses for at least one (01) year <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping and provisioning of vantage point views and marking of camping sites around the WTG area.
	Damages caused to crops due to construction activities (such as surface run off)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculation of damages and its extent. • Payment of full compensation for damages caused. • Development of corrective action measures.
	Loss of access to jetty area for fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of avoidance mechanism by Project in consultation with community. • Prior information sharing on the movement of barges. • Provision of physical markers in the utilization zone for jetty to avoid damages or restriction issues with fisherfolk. • Determination and payment of interim losses. • Payment of compensation linked to any grievances raised via the GRM that causes losses.
	Loss of fishing structures / storage / shelter areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full compensation for fishing structures / storage / shelter area. • Identification of alternate areas at a reasonable distance. • Reconstruction costs of fishing structures / storage / shelter areas to be borne by the Project. • Determination of interim losses and full payment, based on monthly average incomes. • Full compensation for damages to fishing equipment.

No.	Impact Category	Entitlements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed additional costs for vulnerable groups. • For asset / structures, the affected persons will hold the right to salvage material from demolished structures.
	Loss of anchorage area for fishing boats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of avoidance mechanism by Project in consultation with community. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of alternate anchorage areas at a reasonable distance. • Reconstruction costs are to be borne by the project. • Determination of interim losses and full payment, based on monthly average incomes. • Fixed additional costs for vulnerable groups.
	Loss of access / areas for nearshore fishing (on foot)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of alternate access / areas for nearshore fishing in consultation with the fisherfolk, at a reasonable distance from the impacted area.
	Vulnerable group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any one adult member of the vulnerable household to be provided with skill development / upgradation training for employability at the Project or nearby areas based on availability. • Fixed additional support cost per vulnerable household. • Restoration of household incomes to above national poverty line.
	Common Property Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be replaced by the Project in consultation with communities. • Civic infrastructure to be replaced in consultation with the affected community and the relevant administration.
	Any other impact not identified	Any unforeseen impact to be mitigated and enhanced (if positive) by intimating the lenders in writing, and upon approval.

9.4 LRP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

TAB's Community Liaising Officer (CLO) will have an oversight and monitoring role regarding LRP implementation. The CLO will liaise closely with the LRP team to ensure the Project schedule and timelines can be maintained and adjusted where required. Their responsibilities will include the following:

- Coordinate with stakeholders on preparation and implementation for LRP planning (and thereafter for implementation, if any).
- Coordinate grievance resolution for any LRP related grievances.
- Support the allowances agreements disclosure process.
- Ensure that expenses for the implementation of the LRP are properly accounted for.
- Coordinate the delivery of livelihood restoration programs with the help of implementation partners.

TAB will engage internal and / or external expertise on issues such as:

- Livelihood and resettlement support: implementation of LRP, vulnerability support measures including coordination with implementing agency, communication with PAPs / PAHs, monitoring of LRP etc., and
- Engagement of implementation agency for livelihood restoration, monitoring consultants for independent audits etc.

9.4.1 IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

TAB will work with implementation agency identified in the LRP, retained implementation agency will develop activity plans and schedules for the identified livelihood restoration initiatives and execute them in the field. The implementation agency would report to TAB on the status of programs, and clarification on eligibility of PAPs / PAHs and process monitoring. The implementation agency would also undertake any training and capacity building that may be required and monitor the sustainability of specific interventions.

9.4.2 CAPACITY BUILDING

Training will need to be provided to all parties involved in the LRP implementation to ensure that they fully understand the measures committed to in the LRP, as well as the institutional set up and the various roles and responsibilities of all the stakeholders involved in the process. Capacity building, particularly for the implementing agency, will be critical to the effective delivery of the livelihood restoration process.

Staff and consultants involved in LRP implementation will be inducted through formal trainings followed by ongoing refresher trainings on specific topics that may be considered as enablers. TAB will review and support the organization and delivery of the required trainings and will ensure that an up-to-date training calendar is maintained for their staff. The LRP Implementation agency will develop and provide training on the following:

- Implementation Standards.
- Stakeholder Engagement and GRM.
- Prevention of Corruption and Fraud, and
- Gender and Social Inclusion.

9.5 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation schedule of the LRP will commence with the submission of the draft LRP report. The LRP implementation activities, responsible agencies, and the proposed timeframes are presented below.

TABLE 9-2: OVERVIEW OF LRP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES (PROPOSED TIMELINES)

Task	Responsible agencies	Timeframe
Review of Draft LRP	Lenders / TAB	
Disclosure of Draft LRP Review and inclusion of comments and feedback from stakeholders	TAB	During LRP disclosure preparation
Submission of Draft LRP report	TAB	
Submission of final LRP	TAB	
Livelihood support programmes and vulnerable people's support	TAB / LRP implementation agency	Total duration of no less than two (02) years.
Payment of allowances	TAB	Within four (04) weeks of entitlement briefings
Submission of LRP implementation monitoring report to project lenders	TAB / LRP implementation agency	Monthly throughout the LRP implementation period.
Monitoring and evaluation of the living standards of PAPs / PAHs	TAB / LRP implementation agency	Monitoring of livelihoods and income levels, other qualitative and quantitative measures at the end of six months. Ongoing monitoring (annual) on livelihoods and incomes, quality of life for no less than one and a half (1.5) years from the date of LRP completion.

Task	Responsible agencies	Timeframe
Initial audit	Independent audit	Once prior to site clearing and construction activities.
LRP completion audit	Annual independent audit	Once it has been determined that standards of living and livelihoods have been successfully restored or 23 months after beginning of LRP implementation, whichever is earlier.

9.6 ALIGNMENT BETWEEN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The LRP activities will be implemented in keeping in view the timeline of the Project's activities. TAB will ensure that all aspects of the LRP, including development of programmes, identification of beneficiaries, disbursement of monetary support, identification of the implementation agency, disclosures and other will be undertaken in manner as per timelines that are reasonably in advance of the following Project schedule:

TABLE 9-3 SCHEDULE FOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Activity	Timeline
Vegetation clearance at WTG access roads	For non-forestry areas – commencing on 16 December 2024. For forestry areas – commencing on 20 February 2025.
Establishment of laydown area	Commencing on 16 December 2024.
Land preparation at the jetty onshore portion	Commencing on 27 March 2025.
Jetty offshore portion start of construction	Commencing on 27 March 2025.
First shipment of materials to build the jetty	Commencing in the first week of April 2025.
First shipment of material for the work at the wind farm	Commencing on 24 July 2025.

9.7 INDICATIVE BUDGET

The final LRP budget will be informed by the findings of the socio-economic survey to be commissioned by TAB in the month of June 2024. The indicative budget heads have been provided below:

TABLE 9-4: INDICATIVE BUDGET ESTIMATE

Compilation of Budget Estimate	Cost in Indonesian Rupiah
Transition Costs	
Transition allowance for loss of Agricultural Income for one season	
Transition allowance for loss of wages for agricultural labourers for one season	
Transition allowance for loss of income for fisherfolk for at least three (03) months	
Transition allowance for tourist operators for at least one (01) year	
Transition cost for grazers based on cattle costs (including for dairy cattle)	
Costs for assets / structures	
Costs for Loss of land (non-cultivable) + assets / structures	
Costs Loss of land (cultivable) + assets / structures	
Costs for temporary impacts or loss of access to assets / structures	
Costs for temporary impacts or loss of access to commercial assets / structures	
Costs for damages caused to crops due to construction activities (such as surface run off)	
Costs for loss of fishing structures / storage / shelter areas	
Costs for loss of anchorage area for fishing boats	
Costs for impacts to Common Property Resources	
Additional Support Costs	
Costs for additional support to vulnerable PAPs/PAHs	
Costs for LRP Programmes – Skills Development, Training, etc.	

Compilation of Budget Estimate	Cost in Indonesian Rupiah
Costs for LRP programmes – skill development, training programmes, etc.	
Subtotal (without contingency)	
Contingency (25% of Subtotal)	
Grand Total (Inclusive of Contingency)	

9.8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The following table outlines the institutions and agencies expected to be involved (as well as proposed capacity/team enhancements) in LRP activities, and their associated roles:

TABLE 9-5: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency	Role / Responsibility
TAB	<p>Approval of the Framework, and subsequent LRP in collaboration with Lenders.</p> <p>Oversight of monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Oversight and ensure compliance with international standards.</p> <p>Overall responsibility to ensure that the LRP is prepared and implemented in accordance with RPF and oversee the administration of the loan conditions of the Lenders.</p> <p>Record and resolve grievances linked to the Project and LRP.</p>
E&S Consultant	Development of LRP Framework and final LRP.
Implementation agency	<p>Support in LRP budget preparation and execution of LRP - The entity to assist TAB in implementation of the LRP and delivery of entitlements.</p> <p>Internal monitoring of LRP implementation.</p>
Third party monitoring	<p>External agency that will be hired by TAB to undertake monitoring and evaluation activities (including completion audit).</p> <p>Monitoring of willing buyer willing seller principles and payment of land compensations.</p>

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This Section provides an overview of all monitoring and evaluation planned for all land acquisition and resettlement work.

Monitoring and evaluation allow the Project to ensure smooth progress of the implementation of this Framework and the LRP. By reviewing the information on the progress of implementing the LRP activities through monitoring, the project owner can understand the necessary feedback and possible impacts of previous steps and tasks ahead to better inform the risks underlying in the LRP and make corresponding adjustments. Data is to be collected, analysed, evaluated, and maintained to demonstrate compliance with social and environmental obligations, as well as the requirements of the Indonesian legislation. Importantly, monitoring must also address the degree to which the LRP activities have achieved their outcomes.

The LRP monitoring, and evaluation will be embedded in the overall monitoring and evaluation approach of the Project. The monitoring distinguishes between internal and external components. The technical strategy of the LRP monitoring should be partly based on a participative approach involving different stakeholders in a transparent and comprehensible manner, such as affected people, village representatives, vulnerable groups, and local authorities. Minority language will be considered if the Indonesian language and English language is not understandable during consultation. The Project will be responsible for internal monitoring and evaluation through field representatives and will prepare quarterly progress reports for implementation of R&R activities.

10.1 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To measure the degree of achievement of the LRP activity objectives, the internal and external monitoring will use a set of key monitoring indicators. Monitoring indicators are primarily sourced from baseline data to address the specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. These indicators are not exhaustive and could be revised as required during the implementation of the LRP monitoring.

The monitoring indicators are planned to inform:

- LRP implementation progress,
- compensation progress,
- replacement land development and status,
- budget and expenditures,
- quality of the compensation process, including issues relating to consultations, gender, ethnic minority, vulnerable groups, grievance, transparency, and disclosure, and
- outcomes of the implementation of the approved LRP.

Table 10-1 presents potential KPIs for monitoring.

TABLE 10-1: INDICATIVE MONITORING INDICATORS

Performance Objective	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
Disbursement of compensation payment.	Compensation payments disbursed according to number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix (women, men, and vulnerable groups).

Performance Objective	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
	Compensation payment disbursed against timeline.
Restoration of livelihoods	<p>Number and percentage of displaced persons in the livelihood restoration program (women, men, and vulnerable groups).</p> <p>Number of displaced persons hired through project preferential employment (women, men, and vulnerable groups).</p> <p>Number of displaced persons who receive vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups).</p> <p>Types of training and number of participants in each (women, men).</p> <p>Degree of satisfaction with livelihood programs (women, men).</p> <p>Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men, and vulnerable groups).</p> <p>Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, vulnerable groups).</p> <p>Number of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men, and vulnerable groups).</p>
Meaningful consultation and Grievances	<p>Number of affected persons who know their entitlements (women, men, vulnerable groups).</p> <p>Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities.</p> <p>Level of participation in meetings of women, men, and vulnerable groups (specify if high, medium, low).</p> <p>Number of general meetings (for both men and women).</p> <p>Number of meetings exclusively with women.</p> <p>Percentage of women out of total participants.</p> <p>Have any displaced persons used the GRM? What were the outcomes? (women, men).</p> <p>Number of grievances solved.</p> <p>Number of grievances unsolved.</p> <p>What are the subjects of the grievances? (men, women, vulnerable groups).</p>
Budget and Time Frame	<p>Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan.</p> <p>Funds allocation for resettlement to responsible implementation agencies on time.</p> <p>Funds disbursement according to the compensation matrix.</p>

Performance Objective	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
	Land acquisition and occupation in time for implementation.
Institutional arrangement	Percentage of land acquisition and resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work (women, men).
	Percentage of capacity building and training activities completed on schedule (women, men).
Employment and capability building	Employment priority for significantly impacted people and vulnerable groups (women and men).
	Number of recruitments of unskilled workers (women and men).
	Recruitments of semi-skilled workers (women and men).
	Percentage of skilled workers are women and/or vulnerable peoples.

10.2 REPORTING

A monitoring and evaluation framework to measure performance and allow the LRP to respond to the changing socio-economic environment and any issues or problems that may arise is described in **Section 10.3** and **Section 10.4**. The framework calls for continuous internal monitoring and reporting and the development of annual work plans in light of progress, needs, and lessons of past implementation. External monitoring and evaluation will serve to further verify and analyze these results, provide guidelines for responding to issues/problems, and more generally serve a quality assurance purpose, ensuring that the Project is achieving the standards it has committed to in this document.

10.3 INTERNAL MONITORING

The objective of internal monitoring is to (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of the approved LRP; (ii) identify problems and risks, if any, and the measures to mitigate them; and (iii) assess if the compensation and other assistance provided are in accordance with provisions of the approved LRP. The Project will have the following KPI monitoring methods in place:

- Field supervision.
- Dashboard of ROW activities progress.
- ROW timeline/Schedule, and
- ROW weekly meeting.

The Project will be responsible for conducting the internal monitoring of LRP implementation monthly to the Lenders throughout the LRP implementation period. At the end of every six (06) months, the Project will submit monitoring reports of livelihoods and income levels, and other qualitative and quantitative measures. The progress reports will describe the progress of the implementation of the LRP activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. In addition, it shall be ensured that any results of internal monitoring are not shared or released in any way to the public or any other entity, in exception for the public release of information.

The internal monitoring program of the Project, through the Directors of TAB shall include the following indicators at a minimum:

- implementation progress,
- compensation progress,
- replacement land development and status,
- health of PAPs,
- budget and expenditures,
- quality of the compensation process, including issues relating to consultations, gender, ethnic minority, vulnerable groups, grievance, transparency, and disclosure, and
- outcomes of the implementation of the Compensation Plan.

The Company, through the Directors of TAB shall rectify any failure by the Company to perform, in whole or in part, its obligations regarding the implementation of LRP.

10.4 EXTERNAL MONITORING

Prior to start of any site clearing or construction activities in a particular area, the Project will prepare an external monitoring report confirming that PAPs / PAHs have received compensation for the land area for permanent or temporary use by the Project and its subcontractors. The monitoring will also ensure the adequacy of information disclosure undertaken by the Project. The report could be stand alone or integrated into the applicable monitoring report. This monitoring report will be readily disclosed to the Lenders that include the progress in compensation payments. The monitoring reports will be disclosed on the Project's website as well. The relevant information in the monitoring reports will also be disclosed to the affected persons which at least includes information on the compensation disbursement, land and asset acquisition and any information on benefit sharing, and any new-identified compliance issues and corrective action plan. The independent audit agency will also complete an LRP audit to determine that the standards of living have been successfully restored or 23 months after beginning of LRP implementation, whichever is earlier.

The external agency shall comprise of resettlement and social development experts to:

- Verify M&E findings and provide an objective external assessment.
- Assess overall compliance.
- Provide objective and periodic assessments of LRP implementation plans and their impacts.

Activities of the external team will include:

- Review internal monitoring procedures and reporting to ascertain they are being undertaken in compliance with LRP.
- Review internal monitoring records as a basis for identifying any areas of non-compliance, recurrent problems, or potentially disadvantaged groups or households.
- Review grievance records for evidence of significant non-compliance or recurrent poor performance in resettlement implementation.
- Discuss with Resettlement staff.
- Interview a cross section of affected households to gauge extent to which PAPs living standards and livelihoods have been restored or enhanced as result of the Project.
- Interview a cross section of affected community people and key informants to ascertain effectiveness of non-LRP related social measures.
- Assess overall compliance with international standards.

10.5 COMPLETION AUDIT

The completion audit will be implemented by the external monitoring agency to verify that all physical inputs committed to have been delivered and all services provided, and whether efforts to restore the livelihoods of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed and have had the desired effect. If the completion audit demonstrates that LRP objectives have not yet been achieved, further action will be planned and implemented as appropriate.

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11. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

The affected PAPs / PAHs will be informed about the Project and their entitlements. The Project will prepare an information brochure in the Indonesian language and in English, explaining the LRP, the entitlements and the implementation schedule of the LRP. A draft copy of the LRP will be formally published in Bahasa Indonesian and English language on the official website of the Project and hardcopies of the same will be made available in the offices of the local authorities for at least (02) weeks for inviting comments and suggestions from the stakeholders. Subsequently, the LRP will be discussed in a workshop with relevant stakeholders and representatives from the Project's relevant team. The LRP will incorporate the suggestions as provided by the stakeholders. The final LRP documents will be uploaded to the Project website upon approval of the Project Board of Directors / Head and the lenders. The disclosure of the LRP will be initiated from the time of the socio-economic survey and will continue to be disclosed throughout the socialization process and execution of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The adequacy of information disclosure will also be monitored by the internal and external agencies as given in **Sections 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4.**



APPENDIX A PROJECT COMPONENTS – MAPS

Draft

Component

Maps

11 WTGs





ERM

Component

Maps





ERM

Component

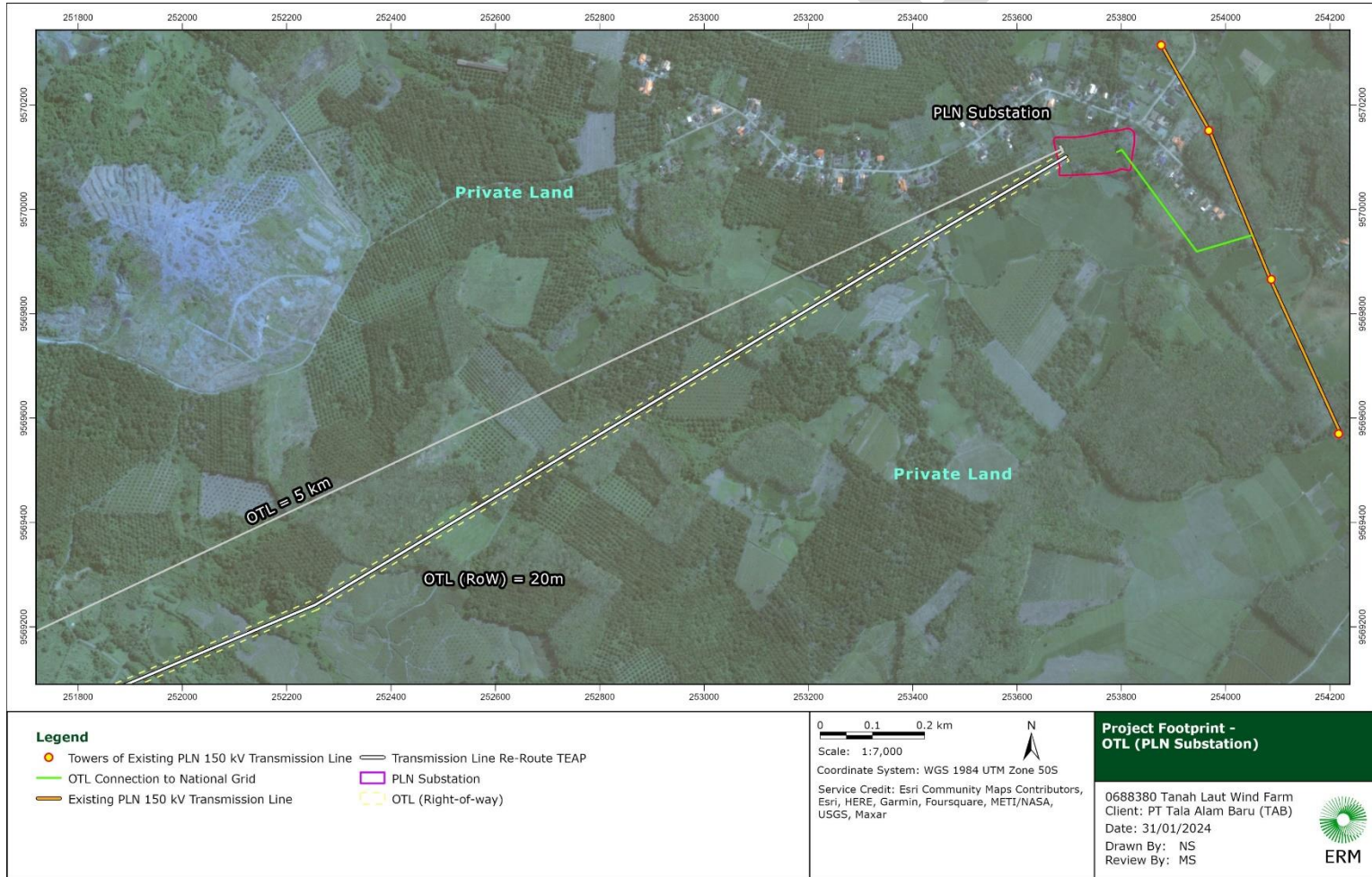
Maps

1 Overhead Transmission Line (OTL)



Component

Maps



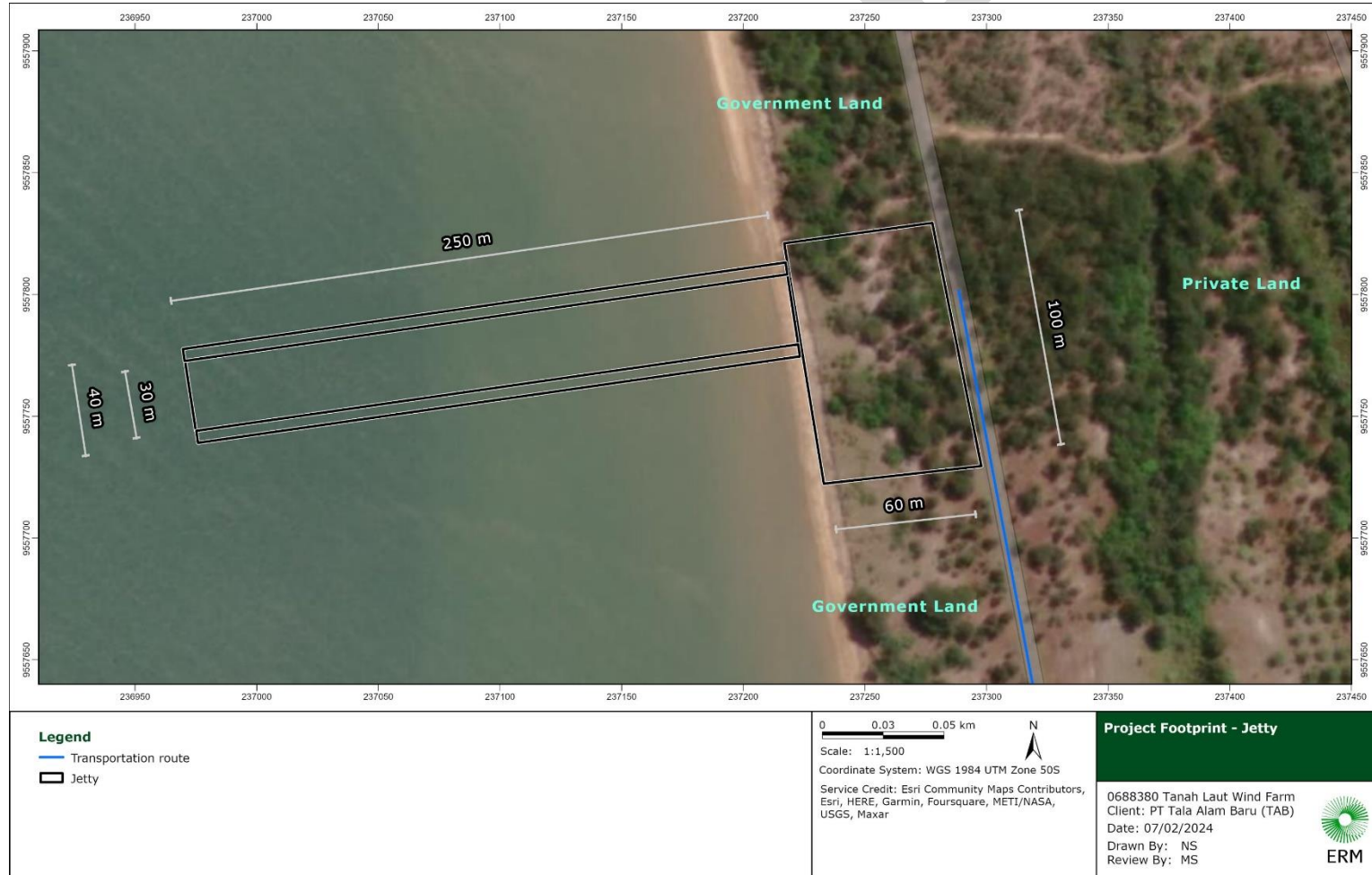


ERM

Component

Maps

1 jetty





ERM

Component

Maps

Existing transportation route





ERM

APPENDIX B

DETAILS OF LANDOWNERS AND LAND
UNDERS PER PROJECT COMPONENT
AND ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

Draft



Project Component	Village	Clearing Area (ha)	Key Dimensions	Current Land Cover and Land Use ¹⁵	Expected Land Acquisition and rationale	Estimation # of Landowners (LO) and Land Users (LU) ¹⁶	Impacts on Land Users	
							Estimation of duration of impact ¹⁷	Partial or full acquisition of land plots expected
11 WTGs	Kandangan Baru, Panyipatan, Sungai Riam	10.29	Each WTG requires the clearing of an area between 0.85 ha and 1.05 ha. This includes the WTG foundation, hardstand area and earthworks to level the surrounding surface	Almost the entirety of the cleared land is currently grassland and grassland mixed with shrubs. Cattle grazing and occasional tourism is identified on top of the hill. Small crop production and NTFP collection is identified at the lower hill sides.	Land is government land – permit is for 200 ha but the actual area is expected to be smaller.	LO: Nil. LU: 39 cattle grazers, 10 farmers and ~5 tourist operators. The project will prevent grazing along the ridge line, and during construction areas below the ridge line will have to be clear of people and livestock for safety reasons. Grazing during construction and operations will be affected.	Permanent	Partially

¹⁵ Landcover map is presented in the ESIA based on Satellite Imagery acquired in April 2023 and later validated by baseline field survey.

¹⁶ Landowners (LO) is any person/household having a legal title to the land, structure, or any other assets. Land Users (LU) are non-titleholders and are those with no legal title to the land, structures and/or any assets that may be affected by the Project.

¹⁷ 'Permanent' refers to the impact which is expected to last at least for the full duration of the project lifetime, due to land acquisition.



ERM

Project Component	Village	Clearing Area (ha)	Key Dimensions	Current Land Cover and Land Use ¹⁵	Expected Land Acquisition and rationale	Estimation # of Landowners (LO) and Land Users (LU) ¹⁶	Impacts on Land Users	
							Estimation of duration of impact ¹⁷	Partial or full acquisition of land plots expected
1 Substation (also referred to as Step-up Substation)	Sungai Riam	1.03	Approximately 147 m x 70 m	Agricultural land, land is currently used for cattle grazing	2 plots	LO: 2 – compliant to the willing buyer willing seller principle (WBWS) ¹⁸ . LU: 1, based on TAB's census.	Permanent	Partially
1 Internal Transmission Line (ITL)	Sungai Riam	Refer to Internal Road	The internal MV collector system cabling is to be buried (approx. 1.3m underground) along the full extent of the WTGs along the ridge and down the ridge to within approx. 900m of the Step-Up Substation where the lines may be aerial. The exact extent of aerial versus	Refer to Internal Road	4 plots	LO: Overlap with land parcels for internal road – compliant to WBWS. LU: Nil.	None	None

¹⁸ As per IFC PS 5, the Willing Buyer Willing Seller Principle refers to voluntary land transactions in which the seller is not obliged to sell and the buyer cannot resort to expropriation or other compulsory procedures sanctioned by the legal system of the host country if negotiations fail.



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Project Component	Village	Clearing Area (ha)	Key Dimensions	Current Land Cover and Land Use ¹⁵	Expected Land Acquisition and rationale	Estimation # of Landowners (LO) and Land Users (LU) ¹⁶	Impacts on Land Users	
							Estimation of duration of impact ¹⁷	Partial or full acquisition of land plots expected
			buried is yet to the determined, design is commencing shortly.					
1 Overhead Transmission Line (OTL)	Kampung Baru	1.20	The right-of-way is 20 m wide (10 m each side of the line) for approx. 6 km length, being approx. 12 ha in total area. Current investigation suggests that no vegetation will need to be cut, and that clearing of land will only be required at some of the tower foundations. It is estimated that the actual footprint of the tower is 5 m x	The current routing is crossing agricultural land and plantations.	87 plots TAB will purchase a 20m x 20m plot for foundations, and convert to title under TAB. The Right of Way (RoW) will be around 10m from each side of the 150kV line to be compliant with magnetic and electric field limits.	LO: 53 - compliant to WBWS. LU: 6.	Permanent implications through removal of agricultural land and plantations through willing buyer willing seller (WBWS).	Partially, RoW is expected to be 20 m wide (10 m each side of the line) implications through RoW impediments of agricultural land and plantations through WBWS principle. The agricultural use can continue however trees of height greater than



ERM

Project Component	Village	Clearing Area (ha)	Key Dimensions	Current Land Cover and Land Use ¹⁵	Expected Land Acquisition and rationale	Estimation # of Landowners (LO) and Land Users (LU) ¹⁶	Impacts on Land Users	
							Estimation of duration of impact ¹⁷	Partial or full acquisition of land plots expected
			<p>5 m and it is expected a number of towers between 25 to 27. Assuming a clearance requirement of 20 m x 20 m for each tower and a total of 30 towers (conservative estimate), the total cleared land is 1.20 ha. Some tower locations may need clearance of up to 50m x 50m to facilitate construction works (i.e laydown area, equipment access, etc)</p>					<p>approximately 10m cannot be maintained. Current observations suggest that no existing trees will be impacted. Maximum 22 tower foundations will be required, each with a footprint of 20m x 20m</p>
1 Internal Road	Kandangan Baru,	16.77	Width of the road approximately	From the Site Access Gate to	20 plots	LO: 13 - compliant to WBWS	None	None



ERM

Project Component	Village	Clearing Area (ha)	Key Dimensions	Current Land Cover and Land Use ¹⁵	Expected Land Acquisition and rationale	Estimation # of Landowners (LO) and Land Users (LU) ¹⁶	Impacts on Land Users	
							Estimation of duration of impact ¹⁷	Partial or full acquisition of land plots expected
	Panyipatan, Sungai Riam		6 m with widenings of up to 15 m to allow for construction of V drains, cut off drains, sedimentation basins, and to facilitate slope batters in areas that have unfavorably steep terrain. Its length is approx. 7 km. However, the clearance area presented in this table is greater due to the inclusion of cut and fill work necessary to adjust the slope of the road. The route of the ITL cabling will be within the roadway zones.	WTG Access Gate: agricultural land. From WTG Access Gate to WTG1: agricultural land, plantations and secondary forest. From WTG1 to WTG11: grassland and shrubs.		LU: Nil.		



ERM

Project Component	Village	Clearing Area (ha)	Key Dimensions	Current Land Cover and Land Use ¹⁵	Expected Land Acquisition and rationale	Estimation # of Landowners (LO) and Land Users (LU) ¹⁶	Impacts on Land Users	
							Estimation of duration of impact ¹⁷	Partial or full acquisition of land plots expected
1 laydown area	Sungai Riam	2.35	The proposed temporary facilities / laydown area is planned at 200m x 110m (approximately 2.2 hectares)	Agricultural land The land is currently not used for any income generating activities, with sparse juvenile vegetation in some areas.	4 plots	LO: 2 – compliant to WBWS LU: Nil.	None	None
2 gates		NA	The security gates and posts will be located at the entry to the site at the Northern end (where the public road meets the new project access road), and at the boundary of the forestry land and the new site access road. Security posts are expected to	Site Access Gate: agricultural land / palm oil plantation. WTG Access Gate: plantations or secondary forest. Gates are indicating where land access will be limited as Project planning does not allow access or use of the new Wind Farm access road.		LO: The security gates are located at two points, which overlap with existing land parcels for internal roads – compliant to WBWS LU: Nil	None	None



ERM

Project Component	Village	Clearing Area (ha)	Key Dimensions	Current Land Cover and Land Use ¹⁵	Expected Land Acquisition and rationale	Estimation # of Landowners (LO) and Land Users (LU) ¹⁶	Impacts on Land Users	
							Estimation of duration of impact ¹⁷	Partial or full acquisition of land plots expected
			be typical size of 2 m x 2 m					
1 jetty	Kuala Tambangan	0.6	<p>Jetty dimension is approximately 250 m x 30 m offshore. Potentially there will be a need for an onshore turning / laydown area that may be up to 200m x 60m. However, TAB are pushing the contractor to have a lesser area of 100m x 60m. In addition, a new portion of road should connect the jetty to the existing road. Distance is approximately 60 m and width</p>	<p>Land: Modified habitat with overgrown shrubs of <i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> and <i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i>.</p> <p>Marine: no seagrass or corals have been identified during the baseline survey and negligible zoobenthos.</p>	Land is government land	<p>LO: Nil.</p> <p>LU: Being verified. ~130 shoreline fishermen were identified along a 10 km coastline, of which 40 meters will be occupied by the Jetty area (0.4%). Shoreline fishing is highly seasonal. Its peak season is from April to August. Construction of the Jetty is planned from October 2024 to January 2025. Jetty location has been changed from a location in Batu Lima to a location further North to avoid being too close to the Batu Lima five rocks, and to ensure adequate</p>	Designed to be a permanent structure as TAB may retain the jetty for the life of the PPA or "hand it over" to State (i.e. the Government port authority)	Partially



ERM

Project Component	Village	Clearing Area (ha)	Key Dimensions	Current Land Cover and Land Use ¹⁵	Expected Land Acquisition and rationale	Estimation # of Landowners (LO) and Land Users (LU) ¹⁶	Impacts on Land Users	
							Estimation of duration of impact ¹⁷	Partial or full acquisition of land plots expected
			is 15 m (0.09 ha).			distance from fishing activities.		
1 PLN Switching Substation	Kampung Baru	1.10	Area approximately 133 m x 66 m. Irregular boundary due to cut and fill activities required to level the foundation.	Agricultural land and plantations.	8 plots	LO: 5- compliant to WBWS LU: Nil.	None	None
1 OTL connecting to national grid	Kampung Baru	0.80	Approximately 400 m length and assumed 20 m right of way	Agricultural land and plantations.	8 plots	LO: 6 - compliant to WBWS LU: 7.	Permanent	Partially
Existing transportation route	Sungai Riam, Kandangan Baru, Panyipatan, Kuringkit, Batu Tungku, Kandangan Lama,	0.02	Potentially limited to 2 locations where the degree of the turn needs to be improved to allow passage of trucks carrying the WTGs components.	Build up land along the route. There are no structures identified on the 2 turning locations.	There are 2 locations along the route identified that require land to be leased, land to be levelled and	LO: Pending. LU: Nil.	None	None



ERM


Project Component	Village	Clearing Area (ha)	Key Dimensions	Current Land Cover and Land Use ¹⁵	Expected Land Acquisition and rationale	Estimation # of Landowners (LO) and Land Users (LU) ¹⁶	Impacts on Land Users	
							Estimation of duration of impact ¹⁷	Partial or full acquisition of land plots expected
	Batakan, Tanjung Dewa, Kuala Tambangan		Areas to be cleared is approximately 30 m ² and 140m ² , respectively		drained and compacted with gravel surfacing, due to the degree of turn needs to be improved to allow passage of trucks carrying the WTG components. Some grass / small vegetation will have to be cleared.			



APPENDIX C LAND AND ASSET SURVEY FORM

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Note – Only parts of the land and asset survey form has been appended here for information.



PT. TALA ALAM BARU

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FORM
FORMULIR KUESIONER SURVEI EKONOMI SOSIAL**

Instruction for Questionnaire / Petunjuk Pengisian Kuesioner:

1. Surveyor should greet the respondents and explain the purpose of the survey. / Surveyor memberi salam kepada responden dan menerangkan tujuan survei.
2. Surveyor should record the information provided by the respondents in the questionnaire as instructed during briefing session. / Surveyor mengisi keterangan yang diberikan responden pada kuesioner sesuai dengan cara yang sudah diinstruksikan pada saat briefing.
3. This questionnaire must be completed for all households impacted by the land acquisition for the project including / Kuesioner ini harus diisi untuk seluruh rumah tangga yang terkena dampak akuisisi lahan untuk proyek, termasuk:
 - a. Landowners who reside within the land parcel (project site). / Pemilik lahan yang bertempat tinggal di dalam persil lahan (lokasi proyek).
 - b. Landowners of the land parcel, regardless of whether they live inside it or not. / Pemilik lahan dari persil lahan, baik yang bertempat tinggal di dalam lahan tersebut atau tidak.
 - c. Land users, regardless of whether they reside within the land parcel or not. / Pengguna lahan, baik yang bertempat tinggal di dalam lahan tersebut atau tidak.
4. Minutes of meetings are required during all socialization activities, focus group discussions and interviews with key stakeholders. For the census data, the completed excel sheet is sufficient. / Catatan dari pertemuan harus dibuat untuk seluruh kegiatan sosialisasi, diskusi kelompok terfokus dan wawancara dengan pemangku kepentingan utama. Untuk data sensus, cukup mengisi lembar excel dengan lengkap.
5. All question must be attempted to be answered. However, if the respondent is uncomfortable or unwilling to provide responses to specific questions, these can be skipped. The surveyor to insert the explanation why the question was skipped. / Semua pertanyaan harus diusahakan untuk dijawab. Namun, jika responden merasa tidak nyaman atau tidak berkenan untuk memberikan jawaban atas pertanyaan tertentu, pertanyaan tersebut dapat dilewati. Surveyor dapat memberikan penjelasan mengapa pertanyaan tersebut dilewati.
6. Respondents who can represent the family for the interview are the head of the family (male or female), wife or other family member whose name is on the Family Card, lives in the house, and is over 17 years old. Responden yang dapat mewakili keluarga untuk wawancara adalah kepala keluarga (laki-laki atau perempuan istri atau anggota keluarga lainnya yang namanya tercantum dalam Kartu Keluarga (KK), tinggal dalam rumah, dan berusia di atas 17 tahun.
7. The surveyor fills in the questionnaire in accordance with the answers provided by the respondent, and accordance with the method instructed during the briefing. / Surveyor mengisi kuesioner sesuai dengan jawaban yang diberikan responden, dan sesuai dengan metode yang diinstruksikan pada saat briefing.
8. If the answer to the statement is difficult to describe specifically, it can be written using an approximate estimate. / Apabila jawaban pernyataan sulit diuraikan secara spesifik, maka dapat dijawab dengan perkiraan.
9. Choose the right answer for a question that has multiple answers choices of answers and fill in the answers to the blank direct questions. / Pilihlah jawaban yang tepat untuk pertanyaan yang memiliki pilihan jawaban ganda dan isi jawaban pada jenis pertanyaan langsung.
10. For open-ended questions, please provide clear, concise and to the point answers, including keywords. / Untuk pertanyaan terbuka, harap memberikan jawaban yang jelas, singkat dan tepat pada sasaran, termasuk kata kunci.
11. Explanation of the symbols on the questionnaire / Penjelasan arti simbol pada kuesioner.
 - * (asterisk) : mandatory questions to ask all respondents / pertanyaan wajib untuk ditanyakan kepada semua responden
 - (circle) : single answer / jawaban tunggal
 - (square) : there can be more than one answer / jawaban bisa lebih dari satu

Page 1 of




Surveyor Identity / Identitas Surveyor	
Surveyor Name / Nama Surveyor*	: <u>CARDIANSYAH</u>
Enumeration Date / Tanggal Pencacahan* : Date / Tanggal: <u>22</u> Month / Bulan: <u>APRIL</u> Year / Tahun: <u>2024</u>	
Enumeration Time / Waktu Pencacahan*: Start time / Jam mulai: <u>14:30</u> ; Ends / Jam berakhir: <u>14:54</u>	
Enumeration duration / Lama pencacahan: <u>16</u> Minutes / Menit	
Supervisor Name / Nama Supervisor*	: [REDACTED]
Sub Project Name / Nama Sub Proyek*	: [REDACTED]
Executing Agency / Lembaga Pelaksana*	: [REDACTED]
Implementing Agency / Lembaga Pengawas*	: [REDACTED]
A. Household and PAP Identifier / Data Rumah Tangga dan Orang Terdampak Proyek	
1. Enumerator Code / Kode Pencacahan	: [REDACTED]
2. Household ID / Nomor Kartu Keluarga	: [REDACTED]
3. Date (DD/MM/YYYY) / Tanggal (Hari/Bulan/Tahun)	: <u>09-10-2015</u>
4. Survey Photo Code / Kode Foto Survei	: [REDACTED]
Unique IDs (Impacted Entity (IDs) in the Household) / Identitas Khusus (Benda (Identitas) Terdampak dalam Rumah Tangga)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land / Lahan <input type="checkbox"/> House / Rumah <input type="checkbox"/> Crops/Trees / Tanaman/Pohon <input type="checkbox"/> Structures/Assets / Bangunan/Aset
6. Coordinates / GPS Number / Koordinat / Nomor GPS	: [REDACTED]
B. Head of Household Information / Informasi Kepala Keluarga	
7. First Name / Nama Depan	: [REDACTED]
8. Middle Name / Nama Tengah	: [REDACTED]
9. Last Name / Nama Belakang	: [REDACTED]
10. Father's name / Nama Orang tua (Bapak)	: [REDACTED]
11. Grandfather's name / Nama Kakek	: [REDACTED]
12. Spouse's Name / Nama Suami/Istri	: [REDACTED]
13. Phone number / Nomor Telepon	: [REDACTED]
14. Citizenship ID / Nomor KTP	: [REDACTED]
15. Name of Village / Desa	: [REDACTED]
16. Sub-District / Kecamatan	: <u>PELAIHAN</u>
17. District / Kelurahan	: [REDACTED]
18. Province / Provinsi	: [REDACTED]



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19. Name of Respondent if different from head of Household (HoH) / Nama Responden, apabila berbeda dengan nama kepala keluarga (rumah tangga)	:
20. Relation of respondent with head of household, if different from HoH / Hubungan dengan responden, apabila berbeda dengan nama kepala keluarga (rumah tangga)	<input type="radio"/> Spouse / Suami/Istri <input type="radio"/> Son / Daughter / Anak <input type="radio"/> Son-in-law / Daughter-in-law / Menantu <input type="radio"/> Grandson / Granddaughter / Cucu <input type="radio"/> Father / Mother / Orangtua Kandung <input type="radio"/> In-laws / Mertua <input type="radio"/> Brothers/Sisters / Kakak/Adik <input type="radio"/> Brother-in-law / Sister-in-law / Kakak/Adik Ipar <input type="radio"/> Other relative / Kerabat Lainnya <input type="radio"/> Cousins / Sepupu <input type="radio"/> Other non-relative, please specify / Tidak ada hubungan kekerabatan, sebutkan
C. Impact Profile / Profil Dampak.	
21. Impact Identification / Identifikasi Dampak	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Displacement / Perpindahan Fisik <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Displacement / Perpindahan Ekonomi <input type="checkbox"/> Physical and Economic Displacement / Perpindahan Fisik dan Ekonomi <input type="checkbox"/> Indirectly Impacted by the Project / Terdampak Tidak Langsung oleh Proyek <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify / Lainnya, harap sebutkan
D. Household Social Profile / Profil Sosial Rumah Tangga	
22. Religion / Agama	:
23. Ethnic origin / Asal suku/etnis	:
24. Language / Bahasa	:
25. Place of Origin of the Head of Household / Daerah Asal Kepala Keluarga (Rumah Tangga)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Same Village / Desa yang Sama <input type="radio"/> Outside village, please specify / Di luar desa, sebutkan..... <input type="radio"/> Outside Sub-district, please specify / Di luar Kecamatan, sebutkan..... <input type="radio"/> Outside district, please specify / Di luar Kelurahan, sebutkan.....
E. Household Demography (Responses at Individual level) / Demografi Rumah Tangga (Jawaban Setiap Individu)	
26. How many people live in the household / Jumlah orang dalam satu rumah tangga	:
27. Impact ID / Identifikasi Dampak	:
28. First Name / Nama Depan	:
29. Last Name / Nama Belakang	:



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30. Relationship with Head of Household / Hubungan dengan Kepala Keluarga (Rumah Tangga)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Spouse / Suami/Istri <input type="radio"/> Son / Daughter / Anak <input type="radio"/> Son-in-law / Daughter-in-law / Menantu <input type="radio"/> Grandson / Granddaughter / Cucu <input type="radio"/> Father / Mother / Orangtua Kandung <input type="radio"/> In-laws / Mertua <input type="radio"/> Brothers/Sisters / Kakak/Adik <input type="radio"/> Brother-in-law / Sister-in-law / Kakak/Adik Ipar <input type="radio"/> Other relative / Kerabat Lainnya <input type="radio"/> Cousins / Sepupu <input type="radio"/> Other non-relative, / Tidak ada hubungan kekerabatan
31. Gender / Jenis Kelamin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Male / Laki-laki <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female / Perempuan
32. Age / Usia	: [REDACTED]
33. Marital Status / Status Perkawinan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Single / Belum Kawin <input type="radio"/> Divorced / Ceraf Hidup <input type="radio"/> Widowed / Ceraf Mati
34. Can Read/ Write or Both / Dapat Membaca/Menulis atau Keduanya (dapat baca dan tulis)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes / Ya <input type="checkbox"/> No / Tidak
35. Currently Studying / Sedang menempuh pendidikan	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / Ya <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No / Tidak
36. If currently studying, where / Apabila sedang menempuh pendidikan, di mana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Government / Institusi Pemerintah <input type="radio"/> Community / Universitas Negeri <input type="radio"/> Private / Universitas Swasta <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable / Tidak berlaku
37. Last Level of Education completed / Jenjang Pendidikan Terakhir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Basic / Sekolah Dasar <input type="radio"/> Secondary level / Sekolah Menengah <input checked="" type="radio"/> Graduate / Sarjana <input type="radio"/> Postgraduate / Magister <input type="radio"/> Vocational Training / SMK <input type="radio"/> Not school going age / Di bawah usia sekolah <input type="radio"/> None / Tidak ada <input type="radio"/> Not applicable / Tidak berlaku
38. Reason for discontinuing / Alasan tidak melanjutkan pendidikan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No reason / Tidak ada alasan <input type="checkbox"/> Age / Usia <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of economic resources / Kurangnya sumber daya ekonomi <input type="checkbox"/> Failed out / Dikeluarkan <input type="checkbox"/> Work / Bekerja <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of teachers / Takut pada guru <input type="checkbox"/> Illness or disability / Sakit atau cacat <input type="checkbox"/> Household chores / Melakukan pekerjaan rumah tangga



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Family does not permit studying / Tidak diizinkan keluarga <input type="checkbox"/> No educational establishments / Tidak ada lembaga pendidikan <input type="checkbox"/> Not interested in studying / Tidak berminat <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy / Hamil <input type="checkbox"/> Distance / Jarak <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage / Menikah <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify / Lainnya, harap sebutkan.....
39. Disability / Disabilitas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None / Tidak ada <input type="checkbox"/> Eye Sight / Tuna Netra <input type="checkbox"/> Mobility / Mobilitas <input type="checkbox"/> Speech / Tuna Wicara <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Disability / Disabilitas Mental <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing / Tuna Rungu <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify / Lainnya, harap sebutkan.....
40. Chronic Health Condition / Kondisi Kesehatan Kronis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes / Diabetes <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer / Kanker <input type="checkbox"/> HIV-AIDS / HIV-AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Anaemia / Kurang Darah <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory diseases / Penyakit Pernafasan <input type="checkbox"/> Arthritis - bone pain / Radang Sendi - Nyeri Tulang <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhoea / Diare <input type="checkbox"/> Gastrointestinal / Saluran Pencernaan <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma / Asma <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis / TBC <input type="checkbox"/> Blood Pressure / Tekanan Darah <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None / Tidak ada <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify / Lainnya, harap sebutkan.....
F. Occupation and Skills (responses at individual level) / Pekerjaan dan Keterampilan (Jawaban Setiap Individu)	
41. Have you worked in the last 12 months / Apakah bekerja dalam 12 bulan terakhir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, work and study / Ya, bekerja dan menempuh pendidikan <input type="checkbox"/> No, study / Tidak, sedang menempuh pendidikan <input type="checkbox"/> No, dependent / Tidak, tanggungan <input type="checkbox"/> No, retired / Tidak, sudah pensiun <input type="checkbox"/> No, disabled / Tidak, memiliki disabilitas <input type="checkbox"/> No, unemployed / Tidak, pengangguran
42. Primary Occupation / Pekerjaan Utama	<p>Please choose one / Pilih salah satu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture / Pertanian ✓ 1.1 self-consumption / konsumsi sendiri ✓


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	<p>1.2 for sale / untuk dijual ✓ 2. Livestock / Peternakan 2.1 self-consumption / konsumsi sendiri 2.2 for sale / untuk dijual 3. Fishing / Nelayan 3.1 self-consumption / konsumsi sendiri 3.2 for sale / untuk dijual 4. Coffee farming / Petani kopi 4.1 self-consumption / konsumsi sendiri 4.2 for sale / untuk dijual 5. Foreign Employment / Tenaga Kerja Asing 6. Wage Labour / Buruh 7. Construction worker / Pekerja konstruksi 8. Business / Pengusaha 9. Electrician / Teknisi Listrik 10. Mechanic / Mekanik 11. Driver / Supir 12. Heavy machinery operator / Operator alat berat 13. Contractor / Kontraktor 14. Cook / Koki 15. Dairy producer / Produsen produk susu 16. Traditional Medicine / Pengobatan tradisional 17. Homemaker / Mengurus rumah tangga 18. Teacher / Guru ✓ 96. None / Tidak ada 97. Other / Lainnya</p>
<p>43. Type of employment for primary occupation / Jenis pekerjaan untuk pekerjaan utama</p>	<p>✓ Not paid / Tidak dibayar o Day worker / Pekerja harian o Temporarily self-employed / Wiraswasta sementara o Permanently self-employed / Wiraswasta permanen o Temporarily employed / Pekerja sementara o Permanently employed with contract / Pekerja tetap dengan kontrak o Employed without contract / Pekerja tanpa kontrak</p>
<p>44. Location of primary occupation / Lokasi pekerjaan Utama</p>	<p>o ✓ Within short distance from village / Dekat dari desa o Other Cities/Towns within district / Di kota lain di dalam satu kecamatan o Other Cities/ Kota lain o Other, please specify / Lainnya, harap sebutkan.....</p>
<p>45. Number of months employed in a year / Jumlah bulan bekerja dalam satu tahun</p>	<p>: 12 BULAN</p>
<p>46. Average Income for this activity per month / Pendapatan rata-rata untuk pekerjaan utama per bulan (IDR)</p>	<p>: [REDACTED]</p>

APPENDIX D SAMPLE SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The sample socioeconomic survey questionnaire can be downloaded here - [Socio-economic HH survey Template.xlsx \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

APPENDIX E EMINENT DOMAIN UNDERTAKING

5 December 2023

RE: EMINENT DOMAIN UNDERTAKING

Letter No.: 036/GEN-TAB/XII/2023

To whom it may concern,

TAB undertakes that, during the period commencing from the date of this letter and ending on the financial closing date of the Project:

1. it shall not, and shall procure that its affiliates, shareholders, directors, officers, agents and employees will not, acquire land for the Project through the exercise of any rights of eminent domain or other means that will lead to involuntary displacement and resettlement, whether such rights of eminent domain are self-determined or exercised in partnership with other stakeholders in the Project, except with the prior written consent of the lenders;
2. it shall, and shall procure that its affiliates, shareholders, directors, officers, agents and employees will, to the extent applicable, only acquire land for the Project through negotiation in good faith on an arm's length basis with landowners and shall compensate such landowners from whom such land is acquired, for the fair market value of the land being acquired, as determined by independent third party valuers and in accordance with the LARAP to be submitted to, and approved by, the lenders; and
3. it shall, and shall procure that its affiliates, shareholders, directors, officers, agents and employees will,
 - a. comply with the lenders' requirements on the conduct of land acquisition activities for the Project (including, but not limited to, ADB's safeguard requirement on involuntary resettlement and IFC's Performance Standard 5 (land acquisition and involuntary resettlement)) in all material aspects; and
 - b. design, construct, operate, maintain and monitor all sites, plant, equipment and facilities in the Project in accordance with such requirements in all material respects.

Sincerely yours,

DocuSigned by:
Gregory THOMASSIN
320A74F41A8E4CB...
Gregory Thomassin
(Director)

PT. TALA ALAM BARU
Suite 11H, Level 11, Equity Tower
Jl Jendral Sudirman, SCBD, Jakarta 12190
Tel : +62 21 290 35 253 – www.totalenergies.com

APPENDIX F GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

[On Hold: including grievance registration and follow up form]

APPENDIX G TOR FOR EXTERNAL MONITORING

INTRODUCTION

The Tanah Laut Wind Farm is a ready-to-build wind farm with an installed capacity of 70 MW and a 10 MW/10 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (collectively referred to as the "Project") to be developed by PT Tala Alam Baru ("TAB"). TAB is a dedicated special purpose vehicle company created by Total Eren (which is now fully owned by TotalEnergies) and will be responsible for the construction and operation of the Project. TotalEnergies, as one of the Independent Power Producers, established a strategic partnership in the form of a joint consortium with PT Adaro Power ("TE-AP"). In addition to TE-AP, PT PLN Nusantara Renewables (formerly known as PT Pembangkitan Jawa Bali Investasi) have been assigned as mandatory partner to the consortium for the development and operation of the Tanah Laut Wind Farm by PT PLN (Persero). TotalEnergies is leading the Project development and construction.

The site was first identified in 2015 and TotalEnergies has been actively researching and investigating the feasibility of the Project. The Project is located in Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The wind farm is located approximately 12 km south of the Capital City of Tanah Laut Regency, Pelaihari Sub-district.

TotalEnergies, PT Adaro Power and PT PLN Nusantara Renewables signed a Power Purchase Agreement with PT PLN (Persero) on the 4th of May 2023. The planned development and operational activities of the initial design of Tanah Laut Wind Farm through TAB have obtained Environmental Approval on the 30th of October 2019 based on the Decree of the Head of the Tanah Laut Regency One Stop Investment and Integrated Services Number: 503/17.IL/DPM-PTSP/X/2019 concerning Granting Environmental Permit Analisis Dampak Lingkungan (ANDAL) in Pelaihari, Panyipatan, and Batu Ampar Districts, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan Province. Such design consisted of 25 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and a total installed capacity up to 100 MW.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is located in Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The wind farm is located approximately 12 km south of Pelaihari, the Capital City of Tanah Laut Regency, and approximately 50 km from Banjarbaru, the capital city of South Kalimantan.

The wind farm lies along a northeast-southwest oriented ridgeline and covers a large area of complex terrain with elevation ranging from approximately 100 m above sea level (asl) to approximately 270 m asl. The ridge mainly consists of steep terrain and forested area particularly on the slopes. The WTG are distributed on the ridge of Talok Dalam Hill spanning across approximately 4 km.

The Project Step-up Substation, laydown area and gates are located on the north of Talok Dalam Hill, within a flat area currently occupied by plantations and agriculture.

The Overhead Transmission Line (OTL) extend approximately 5 km from the Step-up substation to north-east and connect with an existing PLN Substation.

The Project will include one (1) jetty to be built in proximity to Batu Lima beach approximately 3 km south of the Kuala Tambangan Village. The distance between the jetty and the wind farm,

in a straight line, is approximately 11 km. Materials and equipment moved from the jetty to the wind farm will travel for approximately 35 km on the existing local road network.

KEY PROJECT COMPONENTS

No.	Facilities
1	11 WTGs with a capacity of 6.6 MW (ENV 6.6-171)
2	One (1) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Facility with total capacity of 10 MW/10MWh located within the Project Substation:
3	One (1) Project Substation (also referred to as Step-up Substation)
4	Approximately 6 km of underground Internal Transmission Line (ITL) connecting the WTGs to the Project Step-up Substation
5	Approximately 5 km of 150 kV Overhead Transmission Line (OTL) connecting the Project Step-up Substation to PLN Switching Substation
6	One (1) PLN Switching Substation to be procured and build by TAB and handed over to PLN
7	One (1) OTL of approximately 400 m connecting the PLN Switching Substation to the existing electricity distribution grid
8	Two (2) wind monitoring masts
9	One (1) Internal Road of approximately 7 km connecting the existing local road to the WTGs and Step-up Substation
10	One (1) laydown area of approximately 2.5 ha
11	Two (2) gates: one regulating the access to the internal road and one regulating the access to the WTGs
12	One (1) jetty located in proximity to Batu Lima beach approximately 3 km south of the Kuala Tambangan Village
13	Existing road used for the transport of materials and equipment from the jetty to the Project laydown area

KEY ASPECTS OF LAND ACQUISITION

The total land requirement for the project (excluding ROW) is about 34 ha, which include ~26 ha of government land (including forest land), and ~8 ha of private land. Based on the census survey undertaken by TAB, which was completed on 17 May 2024, a total of 102 landowners have been enumerated by TAB. Of these, at least 15 landowners are repeat landowners, who own more than one land parcel. Of the total landowners, 16 land parcels are along the access road, four (04) are along the access road and construction facility area, six (06) are located at the PLN Switchyard entry, two (02) are located at the PLN Switchyard entry and ROW TL. Further, 84 land parcels are located along the ROW TL, one (01) land parcel is located along the ROW TL and step-up substation, and one (01) is located at the step-up substation area. With respect to forest land users, a total of 49 impacted persons have been enumerated by TAB. In addition, ~5 tourist operators that accessed lands in the project are that accessed this land for providing tourist related services. For the jetty, 130 shoreline fisherfolk have been identified along a 10 km coastline, of which 40 meters will be occupied by the Jetty area (0.4%). While the land is being procured by TAB on a willing buyer willing seller basis, various project components will cause economic displacement to communities, which include fisherfolk and other land users which include farmers, grazers, and tourist operators. The table below provides an overview of the persons who are expected to be economically displaced.

TABLE 11-1 SUMMARY OF ECONOMICALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Project Component	Clearing Area (ha)	Land Ownership	Estimated Number of Land Users Impacted	Estimated Duration of Impact	Type of Displacement
11 WTGs	10.29	Government	39 cattle grazers + 10 farmers grazers + ~5 tourist operators	Permanent	Partial
1 substation (also referred to as step-up substation)	1.03	Private	1	None	None
1 Internal Transmission Line	Refer to Internal Road	Government	Nil	None – Being verified by TAB	None – Being verified by TAB
1 Overhead Transmission Line (OTL)	1.20	Private	6	None	None
1 Internal Road	16.77	Government (15.52 ha / Private (1.25 ha)	Nil	Being verified	Being verified

Project Component	Clearing Area (ha)	Land Ownership	Estimated Number of Land Users Impacted	Estimated Duration of Impact	Type of Displacement
1 Laydown Area	2.35	Private	Nil	Being verified	Being verified
2 Security Gates / Posts	NA		Nil	None	None
1 Jetty	0.6	Government	Being verified	Being verified	Being verified
1 PLN Switching Substation	1.10	Private	Nil	None – Being verified by TAB	None – Being verified by TAB
1 OTL Connecting to the National Grid	0.80	Private	7	None – Being verified by TAB	None – Being verified by TAB
Existing Transportation Route	0.02	Private	Nil	None	None

As per the requirements of IFC PS 5, TAB is commissioning a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). For the same, TAB undertook a census survey of affected persons, which concluded on 17 May 2024. TAB is expected to undertake a socio-economic survey of the affected and enumerated persons in the month of June 2024. The socio-economic survey will inform the baseline of the affected persons, which will be complemented by the socio-economic baseline of the ESIA report. The information will aid TAB in developing an LRP, the key principles of which are based on factors such as compensation, gender equity and other social and economic vulnerabilities. While TAB will be appointing an Implementation Agency for the execution and routine monitoring of the LRP, it is required to engage an external monitoring agency for assessing the effectiveness of the programmes, along with identifying any gaps in the programme, and providing adequate recommendations / actions to close the gaps.

SCOPE

The external agency will be referred to as the LRP external consultant, or external consultant in the following TOR. The scope of this TOR assumes that independent experts who are not associated with any institution may jointly with other experts, be eligible for the role of an LRP external consultant. The LRP external consultant will closely work with TAB and its representatives for a monitoring purpose.

The external consultant will in coordination with TAB will develop and provide monitoring reports as required, in a manner that can be taken up by TAB for closure and / or corrective actions to enhance the effectiveness of the programmes. When needed, the external consultant will also engage with and participate in discussions / clarifications with the Lenders.

KEY TASKS

It is expected that the external agency familiarize itself with all baseline aspects of the project location, the project components, timelines, and relevant personnel for coordination / communication. As such, the external consultant will be responsible for monitoring of the LRP based on the following indicators:

Performance Objective	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
Disbursement of compensation payment.	Compensation payments disbursed according to number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
	Compensation payment disbursed against timeline.
Restoration of livelihoods	Number and percentage of displaced persons in the livelihood restoration program (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
	Number of displaced persons hired through project preferential employment (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
	Number of displaced persons who receive vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
	Types of training and number of participants in each (women, men).
	Degree of satisfaction with livelihood programs (women, men).
	Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
	Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, vulnerable groups).
Meaningful consultation and Grievances	Number of affected persons who know their entitlements (women, men, vulnerable groups).
	Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities.
	Level of participation in meetings of women, men, and vulnerable groups (specify if high, medium, low).
	Number of general meetings (for both men and women).
	Number of meetings exclusively with women.

Performance Objective	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
	Percentage of women out of total participants. Have any displaced persons used the GRM? What were the outcomes? (women, men). Number of grievances solved. Number of grievances unsolved. What are the subjects of the grievances? (men, women, vulnerable groups).
Budget and Time Frame	Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan. Funds allocation for resettlement to responsible implementation agencies on time. Funds disbursement according to the compensation matrix. Land acquisition and occupation in time for implementation.
Institutional arrangement	Percentage of land acquisition and resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work (women, men). Percentage of capacity building and training activities completed on schedule (women, men).
Employment and capability building	Employment priority for significantly impacted people and vulnerable groups (women and men). Number of recruitments of unskilled workers (women and men). Recruitments of semi-skilled workers (women and men). Percentage of skilled workers are women and/or vulnerable peoples.

Key tasks of the external agency include:

- Verify M&E findings and provide an objective external assessment.
- Assess overall compliance.
- Provide objective and periodic assessments of LRP implementation plans and their impacts.
- Review internal monitoring procedures and reporting to ascertain they are being undertaken in compliance with LRP.
- Review internal monitoring records as a basis for identifying any areas of non-compliance, recurrent problems, or potentially disadvantaged groups or households.
- Review grievance records for evidence of significant non-compliance or recurrent poor performance in resettlement implementation.
- Discuss with Resettlement staff.
- Interview a cross section of affected households to gauge extent to which PAPs living standards and livelihoods have been restored or enhanced as result of the Project.
- Interview a cross section of affected community people and key informants to ascertain effectiveness of non-LARAP related social measures.
- Assess overall compliance with international standards.

The external agency will implement M&E activities on a six-monthly basis, with each member contributing 20 days' time to each visit. The team's M&E reports (and the completion audit described in the following section) will be disclosed in line with ADB's Public Communications Policy 2005.

COMPLETION AUDIT

- The external agency to undertake verification of all services and commitments and prepare a report on status of restoration of livelihoods of the affected persons.
- The external agency to indicate whether the LRP programmes have been achieved and provide further recommendations in case otherwise.

PROFILE OF THE EXTERNAL AGENCY

- The external agency shall comprise of resettlement and social development experts, at least two personnel with a minimum of 10 years of experience.
- The external agency shall be registered in Indonesia, or experts should be citizens of Indonesia.

SCORING CRITERIA

Table 11-2 provides information on the scores that will be provided while selection of the LRP external consultant.

TABLE 11-2 SCORING CRITERIA (100 MARKS)

S. No.	Criteria: Number of years of similar work experience	Maximum Scoring = 30 marks
1.	20 years and above	30
2.	10 years or above but less than 20 years	20
3.	10 years or above but less than 15 years	10
S. No.	Criteria: Qualifications and Experience of Team Leader	
1.	Postgraduate in Social Sciences or relevant field	5
2.	At least 20 years of work experience	5
3.	Experience in similar type of services on at least three similar projects	8
4.	Based within the Tanah Laut Regency	2

S. No.	Criteria: Number of years of similar work experience	Maximum Scoring = 30 marks
S. No.	Criteria: Qualifications and Experience of Subject Matter Expert	Maximum Scoring = 20 marks
1.	Postgraduate in Social Sciences or relevant field	5
S. No.	Criteria: Number of years of similar work experience	Maximum Scoring = 30 marks
2.	At least 10 years of experience, with at least 5 years of experience in the field of social development	5
3.	Experience of at least three similar livelihood restoration projects in relation to preparation of programmes and their monitoring	5
4.	Experience of at least two similar livelihood restoration projects in relation to preparation of programmes and their monitoring	5

KEY COMPETENCIES TO BE DEMONSTRATED

The following qualifications and capabilities need to be showcased by the external agency in their proposal:

- Experience of technical expertise in developing and/or supporting such activities in urban areas.
- Experience of projects / programmes of working with vulnerable groups.
- Experience of projects / programmes showcasing work on addressing gender disparities and differential impacts on vulnerable groups.
- Experience of project / programmes showcasing consultation and engagement.
- Proposed timelines for undertaking the activity based on the Project Profile.
- Proposed budget for undertaking activity.

KEY DELIVERABLES

Key deliverables of the external agency include:

- Initial audit report.
- Audit completion report.

BUDGET

As per the scope and key tasks, as given in this TOR, the proposal should provide a budget on a lumpsum basis and provide break down of professional fee and expenses.



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