

Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia

Directorate General of Highways

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Trans Sumatera Toll Road – Phase I

Simpang Ness–Merlung Section (67.45 km)

Jambi Province, Indonesia

DRAFT

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August 2026

DISCLAIMER

This document is being disclosed in draft form to facilitate stakeholder review and feedback prior to Project approval. The document presents the current assessment of land acquisition and resettlement impacts associated with the Phase I Simpang Ness-Merlung Section (67.45 km) of the Jambi-Rengat Toll Road Project based on information available at the time of preparation.

Stakeholder comments and recommendations received during the disclosure and stakeholder feedback process will be reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated into the final version of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP). The final LARP may therefore be updated to reflect additional information, verification results, stakeholder feedback, refined implementation arrangements, and any agreed corrective actions prior to Project implementation.

The disclosure of this document does not constitute final approval of the Project or its associated environmental and social instruments.

ACRONYMS

AIIB	: Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AMDAL	: <i>Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Indonesian Environmental Impact Assessment/EIA)
ANDAL	: <i>Analisis Dampak Lingkungan hidup</i> (Indonesian environmental impact statement)
ATR / BPN	: <i>Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang / Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (The Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Plan/National Land Agency at Central Government)
BUMN	: <i>Badan Usaha Milik Negara</i> (State-Owned Enterprise)
DED	: Detailed Engineering Design
DMS	: Detailed Measurement Survey
DPPT	: <i>Dokumen Perencanaan Pengadaan Tanah</i> (Land Acquisition Planning Document)
DSSPJJ	: <i>Direktorat Sistem dan Strategi Penyelenggaraan Jalan dan Jembatan</i> (Directorate of Road and Bridge Management Systems and Strategies, DGH)
DJBH	: <i>Direktorat Jalan Bebas Hambatan</i> (Directorate of Freeways, DGH)
ESIA	: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	: Environmental Social Standard
E&S	: Environmental and Social
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
GBV	: Gender Based Violence
GRM	: Grievance Redress Mechanism
IOL	: Inventory Of Loses
IP	: Indigenous People
IsDB	: Islamic Development Bank
LRP	: Livelihood Restoration Program
MCK	: <i>Mandi Cuci Kakus</i> (Sanitation facility for bathing, washing, and toilet use)
SES	: Social Economic Survey
SEP	: Stakeholder Engagement Plan
STA	: Stationing
TSTR	: Trans Sumatera Tol Road (<i>Jalan Tol Trans Sumatera/JTTS</i>)
PAPs	: Project Affected Persons
PAHs	: Project Affected Household
Penlok	: <i>Penetapan Lokasi</i> (Location Determination)
PU	: <i>Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum</i> (Ministry of Public Works)
PP	: <i>Peraturan Pemerintah</i> (Government Regulation)
RKL-RPL	: <i>Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup dan Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan)
ROW	: Right of Way (<i>Ruang Milik Jalan</i>)
UU	: <i>Undang – Undang</i> (Law)
LARP	: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LMAN	: <i>Lembaga Manajemen Aset Negara</i> (State Asset Management Agency)

GLOSSARY

Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Refers to any person, household, firm, or private or public institution that is physically or economically displaced as a result of involuntary land acquisition, restrictions on land use, or restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas associated with the Project. In the case of an affected household (AH), the term includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit who are adversely affected by the Project.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for land, housing, income, and other assets acquired or adversely affected by the project. All compensations are based on the principle of replacement cost.
Cut-off Date	The cut-off date for eligibility under this Project is the last day of the census survey and socio-economic survey undertaken for the preparation of this LARP. For the Project, the census survey and socio-economic survey were completed on 20 August 2023. Persons who occupy, use, or establish assets within the Project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation, resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration support, or other benefits under this LARP.
Detailed Measurement Survey	With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses, severity of impacts and list of PAPs done during the preparation of this Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP).
Displaced Person (DP)	In the context of involuntary resettlement, DPs are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas
Eminent Domain/ Compulsory Land Acquisition	The right of the State to acquire land for a public purpose through the exercise of its sovereign powers. Applicable laws and regulations establish the conditions, procedures, and public authorities authorized to exercise eminent domain or compulsory land acquisition powers.
Entitlement	Refers to a range of measures, such as compensation in cash or kind, income restoration support, transfer assistance, livelihood substitution, relocation support, etc., which are provided to the PAPs depending on the type and severity of their losses to restore their economic and social base.
Eligibility	Refers to any person who occupied, used, owned, or derived a livelihood from land within the Project area prior to the cut-off date and who experiences: (i) loss of shelter; (ii) loss of land, assets, access to assets, or means of livelihood, whether temporary or permanent; or (iii) other losses that can be valued, such as transaction costs, loss of income, loss of livelihood, or other Project-related impacts. Eligible persons are entitled to compensation and/or assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix and applicable provisions of the LARP.
Inventory of Losses	This is the listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of the LARP where all fixed assets (i.e.,

	land used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; standing crops and trees with a commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project boundaries are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and the information required for valuation and compensation assessment recorded. The severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of the PAPs are likewise determined.
Involuntary Resettlement	Refers to when displaced persons have no right to refuse land acquisition by the state that result in their displacement which occurs when land is acquired through (i) expropriation by invoking the eminent domain power of the state, or (ii) land is acquired through negotiated settlement when the pricing is negotiated, and the failure will result in expropriation through invoking the eminent domain of power of the state. Such displacement can be full or partial, permanent or temporary.
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	A time-bound plan, supported by a budget, that sets out the resettlement objectives and strategies, eligibility and entitlements, livelihood restoration measures, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, implementation schedule, and budget requirements.
Livelihood Restoration	This involves re-habilitating the sources of income and livelihoods of severely affected and vulnerable PAPs to supplement compensation received for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	The physical displacement of a PAP from his/her pre-Project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement Cost	The amount required to replace an affected asset in its existing condition without deduction for depreciation, transaction costs, taxes, fees, or the value of salvageable materials, based on prevailing market value at the time compensation is paid.
Replacement Cost Study	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	Refers to physical and/or economic displacement resulting from Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use. Physical displacement includes relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter. Economic displacement includes loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood. Involuntary resettlement occurs when affected persons do not have the right to refuse land acquisition carried out under the power of eminent domain, or when land is acquired through negotiated settlement and failure to reach agreement may result in expropriation or compulsory acquisition. Such displacement may be permanent or temporary, and full or partial.
Severely Affected Person	Refers to a PAP who experiences significant impacts as a result of the Project, including: (a) loss of 10% or more of productive land, productive assets, or primary income sources; and/or (b) physical displacement requiring relocation.
Vulnerable Groups	Vulnerable households/groups refer to individuals or households who, by virtue of their social, economic, physical, or demographic

characteristics, may be disproportionately affected by Project impacts or face difficulties in accessing Project benefits, compensation, assistance, or livelihood restoration measures. These may include, but are not limited to: (a) female-headed households with dependents; (b) persons with disabilities and households headed by persons with disabilities with limited means of support; (c) households living below the applicable poverty line; (d) elderly-headed households with limited means of support; and (e) other individuals or households identified through the socio-economic assessment as requiring additional assistance.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Sumatra Island, Indonesia's second largest island in terms of population and GDP, requires significant improvements in its intra- and inter-island connectivity as its economy is highly dependent on road infrastructure, as 95% of the island's inter-provincial trade relies on roads.¹ Given this, Government of Indonesia (GoI) is gradually developing approximately 2,988 km long Trans-Sumatera Toll Road (TSTR) spanning from Aceh Province in the north to Lampung Province in the south of Sumatra Island and linking Sumatra's east and west coasts. As part of the TSTR, the GoI plans to construct a 198.3-km long toll road project from Jambi/ Simpang Ness (Sp. Ness) to Merlung in Jambi Province with financial assistance from AIIB and IsDB. The project area currently is highly congested and encroached by a mixture of un-planned commercial, residential, and public facilities and prone to natural disaster risks such as flooding and haze due to forest- and land-fires during extreme weather conditions. Accomplishing a project in this context will mean substantial efforts at identifying and managing several environmental and social risks and impacts, which are quite significant. One such issue relates to, and this report is meant to address, is land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Hence, this Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) which outlines arrangements and measures for mitigating and/ or compensating the physical and economic displacement impacts of project resultant land acquisition and access restrictions. *This draft final report is premised on an updated version of LARP prepared in 2023 and subsequently supplemented and complemented with information from the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) study (2025-26) as well as an Independent Expert Panel Enquiry (IEPE²2026).*³

2. **Project Description.** The Project covers **Phase I of the Jambi–Rengat Toll Road, namely the Simpang Ness–Merlung Section (67.45 km)**, which forms part of the Trans-Sumatra Toll Road (TSTR) network. The broader Jambi–Rengat Toll Road corridor extends approximately 198.1 km and is intended to connect Jambi City in Jambi Province with Rengat in Riau Province. The TSTR is a strategic national infrastructure program designed to develop an integrated toll road network of approximately 2,988 km across Sumatra, connecting Banda Aceh in the north to Bakauheni in the south.

3. The Project is being implemented under the Ministry of Public Works through the Directorate General of Highways (DGH), with PT Hutama Karya (Persero) serving as the designated toll road business entity. The Simpang Ness–Merlung Section comprises a 67.45 km toll road with a planned right-of-way varying between approximately 60 and 100 meters, depending on location and engineering requirements. The initial configuration consists of a dual carriageway with two traffic lanes and associated operational, safety, drainage, and ancillary facilities.

4. Based on the current Project footprint, land acquisition and resettlement impacts are located in nine villages (PiJoan, Tantan, Rantau Majo, Gerunggung, Bukit Baling, Suko Awin Jaya, Selat, Teluk Ketapang, and Dusun Mudo), four sub-districts (Jambi Luar Kota, Sekernan, Pemayung, and Muara Papalik), and three regencies (Muaro Jambi, Batang Hari, and Tanjung Jabung Barat) within Jambi Province.

5. **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan.** The Jambi-Rengat Toll Road LARP has been prepared based on the Inventory of Losses (IOL) and Socio-Economic Survey (SES) undertaken between June and August 2023. The Project is expected to affect 519 households, comprising approximately 1,703 affected persons. The Phase 1 Simpang Ness-Merlung section requires approximately 8,92 million m² of land, including 4,48 million m² of privately owned land belonging to 519 AHs, 4,34 million m² of land owned by a private plantation company, and 108,113 m² of government-owned land. The project will affect 37 primary residential structures requiring relocation and substantial number of productive assets, including 120,561 trees, predominantly oil palm and rubber trees. In addition, the Project will affect certain community assets, including two elementary

¹ Central Statistics Bureau. [Inter-regional trade in Indonesia 2020](#). March 2021.

³ SESA study and IEP enquiry are available as independent reports and available from AIIB/Client. A summary of the same is presented in this report as Chapter 8.

schools in Pijoan and Gerunggung Villages and one mosque in Dusun Mudo Village. Based on the survey results, 344 affected households are classified as severely affected due to the loss of more than 10% of their productive assets or income-generating resources, while 247 households are identified as vulnerable and will be eligible for additional support measures under the LARP.

6. **Socio-Economic Profile.** The Socio-Economic Survey (SES) was conducted in parallel with the Inventory of Losses (IOL) between June and August 2023 covering 519 affected households to collect information on demographics, ethnicity, education, livelihoods, income levels, living conditions, access to services, and perceptions of the Project. The affected population is characterized by long-term settlement patterns, with approximately 86% of households having resided in the project area for more than 20 years and nearly 50% for over 30 years. The affected households are predominantly of Malay (42.9%), Javanese (40.6%), and Batak (12.5%) ethnicity, with no Indigenous Peoples identified among the affected households. Household heads are generally middle-aged, with approximately 85% between 41 and 60 years old, and most have completed at least primary education, including around one-third who completed senior high school.

7. Livelihoods are highly dependent on land-based economic activities, with approximately 88% of affected household heads engaged in farming and plantation-based activities, primarily oil palm and rubber cultivation. This reliance on productive land underscores the significance of land acquisition impacts and the importance of timely compensation, livelihood restoration measures, and targeted support for severely affected and vulnerable households. The SES identified 344 severely affected households and 247 vulnerable households, including female-headed, elderly-headed, and poor households requiring additional assistance under the LARP.

8. **Public Consultation, Participation, and Information Disclosure.** A series of public consultation meetings have been conducted since mid-2020 with affected persons, community-based organizations at the village level (Kelompok Tani/Gapoktan, BPD), village leaders, and local government representatives. Some consultations were undertaken during earlier stages of project planning when the broader toll road corridor under consideration included sections located in both Jambi and Riau Provinces. These consultations are retained in the consultation record to provide a complete account of stakeholder engagement undertaken during project preparation. However, the current AIIB-financed Project and this LARP relate only to the Jambi–Rengat section located within Jambi Province. Consultations have been undertaken as part of: (i) LARP preparation, including socioeconomic surveys and inventory of losses; (ii) discussions of LARP findings and proposed mitigation measures; (iii) preparation of the Strategic and Environmental Social Assessment (SESA); and (iv) reviews undertaken by the Independent Expert Panel (IEP). The SESA was undertaken to identify and assess broader social and environmental risks and impacts associated with the Project and to recommend measures to address identified gaps and legacy issues. The IEP reviewed land acquisition and resettlement implementation and provided recommendations on corrective actions and livelihood restoration measures. Findings from the SESA and IEP have informed the preparation and updating of this LARP. A summary of consultations relevant to the current Project footprint is presented below.

9. **Consultation History and Disclosure Activities.** The first series of consultations was conducted between 15 September and 6 October 2020, during which eleven (11) public consultation meetings were held with a total of 647 participants, including 154 women and 493 men. These consultations covered project design, land acquisition requirements, anticipated resettlement impacts, compensation principles, implementation arrangements, and the indicative schedule for land acquisition and civil works. Subsequent consultations were undertaken during LARP updating activities in 2023, while additional stakeholder engagement activities were carried out in connection with the SESA (2025–2026) and the IEP review (2026). Feedback received through these consultations has been considered in the preparation of the updated LARP, including measures related to livelihood restoration, vulnerable household assistance, grievance management, and corrective actions addressing identified legacy issues. A Project Information Booklet (PIB) summarizing the final approved LARP will be prepared in Bahasa Indonesia and disclosed through appropriate local channels. The final LARP and associated environmental and social documents will also be disclosed in accordance with AIIB disclosure requirements and applicable national procedures.

10. **Legal Framework.** The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement applied for the project was developed based on laws and government regulations related to land acquisition and compensation. These include Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Development for Public Interest, Law No. 6 of 2023 on Job Creation, and Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 and its amendment (Government Regulation 39/2023) on the Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development for Public Interest. In addition, policies required by the lender are also implemented, namely AIIB ESS (Environmental and Social Standards, ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement) and ESPF IsDB (Environmental and Social Policy Framework, ESPS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement). The main objectives of these policies are to avoid involuntary resettlement, minimize resettlement impacts by finding viable alternatives, improve the livelihoods of affected communities, address gender-related risks, improve the socio-economic status of vulnerable groups and implement resettlement activities as part of a sustainable development program. These objectives are designed to ensure the restoration of livelihoods, improvement of socio-economic status, as well as provide tangible benefits to the communities affected by the project.

11. **Cut-off Date and Entitlements.** The project eligibility cut-off date is established as 20 August 2023, corresponding to the completion of the census survey, Inventory of Losses (IOL), and socio-economic survey undertaken for preparation of this LARP. This date was disclosed to affected persons during field surveys and consultation activities. Persons entering the Project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or assistance under the Project.

12. All eligible PAPs will be provided with fair and just compensation at replacement cost based on an assessment of the affected land and other assets conducted by an independent appraiser. An entitlement matrix has been prepared in consultation with PAPs during the preparation of the LARP to determine the compensation and types of assistance to be provided to PAPs, as well as appropriate assistance for severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups.

13. Based on the impacts identified through the DMS, an entitlement matrix has been developed to define the compensation, assistance, and resettlement measures applicable to different categories of affected persons and types of impacts. The entitlement matrix presented in below table sets out the eligibility criteria, affected asset categories, and corresponding compensation and assistance measures in accordance with applicable Indonesian regulations and the requirements of AIIB ESS2.

Table 1. Entitlement Matrix

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
A. Loss of land				
1. Loss of private land				
1.	Loss of productive agricultural land (cropped/cultivated land/pastureland) or residential land	Those who have legal rights (Certificates) or legal landowners with proof of ownership	- Cash compensation at replacement cost reflects the fair market value at the time of compensation payment, equal to a reasonable and fair replacement value; or replacement of land with attributes at least equal to the acquired land in terms of value, productivity, location, and certification. - Financial assistance for the renewal of the land ownership documents	- Valuation of compensation will be carried out by a licensed independent appraiser to be appointed by the Land Acquisition Implementation Team (LAIT) and mobilized by the agency needing the land. - Land titles and other legal documents

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
			(certificate and land documents recognized as full title) for the residual area of the entitled person's land. • All taxes and transaction costs are to be borne by the Government. • If the remaining land is assessed as economically or functionally non-viable as a result of the Project, the entitled party may request acquisition and compensation of the residual parcel, subject to assessment by the LAIT. • Where the residual parcel is 100 m² (one hundred square meters) or less and can no longer reasonably serve its intended purpose, the affected persons may request acquisition and compensation of the residual parcel in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. • Eligible to participate in the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) where livelihood impacts meet the eligibility criteria established under the LRP framework. • Priority consideration for Project-related employment opportunities, where feasible and subject to qualification and employment requirements.	from land owners must be renewed without charge for land partially acquired for the project. • The LAIT will assess the economic viability of the residual land and decide on whether to acquire the entire land or not. • The remaining land below 100 m² will be acquired in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
		Non-Title Holders (including land users as tenant/farmers/croppers/share-croppers)	• No compensation for affected land where no legal or recognizable land rights exist. • The search for land replacement to rent will be facilitated by MPW in collaboration with local government. • Compensation at replacement cost for affected structures, houses, shops, kiosks, crops, trees, and other improvements owned by the affected person, as applicable. • Transitional livelihood assistance and/or relocation	• Entitlements apply to eligible non-land assets and livelihood impacts and do not imply recognition of ownership rights over the affected land. • Compensation for affected assets shall be determined through valuation by a licensed independent appraiser, in accordance with applicable regulations. • Eligibility shall be determined based on

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
			allowance, where applicable, determined through independent appraisal. • Refund of lost land rental fees, where applicable. • Be entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). Implemented through Project-supported arrangements and/or relevant local government programs, subject to the agreed implementation arrangements. • Priority consideration for Project-related employment opportunities, where feasible.	occupancy prior to the cut-off date.
2.	Loss of Government land			
	Loss of State Government's Land/Local Government's Land/SOE's Land/Village Land	Government agencies, local governments, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), village administrations, and other entities holding legal ownership, management rights, use rights, concession rights, or lawful control over the affected land and associated assets.	• Cash compensation equal to replacement cost; or • Replacement land with similar value or higher (in terms of value, productivity, location, and ownership rights) or maximum equal to the appraisal result; or • Compensation or restoration/replacement of affected non land assets (e.g. structures, crops, trees, and other improvements), in cash or in kind, as agreed with the project affected parties and consistent with replacement cost principle. • Any taxes, fees, and transaction costs are borne to the Government.	• Valuation of affected land assets by an independent appraiser • LAIT, led by The National Land Agency (BPN), will undertake land measurement, verification, and implementation of the land acquisition process, including transfer of land in accordance with the Location Determination (PENLOK). • No compensation is required for the existing road to be used for the project.
		Forest area/Forest Land	• No land compensation is required • Compensation for tree is required (if any)	• Forest area using the principle of area release based on PP 19 of 2021 • Obtain the release of the forest approval from the Ministry of Forestry (Kemenhut). • Any eligible livelihood impacts, crop losses, structures, or other non-land assets associated with use of forest land shall be addressed through the relevant entitlement provisions

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
				based on Presidential Regulation 62 of 2018 and its amendment.
		Land users and occupants of government, SOE, village, or company land, regardless of tenure status, who are identified prior to the cut-off date	- No compensation for land where no legal or recognizable ownership rights exist. - Compensation and/or assistance for eligible non-land assets at replacement cost, livelihood impacts, and relocation impacts, as applicable. - Be entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) implemented through Project-supported arrangements and/or relevant local government programs, subject to the agreed implementation arrangements. - Priority consideration for Project-related employment opportunities, where feasible and subject to qualifications and employment requirements.	- Eligibility to be determined based on occupation or use of the affected land prior to the cut-off date. - Entitlements apply only to losses of eligible non-land assets and livelihoods and do not imply recognition of land ownership rights. - Valuation of affected non land asset by a licensed independent appraiser in accordance with replacement cost principles.
B. Loss of crops and trees				
1.	Loss of plants and trees: - Land owner - Land user	- Owners of affected crops and trees, regardless of land ownership status (including landowners, land users, tenants, and eligible non-title holders identified prior to the cut-off date). - Non-titleholders (NTH) occupants of Govt/ State owned land regardless of the period of the use of such land	- Seasonal crops: cash compensation at replacement cost based on prevailing market value at the time of compensation. - Perennial crops and plantations: compensation at replacement cost considering age, productivity, remaining economic life, and market value. - Fruit-bearing trees: compensation at replacement cost considering age, species, productivity, and market value. - Timber trees: compensation based on replacement cost and prevailing market value. - Compensation to be determined by a licensed independent appraiser. - Affected persons will be given reasonable opportunity to harvest crops,	- Eligibility applies to owners of affected crops and trees identified prior to the cut-off date, regardless of land ownership status. - Compensation for crops and trees is based on ownership of the affected asset and does not imply recognition of ownership rights over the underlying land. - Compensation shall be determined by an independent appraiser in accordance with replacement cost principles and considering the local government regulations.

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
			fruits, or timber prior to land clearing, where feasible. • Advance notice for harvesting/removal of trees before land clearing. • If the harvest is ready, it will be an additional benefit to the cash compensation for the loss of crops and they may keep it in addition to the cash compensation. • Where harvesting is feasible prior to land clearing, affected persons may retain harvested crops, fruits, or timber in addition to receiving compensation for the affected assets. • Where harvesting is not reasonably feasible prior to land clearing, compensation shall reflect the full replacement value of the affected crops or trees.	
C. Loss of structure				
1.	The main structure is fully affected or partially affected, but the remaining area is insufficient to live in	• Owners/ Users of the affected structure, regardless of title/tenure	• Cash compensation at full replacement cost reflecting the prevailing market price of the material, and the costs of labor for dismantling and rebuilding at the time of compensation payment without any depreciation charges. • All taxes and transaction costs are borne to the Government. • Right to salvage the materials • If the main structure is affected, and if the structure is unable to function as intended, then the entire structure will be compensated at full replacement cost. • Relocation assistance comprising: (i) transportation assistance, either through provision of transportation by the Project or a cash allowance to cover reasonable moving costs; (ii). transitional assistance and/or other allowance assessed by the independent appraiser in	• Appraisal of lost/affected buildings will be carried out by appraisers including: (i) solatium (additional cash compensation of 5% - 30% for loss of emotional attachment to loss of residence) and (ii) compensation for utilities at actual disconnection and reconnection costs. • No depreciation applies to lost buildings. If SPI applies depreciation, depreciation and deductions for the affected buildings will be returned to AH and included in the non physical value component. • AP will be given reasonable advance notice, normally not less than six (6) months, prior to relocation or site clearance activities.

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
			accordance with applicable regulations. Eligible to participate in the LRP, where displacement results in livelihood impacts.	
		Tenants of houses/shops regardless of ownership for business activities	Cash assistance will be paid based on appraisal by licensed independent appraiser based on the actual losses	- Eligibility shall be determined based on occupancy prior to the cut-off date. - Compensation shall be determined by a licensed independent appraiser and may account for rental losses, relocation expenses, costs associated with securing alternative premises, loss of prepaid rent, and temporary disruption of business activities, where applicable.
2.	Partially affected main structures (the remaining structure is viable for continued use)	Owners/ users of affected buildings, regardless of land ownership	- Cash compensation at full replacement cost reflecting the prevailing market price of the material, and the costs of labor for rebuilding at the time of compensation payment without any depreciation charges. - For partially affected structures, the cost of repairing the residual unaffected portion of the structure in addition to the compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion. - If the remaining structure is assessed as economically, functionally, or structurally unviable due to Project impacts, the affected person may request compensation for the entire structure, subject to assessment by the Land Acquisition Implementation Team and the independent appraiser. - All taxes and transaction costs are to be borne by the Government. - Right to salvage the materials	- Appraisal of lost/affected buildings will be carried out by appraisers including : (i) solatium (additional cash compensation of 5% - 30% for loss of emotional attachment to loss of residence) and (ii) compensation for utilities at actual disconnection and reconnection costs. - No depreciation applies to lost buildings. If SPI applies depreciation, depreciation and deductions for the affected buildings will be returned to AH and included in the non physical value component. - AP will be given notice regarding site cleanup six (6) months in advance.
3.	Secondary structures (fences, driveways,	Owners/ users of the affected structure	Cash compensation at full replacement cost reflecting	The valuation of lost/affected structure

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
	extended eaves, sheds, etc.)	regardless of land ownership status or tenure.	the prevailing market price of the material, and the costs of labor for rebuilding at the time of compensation payment without any depreciation charges. - For partially affected structures, the cost of repairing the residual unaffected portion of the structure in addition to the compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion. - All taxes and transaction costs are to be borne by the Government. - Right to salvage the materials	will be carried out by the appraiser. AP will be given notice regarding site cleanup six (6) months in advance.
4.	Public facilities and infrastructure/objects attached to the land	Property and assets owned by the government/public	Rebuild/relocate facilities or provide cash compensation according to replacement value based on agreement with the affected parties.	- Agencies that need land allocate budgets for compensation. - The Land Acquisition Implementation Team provides compensation. - Independent Appraisers carry out asset appraisals. - Replacement or restoration measures should seek to avoid interruption of essential educational, religious, community, or public services. Consultation with the responsible authorities and affected users shall be undertaken during planning and implementation.
D. Loss of livelihood/income				
1.	Loss of livelihood/income opportunity	- Business owners regardless of land tenure/ title - Employees in a business establishment	- For permanent business loss, cash assistance will be paid based on appraisal by licensed independent appraiser based on actual losses, including business interruption and re-establishment costs where applicable. - For temporary business loss, alternative location will be provided for continuance of vending activity during the disruption period.	Loss of business income will be assessed by the independent appraiser

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
			- For employees in displaced business establishments, cash assistance will be paid based on result of independent appraisal- - Employees who lose employment or income as a result of Project activities shall receive compensation and/or transitional assistance based on independent appraisal, in addition to eligibility for the LRP. - Priority consideration for Project-related employment opportunities, where feasible and subject to qualifications and employment requirements.	
2.	Loss of income due to crop loss	Non-title holders (NTHs) who use or cultivate land without legally recognized ownership rights, including users of forest land and other land not held under formal ownership rights.	- Transitional livelihood assistance based on result of independent appraisal. - For agricultural laborers (if the AHs have any paid laborer) cash assistance based on result of independent appraisal. - Affected households will be allowed to harvest prior to land clearing. - Advance notice for harvesting/removal of trees before land clearing - Be entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) implemented through Project-supported arrangements and/or relevant local government programs, subject to the agreed implementation arrangements. - Priority consideration for Project-related employment opportunities, where feasible and subject to qualifications and employment requirements.	- Eligibility to be determined based on occupation or use of the affected land prior to the cut-off date. - Transition livelihood allowances will be provided as the other losses that can be assessed as stated in Law No. 2/2012 Article 33 letter f. The amount of compensation will be given according to the results of an assessment by an independent appraiser. - If the harvest is ready, it will be an additional benefit to the cash compensation for the loss of crops and they may keep it in addition to the cash compensation.
E. Temporary impacts during construction				
1.	Temporary impacts during construction	Those who have legal rights (Certificates) or legal landowners with proof of ownership	- For payment of rent for the land affected by the contractor based on the applicable rental fees and agreement with the land owner. - For temporary impacts on productive land, AH can choose: (1) the rental fee is	This provision must be regulated in the contract/agreement with the Civil Works Contractor

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
			assessed at no less than the net income that will be generated from the affected productive land; (2) Compensation for acquired non-land assets (trees/plants, buildings) that are permanently affected will be compensated at replacement cost • The land will be returned to its pre-project or even better condition once construction is complete • Advance notice given to the owner of the land before it is used temporarily by contractors. • Where temporary occupation results in loss of access or temporary livelihood impacts, appropriate compensation and/or assistance shall be provided based on the nature and duration of the impact.	
		Persons without legal or recognizable rights to the affected land prior to the cut-off date	• There are no land rental fees during the impact period. • Compensation at replacement cost for any affected crops, trees, structures, improvements, or other assets damaged by temporary occupation. • The land will be returned to its pre-project or even better condition once construction is complete. • Where temporary occupation results in loss of access or temporary livelihood impacts, appropriate compensation and/or assistance shall be provided based on the nature and duration of the impact.	• This provision must be regulated in the contract/agreement with the Civil Works Contractor
F. Other loss				
1.	Waiting period compensation (interest)	Entitled parties to receive compensation for late payment	• Cash compensation based on valuation by licensed independent appraiser	• Valuation of waiting period will be carried out by a licensed independent appraiser
2.	Loss of the resource base (high risk of improvement)	Severely affected households and vulnerable households	• Eligible to participate in the LRP. • Priority access to livelihood restoration measures, including livelihood recovery, livelihood diversification, training, agricultural support, business development	• The detailed design of livelihood restoration measures will be developed through continued consultation with affected households

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
			support, and other livelihood restoration assistance provided through the LRP. • Priority consideration for Project-related employment opportunities, where feasible and subject to qualifications and employment requirements.	and relevant stakeholders. • The LRP may be implemented through Project-supported arrangements and/or relevant local government livelihood and social development programs, subject to agreed implementation arrangements. • Particular attention shall be given to severely affected and vulnerable households to support restoration of livelihoods and living standards.

14. **Livelihood Restoration Program.** The Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) is designed to assist severely affected households (SAHs) and vulnerable project-affected households (VAHs) who will lose 10% or more of their income-generating assets or relocated households. The program aims to improve their lives and provide opportunities for employment, including construction work. Preliminary assessment for developing the LRP was carried out through a series of Focused Groups Discussions held in November 2023 and SES conducted in parallel with IOL. A concept note outlining a strategy and implementation action plan have been formulated and the same will be put into action during the implementation phase. The project has committed to providing adequate budget for financing the LRP.

15. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The estimated budget for LARP implementation (land acquisition) is approximately Rp630,086,719,517 equivalent to USD 34,853,785 (1 USD = 18.078 IDR), based on the 2026 cost estimate. This budget covers the cost of compensation and assistance for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, LRP implementation as well as litigation costs in court. For the funding of the Jambi-Rengat Toll Road Phase 1 project, the budget component funding comes from the State Asset Management Agency (LMAN).

16. **Institutional Arrangements.** National roads and expressways in Indonesia are under the authority of the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) through the Directorate General of Highways (DGH). Within the DGH, the Directorate of Road and Bridge Management Systems and Strategies (DSSPJJ) is responsible for planning, budgeting, and financing, while the Directorate of Freeways (DJBH) is responsible for technical planning, land acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of toll roads. The Indonesia Toll Road Authority (BPJT) is responsible for the regulation, operation, and supervision of toll roads. PT Hutama Karya, a state-owned enterprise, has been assigned to operate the TSTR through a Presidential Regulation Number 42 of 2024. The implementation of the project will be overseen by a Steering Committee, comprising BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, and MPW (through DGH). DGH will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to manage the project. A Project Management Consultant (PMC) and Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will be engaged to support implementation. The PMU and PIU will be housed within DGH, specifically under DSSPJJ and DJBH.

17. **Implementation Schedule.** Land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) progress currently stands at 9.63% (89.36 ha) of 927.97 ha) for Jambi-Rengat Toll Road Sp. Ness-Merlung Section. As the land acquisition budget remains locked by LMAN and requires a substantial top up, further implementation

depends on government financial approval. Once the budget is unlocked, DGH plans to fully complete land acquisition in Q3 2026. Construction activities will commence only after all compensation has been paid in full to the Project PAPs. Compensation payments have already begun as early as in 2021. As reported payments have been made to 128 PAPs by 2024. No payments made during 2025. Irrespective of this, the project will have to ensure that compensation and resettlement assistance are made as per the approved LARP. Project construction will commence only after compensation has been fully paid to the PAPs and a report on this effect is submitted to and approved by AIIB.

18. **Resettlement audits/due diligence.** Payment of compensation has been provided for some affected households from Selat Village and Gerunggung Village. As of 2026, compensation has been paid for an area of 89.36 Ha. The land acquisition and payment compensation from Selat and Gerunggung Village is in accordance with the government regulation and as per AIIB's ESF. The specialists who were engaged in preparing this LARP opined that compensation was fair. However, the SESA study informed of using outmoded land values which has impaired the compensation affecting the livelihoods of several households displaced by the project across multiple provinces. These conflicting reflections prompted the project to undertake a full scale, but rapid investigation by an independent expert panel and draw future actions. The major issues duly discussed relate to: the exclusion of non-title holders, valuation concerns (crops, trees, and consistency of approach), legacy. The recommendations thus made have been incorporated.

19. **Grievance Redress Mechanism.** Historically, the implementing agencies have sought to address grievances at the field level through consultation, negotiation, and consensus-building with affected persons. Where issues could not be resolved through these mechanisms, recourse was available through the statutory procedures and courts in accordance with Law No. 2/2012 and Government Regulation No. 19/2021 as amended with Government Regulation No. 39 of 2023. In accordance with AIIB's ESP and ESS2, the Project will establish and maintain a Project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is transparent, inclusive, accessible, culturally appropriate, and free of charge to affected persons. The GRM will complement existing administrative, statutory, and judicial remedies and will provide an accessible channel for addressing concerns related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, livelihood restoration, vulnerable household assistance, construction impacts, community health and safety, stakeholder engagement, and other Project-related matters. Grievances may be submitted through multiple channels, including in person, by telephone, mail, email, or through designated community representatives, and anonymous submissions will be accepted. The GRM includes measures to protect complainants from retaliation and to ensure confidential handling of sensitive complaints, including SEA/SH-related grievances. Grievances will be recorded, acknowledged, assessed, and addressed through a structured process involving intake and screening, investigation and assessment, and resolution and closure stages. Straightforward grievances are expected to be resolved within approximately 15–30 working days, while more complex cases may require additional time. Unresolved grievances may be escalated through higher levels of the Project GRM and, where necessary, referred to relevant grievance committees for further review. At all times, complainants retain the right to seek resolution through the statutory administrative processes, courts of law, or AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM).

20. **Monitoring and Reporting.** The Project will establish and implement a monitoring and reporting system to assess whether the LARP is implemented in accordance with its objectives and whether the measures designed to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse social impacts are effective. Monitoring will assess: (i) implementation progress related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, livelihood restoration, stakeholder engagement, grievance management, and corrective actions; and (ii) the outcomes of these activities on the income, livelihoods, and living standards of affected persons, with particular attention to severely affected and vulnerable households. A set of implementation and outcome indicators has been developed to facilitate regular monitoring and reporting. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by DGH through the PMU, PIU, BPJN Jambi, and supporting consultants. In addition, independent external environmental and social monitoring will be carried out by qualified specialists to assess compliance with the LARP, evaluate implementation effectiveness, identify any gaps, and recommend corrective measures where necessary. Monitoring findings will be documented through periodic reports and used to support adaptive management and continuous improvement of Project implementation.

21. **Draft Status of the LARP.** This document is disclosed as a draft LARP for stakeholder review and feedback. Following completion of the disclosure process, comments and recommendations received from affected communities, government agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders will be considered in the finalization of the LARP. Updates may include clarification of implementation arrangements, livelihood restoration measures, grievance procedures, monitoring arrangements, institutional responsibilities, budget estimates, and other aspects of Project implementation.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1. Sumatra Island is one of the regions in Indonesia that is experiencing development with one example of the indicator being the national road network which is currently increasingly crowded with vehicles because of the importance of these sections in connecting logistics distribution networks between cities. Connectivity between cities on the island of Sumatra will be disrupted if the existing road sections are no longer able to accommodate traffic growth. The high economic interaction between cities in Sumatra requires an alternative road network that can accommodate this interaction. One alternative is through the construction of the Sumatra toll road.

2. In order to accelerate toll road development in Sumatra, the Government of Indonesia (GOI), through Presidential Regulation Number 42 of 2024 concerning the Third Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 100 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration of Toll Road Development in Sumatra, provides legal certainty regarding the addition of toll road concessions, development implementation targets, and financing schemes. One of the development plans that is being intensified is the realization of the construction of the Trans Sumatra Toll Road. Through that Presidential Regulation, the government has also assigned PT Hutama Karya (Persero) to carry out the concession of 25 (twenty-five) toll road sections, including the Jambi-Rengat Toll Road section.

3. The Jambi-Rengat Toll Road forms part of the Trans-Sumatra Toll Road (TSTR), nationally referred to as Jalan Tol Trans Sumatera (JTTS), a strategic national toll road development program of the Government of Indonesia. The overall Jambi-Rengat corridor extends approximately 198.13 km, connecting the Simpang Ness area in Jambi Province with Rengat City in Riau Province. The Project financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) covers Phase I of the Jambi-Rengat Toll Road corridor, namely the 67.45-km Simpang Ness-Merlung section (the Project). The Project is expected to strengthen regional connectivity, improve the efficiency of passenger and freight transport, and support economic development along the Trans-Sumatra corridor, as shown in Figure 1-1 (Project Location Map).

4. The project area currently is highly congested and encroached by a mixture of un-planned commercial, residential, and public facilities and prone to natural disaster risks such as flooding and haze due to forest- and land-fires during extreme weather conditions. Accomplishing a project in this context will mean substantial efforts at identifying and managing several environmental and social risks and impacts, which are quite significant. One such issue relates to, and this report is meant to address land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Hence, this Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) outlines arrangements and measures for mitigating and/or compensating the physical and economic displacement impacts of project resultant land acquisition and access restrictions.

1.2 LARP Scope

5. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the AIIB-IsDB financed Project, which covers Phase I of the Jambi-Rengat Toll Road corridor, namely the 67.45-km Simpang Ness-Merlung section. Preparation of the LARP commenced in late 2020 and has progressively incorporated updated engineering, land acquisition, and social assessment information. The Detailed Engineering Design (DED) for Sta. 0+000–Sta. 43+300 was approved by DGH in February 2025. The DED for Sta. 43+300–Sta. 67+450 remains under review and is expected to be finalized in 2026. The ongoing DED review is primarily focused on optimization and enhancement measures, including road safety improvements, operational facilities, and service-related infrastructure. Based on the current design information, no significant changes to the main Project alignment or overall land acquisition footprint are anticipated. Accordingly, this LARP has been prepared based on the best available design information and the currently identified Project footprint. Should the finalization of the remaining DED result in material changes to the right-of-way (ROW), land acquisition requirements, or resettlement impacts, the LARP will be updated and disclosed in accordance with applicable requirements prior to implementation in the affected areas.

6. This LARP is structured to ensure that land acquisition is avoided or minimized to the extent feasible, and that any unavoidable impacts are mitigated and compensated through a social assessment process undertaken as part of environmental and social assessments. The LARP has been

7. As part of Project preparation, a focused review of compensation payments previously provided to a limited number of affected landowners in Gerunggung and Selat villages has been undertaken through a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Due Diligence Enquiry (DDER). This review forms an integral part of the LARP and is intended to assess the adequacy of past land acquisition processes and compensation arrangements against the principles and requirements of AIIB ESS2, identify any gaps or residual risks, define corrective and supplementary measures necessary that affected persons are not disadvantaged in comparison with those affected under the Project. Such corrective and supplemental measures, including, as applicable, livelihood restoration, transitional assistance, and enhanced grievance redress, are within the scope of this LARP and constitute binding obligations to be implemented and monitored during Project implementation.

8. In accordance with the AIIB's ESF stipulations, the Project is classified as Category A from an Environmental and Social perspective due to the nature, scale, and magnitude of its potential and social risks and impacts. The Project involves substantial land acquisition, physical displacement, and economic displacement, which are assessed and managed in line with ESS2. due to nature, scale, and magnitude of its potential and social risks and impacts. The Project involves substantial land acquisition, physical displacement, and economic displacement, which are assessed and managed in line with ESS2.

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1.4 Document Status and Updating Process

10. This LARP is being disclosed in draft form as part of the Project's environmental and social disclosure process. The purpose of disclosure is to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to review the findings of the assessment, understand the proposed compensation and assistance measures, and provide comments, questions, and recommendations. Following disclosure and stakeholder engagement activities, the Project will review all comments received and determine whether revisions to the LARP are necessary. The final LARP will reflect any agreed updates resulting from:

- stakeholder feedback;
- confirmation of implementation arrangements;
- verification of land acquisition information;
- refinement of livelihood restoration measures;
- clarification of institutional responsibilities;
- finalization of monitoring and reporting arrangements; and
- other relevant information becoming available prior to Project implementation.

11. Any substantive changes affecting Project impacts, eligibility, entitlements, livelihood restoration measures, or implementation commitments will be documented in the final version of the LARP.

1.5 Report Structure

12. The report structure consists of fourteen chapters, where each chapter has a relationship with other chapters, the following is an explanation of the chapters in the report;

Chapter 1: Introduces the Project and the LARP, including the Project background, objectives, scope, categorization, applicable standards, and the overall structure of the report.

Chapter 2: Describes the Project components, location, design characteristics, implementation arrangements, and land requirements associated with the Phase 1 Simpang Ness–Merlung section.

Chapter 3: Presents the methodology and results of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), including the scope and severity of land acquisition and resettlement impacts on land, structures, crops, trees, public assets, affected households, severely affected households, and vulnerable groups.

Chapter 4: Presents the socio-economic profile of affected households and communities, including demographic characteristics, ethnicity, education, livelihoods, income levels, living conditions, vulnerability, access to services, and perceptions regarding the Project.

Chapter 5: Describes the applicable legal, regulatory, and policy framework governing land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, including Indonesian legislation, AIIB ESF, IsDB requirements, and the gap analysis between national and international requirements.

Chapter 6: Describes eligibility criteria, cut-off date, valuation methodology, entitlement provisions, compensation measures, resettlement assistance, support for vulnerable households, and other benefits available to affected persons under the Project.

Chapter 7: Summarizes stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during Project preparation, including consultations carried out for the LARP, SESA, and due diligence review, and presents the measures for continued consultation, participation, information disclosure, and stakeholder engagement during implementation.

Chapter 8: Presents the findings of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Due Diligence Enquiry (DDER), including the assessment of legacy land acquisition issues, residual risks, gaps against AIIB ESS2 requirements, and the corrective and supplemental measures incorporated into the Project.

Chapter 9: Describes the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP), including eligibility criteria, livelihood restoration measures, transitional support, implementation arrangements, budget requirements, and monitoring arrangements for severely affected and vulnerable households.

Chapter 10: Describes the Project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including grievance intake procedures, institutional responsibilities, escalation pathways, timelines, documentation requirements, and provisions to ensure accessibility, transparency, and accountability.

Chapter 11: Defines the roles and responsibilities of the institutions involved in LARP implementation, including DGH, PMU, PIU, BPJN Jambi, ATR/BPN, local governments, consultants, and other relevant agencies, and assesses institutional capacity and capacity-building requirements.

Chapter 12: Presents the implementation schedule for land acquisition, compensation, resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration, consultation activities, monitoring, and reporting, including key milestones and sequencing of activities.

Chapter 13: Provides detailed cost estimates and financing arrangements for compensation, resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration measures, monitoring activities, administration, contingencies, and implementation support.

Chapter 14: Describes the monitoring and reporting framework for the LARP, including monitoring indicators, implementation and outcome monitoring, internal monitoring arrangements, independent external environmental and social monitoring, reporting requirements, corrective action tracking, and disclosure of monitoring results.

CHAPTER 2 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project context

13. The Project forms part of the Jambi-Rengat toll road corridor (Link 15) under the Government of Indonesia's TSTR program. The corridor is planned to improve north-south connectivity in central Sumatra and forms a critical segment between the Palembang-Jambi and Pekanbaru corridors.



Source: PT. Hutama Karya website, Note: Jambi to Rengat section shall be Link 15 instead of 13

Figure 2.1 The Links of Trans Sumatera Toll Roads

14. The development of TSTR program is structured in stages, initiated in 2013⁴, comprises 13 toll road sections (Link 1 to 13) with a total length of approximately 1,064 km of which about 738 km are already operational, with remaining sections expected to be completed progressively. Stage II focuses on strengthening connectivity between Pekanbaru and Palembang, and consists of three main sections with a total length of 574 km, namely:

- (i) Betung- Jambi (170,7 km; Link 14; currently under development and construction with the funding from MPW and PT HK),
- (ii) Jambi-Rengat (198 km; Link 15); and
- (iii) Rengat-Pekanbaru (206,67 km; Link 16; which is at the project preparation stage and for which the financing arrangement has not been finalized).

15. Stage III and Stage IV are currently being prepared⁵.

⁴ Bisnis. [BPJT Targets All Trans Sumatra Toll Roads to Have Construction in 2024](https://ekonomi.bisnis.com/read/20211122/45/1468979/bpjt-targetkan-seluruh-ruas-tol-trans-sumatra-sudah-konstruksi-di-2024). 22 November 2021.

⁵ Bisnis. BPJT Targets All Trans Sumatra Toll Roads to Start Construction in 2024. 22 November 2021. <https://ekonomi.bisnis.com/read/20211122/45/1468979/bpjt-targetkan-seluruh-ruas-tol-trans-sumatra-sudah-konstruksi-di-2024>

Phase	Link Number	Origin - Destination	Length (km)
I	Link 15-1	Sp. Ness (Jambi) - Merlung	67.45
II	Links 15-2	Merlung - Sentjalang	88.15
III	Links 15-3	Sentjalang – Rengat	42.5

2.2 Project Location

16. The AIIB-IsDB financed Project is limited to Phase 1 of link 15 (Jambi-Rengat), covering the 67.45-km Simpang Ness-Merlung section. Other sections within Stage II, including Link 14 and Link 16, are not financed under this Project and are implemented or planned under separate institutional and financing arrangements. Here are the initial coordinates of STA 00+000 to STA 67+450;

Table 2.1 Toll Road Lane Phase 1 Location Based on Geographical Coordinates

Details	Jambi Province	
	Starting Point	End Point
STA	STA 00+000	STA. 67+450
Coordinates UTM X; UTM Y	328712,39; 9822122,24	292866.00; 9862971.00
Village	Pijoan	Dusun Mundo
Sub-districts	Jambi Luar Kota	Muara Papalik
District	Muaro Jambi	Tanjung Jabung Barat

Source; Detailed Engineering Design (DED) Jambi – Rengat Toll Road PT. Hutama Karya, 2023

17. The following is the project location based on the administrative area traversed by the construction of the Jambi-Rengat Phase 1 toll road;

Table 2.2 Toll Roads Based on Administrative Area, Jambi Province

District		Sub-district		Village	
1	Muaro Jambi	1	Jambi Luar Kota	1	Pijoan
		2	Sekernan	2	Tantan
				3	Rantau Majo
				4	Gerunggung
				5	Bukit Baling
				6	Suko Awin Jaya
2	Batanghari	3	Pemayung	7	Selat
3	Tanjung Jabung Barat	4	Muara Papalik	8	Teluk
				9	Dusun Mudo

Source: Detailed Engineering Design (DED) Jambi – Rengat Toll Road PT. Hutama Karya, 2020

18. The Jambi Rengat toll road project in phase one is located in three districts (Muaro Jambi Regency, Batang Hari Regency, and Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency). Four sub districts (Jambi Luar Kota, Pemayung, Sekernan, Muara Papalik) and nine villages (Pijoan, Tantan, Rantau Majo, Gerunggung, Bukit Baling, Suko Awin Jaya, Selat, Teluk, and Dusun Mudo).

2.3 Project Components

19. The Jambi-Rengat Toll Road Phase 1 to be built is planned to be 67,45 km long with various facilities to be provided. The width of the planned toll road is 60-100 meters depending on the location and road needs, provided in two lanes with three lanes each with a lane width of 3.6m. The total Rumija/ROW required approximately 8,924,875.76 m². The following is a summary of toll road work components and supporting facilities;

Table 2.3 summary of phase 1 toll road work components and supporting facilities

No.	Description	Unit
A	Main Road	
1	Road Length	67,45 Km
2	Width of road space	60 - 100 m
3	Number of Initial Stage Lanes	2 X 2 Lanes
4	Number of Final Stage Lanes	2 X 3 Lanes
5	Widening Direction	Outside
6	Lane Width	3.6 m
7	Pavement Type	Rigid
8	Right-of-way (RoW)	8,924,875.76 m ²
C	Road Complements	
1	Number of Interchanges	2 Location: 1) STA 18+305; 2) STA 67+100
2	River Bridge (Length)	2 Bridges, namely: 1. Pijoan River STA 1+984; 2. Batanghari River STA 15+780
3	Overpass	16 Overpasses
4	Underpass	14 Underpass
5	Box Culvert	242 locations
D	Road Facilities	
1	Toll Gates	1) STA 18+305; 2) STA 67+100
2	Rest and Service Area:	2 unit (1 for each lane in 1 location Sta.42+000)

km = kilometers; m = meter; STA = Station

Source: Detailed Engineering Design (DED) Jambi – Rengat Toll Road PT. Hutama Karya, 2020

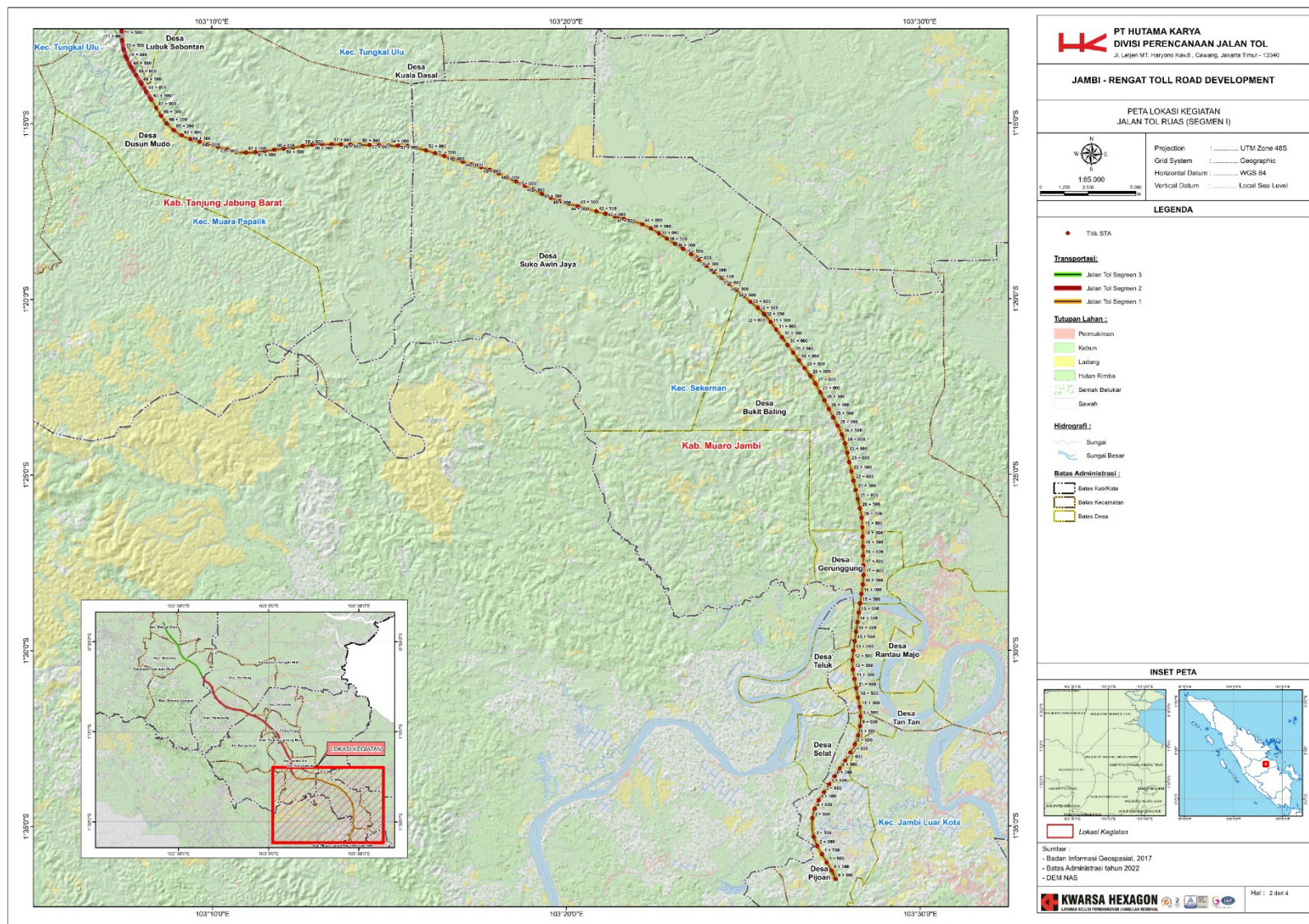


Figure 2.2 Project Location Jambi-Rengat Tol Road Phase 1

CHAPTER 3 - SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

20. This chapter presents the land acquisition and resettlement impacts arising from the construction of the Project and defines the type, extent, and severity of impacts on land, assets, and affected persons within the Project area. The assessment provides the factual basis for determining eligibility, compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration measures under the LARP.

21. This LARP covers the land acquisition and resettlement impacts associated with the Project right-of-way (ROW) across four civil works packages: Package 1A (Sta. 0+000-15+200), financed by IsDB; and Packages 1B (Sta. 15+200-18+750), 2A (Sta. 18+750-43+300), and 2B (Sta. 43+300-67+450), financed by AIIB. Accordingly, land acquisition and resettlement planning has been undertaken for the entire 67.45 km alignment rather than on a package-by-package basis. This LARP has been prepared in accordance with the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and is informed by environmental and social assessments, due diligence activities, and stakeholder engagement undertaken across the full Project footprint. The LARP provides a common framework for the management of land acquisition and resettlement impacts and establishes a consistent approach to compensation, livelihood restoration, stakeholder engagement, grievance management, monitoring, and reporting throughout the Project area. Responsibility for implementation of this LARP rests with the Borrower and the relevant implementing agencies.

22. This LARP has been prepared based on the draft DED currently available for the Project, including section where the design has been approved and sections where the design has been approved and sections where design is still under review. The ongoing DED review is primarily focused on design optimization and enhancement measures, including road safety improvements, operational facilities, and service-related infrastructure. Based on the current design information, no significant changes to the main Project alignment or overall land acquisition footprint are anticipated. Accordingly, the scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts presented in this LARP is considered representative of the current Project requirements. However, the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) remains subject to verification by the Land Acquisition Implementation Team led by the Provincial Office of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) in Jambi Province. Any adjustments arising from DMS verification or from the finalization of the remaining DED sections will be documented through LARP implementation and monitoring reports. Should any material changes to land acquisition requirements or resettlement impacts be identified, the LARP will be updated and disclosed in accordance with applicable requirements prior to implementation in the affected areas.

23. Based on geospatial analysis, legal review and consultations with the Jambi Provincial ATR BPN office, the Project affects land and assets in nine (9) villages (Pijoan, Tantan, Rantau Majo, Gerunggung, Bukit Baling, Suko Awın Jaya, Selat, Teluk, and Dusun Mudo), located in four (4) sub-districts (Jambi Luar Kota, Sekernan, Pemayung, and Muara Papalik and three (3) districts (Muaro Jambi, Batanghari, and Tanjung Jabung Barat in Jambi Province). A total of 519 households will experience land and trees impacts, of which 37 households will experience impacts on their main residential structures as a result of the Project.

3.1 Methodology

24. **Quantitative Methods.** The assessment of land acquisition and resettlement impacts is based primarily on the DMS conducted for all affected households using the draft DED available at the time of survey implementation. The main DMS was carried out between 23 June to 20 August 2023, with supplementary DMS conducted between 3 December and 20 December 2023 to capture additional or revised measurements. The DMS results constitute the primary reference for defining the scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts and will be verified during implementation by the Land Acquisition Implementation Team led by the Provincial ATR/BPN Office. Any material changes resulting from DED finalization will be addressed through updates to the LARP, as required.

3.2 Scope of Resettlement Impact

25. The construction of the Jambi-rengat Toll Road Phase 1 will generate a range of positive social benefits, including improved connectivity and economic opportunities. At the same time, the Project will result in LAR impacts. This section describes the scope and nature of these impacts based on the results of the DMS.

26. Impact on Land. The Project requires a total land area of 8,924,875.76 m². This includes 4,477,273.01 m² of privately owned land belonging to 519 households (1,703 persons), 4,339,489.71 m² of land owned by corporate entities and 108,113.04 m² of land owned by the government.

27. For parts of the Phase 1 alignment where land acquisition and compensation payments have already been completed, specifically in Selat Village and Gerunggung Village, the outcomes of those transactions are documented separately in the respective chapter of this LARP. Accordingly, the land acquisition impact data presented in this section excludes areas for which compensation has been paid.

28. In several villages, the proportion of land loss exceeds 10% of total land holdings for affected households. Such levels of land loss may result in significant impacts on livelihoods, particularly for households dependent on land-based economic activities. These cases are therefore treated as severe impacts under the LARP and require targeted mitigation measures. A detailed breakdown of land loss by village and severity category is presented in Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Total Land Loss in Phase I *

DISTRICT AND VILLAGE	Land Owned by Private						Affected Area Owned by Private Plantation Company (Ha)		Total Affected Area Owned by Government (Ha)		Total Area (Ha)	Total Parcel
	Σ Ahs	Σ APs	Parcels	Owned Land (M ²)	Land Loss (M ²)	Percent	Land Loss (M ²)	Parcel	Total Area (M ²)	Parcels		
Muaro Jambi												
Jambi Luar Kota												
Pijoan	69	233	122	1,647,105	426,060.48	25.87%	87,451.02	2	6,362.08	10	519,873.58	133
Sekernan												
Tantan	45	155	58	1,257,000	255,808.03	20.35%			9,016.87	3	264,824.90	61
Rantau Majo	88	303	124	1,727,520	444,134.84	25.71%					444,134.84	129
Gerunggung	34	114	52	2,450,220	352,741.30	14.40%			28,194.59	5	380,935.89	57
Bukit Baling	149	463	302	4,370,800	1,563,500.94	35.77%	318,247.13	8	42,428.32	13	1,924,176.39	323
Suko Awin Jaya	14	51	34	748,700	317,682.54	42.43%	1,879,004.74	6	7,551.71	5	2,204,238.99	45
Batanghari												
Pemayung												
Selat	41	126	52	859,850	228,635.39	26.59%			1,891.54	3	230,526.93	55
Teluk	4	13	5	236,800	38,211.59	16.14%					38,211.59	5
Tanjung Jabung Barat												
Muara Papalik												
Dusun Mudo	75	245	137	2,847,000	850,497.90	29.87%	2,054,786.82	13	12,667.93	7	2,917,952.65	177
TOTAL	519	1,703	886	16,144,995	4,477,273.01	27.73%	4,339,489.71	29	108,113.04	46	8,924,875.76	985

Source; LARP Survey 2023

* Excluding number of APs where payment has been made

29. **Impact on Main Structures.** Land acquisition for the project will impact 37 primary structures which are all houses with a total area of 2,585 m². The main affected primary structures belong to 37 HHs (164 people). It should be noted that the area of the main affected main affected structures is calculated by considering all floors of the affected buildings. The DMS team observed the construction materials of the affected buildings and classified them into three categories as permanent and semi-permanent and non-permanent buildings. Eleven (26) affected houses (70.2%) were categorized as permanent buildings, 6 affected houses (16.2%) were categorized as semi-permanent buildings, and 5 affected houses (13.5%) were categorized as non-permanent buildings.

Table 3.2 Impact on Main Structure

No.	Village	Categories	Total Owner	Affected area (m)
1	Pijoan	Permanen	16	1,039
		Semi Permanen	4	442
		Non Permanen	2	235
Sub Total			22	1,716
2	Bukit Baling	Permanen	3	138
		Semi Permanen	-	-
		Non Permanen	2	269
Sub Total			5	407
3	Gerunggung	Permanen	4	252
		Semi Permanen	-	-
		Non Permanen	-	-
Sub Total			4	252
4	Dusun Mudo	Permanen	3	144
		Semi Permanen	2	210
		Non Permanen	1	129
Sub Total			6	483
Total - Permanen			26	1,573
Total - Semi Permanen			6	652
Total - Non Permanen			5	633
Total			37	2,858

Source: LARP Survey 2023

30. **Affected Trees of Landowners.** A total of 120,561 of various tree species including 78,342 palm trees, 33,146 rubber trees, 86,000 timber trees and 473 areca nut trees were impacted and categorized into small, medium and large trees. The trees are in the direct ownership of the landowners, it can be seen that the impact of tree loss is found in Dusun Mudo village, in detail can be seen in the following tables 3.3 and 3.4.

Table 3.3 Types of Affected Trees Owned by Landowners

Village	Palm Oil			Rubber			Timber			Areca (Pinang)			Total
	Small	Medium	Big	Small	Medium	Big	Small	Medium	Big	Small	Medium	Big	
Pijoan	-	-	1,611	18	66	2,114	-	95	1,723	-	-	-	5,627
Tantan	3	77	1,744	-	-	318	-	-	4	-	-	255	2,401
Rantau Majo	-	-	589	22	62	3,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,041
Gerunggung	-	121	1,244	-	26	2,398	-	-	915	-	-	-	4,704
Bukit Baling	31	164	17,436	149	201	15,700	-	-	111	-	-	-	33,792
Suko Awin Jaya	54	49	17,401	22	57	4,447	97	112	5,359	-	-	-	27,598
Selat	-	-	648	-	-	655	-	-	88	-	-	218	1,609
Teluk	-	-	21	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	161
Dusun Mudo	149	1,287	35,713	83	342	2,958	-	-	96	-	-	-	40,628
Total	237	1,698	76,407	294	754	32,098	97	207	8,296	0	0	473	120,561

Table 3.4. Types of Trees owned by Land Users

Village	Palm Oil			Rubber			Timber			Areca (Pinang)			Total
	Small	Medium	Big	Small	Medium	Big	Small	Medium	Big	Small	Medium	Big	
Dusun Mudo	49	71	2,963	1	21	1,685	-	-	388	-	-	-	5,178
Total	49	71	2,963	1	21	1,685	-	-	388	-	-	-	5,178

31. **Affected Trees Owned by Land Users.** There are 15 AH land users as affected tree owners. The DMS team noted that a total of 5,178 trees will be affected, consisting of oil palm, rubber and timber trees. The number of affected trees by tree category, tree type, owner name and village origin can be seen in table 3.5. These AH is still indicative (based on LARP Survey in 2023) and will be updated during land acquisition implementation.

Table 3.5 Detail of Land User Affected Plantation

No	Name of Land User	Village	Affected Trees/Plant	
			Type	Total Affected
1	Abdul Halim	Dusun Mudo	Palm Oil	30
2	Adi Sp7	Dusun Mudo	Palm Oil	398
			Rubber	92
3	Agian	Dusun Mudo	Palm Oil	8
4	Asriyanto	Dusun Mudo	Palm Oil	190
5	Azrim	Dusun Mudo	Palm Oil	249
			Rubber	61
6	Bambang Iswanto	Dusun Mudo	Rubber	232
7	Efendi munte	Dusun Mudo	Palm Oil	424
			Rubber	36
8	H. Amrin	Dusun Mudo	Rubber	500
9	G. Dehotman	Dusun Mudo	Rubber	450
10	Helmi	Dusun Mudo	Palm Oil	24
			Rubber	36
11	Hermanto	Dusun Mudo	Rubber	264
12	Ion Apri	Dusun Mudo	Palm Oil	190
13	Jhoni Peter	Dusun Mudo	Palm Oil	882
14	Topik	Dusun Mudo	Palm Oil	250
			Rubber	20
			Wood	388
15	Zuhemi	Dusun Mudo	Palm Oil	438
			Rubber	16
Total				5,178

Source: LARP Survey 2023

32. **Impact on Public Assets.** The construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road phase 1 will require land acquisition that has an impact on public assets including elementary school buildings in Pijoan and Gerunggung villages, and one mushala in Dusun Mundo village. Table 3.6 shows the impact on public facilities due to land acquisition for the project.

Table 3.6 Impact on Public Asset

Village	Facilities	Affected Area (M ²)
Pijoan	SDN 125/IX	613.00
Gerunggung	SDN 128 Gerunggung	396.66
Dusun Mudo	Mosque Lailatul Badriyah	355.44
TOTAL		1,365.10

Source: LARP Survey 2023

33. **Severity of Impact.** Among the 519 AHs, 344 AHs were included in the severity of impact group because they lost more than 10 percent of their assets. Some of them even lost up to all their assets due to the project, details related to the number of households based on the amount of impact received due to loss of assets can be found in table 3.7.

Table 3.7 List of Severely Group in Affected Area

VILLAGE	Loss 10 – 25%	Loss 25 – 50%	Loss 50 – 75%	Loss 75 – 90%	Entirely Affected AHs
Pijoan	27	18	7	3	22
Tantan	8	7	0	0	
Rantau Majo	38	11	2	2	
Bukit Baling	19	15	5	0	5
Gerunggung	44	56	14	4	
Suko Awın Jaya	10	9	0	0	4
Selat	-	-	-	-	-
Teluk	-	-	-	-	-
Dusun Mudo	7	1	0	0	6
TOTAL	153	117	28	9	37

Source: LARP Survey 2023

34. **Vulnerable Affected Households.** Based on the DMS and SES results, 247 affected households are considered as vulnerable affected households (VAH). Among the affected families, 121 families are female-headed households with dependents, 39 families are headed by elderly people who have no other means of support, and 87 affected families are poor households based on the poverty line. None of the 519 affected households are categorized as Indigenous Peoples or disabled households. The list of VAHs based on vulnerability criteria is presented in table 3.8.

Table 3.8 List of vulnerable Groups in Affected Area

VILLAGE	Women	Disable	Elderly	Poor	Indigenous
Pijoan	29	-	6	19	-
Tantan	20	-	9	24	-
Rantau Majo	22	-	5	20	-
Bukit Baling	24	-	8	19	-
Gerunggung	16	-	7	1	-
Suko Awın Jaya	5	-	3	1	-
Selat	-	-	-	-	-
Teluk	-	-	-	-	-
Dusun Mudo	5	-	1	3	-
TOTAL	121	-	39	87	-

Source: LARP Survey 2023

35. The table 3.9 below presents a summary of the impacts of LAR by the Jambi-Rengat Toll Road Development Project phase 1.

Table 3.9 Summary Scope of LAR Impact

No	Loss Category	Unit	Quantity	No of AHs	No of APs
A	Affected Land (Total)				
	Privately owned land	M ²	4,477,273	519	1,703
	a. Residential Land	M ²	80,932	37	
	b. Agriculture Land	M ²	178,066	61	
	c. Plantation Land	M ²	4,218,276	421	
	Government owned land	M ²	108,113.04		
B	Affected Households				
	a. Land Owner	Household	-	503	1,646
	b. Land Users	Household	-	16	57
	c. Tenant (if any)	Household	-	-	-
C	Affected Main Structure				
	a. Entirely affected or partially affected but the remaining portion are not sufficient to stay	M ²	2,858	37	186
	b. Partially Affected	M ²	-	-	-

No	Loss Category	Unit	Quantity	No of AHs	No of APs
D	Affected Secondary Structures Affected	Number	-	-	-
E	Number of Plantation/Trees Affected				
	Land Owners				
	a. Palm Oil	Trees	78,342		
	b. Rubber	Trees	33,146		
	c. Timber	Trees	8,600		
	d. Areca (Pinang)	Trees	473		
	TOTAL		120,561	503	1,646
	Land Users				
	a. Palm Oil	Trees	3,083		
	b. Rubber	Trees	1,707		
	c. Timber	Trees	388		
	d. Areca (Pinang)	Trees	0		
	TOTAL		5,178	16	57
F	Number of Vulnerable Households / APs				
	a. Female Head of Family	Household	125	125	390
	b. Elderly	Household	39	39	135
	c. Disabled	Household	-	-	-
	d. Poor	Household	89	89	375
G	Severely Affected Households				
	Households who will lose structure and have to relocate	Household	-	37	155
	Households who will lose 10% or more of total productive landholding/income-generating assets of the household	Household	-	330	1,250

Source; LARP Survey 2023

CHAPTER 4 - SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

36. This section provides a summary of socio-economic information about the area and people that are potentially affected by the land acquisition for the project. The general demographic data presented covers the study areas of villages and sub-districts affected by land acquisition. More detailed information was gathered from the SES of affected households.

37. Sumatra Region: Sumatra is Indonesia's second-largest island, home to over 58 million people. Its economy is driven by agriculture (palm oil, rubber, rice, coffee), mining (coal, oil, gas), and trade/manufacturing in cities like Medan and Palembang. Many communities are semi-urban or rural, relying on farming and small-scale trade. Historically, poor road infrastructure limited integration between northern and southern Sumatra, raising transport costs and restricting access to markets and services. Compared to Java, Sumatra has lagged in industrialization and urban development inducing regional inequality. Sumatra's gender ratio is quite balanced, but the region faces persistent gender issues in employment, income, and land rights. Women play crucial roles in agriculture and household economies, yet remain disadvantaged in formal work, education access, and decision-making.

4.1 Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Area

4.1.1 Demographics

38. At the district level, the socio-economic condition is described based on several aspects including demographics, education level, livelihoods, income level, and accessibility. The data presented is obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik) of Muaro Jambi, Batang Hari, and Tanjung Jabung Barat districts.

39. In terms of demographics, the first aspect to be discussed is the population size in each affected district. According to **Table 4.1**, Muaro Jambi District is the area with the largest population, totaling 418,799 people. This is followed by Tanjung Jabung Barat District with a population of 331,058 people, and Batang Hari District with a population of 312,729 people. When looking at the distribution by gender, all three districts show a greater number of male residents compared to females. The gender distribution is indicated by a sex ratio of 106 (for Muaro Jambi and Tanjung Jabung Barat) and a sex ratio of 104 for Batang Hari District. This means there are 104 and 106 male residents for every 100 female residents, respectively.

Table 4.1 Population in District Level based on Gender

District	Populations Based on Gender		Total	Sex Ratio
	Male	Female		
Muaro Jambi	217,960	206,620	424,580	105
Batanghari	161,299	155,251	316,550	104
Tanjung Jabung Barat	173,688	163,290	336,978	106
Total	552,947	525,161	1,078,108	-

Source: Muaro Jambi District, Batang Hari District, and Tanjung Jabung Barat District In Figures (2025)

40. The demographic structure at the district level based on age categories is shown in **Table 4.2**. The results indicate that in all three districts under study, the population in the productive age category is greater than the population in the non-productive age category. In Muaro Jambi District, there are 293,768 productive-age residents, while in Batanghari District, there are 216,208 productive-age residents, and Tanjung Jabung Barat District has 228,804 productive-age residents. The higher number of productive-age population compared to the non-productive age population results in a relatively low dependency ratio (less than 50%). The dependency ratio for Batang Hari and Tanjung Jabung Barat Districts is 45%, while for Muaro Jambi District, it is 43%. These figures indicate that in all three districts, the current age structure is in a demographic bonus phase.

Table 4.2 Population based on Age Groups

Age Group	Populations Based on Age			Total
	Muaro Jambi	Batang Hari	Tanjung Jabung Barat	
0-4	36,110	27,552	23,961	87,623
5-9	35,300	26,735	30,746	92,781
10-14	35,260	26,846	31,627	93,733
15-19	33,970	26,328	28,086	88,384
20-24	34,760	26,146	29,791	90,697
25-29	34,190	26,085	26,706	86,981
30-34	34,650	25,445	24,908	85,003
35-39	34,640	24,735	26,805	86,180
40-44	32,700	23,251	27,717	83,668
45-59	30,460	21,565	24,117	76,142
50-54	25,960	18,514	20,213	64,687
55-59	20,620	15,005	15,271	50,896
60-64	15,530	11,590	11,113	38,233
65-69	10,350	8,099	7,168	25,617
70-74	6,250	5,037	4,488	15,775
75+	3,830	3,617	4,261	11,708
Total	424,580	316,550	336,978	1,078,108

Source: Muaro Jambi District, Batanghari District, and Tanjung Jabung Barat District In Figures (2025)

4.1.2 Education & Literacy skills

41. Other socio-economic conditions are depicted through the availability of educational and economic infrastructure. The data in **Table 4.3** shows the availability of educational facilities in the three districts under study. The results indicate that in all districts, the most abundant educational facility is the Primary School (SD), followed by Junior High School (SMP) and Senior High School (SMA). Therefore, it can be observed that the higher the level of education, the fewer the number of facilities available.

Table 4.3 Number of Educational Facilities

District	Number of Educational Facilities					Total
	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	Vocational School	University	
Muaro Jambi	153	95	40	17	3	308
Batanghari	121	64	31	10	1	227
Tanjung Jabung Barat	127	82	42	11	2	264
Total	401	241	113	38	6	799

Source: Muaro Jambi District, Batanghari District, and Tanjung Jabung Barat District In Figures (2023)

42. According to data from the Ministry of Education and Culture⁶ in 2023^[OBJ], Jambi Province has a literacy culture score of 58.54 % in 2022 or an increase of 4.66 percent from the previous year of 2021 which was 53.88%

4.1.3 Economic Activity

43. The economic conditions at the district level will be described based on the diversity of livelihoods and income levels. The diversity of livelihoods at the district level is depicted in **Table 4.4**. The results show that in all three districts, there are six types of occupations, including Self-Employed, Self-Employed with temporary workers, Self-Employed with permanent workers, Freelancers, and

⁶ The ministry was renamed following the 2024 Cabinet restructuring. Responsibilities for cultural affairs are now under the Ministry of Culture, while education functions are administered by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology.

Working within the family. In terms of quantity, it is apparent that the most common types of occupations are those of permanent workers and self-employment.

Table 4.4 Main Occupation District Level

District	Main Occupation						Total
	Self Employed	Employer Assisted with Temp. Worker	Employer Assisted with Perm. Worker	Employee	Casual Worker	Family Worker	
Muaro Jambi	43,275	28,669	12,336	90,833	18,360	27,072	220,545
Batang Hari	40,938	9,193	3,773	46,985	8,791	15,107	124,787
Tanjung Jabung Barat	37,299	18,855	8,357	49,901	27,676	24,248	166,336
Total	121,512	56,717	24,466	187,719	54,827	66,427	511,668

Source: Muaro Jambi District, Batang Hari District, and Tanjung Jabung Barat District in Figures (2023)

44. Next, the data on the number of poor people in the three districts under study are depicted in **Table 4.5**. The results show that among the three districts, Tanjung Jabung Barat has the highest population of poor people, totaling over 33 thousand (9.79%). Meanwhile, Batanghari District has the highest number of poor people, with a total of 25 thousand (9.45%).

Table 4.5 Poor Populations

District	Poor Populations	
	Number of Poor Populations (Thousand)	Percentage
Muaro Jambi	20,83	4,43
Batanghari	25,88	9,45
Tanjung Jabung Barat	33,61	9,79
Total	80,32	7,89

Source: Muaro Jambi District, Batang Hari District, and Tanjung Jabung Barat District in Figures (2023)

45. Finally, the availability of economic facilities commonly found in the three districts under study is depicted. The results show that there are at least 6 common forms of trading facilities, namely markets, stalls, shops, kiosks, small stores, and street vendors. In terms of quantity, it is apparent that the most abundant economic facility is shops, with a total of 3,851. Interestingly, the least abundant economic facility is markets, with only 179 in number.

Table 4.6 Trading Facilities

District	Trading Facilities						Total
	Market	Los	Store	Kiosk	Small Shops	Merchant	
Muaro Jambi	40	610	-	338	-	3.819	4.807
Batanghari	39	-	241	2.713	-	-	2.993
Tanjung Jabung Barat	78	-	3.610	319	1.468	-	5.475
Total	157	610	3.851	3.370	1.468	3.819	13.275

Source: Muaro Jambi District, Batang Hari District, and Tanjung Jabung Barat District In Figures (2023)

4.2 Socioeconomic conditions of the Households Affected by the Project

46. The Socio-Economic Survey was conducted on 519 affected households from 23 June 2023 to 20 August 2023 in 9 villages. A total of 519 affected households were surveyed during the SES through household questionnaires. The objective of the SES was to obtain a socio-economic profile on demographics, education, labor, livelihood, income, expenditure, asset ownership, living conditions, access to public facilities, and to record their perceptions of the project. The total number of affected households studied was 647, of which 128 households in Selat Village (61 households) and

Gerunggung Village (67 households) had received payments and 519 households had not received payments. This figure represents households affected by land acquisition in Phase 1 located in 9 villages, 4 sub-districts and 3 districts, as shown in **Table 4.9**.

Table 4.7 The distribution of villages affected by land acquisition in Phase 1*

District / Subdistrict	Village	Number of HHs
Muaro Jambi - Jambi		
Jambi Luar Kota	Pijoan	69
Sekernan	Tantan	45
	Rantau Majo	88
	Gerunggung	34
	Bukit Baling	149
	Suko Awin Jaya	14
Batanghari - Jambi		
Pemayang	Selat	41
	Teluk	4
Tanjung Jabung Barat - Jambi		
Muara Papalik	Dusun Mudo	75
Total		519

* Households have not received compensation payments in Phase 1

4.2.1 Demography

47. Demographic information or population status of PAPs is an important aspect that needs to be disclosed to describe the socio-economic conditions of PAPs. Demographic aspects will be described based on gender, age, marital status, ethnicity and education level. In relation to land acquisition activities for projects, PAP demographic information can provide an overview of the amount of human capital owned by PAPs as well as the level of decline that PAPs are predicted to experience, especially residents with vulnerable conditions in terms of age and gender.

48. Information about the gender distribution of PAPs is contained in **Table 4.8**. The results show that in terms of gender, the majority of affected household are male with 407 PAPs or 78,4% of the total. Meanwhile, female gender WTP only amounted to 112 WTP or 21,6% of the total. If we look in more detail, the highest number of PAPs for women is in Bukit Baling Village with 27 PAPs or 5% of the total. Meanwhile, the fewest are in the villages of Suko Awin Jaya and Teluk with 4 PAPs or less than 1% of the total. Then, for the distribution of gender among family members, it is observed that the total number of affected household members is 1,184 individuals, with 498 males and 686 females.

Table 4.8. Distribution of PAHs and PAPs by Gender

Affected Village	AHs Head Gender		Total	Family Member		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Pijoan	52	17	69	77	87	164
Tantan	25	20	45	54	56	110
Rantau Majo	76	12	88	83	132	215
Gerunggung	23	11	34	35	45	80
Bukit Baling	122	27	149	118	196	314
Suko Awin Jaya	10	4	14	20	17	37
Selat	33	8	41	38	47	85
Teluk	4	0	4	3	6	9
Dusun Mudo	62	13	75	70	100	170
Total	407	112	519	498	686	1.184

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

49. The age distribution of PAPs in the study location is shown in **Table 4.9**. The data shows that the percentage of PAPs based on age category is mostly in the age range 41 – 60 years with a total of 441 PAPs or 85% of the total. Specifically, there are 203 PAPs or 39% of the total in the 41–50-year age range, and there are also 238 PAPs or 46% of the total in the 51–60-year age range. Meanwhile,

for the age range >60 years, there are only 33 PAPs or 6,3% of the total. The remaining 45 PAPs or 8.7% were in the age range < 40 years.

Table 4.9 Age Distribution of PAHs and Family

Affected Village	Ages (year)						Total
	<30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 60	61 - 70	>71	
Pijoan	0	2	39	24	4	0	69
Tantan	4	11	10	12	7	1	45
Rantau Majo	0	2	42	40	2	2	88
Gerunggung	0	4	12	12	5	1	34
Bukit Baling	2	12	55	74	6	0	149
Suko Awin Jaya	3	2	3	4	2	0	14
Selat	0	0	23	18	0	0	41
Teluk	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
Dusun Mudo	0	3	18	51	3	0	75
Total	9	36	203	238	29	4	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

50. In addition to the household heads, the distribution of age among household members is also crucial to unveil. The aim is to demonstrate, from a demographic perspective, the availability of productive and non-productive age groups within the household, which ultimately determines the age-based dependency burden within the household. The data from **Table 4.10** shows that the majority of household members in the PAP households fall within the age range of less than 20 years, totaling 659 individuals. Meanwhile, for the age category of more than 21 years, there are 625 individuals. At a glance, it appears that there are more household members aged less than 20 years compared to those aged more than 20 years. This indicates that WTP households have dependents in the form of children, early adolescents, and late adolescents for economic, health, and educational needs as well. The non-productive age categories within PAP households amount to a total of 64 individuals, comprising 43 children and 21 elderly individuals.

Table 4.10 Age Distribution of Family Members

Affected Village	Family Members Ages* (year)							Total
	<10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	>61	
Pijoan	4	94	0	9	38	17	2	164
Tantan	15	52	5	12	7	15	4	110
Rantau Majo	3	125	1	7	48	28	3	215
Gerunggung	2	41	3	8	13	9	4	80
Bukit Baling	12	145	11	14	78	48	6	314
Suko Awin Jaya	5	18	3	3	3	4	1	37
Selat	1	44	1	2	21	16	0	85
Teluk	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	9
Dusun Mudo	1	93	2	3	34	36	1	170
Total	43	616	27	58	244	175	21	1.184

* Number excluding Head of Family | Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

51. From a demographic perspective, a deeper examination of **Table 4.11** reveals the data distribution of age based on gender among household members. It is evident that across all age categories, the number of female household members exceeds that of males. The data in Table 11 illustrates the age groups based on gender among family members. The results show that in the age categories from less than 10 years to 30 years, the majority of family members are male. However, in the age range of 31 to over 61 years, the majority are female family members. If totaled, there are more female family members than male family members. Thus, in total, the population affected by this land acquisition comprises 905 males and 798 females. Based on these figures, it can be observed that the sex ratio among the affected population is 113. This means there are 113 male individuals for every 100 female individuals

Table 4.11 Family Members Based on Gender (year)

Affected Village	Family Members Based on Gender* (year)														Total	
	<10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		>61			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Pijoan	3	1	69	25	0	0	1	8	0	38	3	14	1	1	77	87
Tantan	13	2	39	13	1	4	0	12	0	7	0	15	1	3	54	56
Rantau Majo	1	2	81	44	1	0	0	7	0	48	0	28	0	3	83	132
Gerunggung	2	0	30	11	3	0	0	8	0	13	0	9	0	4	35	45
Bukit Baling	10	2	96	49	10	1	0	14	0	78	1	47	1	5	118	196
Suko Awin Jaya	4	1	12	6	3	0	1	2	0	3	0	4	0	1	20	17
Selat	1	0	35	9	1	0	0	2	0	21	1	15	0	0	38	47
Teluk	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	6
Dusun Mudo	1	0	66	26	2	0	1	2	0	35	0	36	0	1	70	100
Total	35	8	431	183	21	7	3	55	0	245	5	170	3	18	498	686

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

52. Information related to the marital status of PAPs is contained in **Table 14.12**, where the results show that there are 488 PAPs or 94% of the total who currently have married status. Meanwhile, a small portion, as many as 8 PAPs or 1.5% of the total, have widow status. This condition shows that there is a small portion of PAPs who have the potential to have a vulnerable condition with the indicator that women are heads of households.

Table 4.12 Marital Status of AHs Head

Affected Village	Marital Status				Total
	Married	Widow	Widower	Single	
Pijoan	66	2	1	0	69
Tantan	39	3	3	1	45
Rantau Majo	84	0	4	0	88
Gerunggung	31	1	1	1	34
Bukit Baling	135	2	4	8	149
Suko Awin Jaya	14	0	0	0	14
Selat	41	0	0	0	41
Teluk	4	0	0	0	4
Dusun Mudo	74	0	1	0	75
Total	488	8	13	10	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

53. An overview of the ethnic diversity of the PAPs who were interviewed is contained in **Table 4.13**. The data shows that there are 3 main ethnicities in the study location, namely Malay, Javanese and Batak. Statistically there are 223 PAPs or 42,9% of the total who are ethnic Malays. Then there were also 211 PAPs or 40% of the total who were ethnic Javanese. Finally, there were 65 PAPs or 12.5% of the total who were Batak ethnic. In small numbers, other ethnicities were also found, consisting of Talang Minang, Sundanese and Chinese, which if added up, these ethnic groups only amounted to 20 PAPs or 3,85% of the total.

Table 4.13. Ethnicity of AHs Head

Affected Village	Ethnicity						Total
	Malay	Java	Batak	Minang	Sunda	Tionghoa	
Pijoan	20	28	7	4	10	0	69
Tantan	38	7	0	0	0	0	45
Rantau Majo	50	23	15	0	0	0	88
Gerunggung	3	30	0	1	0	0	34
Bukit Baling	48	80	20	1	0	0	149
Suko Awin Jaya	1	7	4	0	2	0	14
Selat	22	14	5	0	0	0	41
Teluk	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Dusun Mudo	37	22	14	1	1	0	75
Total	223	211	65	7	13	0	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

54. The education level of the WTP is contained in **Table 4.14** which contains data about the last education that the PAP has had. The level of education that is the parameter in this study is the final level of education completed by the PAP. The results show that almost 90% of PAPs have or have completed education, of which 170 (32,7%) PAPs are graduates of Senior High School, then as many as 125 (24%) of PAPs are graduates of Junior High School and as many as 146 (28%) PAPs graduated from elementary school. Meanwhile, the highest level of education is University/College graduates, which in total belong to 25 (4,8%) WTP. In addition, it was only found that 53 (10%) PAPs did not go to school.

Table 4.14. AHs Head Education Level

Affected Village	Education Level						Total
	No School	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	D-III	S-I/S-II	
Pijoan	2	30	17	17	0	3	69
Tantan	2	33	3	4	0	3	45
Rantau Majo	21	20	25	21	0	1	88
Gerunggung	0	14	6	10	2	2	34
Bukit Baling	21	27	41	55	2	3	149
Suko Awın Jaya	0	2	1	7	0	4	14
Selat	4	13	13	11	0	0	41
Teluk	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
Dusun Mudo	3	6	17	44	3	2	75
Total	53	146	125	170	7	18	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

55. The data on the educational attainment of household members indicates that out of a total of 1,184 individuals, 165 have completed Elementary School, 467 have completed lower Junior High School, 477 have completed Senior High School, and 75 have pursued higher education at colleges or universities. It is evident that the majority of household members have educational attainment at the levels of lower and upper secondary education, indicating a significant emphasis on secondary education within the affected households.

Table 4.15. Family Members Education Level

Affected Village	Education Level				Total
	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	University	
Pijoan	26	79	54	5	164
Tantan	30	28	43	9	110
Rantau Majo	19	82	90	24	215
Gerunggung	12	29	34	5	80
Bukit Baling	43	122	134	15	314
Suko Awın Jaya	9	8	18	2	37
Selat	9	36	35	5	85
Teluk	1	3	3	2	9
Dusun Mudo	16	80	66	8	170
Total	165	467	477	75	1.184

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

56. The data in **Table 4.16** regarding the language usage among affected household heads and their family members demonstrates consistency in the use of language in daily activities. It's found that all households, both the household heads and members alike, utilize the Indonesian language in their everyday interactions. This consistency indicates a homogeneity in language usage among the affected families, possibly reflecting cultural aspects and the social environment in which these families reside. Moreover, the consistent use of the Indonesian language among the affected households can have significant implications in social and communicative contexts. With all family members using the same language, communication within the family and with the surrounding community becomes smoother and more effective. Furthermore, this language consistency can facilitate the delivery of information related to the development project or impact mitigation programs to the affected communities, enhancing their participation and understanding in the processes related to the project. Thus, understanding language usage becomes crucial in designing effective communication and socialization strategies within the context of infrastructure development projects.

Table 4.16 Language Skills

Affected Village	AHs			Family Members		
	Indonesia	Others	Total	Indonesia	Others	Total
Pijoan	69	0	69	164	0	164
Tantan	45	0	45	110	0	110
Rantau Majo	88	0	88	215	0	215
Gerunggung	34	0	34	80	0	80
Bukit Baling	149	0	149	314	0	314
Suko Awin Jaya	14	0	14	37	0	37
Selat	41	0	41	85	0	85
Teluk	4	0	4	9	0	9
Dusun Mudo	75	0	75	170	0	170
Total	519	0	519	1184	0	1.184

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

57. The data in **Table 4.17** indicates that there are no households that have family members with special needs or disabilities. This condition suggests that within the affected households, there are no individuals with physical, mental, or other special conditions that may affect their daily activities. Although no households report the presence of family members with disabilities, it is important to consider in the planning of infrastructure development projects that special attention is needed to ensure that facilities and services provided are accessible and usable by individuals with various types of disabilities, thus supporting inclusion and accessibility for the entire community.

58.

Table 4.17. AHs Household Disability

Affected Village	Disability		Total
	Yes	No	
Pijoan	0	69	69
Tantan	0	45	45
Rantau Majo	0	88	88
Gerunggung	0	34	34
Bukit Baling	0	149	149
Suko Awin Jaya	0	14	14
Selat	0	41	41
Teluk	0	4	4
Dusun Mudo	0	75	75
Total	0	519	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

4.2.2 Household Economic Condition

59. Household economic conditions are another aspect revealed in this study to describe the socio-economic conditions of PAP households. The household economic aspects that will be described in this sub-chapter include the PAP's main job, number of working family members, monthly income, savings ownership, household asset ownership and vehicle asset ownership. A description of household economic status and asset ownership in PAPs can provide an indication regarding the level of adversity that will be experienced due to land acquisition, as well as the household's livelihood resilience capacity to recover after land acquisition.

60. The results of the household survey found that the PAP's types of livelihoods were grouped into 2 categories, namely in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Statistically, the data in **Table 4.18** shows that the majority of PAPs have their main livelihood as farmers with 458 PAPs or 88,2% of the total. The remaining types of livelihoods are in the non-agricultural sector with a combined number of only 61 WTP or 11,8% of the total. If we look in more detail, in terms of numbers there are 3 types of non-agricultural livelihoods which are most owned by PAPs, namely entrepreneurs with 15 (2,8%) PAPs, government employees with 14 (2.6%) PAPs and private employees with 6 (1.15%) PAPs. So,

it can be seen that the majority of PAPs are farmers whose main livelihood is land-based. So, the level of deterioration due to land acquisition could potentially be high if comparable replacement costs are not obtained.

Table 4.18. AHs Main Livelihood

Village	Main Occupation								Total
	Farmer	Labourer	Business Owner	Private Employee	Government Employee	Military/ Police	Pensioner	Others	
Pijoan	50	3	3	1	3	0	0	9	69
Tantan	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Rantau Majo	86	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	88
Gerunggung	16	1	7	2	5	0	1	2	34
Bukit Baling	139	2	1	1	2	0	0	4	149
Suko Awın Jaya	11	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	14
Selat	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Teluk	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Dusun Mudo	66	0	4	2	2	0	0	1	75
Total	458	6	15	6	14	1	2	17	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

61. The data in **Table 4.19** regarding the livelihoods of affected household members shows variation across job categories, which are divided into three main categories: farmers, workers, and unemployed. Out of a total of 1,184 household members, 10 individuals are engaged in farming, highlighting a group that remains dependent on the agricultural sector to meet their economic needs. Conversely, the majority of household members, totaling 1,174 individuals, are classified as unemployed, indicating a high level of unemployment or possibly the presence of economically inactive household members within the affected households. This data analysis provides an overview of the composition of livelihoods within the affected households, which can serve as a basis for designing skill enhancement programs, job training, or economic incentives that align with the needs and characteristics of the job market in the community.

Table 4.19 Family Member Livelihood

Affected Village	Family Members Occupation			
	Farmer	Employee	Not Working	Total
Pijoan	5	0	159	164
Tantan	1	0	109	110
Rantau Majo	0	0	215	215
Gerunggung	0	0	80	80
Bukit Baling	2	0	312	314
Suko Awın Jaya	1	0	36	37
Selat	1	0	83	84
Teluk	0	0	9	9
Dusun Mudo	0	0	170	170
Total	10	0	1174	1184

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

62. Ownership of family members and the presence of working family members are measured to get an idea of the human and financial capital owned by PAP households. The total number of family members living in one house can influence consumption patterns, while the presence of family members who work can provide an idea of the household's ability to regenerate income. As a result, the data in **Table 4.20** shows that the highest number of PAP family members is 4 people belonging to 32 PAPs, while most PAPs only have 2 family members with 291 of the total PAPs. So, in total, of the 519 heads of families who were dissensus, there were 1,184 family members. On the other hand, related to the number of family members who work, the majority of PAP households didn't have any

family member who works with a total of 509 PAPs. So that in total, of the 519 WTP households that were dissensus, there were only 10 family members who worked.

Table 4.20. Number of People Living with AHs and Number of Working Family Members

Affected Village	Number of People Living with AHs*				Total	Working Family Member*			Total
	1	2	3	4		0	1	2	
Pijoan	7	32	27	3	69	64	5	0	69
Tantan	10	13	14	8	45	44	1	0	45
Rantau Majo	3	50	27	8	88	88	0	0	88
Gerunggung	10	7	12	5	34	34	0	0	34
Bukit Baling	17	103	25	4	149	147	2	0	149
Suko Awin Jaya	2	4	5	3	14	13	1	0	14
Selat	0	38	3	0	41	40	1	0	41
Teluk	0	3	1	0	4	4	0	0	4
Dusun Mudo	7	42	25	1	75	75	0	0	75
Total	57	291	139	32	519	509	10	0	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

63. Household income measured in this survey is the total income owned by all family members each month. Data on WTP household income is contained in **Table 4.21**. The results show that the majority of 172 PAPs or 33,1% of the total have an average income in the range of Rp. 2,000,000 – Rp. 3,000,000/month. Apart from that, there are also 117 PAPs or 22,5% of the total who have an average income of more than Rp. 4,000,000/month. The lowest average income owned by PAP is in the range of Rp. 1,000,000 – Rp. 2,000,000/ month with a total of 83 PAPs or 15,9% of the total. Based on BPS data, in 2023 the poverty line for Jambi Province will be IDR. 699,123/month/capita. For households with more than 3 family members (excluding the head of the household) and a maximum income of 2,000,000/month, they may be indicated to be below the poverty line, as they have an income level of less than Rp. 599,688/month/capita. As a result, it appears that there are 9 households below the poverty line, namely 5 households in Tantan Village, 2 households in Rantau Majo Village, and 2 households in Bukit Baling Village.

Table 4.21 AHs Household Income Level

Affected Village	Monthly Income	Number of Family*				Total
		1	2	3	4	
Pijoan	Rp, 1,000,000 - 2,000,000	7	9	0	0	16
	Rp, 2,000,000 - 3,000,000	0	12	20	0	32
	Rp, 3,000,000 - 4,000,000	0	8	1	2	11
	> Rp, 4,000,000	0	3	6	1	10
Sub Total		7	32	27	3	69
Tantan	Rp, 1,000,000 - 2,000,000	7	12	5	0	24
	Rp, 2,000,000 - 3,000,000	3	1	1	0	5
	Rp, 3,000,000 - 4,000,000	0	0	3	3	6
	> Rp, 4,000,000	0	0	5	5	10
Sub Total		10	13	14	8	45
Rantau Majo	Rp, 1,000,000 - 2,000,000	3	12	2	0	17
	Rp, 2,000,000 - 3,000,000	1	28	16	0	45
	Rp, 3,000,000 - 4,000,000	0	9	8	7	24
	> Rp, 4,000,000	0	0	1	1	2
Sub Total		4	49	27	8	88

Affected Village	Monthly Income	Number of Family*				Total
		1	2	3	4	
Gerunggung	Rp, 1,000,000 - 2,000,000	1	0	0	0	1
	Rp, 2,000,000 - 3,000,000	5	0	0	0	5
	Rp, 3,000,000 - 4,000,000	2	4	4	3	13
	> Rp, 4,000,000	0	5	8	2	15
Sub Total		8	9	12	5	34
Bukit Baling	Rp, 1,000,000 - 2,000,000	14	3	2	0	19
	Rp, 2,000,000 - 3,000,000	2	33	17	1	53
	Rp, 3,000,000 - 4,000,000	1	38	1	2	42
	> Rp, 4,000,000	1	28	5	1	35
Sub Total		18	102	25	4	149
Suko Awin Jaya	Rp, 1,000,000 - 2,000,000	1	0	0	0	1
	Rp, 2,000,000 - 3,000,000	1	3	1	0	5
	Rp, 3,000,000 - 4,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
	> Rp, 4,000,000	0	1	4	3	8
Sub Total		2	4	5	3	14
Selat	Rp, 1,000,000 - 2,000,000	1	1	0	0	2
	Rp, 2,000,000 - 3,000,000	0	18	2	0	20
	Rp, 3,000,000 - 4,000,000	0	17	1	0	18
	> Rp, 4,000,000	0	1	0	0	1
Sub Total		1	37	3	0	41
Teluk	Rp, 1,000,000 - 2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Rp, 2,000,000 - 3,000,000	0	2	0	0	2
	Rp, 3,000,000 - 4,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
	> Rp, 4,000,000	0	1	1	0	2
Sub Total		0	3	1	0	4
Dusun Mudo	Rp, 1,000,000 - 2,000,000	3	0	0	0	3
	Rp, 2,000,000 - 3,000,000	1	4	0	0	5
	Rp, 3,000,000 - 4,000,000	3	18	12	0	33
	> Rp, 4,000,000	0	20	13	1	34
Sub Total		7	42	25	1	75
Total		57	291	139	32	519

*) Exclude Head of Household

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

64. Apart from income, a household's economic condition can be seen from the ownership of family savings. The context of savings in this study is funds saved by households in cash which are planned to be used for various purposes. The results can be seen in **Table 4.22** that more than 90% of PAPs have savings. Based on the value of their savings, there are 353 (68%) PAPs who have savings with a value of less than Rp. 500,000, 84 (16%) PAPs have savings with a value in the range of Rp. 500,000 – Rp. 1,000,000 and only 44 (8,4%) PAPs have savings with a value of more than Rp. 1,000,000. It was only found that 38 (7.3%) PAPs had no savings at all.

Table 4.22 AHs Household Savings Ownership

Affected Village	Total Saving				Total
	No Saving	< Rp. 500,000	Rp. 500,000 – 1,000,000	> Rp. 1,000,000	
Pijoan	6	50	7	6	69
Tantan	18	20	3	4	45
Rantau Majo	6	79	2	1	88
Gerunggung	2	15	15	2	34
Bukit Baling	3	117	23	6	149
Suko Awın Jaya	0	7	4	3	14
Selat	0	41	0	0	41
Teluk	0	2	1	1	4
Dusun Mudo	3	22	29	21	75
Total	38	353	84	44	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

65. The socio-economic survey also found information regarding the pattern of PAP occupation at the location where the construction of the Jambi - Rengat Toll Road project is planned. The pattern of occupation studied in this survey is the length of stay/stay of PAPs at the project plan location where the results are contained in **Table 4.23**. The data in Table 17 finds that as many as 259 (49,9%) PAPs have lived and carried out activities at the project plan location for a long time. more than 30 years. Apart from that, there were also 187 (36%) PAPs who had lived in the study location for 20 – 30 years. The remainder is only a small portion of PAPs who have lived in the study location for less than 20 years, namely 83 (15,9%) PAPs.

Table 4.23. Duration of Household Living at the Project Location

Affected Village	Duration of Stay				Total
	4 - 9 Years	10 - 19 Years	20 - 30 Years	>30 Years	
Pijoan	1	22	29	17	69
Tantan	0	2	2	41	45
Rantau Majo	1	7	34	46	88
Gerunggung	1	3	12	18	34
Bukit Baling	5	11	59	74	149
Suko Awın Jaya	2	1	2	9	14
Selat	2	11	16	12	41
Teluk	0	0	1	3	4
Dusun Mudo	0	4	32	39	75
Total	12	61	187	259	519

Source: Primary Data Collection, 2023

4.2.3 Access to Community Services

66. Water sources are an important aspect in the means of livelihood of PAP households that need to be disclosed. In practice, water sources to meet household needs are divided into 3 categories based on their use, namely, water sources for cooking, drinking and washing. The results of the census of PAP households found that all PAPs used pumped water sources to meet their water needs for cooking, drinking and washing with the number of PAPs being 519 or 100% of the total.

Table 4.24 Sources of Clean Water for AHs Households.

Affected Village	Water Sources							
	Cook		Total	Drink		Total	Wash	
	Ground Well	Pump Well		Ground Well	Pump Well		Ground Well	Pump Well
Pijoan	0	69	69	0	69	69	0	69
Tantan	0	45	45	0	45	45	0	45

Rantau Majo	0	88	88	0	88	88	0	88	88
Gerunggung	0	34	34	0	34	34	0	34	34
Bukit Baling	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149
Suko Awin Jaya	0	14	14	0	14	14	0	14	14
Selat	0	41	41	0	41	41	0	41	41
Teluk	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4
Dusun Mudo	0	75	75	0	75	75	0	75	75
Total	0	519	519	0	519	519	0	519	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

67. Basic sanitation facilities for PAP households consist of toilet facilities complete with household waste disposal. Data in **Table 4.25** shows that as many as 519 PAPs have household toilet sanitation facilities for latrines complete with waste disposal facilities through septic tanks. Meanwhile, for household bathroom facilities, as many as 497 PAPs or 95% of the total have bathroom facilities in the house. However, the census results also found that a small portion, namely 22 PAPs (5%), did not have toilet facilities or facilities for bathing and washing at home.

Table 4.25 Availability of Toilet and Bathroom Facilities in Households.

Affected Village	AT Toilet Facilities		Total	Bathing Facilities		Total
	WC with Septic Tank in the House	At the River		Closed Bathroom in the House	Outdoor	
Pijoan	69	0	69	47	22	69
Tantan	45	0	45	45	0	45
Rantau Majo	88	0	88	88	0	88
Gerunggung	34	0	34	34	0	34
Bukit Baling	149	0	149	149	0	149
Suko Awin Jaya	14	0	14	14	0	14
Selat	41	0	41	41	0	41
Teluk	4	0	4	4	0	4
Dusun Mudo	75	0	75	75	0	75
Total	519	0	519	497	22	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

68. Meanwhile, for sanitation related to handling waste from WTP households, it is shown in **Table 4.26** that the results show that the majority of households handle waste from households by burning it, which statistically reaches 519 WTP or 100% of the total.

Table 4.26 Household Waste Management Mechanism

Affected Village	Waste Disposal		Total
	Buried	Burned	
Pijoan	0	69	69
Tantan	0	45	45
Rantau Majo	0	88	88
Gerunggung	0	34	34
Bukit Baling	0	149	149
Suko Awin Jaya	0	14	14
Selat	0	41	41
Teluk	0	4	4
Dusun Mudo	0	75	75
Total	0	519	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

69. Finally, the basic means of livelihood studied in this socio-economic study is meeting electrical energy needs. PAP households' needs for electrical energy have been met by the State Electricity Company (PLN). Almost all WTP households have electrical energy for lighting and other household electronic devices with a total of 598 WTP or 99.5% of the total. The data in **Table 4.27** also contains information regarding the amount of electricity costs incurred by PAPs each month. It can be seen that there were 388 (74,7%) PAPs who incurred costs between Rp. 100,000 – Rp. 150,000/month for electrical energy. The remaining 50 (9,6%) PAPs paid less than IDR for their electricity needs. 151,000 – Rp. 200,000/month, and 64 (12,3%) PAPs who incur electricity costs of Rp. 201,000 – Rp. 250,000/month. Only 17 (3,2%) PAPs were found who each month spent more than IDR on electrical energy. 250,000/month.

Table 4.27 Availability and Costs of Electrical Energy for Households

Affected Village	Electricity		Total	PLN Fees Monthly (Rp.)				Total
	PLN	No		Rp. 100.000-Rp. 150.000	Rp. 151.000-Rp. 200.000	Rp. 201.000-Rp. 250.000	>Rp. 250.000	
Pijoan	69	0	69	45	4	11	9	69
Tantan	45	0	45	40	0	2	3	45
Rantau Majo	88	0	88	86	0	2	0	88
Gerunggung	34	0	34	17	15	2	0	34
Bukit Baling	149	0	149	121	14	13	1	149
Suko Awın Jaya	14	0	14	8	3	3	0	14
Selat	41	0	41	41	0	0	0	41
Teluk	4	0	4	2	0	0	2	4
Dusun Mudo	75	0	75	28	14	31	1	75
Total	519	0	519	388	50	64	17	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

70. Fulfilling the energy needs of PAP households apart from electricity is the availability of energy for cooking. In general, the survey results show that the main energy source for PAP households is LPG gas.

Table 4.28 Household Energy Sources

Affected Village	Supply Used for Cooking		Total
	LPG	PLN	
Pijoan	69	0	69
Tantan	45	0	45
Rantau Majo	88	0	88
Gerunggung	34	0	34
Bukit Baling	149	0	149
Suko Awın Jaya	14	0	14
Selat	41	0	41
Teluk	4	0	4
Dusun Mudo	75	0	75
Total	519	0	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

71. The availability of access to education for PAPs households is categorized based on education levels and measured by the presence of educational facilities. Education levels include Elementary School, Junior High School, High School, and College/University, as detailed in **Tables 4.29- 4.32**. The results reveal that for elementary school facilities, all affected households can access them within the same village as their residence. However, for middle school and high school facilities, they are only accessible in different villages from the PAP's residence. Lastly, educational facilities at the college/university level are only available at the provincial level, indicating that the presence of such facilities differs between the city/district and the PAP's place of residence.

Table 4.29 Availability of Elementary School (SD) Education Facilities

Affected Village	Elementary School		
	Same Village	Different Villages	Total
Pijoan	69	0	69
Tantan	45	0	45
Rantau Majo	88	0	88
Gerunggung	34	0	34
Bukit Baling	149	0	149
Suko Awin Jaya	14	0	14
Selat	41	0	41
Teluk	4	0	4
Dusun Mudo	75	0	75
Total	519	0	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

Table 4.30 Availability of Junior High School (SMP) Education Facilities

Affected Village	Junior High School		
	Same Village	Different Villages	Total
Pijoan	0	69	69
Tantan	0	45	45
Rantau Majo	0	88	88
Gerunggung	0	34	34
Bukit Baling	0	149	149
Suko Awin Jaya	0	14	14
Selat	0	41	41
Teluk	0	4	4
Dusun Mudo	0	75	75
Total	0	519	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

Table 4.31 Availability of Senior High School (SMA) Education Facilities

Affected Village	Senior High School		
	Same Village	Different Villages	Total
Pijoan	0	69	69
Tantan	0	45	45
Rantau Majo	0	88	88
Gerunggung	0	34	34
Bukit Baling	0	149	149
Suko Awin Jaya	0	14	14
Selat	0	41	41
Teluk	0	4	4
Dusun Mudo	0	75	75
Total	0	519	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

Table 4.32 Availability of College/University Education Facilities

Affected Village	University		
	Regency	Province	Total
Pijoan	0	69	69
Tantan	0	45	45
Rantau Majo	0	88	88
Gerunggung	0	34	34
Bukit Baling	0	149	149
Suko Awın Jaya	0	14	14
Selat	0	41	41
Teluk	0	4	4
Dusun Mudo	0	75	75
Total	0	519	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

72. The last aspect of livelihood for PAPs households revealed is access to markets, which plays a crucial role in local economic turnover. The census results provided in **Table 4.33** indicate that the majority of PAP households access markets located within the same villages, with a total of 519 PAPs (100%) residing in the 7 affected villages. On average, the distance between the markets and the residences of PAPs is approximately 3-4 kilometers.

Table 4.33 Availability of Access to Markets

Affected Village	Market				Total
	Same Village		Neighbouring Village		
	1-2 Km	3-4 km	1-2 Km	3-4 km	
Pijoan	0	69	0	0	69
Tantan	0	45	0	0	45
Rantau Majo	0	88	0	0	88
Gerunggung	0	34	0	0	34
Bukit Baling	0	149	0	0	149
Suko Awin Jaya	0	14	0	0	14
Selat	0	41	0	0	41
Teluk	0	4	0	0	4
Dusun Mudo	0	75	0	0	75
Total	0	519	0	0	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

4.2.4 Perception and opinion Related Project Development

73. The data in **Table 4.34** shows the opinions of PAPs regarding the impact of development projects on household economic conditions. The results indicate that 471 PAP households believe that the development project will not directly impact their lives. When looked into more deeply, female PAPs hold such perception in a total count of 112. Meanwhile, there are also 46 PAP households who believe that the development project will increase their income.

Table 4.34 Opinion about best represents your economic well-being or your families with the implementation of the project

No	Village	In your opinion, which one best represents your economic well-being or your families with the implementation of the project?						Total
		This project does not directly impact my life		Provides additional income		Other		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Pijoan	40	17	12	0	0	0	69
2	Tantan	15	20	10	0	0	0	45
3	Rantau Majo	76	12	0	0	0	0	88
4	Gerunggung	16	11	7	0	0	0	34
5	Bukit Baling	118	27	4	0	0	0	149
6	Suko Awin Jaya	9	4	1	0	0	0	14
7	Selat	27	8	6	0	0	0	41
8	Teluk	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
9	Dusun Mudo	54	13	6	0	2	0	75
Total		359	112	46	0	2	0	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

74. The data in **Table 4.35** illustrates the opinions of PAPs regarding the benefits they anticipate from the construction of the toll road project. The results show that 428 PAP households believe that the development project will improve transportation. Additionally, 87 PAP households express the opinion that the project will provide better access for agricultural production. Similarly, 4 other PAPs believe that the project will offer better opportunities to increase income and employment prospects.

Table 4.35 Benefits could possibly gain from this project plan

No	Village	What benefits could you possibly gain from this project plan								Total
		Better access to agricultural produce		Improved transportation		Better job/business opportunities		Increased business income		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Pijoan	22	2	30	15	0	0	0	0	69
2	Tantan	9	0	16	20	0	0	0	0	45
3	Rantau Majo	10	0	66	12	0	0	0	0	88
4	Gerunggung	5	0	18	11	0	0	0	0	34
5	Bukit Baling	17	0	102	27	2	0	1	0	149
6	Suko Awin Jaya	4	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	14
7	Selat	10	1	23	7	0	0	0	0	41
8	Teluk	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
9	Dusun Mudo	7	0	54	13	0	0	1	0	75
Total		84	3	319	109	2	0	2	0	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

75. The data in **Table 4.36** illustrates the opinions of PAPs regarding the negative impacts they anticipate from the construction of the toll road project. The results show that all PAP households believe that the development project will have a negative impact on dust and noise during the construction process.

Table 4.36 Potential Negative Impacts of the project

No	Village	What are the Potential Negative Impacts of the project		Total
		Dust and noise during construction activities		
		Male	Female	
1	Pijoan	52	17	69
2	Tantan	25	20	45
3	Rantau Majo	76	12	88
4	Gerunggung	23	11	34
5	Bukit Baling	122	27	149
6	Suko Awın Jaya	10	4	14
7	Selat	33	8	41
8	Teluk	4	0	4
9	Dusun Mudo	62	13	75
Total		407	112	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

76. The data in **Table 4.37** displays the opinions of PAPs regarding the positive impacts they anticipate from the land acquisition for the development project. The results indicate that majority PAP households believe that the positive impact resulting from the land acquisition activity is that the households will receive compensation for the land assets subject to acquisition. Only 4 PAP households believe that the positive impact will be related to compensation for buildings and crops.

Table 4.37 Benefits in land acquisition for PAPs

No	Village	What positive benefits do you see in land acquisition for you				Total
		Compensation for land		Compensation for buildings/crops		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Pijoan	52	17	0	0	69
2	Tantan	25	20	0	0	45
3	Rantau Majo	76	12	0	0	88
4	Gerunggung	23	11	0	0	34
5	Bukit Baling	122	27	0	0	149
6	Suko Awin Jaya	10	4	0	0	14
7	Selat	32	5	1	3	41
8	Teluk	4	0	0	0	4
9	Dusun Mudo	62	13	0	0	75
Total		406	109	1	3	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

77. The data in **Table 4.38** reveals the opinions of PAPs regarding the negative impact they anticipate from the land acquisition for the development project. The results show that the majority of PAP households (518 PAPs) believe that the negative impact resulting from the land acquisition activity is the reduction of agricultural and plantation areas. Additionally, there is 1 PAP who stated that the negative impact of the land acquisition is the discomfort of the settlement conditions.

Table 4.38 Negative impacts in land acquisition for PAPs

No	Village	What negative impacts do you see in land acquisition for you				Total
		Decrease in agricultural/farm land		Residence becoming less comfortable		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Pijoan	52	16	0	1	69
2	Tantan	25	20	0	0	45
3	Rantau Majo	76	12	0	0	88
4	Gerunggung	23	11	0	0	34
5	Bukit Baling	122	27	0	0	149
6	Suko Awin Jaya	10	4	0	0	14
7	Selat	33	8	0	0	41
8	Teluk	4	0	0	0	4
9	Dusun Mudo	62	13	0	0	75
Total		407	111	0	1	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

78. The data in **Table 4.39** discusses the ownership of other skills among the heads of affected households. The results indicate that there are 58 PAPs who possess skills as carpenters. Additionally, there are 57 PAP who have other skills as construction workers. Lastly, there are 21 PAP who possess other skills as mechanics or have experience in workshops

Table 4.39 AHs Head Other skills

No	Village	AHs Other skills								Total
		Workshop		Carpentry		Masonry		Other		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Pijoan	3	0	17	0	15	0	17	17	69
2	Tantan	0	0	7	0	2	0	16	20	45
3	Rantau Majo	0	0	10	0	6	0	60	12	88
4	Gerunggung	3	0	3	0	4	0	13	11	34
5	Bukit Baling	5	0	10	0	16	0	91	27	149
6	Suko Awin Jaya	0	0	1	0	1	0	8	4	14
7	Selat	3	0	5	0	3	0	22	8	41
8	Teluk	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	4
9	Dusun Mudo	7	0	4	0	10	0	41	13	75
Total		21	0	58	0	57	0	271	112	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

79. The data in **Table 4.40** shows the sources of information obtained by PAPs regarding the construction project of the toll road. The results indicate that 404 PAP households acquired knowledge about the project from family members or neighbors. Additionally, there are 64 PAP households who obtained information about the project from village government officials. Furthermore, 39 PAP households learned about the project directly from project workers or survey teams. Lastly, there are 12 PAP households who received information about the project from Village Consultation Groups.

80.

Table 4.40 Source of Information Related Project

No	Village	Where to get information								Total
		Project staff/Survey team		Village apparatus		Village deliberation		Family members/neighbour's		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Pijoan	33	2	8	2	1	0	10	13	69
2	Tantan	0	0	3	0	1	0	21	20	45
3	Rantau Majo	0	0	10	1	0	0	65	12	88
4	Gerunggung	0	0	8	0	0	0	15	11	34
5	Bukit Baling	1	0	11	1	8	1	101	26	149
6	Suko Awin Jaya	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	4	14
7	Selat	0	0	10	0	0	0	23	8	41
8	Teluk	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	4
9	Dusun Mudo	2	1	6	0	1	0	52	13	75
Total		36	3	60	4	11	1	297	107	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

81. The data in **Table 4.41** presents the opinions of PAPs regarding their support for the construction project. The results show that all PAP households express support for the development project of the Jambi-Rengat Toll Road.

Table 4.41 Attitude to The Project

No	Village	Project Preception Based on Gender						Total
		Support		No Support		Others		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Pijoan	51	17	0	0	1	0	69
2	Tantan	25	20	0	0	0	0	45
3	Rantau Majo	76	12	0	0	0	0	88
4	Gerunggung	23	11	0	0	0	0	34
5	Bukit Baling	122	27	0	0	0	0	149
6	Suko Awin Jaya	10	4	0	0	0	0	14
7	Selat	33	8	0	0	0	0	41
8	Teluk	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
9	Dusun Mudo	62	13	0	0	0	0	75
Total		406	113	0	0	1	0	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

82. The data in **Table 4.44** displays the opinions of PAPs regarding their preferred source of information regarding the construction project. The majority indicate that all PAP households prefer Village Government Officials as the source of information regarding the development project of the Jambi-Rengat Toll Road. However, there are 5 PAP households who prefer the source of information from other stakeholders, such as Project Staff, Village Assembly or Religious Figure.

Table 4.42 The source of information that PAPs choosed

No	Village	Project Source of Information								Total
		Project Staff/Team Survey		Village Apparatus/Village Officials		Village Assembly		Religious Figure		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Pijoan	0	0	50	17	1	0	1	0	69
2	Tantan	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	45
3	Rantau Majo	0	1	76	11	0	0	0	0	88
4	Gerunggung	0	0	23	11	0	0	0	0	34
5	Bukit Baling	0	0	122	25	0	2	0	0	149
6	Suko Awın Jaya	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	14
7	Selat	0	0	33	8	0	0	0	0	41
8	Teluk	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
9	Dusun Mudo	0	0	62	13	0	0	0	0	75
Total		0	1	405	109	1	2	1	0	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

83. The data in **Table 4.43** shows the opinions of PAPs regarding the mechanism for accessing complaints related to the project. The results indicate that all PAP households prefer the mechanism for lodging complaints related to the development project to be channeled through the Village Head

Table 4.43 Grievance Mechanism

No	Village	If you have complaints regarding the accuracy of asset valuation in a project, to whom should those complaints be addressed?				Total
		Village Chief		Others		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Pijoan	52	17	0	0	69
2	Tantan	25	20	0	0	45
3	Rantau Majo	76	12	0	0	88
4	Gerunggung	23	11	0	0	34
5	Bukit Baling	122	27	0	0	149
6	Suko Awin Jaya	10	4	0	0	14
7	Selat	33	8	0	0	41
8	Teluk	4	0	0	0	4
9	Dusun Mudo	62	13	0	0	75
Total		407	112	0	0	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

84. The data in **Table 4.44** reveals the opinions of PAPs regarding the process of lodging complaints related to the project. The results show that all PAP households prefer that complaints related to the project be directly communicated.

Table 4.44 Convey the complains

No	Village	How Should Complains be addressed				Total
		Verbal		In Writing		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Pijoan	52	17	0	0	69
2	Tantan	25	20	0	0	45
3	Rantau Majo	76	12	0	0	88
4	Gerunggung	23	11	0	0	34
5	Bukit Baling	122	27	0	0	149
6	Suko Awin Jaya	10	4	0	0	14
7	Selat	33	8	0	0	41
8	Teluk	4	0	0	0	4
9	Dusun Mudo	62	13	0	0	75
Total		407	112	0	0	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

85. The data in **Table 4.45** presents the opinions of PAPs regarding the mechanism for accessing complaints related to the project if lodging them through the village head does not yield satisfactory results. The results indicate that all PAP households prefer the mechanism for lodging complaints related to the development project to be channeled through the Sub-district Head (Camat) if complaints are not satisfactorily resolved through the village head.

Table 4.45 To convey the complaint

No	Village	In case of dissatisfaction with the first person or institution, to whom else would you like to convey your complaint?				Total
		District Head		Others		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Pijoan	52	17	0	0	69
2	Tantan	25	20	0	0	45
3	Rantau Majo	76	12	0	0	88
4	Gerunggung	23	11	0	0	34
5	Bukit Baling	122	27	0	0	149
6	Suko Awın Jaya	10	4	0	0	14
7	Selat	33	8	0	0	41
8	Teluk	4	0	0	0	4
9	Dusun Mudo	62	13	0	0	75
Total		407	112	0	0	519

Source: Primary Data Collection from DGH Consultant's, 2023

CHAPTER 5- LEGAL FRAMEWORK

86. Land acquisition and Resettlement Plan will refer to Indonesian government regulations and comply with the AIIB E&S Framework which provides guidance and principles to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts of all Jambi-Rengat Toll Road construction projects, including for land acquisition of Jambi-Rengat Toll Road works.

5.1 Indonesian Government Regulation

87. Some legal references related to the development plan and land acquisition for the construction of the Jambi - Rengat Toll Road, among others, are as follows:

- 1) Indonesian government regulations related to land acquisition for public interest that regulate land acquisition procedures and compensation for affected communities include regulations in the form of;
 - Law Number 6 of 2023, which stipulates the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law, contains adjustments in accelerating procedures and handling disputes related to land acquisition.
 - Law Number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in Public Interest regulates the procedures for land acquisition for public interest, including compensation and land acquisition. This law also regulates the rights of communities in acquiring land for public interest.
 - PP No. 39 of 2023 is a regulation that amends several provisions in PP No. 19 of 2021 concerning land acquisition for development in public interest. These changes include the addition of Article 42A, which states that its implementation must be in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. The regulation was signed by President Joko Widodo on July 25, 2023, and published on the same day.
 - Regulation of the Minister of ATR/Head of BPN of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2021 contains provisions for the implementation of Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning the implementation of land acquisition for development in the public interest. The content of this regulation includes general provisions, land acquisition planning, implementation of land acquisition, management of procurement land, and supervision and evaluation
 - Presidential Regulation Number 78 of 2023 regulates the amendment of Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2018 on the Handling of Societal Impacts in the context of Land Provision for National Development. This regulation amends several provisions in Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2018, including the addition of two new articles, namely Article 14A and Article 14B, and Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency Regulation Number 6 of 2020 regulates the Provisions for the Implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2018 on Handling Community Social Impacts in the Framework of Land Provision for National Development. This regulation was established to improve and accelerate the implementation of national development by ensuring that societal impacts are taken into account in the process of providing land for development. This regulation was established to improve and accelerate the implementation of national development by ensuring that societal impacts are taken into account in the process of providing land for development. This regulation also gives the government more authority in carrying out the handling of social community impacts.
 - Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10/PMK-02/2016 is an amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 13/PMK.02/2013 concerning Operational Costs and Supporting Costs of Organizing Land Acquisition for Development for Public Interest. This regulation was made in order to improve the regulation of operational costs and supporting costs for the implementation of land acquisition for development for public interest sourced from the state budget
 - Jambi Governor Decree Number 550/KEP. GUB/SETDA. PEM. OTDA-1.1/2024, dated 26 July 2024, regulates the determination of land acquisition locations for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road valid until 2027 and extendable for one additional year

Other Applicable Regulation

- 1) Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land is a regulation that guarantees the provision of sustainable food agricultural land as a source of work and decent livelihood for humanity. The following are some of the key points related to this law:
 - This law states that food agricultural land is part of the earth as a gift of God Almighty which is controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity and welfare of the people
 - Indonesia as an agricultural country needs to guarantee the right to food as a human right of every citizen
 - This law provides for restrictions on the conversion of sustainable food agricultural land to land rights, even though the land has the status of property rights that should only be limited by social functions
 - The statutory principles in this Law cannot be used to override the regulation of property rights in the Basic Agrarian Law
 - Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2009 regulates the protection of sustainable food agricultural land to ensure the continuity and welfare of the people in the country's history.
- 2) Regulation of the Minister of ATR/Head of BPN RI No. 20 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Preparing Land Acquisition Planning Documents contains provisions regarding procedures for preparing land acquisition planning documents. This document includes administrative provisions, technical provisions, and stages of preparing land acquisition planning documents
- 3) Indonesian government regulations related to regional spatial planning starting from the national and regional levels, include;
 - Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 is an amendment to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 2008 concerning National Spatial Plan. This change aims to improve the provisions regarding national spatial planning. The National Spatial Plan (RTRWN) is a guideline for the preparation of national long-term and medium-term development plans, as well as for space utilization and spatial control in the national territory. In addition, RTRWN also aims to realize a safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable national territorial space, as well as to maintain harmony between the natural environment and the built environment
 - Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2025 regulates the National Medium-Term Development Plan for the 2025-2029 period, hereinafter referred to as the RPJMN. This plan covers various important aspects of Indonesia's national development, including economic, political, and government policy aspects. Here are some key points related to the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2025-2029: This plan covers various important aspects of Indonesia's national development, including economic, political, and government policy aspects.
 - Regional Regulation of Jambi Province Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of Jambi Province Spatial for 2023 – 2043; Regulate the objectives, policies, strategies, spatial structures, spatial patterns, determination of strategic areas, directions for regional spatial utilization, control of space use, institutions, rights, obligations, and roles of the community.
 - Regional Regulation of Muaro Jambi Regency No.1 of 2025 concerning RTRW of Muaro Jambi Regency for 2025 – 2045; Regulate detailed plans for mining areas in all districts/cities, including the State Budget and Regional Budget.
 - Regional Regulation of West Tanjung Jabung Regency No. 3 of 2024 concerning Regional Spatial Plan of West Tanjung Jabung Regency for 2024-2044; Regulate the spatial plan of West Tanjung Jabung regency.

- 4) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 7 of 2021 regulates Forestry Planning, Changes in the Designation of Forest Areas, and Changes in the Function of Forest Areas, as well as the Use of Forest Areas. Here are some important points related to this Candy; This regulation regulates forestry planning, changes in the designation of forest areas, and changes in the function of forest areas, as well as regulating the use of forest areas
- 5) Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia on toll roads; Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2024 concerning Toll Roads (PP No. 23 of 2024) is a regulation governing toll roads in Indonesia. This regulation regulates several eligibility requirements for toll road operations, such as communication facilities and other security detection facilities that allow immediate assistance to the scene.
- 6) Indonesian government regulations related to strategic plans for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road, namely; Presidential Regulation Number 109 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 3 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of the Implementation of National Strategic Projects is a regulation that amends several articles and adds new articles in Presidential Regulation Number 3 of 2016 as amended several times most recently with Presidential Regulation Number 56 of 2018. This regulation aims to increase the impact of National Strategic Projects for accelerating development, job creation, and national economic recovery. Some provisions in Presidential Regulation Number 3 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of the Implementation of National Strategic Projects that have been amended include:
 - Presidential Regulation Number 58 of 2017 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 3 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of the Implementation of National Strategic Projects (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 4I as previously amended).
 - Presidential Regulation Number 56 of 2018 concerning the Second Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 3 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of the Implementation of National Strategic Projects (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 107).
 - In addition, there are several other regulations related to Presidential Regulation Number 109 of 2020, such as the Regulation of the coordinating minister for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021 concerning Changes to the List of National Strategic Projects and the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing for 2020-2024. In addition to covering the fourth amendment to the Decree of the Minister of Public Works Number 567/KPTS/M/2010 concerning the General Plan of the National Road Network and Circular Number: 15.1/SE/DB/2020 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Directorate General of Highways for 2020-2024
- 7) Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia related to Government Cooperation with Business Entities in Infrastructure Provision, namely; Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2015 (Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2015) is about cooperation between the Government and business entities in providing infrastructure. This regulation aims to accelerate infrastructure development by creating a comprehensive investment climate to encourage the participation of business entities in infrastructure provision based on sound business principles. The regulation also aims to enhance cooperation between the government and business entities in the provision of infrastructure and social services, and to provide regulations to protect and promote the interests of the parties involved. This regulation outlines general provisions, types of infrastructure projects that can be implemented through cooperation between the government and business entities, cooperation mechanisms, and the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved. The regulation also emphasizes the need for sustainable funding and the importance of quality, effectiveness, efficiency, and timeliness in infrastructure provision

This regulation is part of the government's efforts to meet the needs of adequate and sustainable infrastructure to support national development, improve the national economy, improve public welfare, and increase Indonesia's competitiveness in the global arena.

- 8) Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) Number 95 of 2023 is a regulation that amends Minister of Finance Regulation Number 139/PMK.06/2020 concerning Procedures for Funding Land Acquisition for National Strategic Projects by the State Asset Management Agency. This amendment aims to regulate the process of funding land acquisition for national strategic projects by state asset management institutions. Some aspects of the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 95 Year 2023 include:
 - Funding Procedures: This regulation regulates the procedures for funding land acquisition for national strategic projects by state asset management institutions
 - Amendment: Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 95 of 2023 is an amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 139/PMK.06/2020
 - State Asset Management Agency: This regulation regulates the funding process of land acquisition for national strategic projects by the state asset management agency.
- 9) Minister of Finance Regulation Number 66 of 2020 and Minister of Finance Regulation Number regulate land acquisition funding for development for national strategic projects. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 66 of 2020 regulates land acquisition funding for national strategic projects implemented by ministries/agencies, while Minister of Finance Regulation Number 139/PMK.06/2020 regulates procedures for funding land acquisition for national strategic projects by the State Asset Management Institute. In both regulations, land acquisition is certified on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia c.q. ministries/agencies, and the management of land acquired by land acquisition for national strategic projects is carried out by the Minister/Head responsible for the implementation of security, maintenance, supervision, and control of the land
- 10) Indonesian government regulations related to public consultation, regulated in Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This regulation covers various aspects of environmental protection and management, including environmental approvals, water quality protection, air quality protection, marine quality protection, environmental damage control, B3 waste management, and law enforcement measures. The regulation aims to ensure that the planning and execution of activities comply with environmental requirements and impose administrative sanctions for non-compliance.
- 11) Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 76 of 2013 regulates the Management of Public Service Complaints. This regulation answers the provisions of Article 36 and Article 37 of Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, which are required for public service providers to provide complaint facilities and assign competent Executors in complaint management. Some important points related to Presidential Regulation Number 76 of 2013 include:
 - The creation of complaint facilities and assignments to public service complaint managers aims to meet the needs of the community in obtaining quality, fair, and fair public services
 - This regulation regulates the management of public service complaints, which includes aspects such as making complaint facilities, assigning to managers, and handling input from the community.

5.2 AIIB Environmental and Social Framework

88. The Project is subject to the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), which establishes the policy principles and mandatory requirements for managing environmental and social

risks and impacts. The ESF aims to support sustainable infrastructure development by requiring Clients to avoid, minimize, mitigate, and compensate adverse impacts, while enhancing positive outcomes. The ESF comprises: (i) the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP); (ii) Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs); (iii) the Environmental and Social Exclusion List; and (iv) a Glossary of defined terms.

89. ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. ESS2 applies to Project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use or access to assets and natural resources that may result in physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and/or economic displacement (loss of land, assets, income sources, or livelihoods).

90. Under ESS2, involuntary resettlement refers to situations where affected persons do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use. This may arise from: (a) compulsory acquisition or legal restrictions imposed under applicable laws; or (b) negotiated settlements where expropriation or legal restrictions could be applied if negotiations fail. ESS2 covers both the impacts of displacement and the measures required to mitigate them.

91. ESS2 applies to both physical and economic displacement and may include cases where land acquisition occurs without physical relocation. To address these impacts, appropriate planning instruments, such as a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP), Resettlement Plan (RP), or Land Acquisition Plan (LAP), are prepared, proportionate to the nature and scale of impacts.

92. The objectives of ESS2 are to:

- a. avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible;
- b. minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternatives;
- c. where unavoidable, restore, and where possible improve, livelihoods and living standards of displaced persons compared to pre-project levels;
- d. provide adequate compensation at replacement cost and resettlement assistance;
- e. address gender-differentiated impacts and risks;
- f. pay particular attention to vulnerable groups; and
- g. implement resettlement as a development program with adequate resources and stakeholder engagement.

93. Scope and Application. ESS2 applies to all Project-related involuntary resettlement impacts, including those resulting from past or associated activities that are directly linked to the Project, as determined by AIIB. The requirements of ESS2 guide the preparation and implementation of this LARP, including measures for compensation, livelihood restoration, consultation, grievance redress, and monitoring.

94. In addition to the objectives outlined above, ESS2 requires that all persons affected by Project-related land acquisition and resettlement impacts, including those without formal legal rights to land or recognizable claims under national law, are identified and appropriately considered in the planning and implementation of resettlement measures. Consistent with ESS2, this LARP has been prepared to ensure that affected persons are treated fairly and are provided with compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration measures, as applicable, in accordance with the nature and magnitude of Project impacts.

5.3 IsDB Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy

95. The Project is co-financed by the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and is therefore also subject to the applicable requirements of IsDB's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy. The policy requires the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts, including those associated with land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The requirements of IsDB relevant to land acquisition and resettlement are broadly aligned with the objectives of AIIB ESS2, including avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement where feasible, providing compensation and assistance to affected persons, restoring livelihoods, supporting vulnerable groups, and establishing appropriate stakeholder engagement and grievance redress mechanisms.

This LARP has been prepared to meet the requirements of AIIB ESS2 while also taking into account applicable IsDB policy requirements.

5.4 Gap Analysis between Indonesian Government Regulations and the AIIB ESF

96. A detailed gap analysis comparing applicable Indonesian land acquisition regulations with the requirements of the AIIB ESF, particularly ESS2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, is presented in **Appendix 8**. The analysis identifies areas of convergence and divergence and forms the basis for the supplemental measures incorporated into this LARP to ensure alignment with ESS2 requirements.

5.5 Indonesia Valuation Standards

97. The valuation of affected land and assets under the Project will be undertaken in accordance with the Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI) 204: Valuation for Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest, issued by the Indonesian Society of Appraisers (MAPPI). SPI 204 is broadly aligned with internationally recognized valuation principles and provides guidance for determining compensation for land, structures, crops, trees, businesses, and other affected assets. The standard is intended to support the assessment of compensation at replacement value and serves as the primary basis for valuation in land acquisition undertaken for public purposes in Indonesia.

CHAPTER 6 – COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

6.1 Project Eligibility

98. **Eligibility.** Affected persons eligible under this LARP are those who experience permanent or temporary physical and/or economic displacement as a result of Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use. Impacts may include loss of land, housing, structures, crops, trees, income sources, livelihoods, access to natural resources, commercial activities, community assets, or other physical and non-physical assets.

99. Eligible APs within the Project area include: (i) persons with formal legal rights to affected land; (ii) persons who do not have formal legal rights to land but have claims to land or resources that are recognized or recognizable under national law; and (iii) persons who occupy or use land without formal legal rights or recognizable claims prior to the established cut-off date.

100. While persons falling under category (iii) are not eligible for compensation for land, they are eligible for compensation at replacement cost for affected non-land assets, as well as resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration support, as applicable, in accordance with applicable Indonesian regulations, including Minister of ATR/BPN Regulation No. 19/2021, and the requirements of AIIB ESS2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

101. **Cut-off date.** The cut-off date for eligibility under this LARP is 20 August 2023, corresponding to the completion of the census survey, Inventory of Losses (IOL), and socio-economic survey conducted within the Project area. Persons who occupied, used, owned, cultivated, or derived livelihoods from affected land and assets prior to this date are eligible for compensation and assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. Persons entering the Project area after the cut-off date, or who create non-eligible assets after this date for the purpose of obtaining Project benefits, shall not be eligible for compensation, resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration support, or other Project-related entitlements.

6.2 Entitlement Matrix

102. Based on the impacts identified through the DMS, an entitlement matrix has been developed to define the compensation, assistance, and resettlement measures applicable to different categories of affected persons and types of impacts. The entitlement matrix presented in **Table 6.1** sets out the eligibility criteria, affected asset categories, and corresponding compensation and assistance measures in accordance with applicable Indonesian regulations and the requirements of AIIB ESS2.

Table 6.1 Entitlement Matrix

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
A. Loss of land				
1. Loss of private land				
1.	Loss of productive agricultural land (cropped/cultivated land/pastureland) or residential land	Those who have legal rights (Certificates) or legal landowners with proof of ownership	• Cash compensation at replacement cost reflects the fair market value at the time of compensation payment, equal to a reasonable and fair replacement value; or replacement of land with attributes at least equal to the acquired land in terms of value, productivity, location, and certification. • Financial assistance for the renewal of the land ownership documents (certificate and land documents recognized as full title) for the residual area of the entitled person's land. • All taxes and transaction costs are to be borne by the Government. • If the remaining land is assessed as economically or functionally non-viable as a result of the Project, the entitled party may request acquisition and compensation of the residual parcel, subject to assessment by the LAIT. • Where the residual parcel is 100 m² (one hundred square meters) or less and can no longer reasonably serve its intended purpose, the affected persons may request acquisition and compensation of the residual parcel in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. • Eligible to participate in the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) where livelihood impacts meet the eligibility	• Valuation of compensation will be carried out by a licensed independent appraiser to be appointed by the Land Acquisition Implementation Team (LAIT) and mobilized by the agency needing the land. • Land titles and other legal documents from land owners must be renewed without charge for land partially acquired for the project. • The LAIT will assess the economic viability of the residual land and decide on whether to acquire the entire land or not. • The remaining land below 100 m² will be acquired in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
			criteria established under the LRP framework. • Priority consideration for Project-related employment opportunities, where feasible and subject to qualification and employment requirements.	
		Non-Title Holders (including land users as tenant/farmers/croppers/share-croppers)	• No compensation for affected land where no legal or recognizable land rights exist. • The search for land replacement to rent will be facilitated by MPW in collaboration with local government. • Compensation at replacement cost for affected structures, houses, shops, kiosks, crops, trees, and other improvements owned by the affected person, as applicable. • Transitional livelihood assistance and/or relocation allowance, where applicable, determined through independent appraisal. • Refund of lost land rental fees, where applicable. • Be entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). Implemented through Project-supported arrangements and/or relevant local government programs, subject to the agreed implementation arrangements. • Priority consideration for Project-related employment opportunities, where feasible.	• Entitlements apply to eligible non-land assets and livelihood impacts and do not imply recognition of ownership rights over the affected land. • Compensation for affected assets shall be determined through valuation by a licensed independent appraiser, in accordance with applicable regulations. • Eligibility shall be determined based on occupancy prior to the cut-off date.
2.	Loss of Government land			
	Loss of State Government's Land/Local Government's Land/SOE's Land/Village Land	Government agencies, local governments, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), village administrations, and other entities holding legal ownership, management rights, use rights,	• Cash compensation equal to replacement cost; or • Replacement land with similar value or higher (in terms of value, productivity, location, and ownership rights) or maximum equal to the appraisal result; or	• Valuation of affected land assets by an independent appraiser • LAIT, led by The National Land Agency (BPN), will undertake land measurement, verification, and implementation of the land

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
		concession rights, or lawful control over the affected land and associated assets.	• Compensation or restoration/replacement of affected non land assets (e.g. structures, crops, trees, and other improvements), in cash or in kind, as agreed with the project affected parties and consistent with replacement cost principle. • Any taxes, fees, and transaction costs are borne to the Government.	acquisition process, including transfer of land in accordance with the Location Determination (PENLOK). • No compensation is required for the existing road to be used for the project.
		Forest area/Forest Land	• No land compensation is required • Compensation for tree is required (if any)	• Forest area using the principle of area release based on PP 19 of 2021 • Obtain the release of the forest approval from the Ministry of Forestry (Kemenhut). • Any eligible livelihood impacts, crop losses, structures, or other non-land assets associated with use of forest land shall be addressed through the relevant entitlement provisions based on Presidential Regulation 62 of 2018 and its amendment.
		Land users and occupants of government, SOE, village, or company land, regardless of tenure status, who are identified prior to the cut-off date	• No compensation for land where no legal or recognizable ownership rights exist. • Compensation and/or assistance for eligible non-land assets at replacement cost, livelihood impacts, and relocation impacts, as applicable. • Be entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) implemented through Project-supported arrangements and/or relevant local government programs, subject to the agreed implementation arrangements.	• Eligibility to be determined based on occupation or use of the affected land prior to the cut-off date. • Entitlements apply only to losses of eligible non-land assets and livelihoods and do not imply recognition of land ownership rights. • Valuation of affected non land asset by a licensed independent appraiser in accordance with replacement cost principles.

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
			• Priority consideration for Project-related employment opportunities, where feasible and subject to qualifications and employment requirements.	
B. Loss of crops and trees				
1.	Loss of plants and trees: • Land owner • Land user	• Owners of affected crops and trees, regardless of land ownership status (including landowners, land users, tenants, and eligible non-title holders identified prior to the cut-off date). • Non-titleholders (NTH) occupants of Govt/ State owned land regardless of the period of the use of such land	• Seasonal crops: cash compensation at replacement cost based on prevailing market value at the time of compensation. • Perennial crops and plantations: compensation at replacement cost considering age, productivity, remaining economic life, and market value. • Fruit-bearing trees: compensation at replacement cost considering age, species, productivity, and market value. • Timber trees: compensation based on replacement cost and prevailing market value. • Compensation to be determined by a licensed independent appraiser. • Affected persons will be given reasonable opportunity to harvest crops, fruits, or timber prior to land clearing, where feasible. • Advance notice for harvesting/removal of trees before land clearing. • If the harvest is ready, it will be an additional benefit to the cash compensation for the loss of crops and they may keep it in addition to the cash compensation. • Where harvesting is feasible prior to land clearing, affected persons may retain harvested crops, fruits, or timber in addition to receiving compensation for the affected assets.	• Eligibility applies to owners of affected crops and trees identified prior to the cut-off date, regardless of land ownership status. • Compensation for crops and trees is based on ownership of the affected asset and does not imply recognition of ownership rights over the underlying land. • Compensation shall be determined by an independent appraiser in accordance with replacement cost principles and considering the local government regulations.

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
			Where harvesting is not reasonably feasible prior to land clearing, compensation shall reflect the full replacement value of the affected crops or trees.	
C. Loss of structure				
1.	The main structure is fully affected or partially affected, but the remaining area is insufficient to live in	Owners/ Users of the affected structure, regardless of title/ tenure	- Cash compensation at full replacement cost reflecting the prevailing market price of the material, and the costs of labor for dismantling and rebuilding at the time of compensation payment without any depreciation charges. - All taxes and transaction costs are borne to the Government. - Right to salvage the materials - If the main structure is affected, and if the structure is unable to function as intended, then the entire structure will be compensated at full replacement cost. - Relocation assistance comprising: (i) transportation assistance, either through provision of transportation by the Project or a cash allowance to cover reasonable moving costs; (ii). transitional assistance and/or other allowance assessed by the independent appraiser in accordance with applicable regulations. - Eligible to participate in the LRP, where displacement results in livelihood impacts.	- Appraisal of lost/affected buildings will be carried out by appraisers including: (i) solatium (additional cash compensation of 5% - 30% for loss of emotional attachment to loss of residence) and (ii) compensation for utilities at actual disconnection and reconnection costs. - No depreciation applies to lost buildings. If SPI applies depreciation, depreciation and deductions for the affected buildings will be returned to AH and included in the non physical value component. - AP will be given reasonable advance notice, normally not less than six (6) months, prior to relocation or site clearance activities.
		Tenants of houses/shops regardless of ownership for business activities	Cash assistance will be paid based on appraisal by licensed independent appraiser based on the actual losses	- Eligibility shall be determined based on occupancy prior to the cut-off date. - Compensation shall be determined by a licensed independent appraiser and may account for rental losses, relocation expenses,

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
				costs associated with securing alternative premises, loss of prepaid rent, and temporary disruption of business activities, where applicable.
2.	Partially affected main structures (the remaining structure is viable for continued use)	Owners/ users of affected buildings, regardless of land ownership	• Cash compensation at full replacement cost reflecting the prevailing market price of the material, and the costs of labor for rebuilding at the time of compensation payment without any depreciation charges. • For partially affected structures, the cost of repairing the residual unaffected portion of the structure in addition to the compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion. • If the remaining structure is assessed as economically, functionally, or structurally unviable due to Project impacts, the affected person may request compensation for the entire structure, subject to assessment by the Land Acquisition Implementation Team and the independent appraiser. • All taxes and transaction costs are to be borne by the Government. • Right to salvage the materials	• Appraisal of lost/affected buildings will be carried out by appraisers including : (i) solatium (additional cash compensation of 5% - 30% for loss of emotional attachment to loss of residence) and (ii) compensation for utilities at actual disconnection and reconnection costs. • No depreciation applies to lost buildings. If SPI applies depreciation, depreciation and deductions for the affected buildings will be returned to AH and included in the non physical value component. • AP will be given notice regarding site cleanup six (6) months in advance.
3.	Secondary structures (fences, driveways, extended eaves, sheds, etc.)	Owners/ users of the affected structure regardless of land ownership status or tenure.	• Cash compensation at full replacement cost reflecting the prevailing market price of the material, and the costs of labor for rebuilding at the time of compensation payment without any depreciation charges. • For partially affected structures, the cost of repairing the residual unaffected portion of the structure in addition to the compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion. • All taxes and transaction costs are to be borne by the Government.	• The valuation of lost/affected structure will be carried out by the appraiser. • AP will be given notice regarding site cleanup six (6) months in advance.

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
4.	Public facilities and infrastructure/objects attached to the land	Property and assets owned by the government/public	• Right to salvage the materials • Rebuild/relocate facilities or provide cash compensation according to replacement value based on agreement with the affected parties.	• Agencies that need land allocate budgets for compensation. • The Land Acquisition Implementation Team provides compensation. • Independent Appraisers carry out asset appraisals. • Replacement or restoration measures should seek to avoid interruption of essential educational, religious, community, or public services. Consultation with the responsible authorities and affected users shall be undertaken during planning and implementation.
D. Loss of livelihood/income				
1.	Loss of livelihood/income opportunity	• Business owners regardless of land tenure/ title • Employees in a business establishment	• For permanent business loss, cash assistance will be paid based on appraisal by licensed independent appraiser based on actual losses, including business interruption and re-establishment costs where applicable. • For temporary business loss, alternative location will be provided for continuance of vending activity during the disruption period. • For employees in displaced business establishments, cash assistance will be paid based on result of independent appraisal- • Employees who lose employment or income as a result of Project activities shall receive compensation and/or transitional assistance based on independent appraisal, in addition to eligibility for the LRP. • Priority consideration for Project-related employment opportunities, where feasible	• Loss of business income will be assessed by the independent appraiser

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
			and subject to qualifications and employment requirements.	
2.	Loss of income due to crop loss	Non-title holders (NTHs) who use or cultivate land without legally recognized ownership rights, including users of forest land and other land not held under formal ownership rights.	• Transitional livelihood assistance based on result of independent appraisal. • For agricultural laborers (if the AHs have any paid laborer) cash assistance based on result of independent appraisal. • Affected households will be allowed to harvest prior to land clearing. • Advance notice for harvesting/removal of trees before land clearing • Be entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) implemented through Project-supported arrangements and/or relevant local government programs, subject to the agreed implementation arrangements. • Priority consideration for Project-related employment opportunities, where feasible and subject to qualifications and employment requirements.	• Eligibility to be determined based on occupation or use of the affected land prior to the cut-off date. • Transition livelihood allowances will be provided as the other losses that can be assessed as stated in Law No. 2/2012 Article 33 letter f. The amount of compensation will be given according to the results of an assessment by an independent appraiser. • If the harvest is ready, it will be an additional benefit to the cash compensation for the loss of crops and they may keep it in addition to the cash compensation.
E. Temporary impacts during construction				
1.	Temporary impacts during construction	Those who have legal rights (Certificates) or legal landowners with proof of ownership	• For payment of rent for the land affected by the contractor based on the applicable rental fees and agreement with the land owner. • For temporary impacts on productive land, AH can choose: (1) the rental fee is assessed at no less than the net income that will be generated from the affected productive land; (2) Compensation for acquired non-land assets (trees/plants, buildings) that are permanently affected will be compensated at replacement cost • The land will be returned to its pre-project or even better condition once construction is complete	• This provision must be regulated in the contract/agreement with the Civil Works Contractor

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
			• Advance notice given to the owner of the land before it is used temporarily by contractors. • Where temporary occupation results in loss of access or temporary livelihood impacts, appropriate compensation and/or assistance shall be provided based on the nature and duration of the impact.	
		Persons without legal or recognizable rights to the affected land prior to the cut-off date	• There are no land rental fees during the impact period. • Compensation at replacement cost for any affected crops, trees, structures, improvements, or other assets damaged by temporary occupation. • The land will be returned to its pre-project or even better condition once construction is complete. • Where temporary occupation results in loss of access or temporary livelihood impacts, appropriate compensation and/or assistance shall be provided based on the nature and duration of the impact.	• This provision must be regulated in the contract/agreement with the Civil Works Contractor
F. Other loss				
1.	Waiting period compensation (interest)	Entitled parties to receive compensation for late payment	• Cash compensation based on valuation by licensed independent appraiser	• Valuation of waiting period will be carried out by a licensed independent appraiser
2.	Loss of the resource base (high risk of improvement)	Severely affected households and vulnerable affected households	• Eligible to participate in the LRP. • Priority access to livelihood restoration measures, including livelihood recovery, livelihood diversification, training, agricultural support, business development support, and other livelihood restoration assistance provided through the LRP. • Priority consideration for Project-related employment opportunities, where feasible and subject to qualifications and employment requirements.	• The detailed design of livelihood restoration measures will be developed through continued consultation with affected households and relevant stakeholders. • The LRP may be implemented through Project-supported arrangements and/or relevant local government livelihood and social development programs, subject to

No.	Affected Categories	Eligible Party	Entitlements	Remarks
				agreed implementation arrangements. • Particular attention shall be given to severely affected and vulnerable households to support restoration of livelihoods and living standards.

6.3 Valuation of Assets

103. Valuation of affected land, structures, crops, trees, and other eligible assets will be undertaken in accordance with Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI) 204: Valuation for Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest. SPI 204, issued by the Indonesian Society of Appraisers (MAPPI), provides the methodology for determining compensation for assets affected by land acquisition undertaken for public purposes. Valuation will be carried out by an independent licensed appraiser in accordance with applicable Indonesian regulations. The valuation results will form the basis for determining compensation payable to affected persons.

104. In accordance with SPI 204, compensation assessment may include both physical and non-physical losses resulting from land acquisition, as applicable. These may include affected land, structures, crops, trees, transaction costs, transitional assistance, loss of income, and other eligible impacts recognized under applicable regulations. The valuation approaches applied under SPI 204 are summarized in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Assessment Approaches Using Indonesia's Valuation Standards

Valuation Object	Calculation Basis	Approach	Remark
Physical; land and structure	Market and non-market	Market and Income	
Structure and/or complementary facility	New replacement cost with adjustment	Cost	In principle, the valuation standard set by the independent appraisers' association does not apply depreciation. The depreciation value is given back to the entitled party in the form of a non-physical loss premium for depreciation expense. This premium imposition can be applied as long as there is a written reason behind it and is included in the Scope of Works. The written justification can be in the form of applicable law and regulation, the nominative list or other legal document provided by institution needing the land (PPI 01, clause 3 and 5)
Crops and Trees	Market and reasonable cultivation calculation norms	Cost	
		Income	With the Discounted Cash Flow method for one cycle
		Market	For non-commercial plants, using references from relevant agencies.
		Cost	Immature crops
Non-Physical: Adequate replacement of the loss on right relinquishment from landowners who will be given a premium	Market and non-market	Income	Based on applicable laws and regulations
		Cost	- Losses due to termination or closure of business premises. - Loss of income due to loss of access to arable land for farming can be considered for

			more than one cropping cycle to 2 years
Transaction cost	Based on a socio-economic study conducted by an expert consultant or applicable laws & regulations		• Cost of moving • Cost of clearing • Tax associated costs • Cost of Certificate of Land Deed Official (PPAT)
Waiting period Compensation (interest)	Based on the risk-free rate, or the government bank deposits interest		Based on applicable laws and regulations
Other physical losses	Reparation cost		

CHAPTER 7 – CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

105. Some consultations described in this chapter were conducted during earlier stages of project planning when the broader toll road corridor under consideration extended beyond the current Project scope and included sections located in Riau Province. These consultations are retained in this chapter to provide a complete record of stakeholder engagement undertaken during project development. However, the current AIIB-financed Project and this LARP relate only to the Jambi–Rengat section located within Jambi Province. Unless otherwise specified, consultations undertaken within the current Project area are the primary basis for the stakeholder engagement, disclosure, and consultation requirements presented in this LARP.

106. A series of public consultation meetings have been conducted with the participation of affected people, community-based organizations, farmers, traders, women and village-level groups (Kelompok Tani/Gapoktan, BPD), village leaders and local governments of Jambi Province and Riau Province from mid-2020 to date. The consultation process was systematic and included stakeholder identification, consultation planning and implementation, information sharing, collection of stakeholder feedback, and information dissemination. Methods used during consultation include public meetings, individual interviews, group interviews, and field observations. All meeting minutes, photos, and attendance sheets have been prepared and documented.

107. The consultations have been undertaken as a part of (i) LARP preparation, including comprising socio economic household surveys and inventory of losses; (ii) discussion of the findings of the LARP; (iii) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA); and (iii) Independent Expert Panel review (IEP). The SESA was an independent effort to identify and assess the nature and magnitude of several broader social and environmental impacts and risks likely to occur as a result of the project. The IEP review focused on land acquisition and resettlement-related issues, including legacy matters and corrective actions. The findings of the SESA informed the subsequent IEP review. The results of the SESA and IEP review are available separately in independent reports and are summarized in Chapter 8. A summary of the discussions undertaken during LARP preparation is presented below.

7.1 Consultation and Participation during LARP Preparation

108. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was developed specifically for the Jambi-Rengat Toll Road construction project. The SEP includes stakeholder analysis and plans for stakeholder engagement throughout the Project cycle, which will be a supporting activity during implementation of the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) in the ESIA document, UKL-UPL monitoring, as well as ongoing engagement during the land acquisition process. The SEP serves as a living document that will be updated as the Project evolves.

109. During the LARP preparation, a series of public consultation meetings were conducted with the participation of APs, community-based organizations at the village level (Kelompok Tani/Gapoktan, BPD), village leaders, and local governments of Jambi Province and Riau Province from 15 September 2020 to 6 October 2020. Eleven (11) public consultation meetings were held with a total of 647 participants including 154 women (23.8%) and 493 men (76.2%). A summary of the public consultation meetings and FGDs during LARP preparation is presented in Table 7.1.

110. A detailed description of the Project's engagement and consultation activities undertaken during Project preparation and the key issues identified related to land acquisition have been reported in the ESIA Report and SEP. With respect to land acquisition activities, the following stakeholder engagement has taken place:

Table 7.1: Summary of Public Consultation Meetings Conducted During LARP Preparation

No	Date	Location	Activities	Participants (M/F)	Main Points of Consultation
1	15 September 2020	District Jambi Luar Kota Office	Public Consultation, determining location planning for land acquisition for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road	Total: 87 persons Female: 31 (35,6 %) Male: 56 (64,3 %) Muaro Jambi Regency Government District head of Jambi Outer City Head of Pijoan Village Head of Lake Sarang Elang Village PPK Land Ministry of PUPR Affected community	Stating that they agree, approve and support the establishment of the location plan for the construction of the Jambi - Rengat Toll Road by the Ministry of PUPR on community land in two villages / kelurahan (Danau Sarang Elang Village and Pijoan Village) in accordance with the location map that has been identified.
2	15 September 2020	Multipurpose room of Dusun Mundo Village, Muara Papalik Sub-district	Public Consultation, determining location planning for land acquisition for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road	Total: 70 persons Female: 17 (24,3 %) Male: 53 (75,7 %) Government of Tanjung Jabung Barat Muara Papalik Sub-District Head Village Head of Dusun Mundo PPK Land Ministry of PUPR Affected community	Stating that they agree, approve and support the establishment of the location plan for the construction of the Jambi - Rengat Toll Road by the Ministry of PUPR on community land in Dusun Mundo Village in accordance with the location map that has been identified.
3	16 September 2020	Kuala Dasal Village Office, Tungkal Ulu Sub-district	Public Consultation, determining location planning for land acquisition for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road	Total: 39 persons Female: 11 (28,2 %) Male: 28 (71,7 %) Government of West Tanjung Jabung Regency Shirt Tungkal Ulu Kuala Dasal Village Head PPK Land PUPR Office Affected communities	Stating that they agree, approve and support the location plan for the construction of the Jambi - Rengat Toll Road by the Ministry of PUPR on community land in Kuala Dasal Village and Pelabuhan Dagang Village in accordance with the location map that has been identified.
4	20 September 2020	Balai Desa Berasau, Kecamatan Tungkal Ulu	Public Consultation, determining location planning for land acquisition for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road	Total: 9 persons Female: 0 (0 %) Male: 9 (100 %) West Tanjung Jabung Regency Government Shirt Tungkal Ulu Taman Raja Village Chief	Stating that they Agree, approve and support the establishment of the Jambi - Rengat toll road construction site plan by the PUPR ministry on community land in Tamanl Village and Berasau Dagang Village in accordance with the identified location map

No	Date	Location	Activities	Participants (M/F)	Main Points of Consultation
				Head of Berasau Village PPK Land PUPR Affected communities	
5	28 September 2020	Tebing Tinggi Subdistrict Office	Public Consultation, determining location planning for land acquisition for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road	Total: 40 persons Female: 8 (20 %) Male: 32 (80 %) Government of West Tanjung Jabung Regency Jambi Provincial Government Bureau High Bank Camat Batang Asam Subdistrict Head of Village Teluk Pengkah Head of Berasau Village PPK Land PUPR Land Office ATR/BPN West Tanjung Jabung Regency Affected communities	Agree, approve and support the establishment of a site plan for the construction of the Jambi - Rengat toll road by the Ministry of PUPR on community land in Teluk Pengkah Village with a map of the location that has been identified, with a note if; The problem of the Serumpun Jaya Farmer group could not be resolved, so it was requested to the PUPR ministry to review the toll road route in Teluk Pengkah Village, because there were still land ownership conflicts between farmer groups.
6	21 September 2020	Tantan Village Office, Sakernan District	Public Consultation, determining location planning for land acquisition for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road	Total: 71 persons Female: 17 (23,6 %) Male: 55 (76,38%) Government of Muaro Jambi Regency Sakernan sub-district head Tantan Village Head PPK Land PUPR Office Affected communities	Agree, approve and support the establishment of a site plan for the construction of the Jambi - Rengat toll road by the Ministry of PUPR on community land in Tantan Village in accordance with the identified location map
7	23, September 2020	Rantau Majo Village Office, Sakernan District	Public Consultation, determining location planning for land acquisition for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road	Total: 59 persons Female: 11 (18,6 %) Male: 48 (81,3 %) Government of Muaro Jambi Regency Sakernan sub-district head Majo Regional Village Head PPK Land PUPR Office ATR/BPN Jambi Province Affected communities	Agree, approve and support the establishment of the Jambi - Rengat toll road construction site plan by the PUPR ministry on community land in Rantau Majo Village in accordance with the identified location map

No	Date	Location	Activities	Participants (M/F)	Main Points of Consultation
8	28 September 2020	Gerungung Village Office, Sakernan District	Public Consultation, determining location planning for land acquisition for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road	Total: 60 persons Female: 13 (21,6 %) Male: 47 (78,3 %) Government of Muaro Jambi Regency Sakernan sub-district head Head of Gerungung Village PPK Land PUPR Office Affected communities	Agree, approve and support the establishment of the Jambi - Rengat toll road construction site plan by the PUPR ministry on community land in Gerungung Village in accordance with the identified location map
9	2 Oktober 2020	Multipurpose Building of Bukit Baling Village, Sakernan District	Public Consultation, determining location planning for land acquisition for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road	Total: 113 persons Female: 21 (18,5 %) Male: 92 (78,4 %) Government of Muaro Jambi Regency Sakernan sub-district head Bukit Baling Village Head PPK Land PUPR Office Affected communities	Agree, approve and support the establishment of the Jambi - Rengat toll road construction site plan by the PUPR ministry on community land in Bukit Baling Village in accordance with the identified location map
10	5 Oktober 2020	Suko Awın Jaya Village Office, Sakernan District	Public Consultation, determining location planning for land acquisition for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road	Total: 30 persons Female: 7 (23,3 %) Male: 23 (76,6 %) Government of Muaro Jambi Regency Sakernan sub-district head Village Head Suko Awın Jaya PPK Land PUPR Office Affected communities	Agree, approve and support the establishment of the Jambi - Rengat toll road construction site plan by the PUPR ministry on community land in Suko Awın Jaya Village in accordance with the identified location map
11	6 Oktober 2020	Selat Village Hall, Pemayung District	Public Consultation, determining location planning for land acquisition for the construction of the Jambi-Rengat toll road	Total: 68 persons Female: 18 (26,4 %) Male: 50 (73,5 %) District Government Muaro Jambi Head of Pemayung Subdistrict Head of Selat Village PUPR Service Land PPK Communities are affected	Expressing agreement, approval and support for the determination of the location plan for the construction of the Jambi - Rengat toll road by the PUPR ministry on community land in Selat Village in accordance with the location map that has been identified

111. In addition to the public consultation meetings mentioned above, seven (7) FGDs were conducted with various stakeholders during the preparation of the LARP following the DMS and SES. See Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 FGD implementation

No	Date	Location	Activities	Participants (M/F)	Point of Discussions
1	22 November 2023	Subdistrict Rengat Barat, Indragiri Hulu, Riau	Focused Group Discussion Stakeholder Engagement	Sungai Dawu, Sungai Baung and Talang Jerinjing Villages Government and Affected Residents Number of participants Total: 27 Female: 4 Male: 23	In this discussion there was a strong urge from the participants to provide information as soon as possible regarding the replacement value of the land; land replacement schedule as well as information regarding the mechanisms that must be carried out for the land replacement process. Including information on what compensation will be obtained related to the existence of unequal land statuses between fellow residents.
2	22 November 2023	Subdistrict Seberida, District Indragiri Hulu, Riau	Focused Group Discussion Stakeholder Engagement	Paya Rumbai Village Government and Affected Residents Number of participants Total: 48 Female: 8 Male: 40	- The implementation of gathering residents like this clearly disrupts the economic activities of residents, so it would be better for activities like this to be a meeting that can answer all questions regarding the unclear land replacement schedule. - There are many concerns from residents affected by the project, such as inappropriate replacement values and clarity about what can be replaced, regarding land with its various statuses and the types of plants on it. - There must be compensation for the failure to maintain oil palm trees while waiting for thawing.
3	23 November 2023	Subdistrict Kemuning, District Indragiri Hilir, Riau	Focused Group Discussion Stakeholder Engagement	Sekara, Lubuk Besar, Limau manis, and Sekayan Village Government and Affected Residents Number of participants Total: 26 Female: 1 Male: 25	- Kemuning sub-district residents hope that there is an entrance gate in Kemuning sub-district because to enter through Seberida sub-district the distance is too far, around 30 km, so to get to Jambi, Kemuning residents will definitely choose not to use the toll road because the gate is far and the direction is far away. - requires this project to complete the entire soil replacement process before construction work is carried out. - Programs that need to be implemented are related to land replacement and after completion of construction work (operational phase) - It is hoped that project implementers can involve local residents in this - toll road construction work. - And we hope that there will be training prepared so that local residents can compete to get jobs in the project.

No	Date	Location	Activities	Participants (M/F)	Point of Discussions
4	23 November 2023	Sub-distrik Jambi Luar Kota, District Muaro Jambi	Focused Group Discussion Stakeholder Engagement	Pijoan and Simpang Selat Villages administrative officials and affected residents Number of participants Total: 29 Female: 7 Male: 22	- The implementation of gathering residents like this clearly disrupts the economic activities of residents, so it would be better for activities like this to be a meeting that can answer all questions regarding the unclear schedule for land placement. - Concerns emerged from residents affected by the project, such as inappropriate replacement values and clarity about what can be replaced, regarding land with various statuses and types plants on it.
5	22 November 2023	Sub-district Muara Papalik, Tanjung Jabung Barat District	Focused Group Discussion Stakeholder Engagement	Dusun Mundo Village administrative officials and affected residents Number of participants Total: 26 Female: 4 Male: 22	In this discussion, many residents still lack information about the systematics of land reimbursement; there is no place to complain about the project process; fear of land reimbursement about the project process; it is feared that the land reimbursement not in accordance with the nominal
6	23 November 2023	Sub-distrik Sakernan, District Muaro Jambi	Focused Group Discussion Stakeholder Engagement	Bukit Baling, Gerunggung, Suko Awın Jaya and Rantau Majo Villages administrative officials and affected residents Number of participants Total: 37 Female: 10 Male: 27	- The discussion participants said that they were waiting for clarity on land replacement and did not expect any more surveys or discussions because waiting for land replacement triggers residents' unrest and raises issues because the issue of some villages has already been discussed. raises issues because there are issues that some villages have already had land some villages have already received land reimbursement, causing anxiety in villages that have not received land reimbursement. villages that have not received land reimbursement. - There should be compensation for the unattended oil palm trees while waiting for the disbursement.
7	21 November 2023	Sub-distrik Tungkal Ulu, District Muaro Jambi	Focused Group Discussion Stakeholder Engagement	Tungkal ulu and Kuala Dasal Villages administrative officials and affected residents Number of participants Total: 26 Female: 10 Male: 16	In this discussion, the community dominantly asked about the mechanism of the land replacement process which includes information about compensation that will be obtained as well as the value of the value of the replacement.

7.2 Consultation during Preparation and Implementation Stage of Land Acquisition

112. **Preparation Stage.** Consultation meetings to be held during the preparatory phase will be led by a preparatory team formed by the Governor of Jambi. The main objectives of this consultation are to disclose Project information, obtain community feedback and concerns, discuss potential Project impacts, and support the location determination process in accordance with applicable regulations. The information to be discussed and shared with local community includes:

- Project design orientation, implementation schedule, and identification/ introduction of focal/contact person
- Initial data collection of estimated land area to be acquired;
- Inform the community about potential benefits, adverse impacts, and mitigation measures taken;
- GRM determination for objections to the site locations; and
- Distribution of Project Information Booklet.

113. **Implementation Stage.** During the implementation stage of land acquisition, consultations to be conducted by the LAIT led by the ATR/BPN Office of Jambi Province and the project proponent will focus on (i) detailed identification and measurement of affected land and non-land assets; (ii) disclosure of DMS results; and (iii) objection stage meetings.

- (i) Identify assets and inventory. LAIT aims to describe the process of implementing identification and inventory activities in all affected villages for all parties who meet the requirements to be entitled to compensation in the Project area.
- (ii) Disclosure of DMS results. This will be carried out by LAIT in 16 affected villages. LAIT describes the results of identification and inventory including a list of affected residents, affected communities and affected companies. The list is published and posted at sub-district and village offices.
- (iii) Object Stage Meeting. 14 days after disclosure of DMS results to affected citizens, affected communities, and affected companies, affected citizens can submit their objections to the identification and DMS results. All objections raised by Affected Residents will be discussed by LAIT and LAIT will re-identify and re-measure the land and/or assets on the affected land if necessary.
- (iv) Consultation/deliberation will be held to determine the form of compensation based on the compensation assessment. During the consultation/deliberation process, the results of the independent valuation will be presented and discussed with affected persons, including the proposed form and amount of compensation and assistance. Affected residents are invited to a consultation meeting no later than 5 (five) working days before the date of the consultation meeting. A list of meeting participants must be recorded. If no agreement is reached at the meeting, another public consultation meeting can be held, but no later than 30 working days after the assessment results are submitted to the LAIT chairman. Consultations can be carried out in several groups taking into account the number of affected residents, time and place. Further consultations regarding the LRP will be carried out involving affected residents, village heads, affected district and sub-district local governments and other relevant institutions.

114. Further consultations regarding the LRP will be carried out involving affected residents, village heads, affected district and sub-district governments, and other relevant institutions. The objectives of these consultations are to: (i) identify eligible beneficiaries and assess livelihood restoration needs; (ii) identify and prioritize appropriate livelihood restoration measures; (iii) discuss implementation arrangements and institutional responsibilities; and (iv) support the establishment of beneficiary groups, where group-based assistance is considered appropriate. See Table 7.3.

115. Consultation and information disclosure will continue throughout land acquisition, resettlement implementation, livelihood restoration activities, and Project monitoring, consistent with the Project SEP and AIIB ESF requirements

Table 7.3 Consultation Plan during LARP Implementation

No	Activities	Means of Communication	Target Audience	Responsibilities	Indicative Schedule
I. Land Acquisition Preparation					
1	Consultation and dissemination of information on project plan and land acquisition	- One on one consultation - Dissemination of project plans via newspaper or electronic media.	APs, local communities, community leaders, Village and Subdistrict Office	- Preparatory Team established by the Governor, LAIT established by the Regent - PUPR (PPK Pengadaan Tanah)	During Land Acquisition Preparation Stage
		One-on-one meeting or by virtual consultation	Local NGO/CBOs concerns on social/gender or local community	Project Proponent assisted by a land acquisition consultant	
2	Public Consultation	Public consultation at Village or Subdistrict Office	APs, local communities surrounding the Project, Village and Subdistrict Office,	- Preparatory Team established by the Governor, LAIT established by the Regent - MPW (PPK Pengadaan Tanah)	Prior to issuance of Location Determination (Penlok), in accordance with applicable procedures
II. Land Acquisition Implementation					
1	Consultation on detailed measurement survey/final identification of impacts	Posted nominative list together with map of affected land at village/subdistrict office or project location	Affected persons	- LAIT led by the relevant ATR/BPN Land Office - Project Proponent	Following completion of DMS and inventory of losses
2	Consultation on compensation form	One –on- one meeting	APs, including vulnerable and other affected groups	- LAIT led by the relevant ATR/BPN Land Office - Independent licensed appraiser	Following completion of independent asset valuation
3	Compensation payment	Notice to individuals/households	APs, including vulnerable and other affected groups	- LAIT led by the relevant ATR/BPN Land Office - MPW (PPK Pengadaan Tanah)	Prior to land handover and commencement of civil works in the relevant section
4	Consultation on relocation activities	One-on-one meetings as needed Separate group discussions	Affected households requiring relocation, if any	Local Government at district level, LAIT, village heads	Prior to physical relocation, where applicable

No	Activities	Means of Communication	Target Audience	Responsibilities	Indicative Schedule
5	Consultation on Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) design and implementation	Public consultation meetings, households, one-on-one consultation meetings as needed, separate group discussions	VAHs, SAHs and other eligible livelihood restoration beneficiaries	Local Government district level (Bappeda), Project Proponent assisted by Village Heads, and other relevant party identified during consultations	Prior to and during implementation of livelihood restoration measures
6	Receipt and settlement of complaints of APs, if any	One-on-one meetings Household visits	Complainants	Local Government district level, Project Proponent, (PMSC) Project Management and Supervision Consultant LAIT, village heads and other parties (as per GRM document)	Throughout land acquisition, resettlement, and construction phases
III. Disclosure Plan					
1	Disclosure of the final LARP	Distribution of summary of the agreed LARP (in Bahasa) in form of Project Information Booklet (PIB) to the APs and other stakeholders	APs, local communities, community leaders, village leaders, subdistrict leader.	Project Proponent supported by (PMSC) Project Management and Supervision Consultant, Village head and Sub district Head, community leader, where relevant	Following approval/disclosure of the LARP and throughout implementation
		Uploaded the full final LARP on AIIB and project websites	Public	Project Proponent, Village heads, Head of Subdistrict.	
2	Disclosure of periodic internal monitoring reports	Uploaded on AIIB website and UPR and/or Project Proponent website Translated in Bahasa Indonesia versions and made available at project office for public and APs access upon request.	Public, local authorities, mass organizations, village heads	AIIB, MPW, Project Proponent	In accordance with the agreed monitoring and reporting schedule (e.g., quarterly and/or semi-annually)

7.3 Information Disclosure

116. The draft LARP is being disclosed to provide stakeholders with access to Project information and an opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed land acquisition and resettlement arrangements. Comments received during the disclosure process will be documented, reviewed by the Project team, and considered during finalization of the LARP. A summary of comments received and the manner in which they have been addressed will be included in the final LARP and/or the consultation report.

117. A Project Information Book (PIB) containing relevant information such as the Project description, scope of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR), entitlements to compensation, assistance and resettlement, the proposed GRM, and the implementation schedule for LAR activities and civil works has been prepared. Copies of the PIB in Bahasa Indonesia were distributed to affected residents, local governments (village and sub-district authorities), and other relevant stakeholders during public consultation meetings. In addition, the PIB is available in easily accessible locations, such as Project offices and village offices. The draft English versions of the PIB are attached in Appendix 6.

118. The agreed LARP has been disclosed and any subsequent updates must also be disclosed in a timely manner. These documents are available on the AIIB and PU/project proponent websites, as applicable, and in locally accessible locations in a form and language understandable to affected communities and other stakeholders. The agreed LARP is also available at the project proponent's office and is accessible to affected residents and other stakeholders.

CHAPTER 8 – STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT AND DUE DILIGENCE

119. The Project's land acquisition and resettlement activities commenced in 2020, with compensation provided to a portion of affected persons beginning in 2021, prior to the preparation of this LARP. Given that these activities predated the application of AIIB requirements, the Bank undertook a Due Diligence review in 2023 to assess the extent to which past processes and outcomes were aligned with the AIIB ESF, in particular ESS2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

120. Subsequently, the findings of this Due Diligence (Annex 1) informed the preparation of a SESA conducted during 2025–2026. The SESA, in turn, led to a further independent Due Diligence Review undertaken by an Independent Expert Panel in 2026 to comprehensively assess legacy issues, identify gaps against ESS2 requirements, and inform the corrective and supplemental measures incorporated into this LARP.

8.1 Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment

121. AIIB and the project authorities conducted a SESA study to identify broader strategic issues and manage them in the project ambit. The primary objective of SESA for TSTR was to develop a process to systematically undertake comprehensive environmental and social analysis of proposed policies, plans, programs and projects and other strategic actions and integrate its recommendations into the decision-making of the transport sector. It uses a range of analytical and participatory approaches to integrate E&S considerations into policies, plans, and programs, and evaluates the potential effects and risks of proposed policies, plans, and programs on natural resources, social, cultural, economic conditions, and the institutional environment in which decisions are made. The outcomes of the SESA include (i) integration of E&S considerations into decision-making process; (ii) alignment of TSTR Phase 2 with the National and Regional Development Plans; (iii) enhancement of stakeholder participation and social acceptance of government development projects of large magnitude; (iv) assessment of long-term sustainability and economic viability of government projects; (v) provision of vital inputs into the master planning process; and (vi) contribution to the development of government plans in support of Public Private Partnership investment programs. The results of SESA as relevant to the LARP are summarized below.

122. The SESA identified several issues relating to past land acquisition and resettlement activities that warranted further examination. Among other observations, the SESA raised questions regarding historical compensation approaches and their alignment with replacement cost principles, as well as the potential implications for affected households. In light of these findings, and considering the need to assess potential legacy issues associated with past resettlement activities directly linked to the Project, further review was considered necessary to determine whether any additional measures may be required to align Project outcomes with the objectives of AIIB ESS2. Consistent with AIIB requirements, such reviews may consider involuntary resettlement undertaken prior to Project financing where relevant legacy issues remain unresolved. Accordingly, additional actions were initiated to further assess the issues identified and inform the preparation of this LARP.

123. As part of the follow-up actions, an Independent Expert Panel was established to undertake an independent assessment of potential legacy issues related to land acquisition and resettlement. The review examined matters such as the eligibility and identification of affected persons, the adequacy of valuation and compensation approaches, consideration of customary or hereditary land rights, livelihood impacts, and the extent to which past land acquisition and resettlement activities were aligned with the principles and requirements set out in the LARPF. The findings of the review informed the

identification of any corrective and supplemental measures required under the Project and have been incorporated into the preparation of this LARP.

124. In addition, the Project established a project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), as described in this LARP, to receive and address concerns related to land acquisition and resettlement. Awareness-raising and information dissemination activities will continue to ensure that affected persons understand how to access and utilize the GRM.

125. Community liaison arrangements have also been established to facilitate ongoing communication between the Project and affected communities, support stakeholder engagement, and provide a channel for affected persons to raise questions, concerns, or grievances.

126. In light of the issues identified through the SESA, an additional due diligence review focusing on land acquisition, resettlement, and potential legacy issues was undertaken through an Independent Expert Panel. The findings of this review informed the assessment of compliance with AIIB ESS2 and the development of corrective and supplemental measures reflected in this LARP.

8.2 Due Diligence Enquiry – Resettlement – Purpose and Scope⁷

127. This chapter presents a summary of the key findings and outcomes of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Due Diligence Enquiry (DDER) conducted by an Independent Expert Panel for the Jambi–Rengat Toll Road Phase I (Simpang Ness–Merlung). The due diligence focused on land acquisition and resettlement activities initiated prior to confirmation of AIIB financing, with the objective of identifying residual risks, compliance gaps against ESS2, and any required corrective actions.

128. The DDER is a focused due diligence exercise based on document review, institutional consultations, and selective field verification. It does not reopen or reassess statutory compensation determinations made under Indonesian law. Detailed methodology, household-level evidence, and analytical justification are provided in the standalone DDER report, which should be read together with this chapter.

8.3 Overview of Legacy Land Acquisition

129. Land acquisition activities for Phase I were partially implemented in advance of AIIB financing, notably in Selat Village (Batanghari Regency) and Gerunggung Village (Muaro Jambi Regency). Based on the DDER:

- Compensation payments delivered in 2021 covered approximately 69–86 ha, involving 128 project-affected persons (PAPs) and 186 land parcels, including affected trees, crops, and structures.
- The 2023 LARP identifies that the Project as a whole will affect approximately 519 households (1,703 persons), including:
 - 344 severely affected households (SAHs); and
 - 247 vulnerable affected households (VAHs).
- Land acquisition for the Jambi–Rengat Phase I section requires approximately 892 ha, including private land, plantation land, and limited government land.

130. Households affected under earlier land acquisition activities are included in this LARP for due-diligence, corrective-action, and gap assessment purposes only and are not subject to repeat compensation for assets already acquired and paid for in accordance with national procedures.

8.4 Summary of Key DDER Findings

131. The DDER concluded that land acquisition procedures were generally implemented in accordance with national legal requirements, including the use of licensed independent appraisers and

⁷ Full text of the IEP enquiry is available on request from DGH

consultation during statutory stages. However, when assessed against ESS2 objectives, several gaps and residual risks requiring further attention were identified.

8.4.1 Livelihood Restoration and Transitional Impacts

- A structured LRP had not been designed or implemented at the time of due diligence.
- Affected households are highly dependent on land-based livelihoods, particularly oil palm and rubber cultivation.
- Prolonged uncertainty and compensation delays have contributed to declining plantation productivity in some areas. For example, field consultations in Gerunggung Village indicated yield reductions from approximately 1 ton/ha to 200–400 kg/ha.
- The absence of an operational LRP represents a significant gap against the objectives and requirements of ESS2.

8.4.2 Severely Affected and Vulnerable Households

- Although 344 SAHs and 247 VAHs are identified in project documentation, vulnerability and severity data had not yet been operationalized into differentiated assistance.
- Without targeted measures, these households face a heightened risk of disproportionate and prolonged livelihood impacts, inconsistent with ESS2 requirements.

8.4.3 Inclusion of Non-Title Holders

- Eligibility in practice remains largely linked to formal land documentation.
- Informal land users and non-title holders are at risk of exclusion from assistance, despite ESS2 requiring their inclusion for livelihood and non-land impacts.
- This represents a material gap identified by the DDER that requires further assessment and appropriate corrective measures.

8.4.4 Grievance Redress and Access to Remedy

- While grievance handling occurred during statutory land acquisition stages, the DDER found no functional project-level GRM addressing post-compensation, livelihood, or legacy issues.
- Since 2021, PAPs have raised concerns regarding payment delays, valuation clarity, and certificate updating, with limited access to formal resolution mechanisms.
- The absence of a structured GRM was identified as a material gap against ESS2 requirements.

8.4.5 Valuation and Legacy Administrative Issues

- Land and structure valuation practices are generally aligned with replacement-cost principles, particularly due to the application of premiums offsetting depreciation.
- However, valuation of crops and trees relies partly on outdated local price references (2012–2016), warranting further review against ESS2 replacement cost principles.
- Legacy administrative issues remain unresolved, including delays in updating land certificates and continued land-tax obligations for compensated households (e.g. 81 plots in Selat and Gerunggung Villages).

8.5 Residual Risks Against ESS2

132. Based on the DDER, residual risks remain in relation to:

- incomplete livelihood restoration outcomes;
- insufficient differentiated support for SAHs and VAHs;
- potential exclusion of non-title holders;
- limited access to accessible grievance mechanisms for legacy issues; and
- unresolved administrative obligations following compensation.

133. These findings indicate that procedural compliance with national law does not automatically ensure ESS2-compliant outcomes, thereby necessitating the corrective and supplemental measures incorporated into this LARP.

8.6 Corrective Actions and Commitments

134. To address the above risks, the Borrower commits to implementing corrective and supplemental measures through this LARP, including:

- development and implementation of a structured LRP, supported by a dedicated budget and institutional arrangements;
- inclusion and assistance for eligible non-title holders, consistent with ESS2;
- establishment of a functional project-level GRM covering both legacy and ongoing issues;
- targeted livelihood and vulnerability support for SAHs and VAHs; and
- time-bound resolution of legacy administrative issues, including land certification updates.

135. These measures are forward-looking and do not reopen past compensation valuations or result in duplicate compensation for assets already compensated in accordance with applicable national procedures.

8.7 Livelihood Restoration Program

136. One of the key corrective actions relates to the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). Key elements of the Program are presented in Chapter 9.

CHAPTER 9 – LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

137. Livelihood restoration in the TSTR Project is not limited to compensation, but aims to achieve sustainable recovery by enabling affected households to restore their income, livelihoods, and social well-being, consistent with the requirements of AIB ESS2. Following a review of this LARP, the socio-economic survey (SES) and baseline information, and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Due Diligence Enquiry Report, this chapter presents a structured and operational Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP), summarizing the Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF) provided in Appendix 10, which should be referred to for further details. The LRP is treated as a core safeguard obligation, combining community-based livelihood restoration measures, SME support, and employment opportunities, supported by effective implementation and outcome-oriented monitoring. The livelihood restoration measures presented in this chapter are indicative and provide the overall framework for implementation. They will be further refined through beneficiary verification, meaningful consultations with affected households, and the preparation of a detailed LRP Action Plan, ensuring that the final interventions are tailored to the needs, priorities, and livelihood restoration objectives of eligible affected households.

138. **Objective.** The objective of the LRP is to restore, and where feasible improve, the livelihoods and living standards of project-affected households whose productive assets, income sources, or economic activities are disrupted by land acquisition, relocation, or prolonged compensation uncertainty, relative to pre-project conditions. Particular attention will be given to severely affected and vulnerable households. The effectiveness of the Program will be monitored through appropriate indicators and periodic assessments, and adjusted as necessary based on monitoring results and stakeholder feedback.

139. **Eligible Households.** As per the entitlement matrix prepared by the project, LRP support is to be provided to (i) Severely Affected Households (SAHs) — those who lose 10% or more of their productive/income-generating assets and/or relocated households — and (ii) Project Vulnerable Affected Households (VAHs). Based on the project DMS and SES results, a total of 658 households (2,460 people) are eligible to participate in the LRP, as shown in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Eligible to Participate in the LRP

Type of Eligible	Affected Household	Affected People
SAHs	291	1,055
VAHs	367	1,405
Total	658	2,460

140. In addition to SAHs and VAHs, the LRF review identifies two further eligibility categories: (iii) households with outstanding compensation that require support to restore productive capacity during the period of prolonged uncertainty, and (iv) households that have already received compensation but whose livelihood or productive recovery remains constrained, for example due to incomplete certificate updating, unclear remaining land boundaries, or continuing loss of productive assets, as confirmed through household-level verification against the pre-project baseline. Receipt of compensation does not, by itself, preclude eligibility for LRP support.

141. **Indicative Livelihoods Restoration Program.** The LRP is designed as a menu of complementary support streams rather than a single standard intervention, reflecting differences in livelihood profile, impact severity, and recovery capacity among affected households. All streams are delivered through training, coaching, technical assistance, facilitation, productive inputs, starter kits, basic tools, livestock starter packages, and/or other in-kind support; transitional agriculture and plantation support in particular is delivered through practical in-kind packages rather than direct cash assistance.

142. In addition to the program streams above, PAPs are also eligible for an opportunity to work in construction and maintenance of the toll road. DGH/BPJN Jambi will encourage the contractor to

provide the opportunity to work for PAPs, providing a direct project-linked income source alongside the LRP support streams.

143. Table 9.2 summarizes the indicative livelihood restoration measures for each target group. Final eligibility and assistance packages will be confirmed through beneficiary verification, meaningful consultations, and preparation of the LRP Action Plan.

144. **Implementation Arrangements.** The LRP will be implemented by local government. Relevant local government agencies will provide and implement the LRP program considering the situation and condition of each administrative region. Detailed institutional responsibilities and implementation arrangements will be finalized in the LRP Action Plan.

145. **Financing Arrangement.** LRP financing will form part of the LARP budget and will be financed by local government. Adequate financing will be secured prior to implementation. Final financing arrangements will be confirmed in the LRP Action Plan.

146. **Monitoring.** DGH as the Executing Agency of the Project as well as AIIB and IsDB will monitor the LRP implementation. The social safeguard consultant staff from CSC specializing in resettlement and land acquisition will carry out daily monitoring of the land acquisition and land clearing process, including the implementation of livelihood restoration programs and transitional assistance programs. In consultation with BPJN Jambi, the Consultant will prepare semi-annual social monitoring reports. The PMU will submit the reports to AIIB and IsDB for review. AIIB and IsDB will carry out its periodic review missions of the LARP implementations and other events as agreed between AIIB and IsDB and DGH.

147. A detailed LRP Action Plan will be prepared during LARP updating and early implementation to finalize beneficiaries, assistance packages, implementation arrangements, monitoring, and budget allocations. The LRP Action Plan will operationalize the framework presented in this chapter and Appendix 10.

Table 9.2. Indicative LRP Eligibility and Support Framework

Target Group	Basis for Eligibility	Main Livelihood Issue	Indicative Livelihood Restoration Measures	Expected Outcome
Severely Affected Households (SAHs)	Loss of $\geq 10\%$ of productive assets/income sources and/or physical relocation	Reduced productive capacity and income	Agriculture and plantation restoration, livestock support, livelihood diversification, mentoring	Restored agricultural production and diversified income sources
Vulnerable Affected Households (VAHs)	Poverty, women-headed households, elderly, landless, non-titleholders, other vulnerable groups	Limited recovery capacity	Tailored livelihood assistance, microenterprise support, home-based activities, social protection linkages	Improved livelihood resilience and inclusion
Households with	Compensation unresolved and productive	Delayed recovery and prolonged uncertainty	Transitional agriculture support, short-cycle crops,	Restoration of productive capacity during the transition period

Target Group	Basis for Eligibility	Main Livelihood Issue	Indicative Livelihood Restoration Measures	Expected Outcome
outstanding compensation	activities disrupted		productive inputs, interim assistance	
Compensated households with remaining livelihood constraints	Recovery remains constrained despite compensation	Incomplete livelihood recovery	Agriculture support (where justified), diversification, financial literacy	Sustainable livelihood recovery
Non-farm affected persons	Existing skills or transition potential	Limited land-based recovery options	Vocational training, tools, employment linkage	Transition to non-farm employment
Small business/home-based households	Existing or potential microenterprise	Business disruption or limited diversification	Business development support, starter kits, financial literacy, market linkage	Strengthened household enterprise income
All eligible LRP participants	All beneficiaries	Need for sustainable recovery	Post-training mentoring, technical assistance, financial literacy, and access to project employment opportunities during construction (where feasible)	Sustainable livelihood restoration and improved long-term recovery

CHAPTER 10 – GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

10.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

148. **Purpose and Principles of the GRM.** Historically, the implementors, to the extent possible, have strived to address grievances at the field level itself through negotiations with aggrieved people. If this did not succeed, then the grievances were managed by the courts as regulated in Law No. 2/2012 and Government Regulation No. 19/2021. Subsequently, the implementing agency established a grievance system to address such issues which were not resolved by negotiations at field level. Now, in accordance with AIIB's ESF and ESS2, GOI will establish a project specific multi-layered, transparent, inclusive, accessible and accountable institution enabling affected people to raise complaints about land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, or construction impacts—and ensures those complaints are resolved fairly and promptly. The Project-specific GRM will complement existing negotiation-based, administrative, statutory, and judicial mechanisms and provide an accessible channel through which affected persons may raise concerns related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, livelihood restoration measures, vulnerable household assistance, construction impacts, stakeholder engagement, and other Project-related matters. A brief about the negotiations-based process is presented below, before describing the project specific GRM. It may also be added at this juncture that none of these would preclude the aggrieved people from approaching the formal system of courts.

10.2 Statutory Grievance and Appeal Procedures under Indonesian Law

149. **Objections to Inventory and Identification Results.** Grievances related to the identification of affected economic and physical assets (land acquisition objects) will be addressed following Government Regulation No. 19/2021 article 65 as detailed below. These procedures apply specifically to grievances arising from statutory land acquisition processes under Indonesian law. Affected persons may also submit concerns through the Project-specific GRM described in Section 10.4 without prejudice to their rights under applicable legislation.

- i. If APs have the objection regarding of result of inventory and identification, an aggrieved AP may submit the objection of the results of the DMS on affected lands
- ii. and other assets to the LAIT within 14 working days since the announcement of the DMS results. The LAIT will verify and revise the land maps and/or nominative list.
- iii. Verification and revision will be made no later than 14 working days since the receipt of the grievance.
- iv. In case the DMS results and the results of identification and verification are different, the revision shall be set out into an inventory and identification revised report.
- v. If the grievance on DMS results is rejected, the LAIT will prepare a rejection report.

150. **Objections to Project Location Determination.** Grievances related to the project location determination will be addressed in accordance with Government Regulation No. 19/2021 articles 33–40 as follows:

- i. If there is a party who have objection to the planned location of the development, a public consultation meeting will be repeated by engagement of the objecting party within thirty (30) working days. If in the repeated Public Consultation, the parties still have objection to the planned location of the project, BPJN will report such an objection to the Jambi Province Governor.
- ii. The governor will form a team to conduct a study of the objections to the planned location of the project. Based on the study's findings of the team, a recommendation whether the objection to the planned location of the project is accepted or rejected will be made within fourteen (14) working days of the receipt of the application by the governor.
- iii. The governor upon the recommendation shall issue a letter of the acceptance or rejection of objections to the planned location of development. If objection to the planned location of the project is rejected, the governor will confirm the location of development. If the objection to the planned location of the project is accepted, the governor shall notify DGH to change/move the project location to another location.

- iv. Where upon the confirmation of the location of the project there is still an objection, the entitled party may file a lawsuit with the local State Administrative Court within thirty (30) working days of the issuance of the location confirmation.
- v. The State Administrative Court will hold whether to accept or reject the lawsuit within thirty (30) working days of the receipt of the lawsuit. The objecting party to the decision of the State Administrative Court may within fourteen (14) working days file a petition for cessation with the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.

151. **Supreme Court Review and Final Decision.** The Supreme Court will issue a decision within thirty (30) working days of the receipt of the petition for cessation. The final and binding court decision will be the ground whether to continue the acquisition of land for development in public interest.

152. **Objections to Compensation Amounts.** Grievances related to the amount of compensation will be addressed according to Government Regulation No. 19/2021 article 75 as follows:

- i. An aggrieved PAP may bring the grievance/complaint as regards identification of land acquisition objects and compensation rates directly to the LAIT or land agency through the informal leader who will submit it to the LAIT either in writing or relay it verbally. The LAIT together with the land agency and the informal leader will attempt to seek consensus to achieve an acceptable settlement with the aggrieved PAP.
- ii. If negotiation on compensation with the LAIT fails, the aggrieved PAP may bring the grievance/complaint to district court within 14 working days with the signing of deliberation forum report. If within 14 working days, no grievance is filed by the PAPs to the court, the institution that requires land will deposit the compensation with the district court. The outcomes will then include (i) the court shall decide the forms and/or amount of compensation not later than 30 working days since receipt of the objections, and (ii) If the PAP is not satisfied with the decision of the district court, the AP within 14 days may bring the case to the Supreme Court.
- iii. The Supreme Court will grant verdict (final decision) no later than 30 working days.

10.3 Grievance Process

153. **Level 1 – Local/Field Level (Project-level GRM).** At the first level, grievances are handled at the local or field level, with an emphasis on early and practical resolution. This includes: (i) initial handling by local government; (ii) resolution of site-specific issues by contractors or the relevant stakeholder, under the supervision of the Head of the relevant Public Works Agency; and (iii) intake and facilitation by community-level points of contact or Community Liaison Officers (CLOs), where applicable. Level 1 focuses on the prompt resolution of straightforward and localized grievances through consultation, verification, and corrective action.

154. **Level 2 – Regional/Technical Implementation Unit (TIU) (Project-level GRM).** If a grievance (i) is not resolved at Level 1; (ii) requires coordination across multiple institutions or Project components; or (iii) involves significant, complex, or sensitive impacts, the grievance is escalated to the PIU. At this level, the TIU (BPJN Jambi): (i) reviews the grievance and actions taken at Level 1; (ii) undertakes further assessment or coordination, as required; (iii) issues a documented decision; and (iv) communicates the outcome to the complainant.

155. **Level 3 – Central Level (DGH) (Project-level GRM).** If the complainant remains dissatisfied after resolution at the TIU level, or where the grievance has strategic, policy, or cross-regional implications, the grievance may be escalated to DGH (central level) for final review within the Project-level GRM. At Level 3, DGH, led by the Directorate of Internal Compliance: (i) reviews the grievance file and decisions taken at Levels 1 and 2; (ii) may seek additional clarification or technical input, as needed; and (iii) issues a final Project-level decision on the grievance. Decisions at Level 3 represent the final level of resolution within the Project-level GRM.

156. **Relationship between the Project-level GRM and Other Remedies.** The operational steps for intake, screening, investigation, and resolution of grievances at each level are set out in the Grievance Mechanism Process below. This three-level structure applies to the Project-level GRM specifically; statutory objections concerning inventory and identification results, project location

determination, and compensation amounts continue to follow the procedures under Indonesian law described above. Access to judicial remedy and to AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism (Section 10.7) remains available to complainants at any stage and is not contingent on prior exhaustion of the Project-level GRM.

10.4 Project Specific GRM

157. **AIIB and National Requirements for the GRM.** AIIB stipulates that the Client establish an appropriate grievance mechanism in accordance with the ESP and relevant ESSs. This mechanism is intended to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns or complaints from individuals who believe they have been negatively impacted by the environmental or social effects of the project. It is also required to inform those affected by the project of its availability. The scale of the grievance mechanism is tailored to the risks and impacts associated with the project. In addition, the Indonesian Law No. 22/2021 and subsequent amendments provide that every person has the right to make a complaint due to alleged pollution and/or environmental damage.

158. **Key Features and Design of the Project GRM.** AIIB's ESS2 allows the use of existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms, provided they are well-designed and implemented, and determined to be suitable for the Project. If necessary, these may be complemented with project-specific arrangements. The grievance mechanism is structured to address concerns and complaints promptly, employing an understandable and transparent process that is sensitive to gender, culturally appropriate, and easily accessible to all affected parties. Additionally, it includes provisions to safeguard complainants from retaliation and allows for anonymity if requested. The mechanism involves maintaining grievance records and preparing periodic reports on grievance management and outcomes, which are disclosed in accordance with applicable ESS. Following the above stipulation, the Project shall establish and make functional a project-specific GRM⁸.

159. A GRM is to safeguard the Project's social and environmental performance by ensuring resolution of issues and concerns aired by the PAPs without cost to complainants and without fear of retaliation. GRM is a systematic process to receive, evaluate, and address the project-related grievances of PAPs and/or groups. The IA will ensure a culturally- and gender-sensitive GRM to receive and address, in coordination with provincial authorities, project related concerns and to resolve PAP-related disputes that may arise during Project implementation.

160. **GRM Accessibility and Submission Channels.** The GRM shall cover both complaints and grievances (hereinafter referred to only as 'grievances') as both need to be addressed. The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local project level. The client will inform the PAPs about the grievance process in the course of its stakeholder engagement activities and will make available a record of the responses to all the grievances. The system will be such that all PAPs should be able to submit their grievances in any form – in person, by phone, text SMS, mail, e-mail or via website. The mechanism will also allow for anonymous grievances to be aired. Grievance management procedures including governance structure, as well as time one can expect to wait for acknowledgment, response and resolution, should be made well known as the system is established. A Grievance may be also submitted to works contractors during the construction phase. The Grievance Leaflet and Form will be available on construction sites, in local languages, in printed form, and the Leaflet will be also hung on construction site bulletin boards in order to be visible to the public and interested parties. The GRM shall be accessible free of charge and shall permit anonymous submissions where requested by the complainant.

161. The Project will ensure that no person submitting a grievance, complaint, concern, or suggestion through the GRM is subject to retaliation, intimidation, coercion, discrimination, harassment, or any other form of reprisal. Allegations of retaliation associated with the use of the GRM will be treated as serious grievances, investigated promptly, and addressed through appropriate corrective measures.

⁸ An ad-hoc GRM does exist for the project which is mostly embedded within the Directorate of the Highways.

Confidentiality will be maintained to the extent possible to protect complainants and other persons involved in the grievance process.

162. Role of Community Liaison Officers. Community Liaison Officers, where engaged by the Project, will support implementation of the GRM by facilitating communication between Project-affected persons and the Project, assisting vulnerable households in submitting grievances, disseminating information on grievance procedures, and supporting follow-up and feedback to complainants.

163. Support for Vulnerable Households. Particular attention will be given to ensuring that vulnerable households, including women-headed households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, poor households, and other vulnerable groups identified under this LARP, are able to access and use the GRM. Assistance will be provided, where necessary, to facilitate submission of grievances and participation in the grievance resolution process.

164. Grievance Registration, Acknowledgement and Response. All grievances will be recorded in a Grievance Registry and acknowledged within 7 working days. The complainant will be informed by PIU about proposed resolution measures and actions taken within 15 working days upon the acknowledgement. In the case that PIU is not able to resolve the issue, or in any cases where action is not required, PIU will provide an explanation and justification to the Complainant and will advise how to proceed further. Towards this, a multi-layer grievance system shall be in place providing for escalation and further appeals. Complainants can seek other, legal, remedies in accordance with Indonesian laws and regulations. The project grievance procedure is presented in a diagram below. The proposed timelines may be adjusted for complex cases requiring additional review, consultation, or technical investigations, and complainants will be informed accordingly.

165. Sensitive Grievance Handling. Any grievance related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), violence against women, or child protection concerns shall be handled through confidential and survivor-centered procedures. Such grievances may be submitted through dedicated and confidential reporting channels and will be managed in accordance with the Project GRM procedures and relevant requirements set out in the Project GRM procedures, the SEP and other relevant Project instruments. The identity of complainants and survivors will be strictly protected, and information will be disclosed only with the informed consent of the survivor, except where required by applicable law. Where appropriate and available, survivors will be referred to relevant support and service providers.

166. GRM Monitoring, Documentation, and Disclosure. Directorate of Highways will monitor the way in which grievances are being handled, and PIU will keep a full record of the process in the Grievance Registry or Log. The Registry will serve as the basis for completion of the Grievance Management Reports and find a place in the quarterly monitoring report. The Directorate will publish, and regularly update, all relevant documents and grievance procedures on its website, and will also make available hard copies of Grievance Forms at the local administration offices. This GRM does not preclude complainants from seeking other legal remedies in accordance with the legal framework of Indonesia, including formal judicial appeal. Information on GRM procedures, contact details, and available grievance channels will be disclosed to affected persons prior to commencement of relevant Project activities and periodically throughout Project implementation.

10.5 Grievance Mechanism Process

167. Overview of the Grievance Resolution Process. The Grievance Redress Mechanism for the Jambi-Rengat Toll Road Development Project comprises three main stages: (i) grievance intake and screening; (ii) investigation and assessment; and (iii) resolution and closure. Grievances may be submitted through multiple channels, including village offices, contractors, Community Liaison Officers (CLOs), community representatives, telephone/SMS, email, website, or direct submission to Project representatives. The Project will seek to resolve grievances in a timely manner. Straightforward grievances are generally expected to be resolved within approximately 15–30 working days, while more complex cases may require additional time depending on the nature of the grievance and the investigations required.

168. **Stage 1: Grievance Intake and Screening.** In the first stage, the submitting complaints application process begins with the receipt of complaints from applicants. Subsequently, the incoming complaints are categorized based on the type of complaint (land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, livelihood restoration, vulnerable household assistance, construction impacts, community health and safety, GBV/SEA-SH and other Project-related matters). Then, an evaluation of the complaint is conducted to ensure its validity. Once it is deemed eligible, it can be forwarded to the project implementor or the authority concerned in charge of that particular activity. This stage is expected to be completed within approximately 1–7 working days, including grievance registration, acknowledgement, screening, and assignment to the responsible party. The parties involved in this stage may include contractors, Community Liaison Officers (CLOs), village governments, community representatives, and Project personnel responsible for receiving and registering grievances.

169. **Stage 2: Investigation and Assessment.** During this stage, the grievance is reviewed and verified by the PIU, PMC, and other relevant technical, environmental, social, land acquisition, health and safety, construction, or community relations personnel, as appropriate. In the process handling of complaints stage, an investigation into the accuracy of the data is conducted by the Grievance Task Force team (PIU/ PMC consultants). Furthermore, the complaints are also forwarded to relevant technical, environmental, social, land acquisition, construction, health and safety, or community relations units responsible for resolving the issues raised. Once the complaint handling is supported by complete data, recommendations for complaint resolution are issued. This stage is expected to be completed within approximately 5-15 working days, depending on the nature and complexity of the grievance. The parties involved in this stage are the Project Implementors along with internal teams empowered or responsible for the issues raised in the complaint. A Grievance Task Force (comprising members from the PIU and PMC) will be established or designated to manage and coordinate grievance handling and follow-up actions. A grievance will be considered closed only after the proposed resolution has been communicated to the complainant and, where applicable, the complainant has been provided an opportunity to indicate whether the resolution is satisfactory. Records of grievance closure will be maintained in the Grievance Registry.

170. **Stage 3: Resolution and Closure.** In the Complaint Resolution stage, a two-way communication and discussion process between the Facilitator and the complainant is carried out for the complaint resolution process. If the complainant is not satisfied, there is a higher stage that can be pursued. However, if the complainant is satisfied, an agreement on complaint resolution is reached, and a complaint resolution record is issued at that time. Upon completion of the agreed actions, the grievance outcome will be documented, communicated to the complainant, and recorded in the Grievance Registry. This stage is generally expected to be completed within approximately 1–5 working days.

171. **Escalation to the Grievance Committee.** Where a complainant is not satisfied with the proposed resolution at the Project level, the grievance may be escalated through higher levels of review. Depending on the nature of the grievance, unresolved grievances may be referred sequentially to BPJN Jambi and/or the PPK Land Acquisition Office, DGH Central Office (PMU/DSSPJJ), the Regent at the district level, and the Governor at the provincial level. The escalation pathway for unresolved grievances is presented in Figure 8.2. Complainants retain the right to pursue available statutory and judicial remedies at any stage of the process.

10.6 Grievance Committees

172. **Structure and Functions of Grievance Committees.** The Project will establish grievance committees and/or task forces at village/sub-district, Regency, and Provincial levels to support the review and resolution of complex or unresolved grievances. These committees will complement the escalation pathway involving BPJN Jambi, DGH Central Office (PMU/DSSPJJ), the Regent, and the Governor. Grievance Redress Committees/task force will be established at these levels. The composition, terms of reference, and operating procedures of such committees will be determined and disclosed prior to becoming operational. Major role of the Committees shall be to ensure fair, transparent, and culturally sensitive resolution of complaints related to land acquisition, compensation,

environmental impacts, and social safeguard. The committee should function such as to: Build trust between project implementors, government, and affected communities; and ensure compliance with Indonesian law and AIIB's ESP.

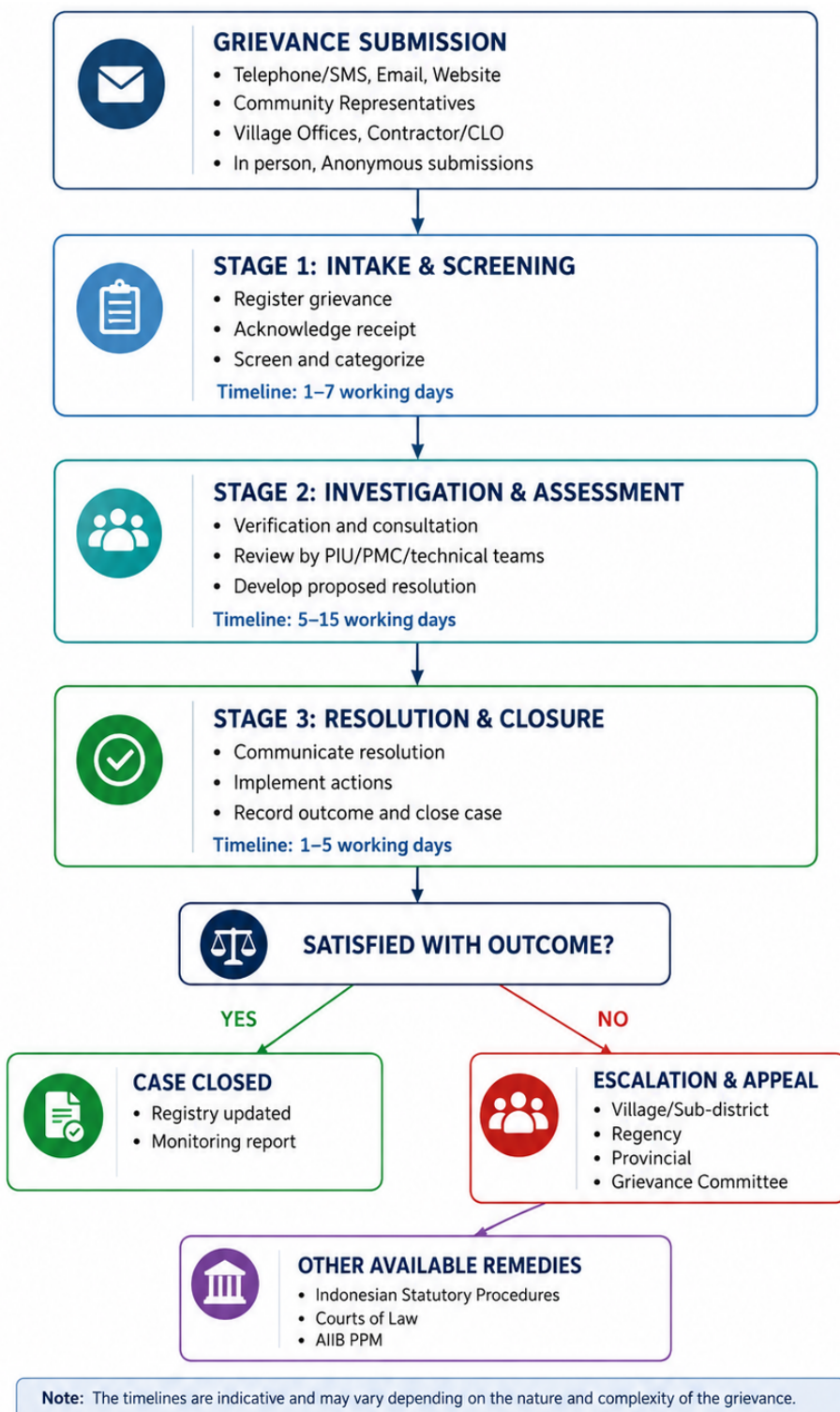


Figure 10.1 Project GRM Structure

173. **Composition and Responsibilities of Grievance Committees.** Each committee shall have representatives from the Government (Ministry of Public Works), local government, Directorate of Highways (implementor), affected persons, women, and, where appropriate, community representatives or other stakeholders. Where established, grievance committees will support review of grievances elevated through the escalation pathway and provide recommendations to the responsible authority for resolution. Key Functions of Grievance Committees will include the following:

Land Acquisition & Compensation

- Address disputes over land valuation, ownership, and payment delays.
- Ensure compliance with Indonesian law and address customary land-related concerns, where relevant and supported by Project assessments.

Environmental & Social Safeguards

- Handle environmental and social complaints related to construction activities, community health and safety, access restrictions, nuisance impacts, vegetation clearance, waste management, or pollution incidents.
- Monitor impacts on vulnerable groups, including women and representatives of vulnerable groups, where appropriate.

Construction & Operational Issues

- Respond to grievances about noise, safety, traffic disruptions, or damage to local infrastructure.

Transparency & Accountability

- Provide accessible channels (hotlines, local offices, online portals).
- Publish regular reports on grievances received and resolved.

174. **GRM Monitoring and Reporting.** Progress of grievance management across all levels of the GRM, including intake, investigation, resolution, closure, escalation, and appeals, will be reported through the Project's environmental and social monitoring reports.

175. **Responsibilities for GRM Administration.** The PIU, PMC, CSC, contractors, and other designated GRM focal points will be responsible for receiving and recording grievances, maintaining the Grievance Registry, documenting grievance handling and closure, communicating with complainants, and preparing GRM monitoring reports.

176. **Grievance Registry and Record Keeping.** Established and managed by a Project Management Unit (PMU), a grievance database will be established as part of the project to record any issues raised by stakeholders during project execution. Serious incidents, allegations, or grievances with significant environmental, social, health and safety, legal, or reputational implications will be reported to AIIB in accordance with the agreed Project incident and reporting requirements. The list is multi-tiered (village, district, province, PMU), with the PMU having overall responsibility for the database.

177. **Management of Anonymous Grievances.** Anonymous grievances will be accepted and recorded in the Grievance Registry. Such grievances will be reviewed and addressed to the extent possible based on the information provided. The status and outcome of anonymous grievances will be documented and reflected in periodic monitoring reports in a manner that protects confidentiality.

10.7 AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism

178. **Overview of the AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism.** In addition to the Project-level GRM, Project-affected people and communities who believe that they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by the Project may submit concerns to the AIIB through its Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM). The PPM is an independent accountability mechanism established by AIIB to provide a process through which Project-affected people may raise concerns regarding the Bank's compliance with its ESF and ESSs. The PPM operates independently from the Project-level GRM and does not replace available administrative, judicial, or Project-level grievance mechanisms.

179. **Relationship between the Project GRM and the PPM.** The Project-level GRM shall remain the primary mechanism for addressing grievances related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, livelihood restoration, construction impacts, stakeholder engagement, and other Project-related matters. Affected persons are encouraged to make good-faith efforts to seek resolution through the Project-level GRM in the first instance. However, access to the PPM is available at any time and does not preclude access to other available remedies. Access to the PPM does not require prior exhaustion of Project-level grievance procedures, although affected persons are encouraged to seek resolution through the Project GRM where feasible. Information on the Project-level GRM and the PPM

will be disclosed to affected persons through Project consultations, information materials, and other stakeholder engagement activities.

180. **Access to Additional Information on the PPM.** Additional information on the PPM, including eligibility requirements, submission procedures, and contact details, is available on the AIIB website: <https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism.html>.

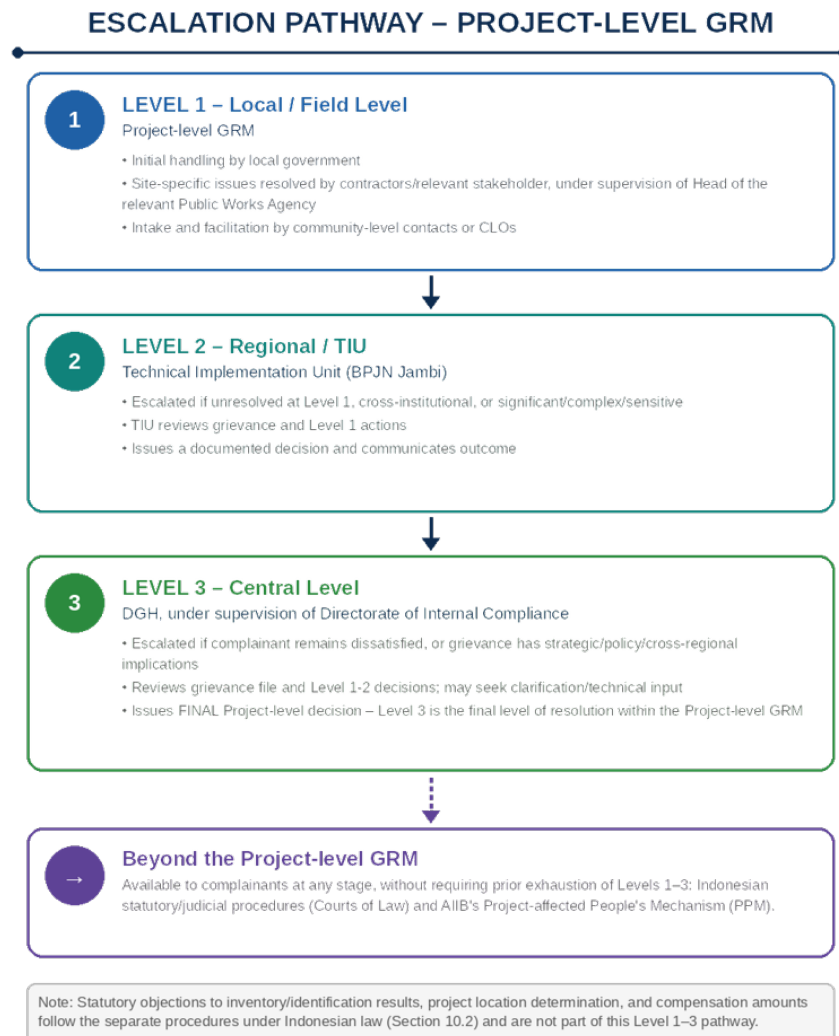


Figure 10.2 Escalation Pathway

CHAPTER 11 – INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

181. **Apex Institutions.** National roads and freeways in Indonesia are governed by the MPW and further delegated to the Directorate General of Highways (DGH). The planning, budgeting, and financing of them are managed by DGH's Directorate of System and Strategy Management for Road and Bridge Delivery (DSSPJ). The technical planning, land acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of toll roads are managed by DGH's Directorate of Freeways (DJBH). The regulation, concession and supervision of toll roads are managed by the Indonesian Toll Road Regulatory Agency (BPJT) reporting directly to MPW.

182. **Implementation management.** The implementation of this Project will be overseen by a Steering Committee (SC) comprised of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS), MOF, MPW, and the Directorate General Highway (DGH). BAPPENAS is in charge of planning and foreign loan projects, while MOF is in charge of budget approvals as well as special and loan accounts administration. DGH as the Executing Agency of the Project establishes the Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) through a Directorate General decree. Project Management Consultant (PMC) and Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will be engaged to support the implementation.

183. **PMU.** The PMU of this Project will be housed under the DSSPJ through its Sub-Directorate of Foreign Loan and Grant Management. The PMU head is the DSSPJ's Director, with his/her authority delegated to an appointed Officer in Charge (OIC). The PMU's responsibilities include day-to-day management and administration of aspects related to toll road's implementation as well as budget preparation, approval, and monitoring. The PMU will be supported by PMC to fulfil its duties.

184. **PIU.** The PIU of this Project is DGH's Directorate of Freeway (DoF). The PIU is in charge of managing project components related to civil works design and implementation of the civil works and technical studies. The PIU head will be DoF's Director, with his/her authority delegated to an appointed Officer in Charge (OIC). It will perform the role as the government's executing arm for toll road projects and shoulders responsibility for day-to-day implementation, and among other things, coordination with Stakeholders and facilitates coordination on land acquisition, permits, and community engagement. The PIU's responsibilities include day-to-day implementation of technical aspects. The PIU will also coordinate with BPJN Jambi, which serve as the field-level implementing units responsible for day-to-day Project implementation and supervision. The PIU will also propose the initial annual budget of project construction to the PMU. The PIU will be supported by a Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) who will play the role of Engineer on the civil works contracts.

185. **Implementing Agency (IA).** The National Road Implementing Agency (BPJN) in Jambi Province - Implementing Agency (IA). BPJN Jambi will serve as the field-level implementing agency and Technical Implementation Unit (TIU) for the Project. BPJN Jambi will be responsible for day-to-day implementation, monitoring and reporting on Project activities, including E&S requirements, land acquisition coordination, stakeholder engagement and grievance management. The implementation of the Project at BPJN level will typically be led by a dedicated working unit (*Satuan Kerja* or *Satker*) and/or a commitment making official (*Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen* or PPK). BPJN will be supported by a construction supervision consultant (CSC) to undertake construction supervision, evaluation, and reporting of the Project implementation including construction supervision, safeguards monitoring, and support for GRM implementation. The CSC team will be engaged by DGH and directly report to the PIU stationed at BPJN office.

186. **Technical Implementation Unit.** BPJN Jambi will act as the Technical Implementation Unit (TIU) will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Project and will be accountable for implementation, monitoring, and reporting of technical, safeguards and financial issues. The PIU will ensure that the land acquisition, compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration, and related corrective actions are implemented in accordance with applicable regulations and the provisions of the agreed LARP. The PIU will also obtain all clearances and fulfil government requirements and safeguard

permits. The PIU, PPK Land Acquisition and BPJN Jambi will be responsible for data required for LARP updating, implementation, and monitoring of the LARP implementation, preparing the progress reports, and coordination with relevant agencies including provincial or district environmental agencies, land office, regional development acceleration team to consult and/or obtain endorsement if necessary. BPJN will be assisted by the Social Safeguards Specialist of the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) in monitoring LARP implementation, preparing monitoring reports, supporting stakeholder engagement activities, and facilitating grievance resolution.

187. **LMAN (Lembaga Manajemen Aset Negara / State Asset Management Agency)** plays a very specific and critical role in land acquisition financing. It doesn't directly acquire land or resettle people, but it ensures that funds are available and properly managed for compensation payments. It channels funds from the State Budget (APBN) to pay compensation to affected landowners. Ensures timely and transparent disbursement so that land acquisition does not stall due to funding delays.

188. **The Directorate General of Environmental Pollution and Environmental Damage Control (PPKL)**, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) responsible for environmental approvals and permits, as applicable.

189. **Coordination with ATR/BPN.** While ATR/BPN (National Land Agency) handles the valuation, legal process, and compensation determination, LMAN provides financial backing. Works closely with ATR/BPN it ensures that once compensation is agreed, funds are available for payment. It also responsible for making that: budget use is accountable and reported to the Ministry of Finance; plays a role in auditing and monitoring land acquisition financing; and contributes to Helping in preventing corruption or misuse of funds in compensation processes.

190. **Environmental and Social Development Consultants.** PIU and PMU as well as Construction Supervision Consultants will be adequately and appropriately staffed with both departmental personnel and external consultants. With relevant qualifications and experience for managing, among other things, environmental and social aspects including land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood restoration. They will be responsible fully for field level operational activities as well as supervising, and monitoring and preparation of progress reports as planned.

191. **Land Acquisition Preparation Team.** The land acquisition preparation team will carry out the preparation of land acquisition with the final output of location designation for the project as well as its announcement to the public. The land acquisition team will be established by Provincial Governor

192. **The Governor of Jambi** shall carry out the land acquisition preparation activities after receiving the Land Acquisition planning document. In carrying out the activities, the governor shall establish a Preparation Team within 5 (five) Days from the official acceptance of the Land Acquisition planning document by the governor.

193. **The Preparation Team** is composed of regents/mayors, relevant provincial regional apparatus, agencies requiring land, the land agency and other related agencies as necessary. The Preparation Team have tasks to conduct: (i) notification on the development plan; (ii) initial location identification on the development plan; and (iii) public consultation on the development plan. The Provincial Governor issues the location determination for project development. Should there be objections, the Governor will establish a special team to assess the situation.

194. In addition, the **Provincial Government through the Bappeda** will also be responsible for implementing livelihood restoration programs for vulnerable groups severely affected households

195. **Land Acquisition Implementation Team (LAIT).** Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) shoulders Primary authority for land acquisition. They are responsible for: Land valuation and certification; Compensation calculation and disbursement; and Legal documentation and registration. They lead and guide the Land Acquisition Committee (Panitia Pengadaan Tanah) and/ LAIT for execution of LA.

196. For land acquisition of more than 5 ha, Jambi BBPN will apply for land acquisition to the Regional Office (ATR/BPN) after the location is determined. The Regional Office (ATR/BPN) will form the LAIT to carry out land acquisition and resettlement activities, which include: (i) Inventory and identification of entitled parties and objects of land acquisition and legal aspects of assets; (ii) Announcement of inventory and identification results; (iii) Data verification if there are objections/grievances to the inventory and identification; (iv) appointment of an Appraisal Team for rights assessment, (v) Assessment of compensation for land acquisition objects, (vi) Validation of compensation, (vii) negotiations types of compensation, and (viii) payment of compensation and relinquishment of land rights, as well as the possibility of relocation, (ix) Documents such as plot of land maps, nominative lists (entitled parties), and land acquisition administrative data.

197. **Local Governments, Land Offices, and the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN)** will support implementation of land acquisition, resettlement, livelihood restoration, stakeholder engagement, community outreach, and grievance resolution activities in accordance with their respective mandates. Compensation valuation will be undertaken by an independent licensed appraiser, while compensation administration will be carried out through the statutory land acquisition process led by ATR/BPN. PT Hutama Karya (Persero), as the future toll road operator, may provide coordination support within the scope of its respective responsibilities, as applicable. Village and subdistrict governments, community institutions, and community leaders, where relevant, will be engaged throughout Project implementation. Project implementation shall involve the Village and sub district government in each phase of planning and implementation. Village and subdistrict governments (including village heads and village representative bodies) will support community consultations, information dissemination, verification activities, stakeholder engagement, and implementation of livelihood restoration measures, as appropriate. Community leaders will play an important role in stakeholder engagement and consultation activities throughout Project implementation. Preliminary study should identify the key actors or institutions at village and community level.

198. **Civil Work Contractor.** The Contractor will be required to develop a construction E&S management plan (CESMP) and submit this plan to CSCs for review and subsequent endorsement by the PIU at BPJN office. The contractor will be responsible for dealing with project impacts during construction including compensation for any damaged or lost assets specified in the LARP. This obligation needs to be confirmed in the construction contract. The contractor will receive a briefing on social safeguards or participate in capacity-building training in social safeguards.

199. **Community Liaison Officer (CLO).** The project, if required, may enlist local youth/ NGOs as CLOs to act as an interface between the project and local communities PAPs in project information generation/ dissemination, stakeholder meetings, land acquisition and resettlement, cultural heritage and livelihood restoration programs as well as transmitting people's issues and concerns to the project. They may play a special role in project liaison with those whose lands were acquired earlier (either during the earlier phase or for the current phase of construction).

Table 10.1 Responsibilities of key agencies are summarized in the table below.

Table: Role and Responsibilities of Key Agencies						
Function	Ministry of Public Works (MPW)	DGH / Bina Marga	DSSPJJ (Strategy) (PMU/ PMC)	DJBH (PIU)/ (CSC)	ATR/ Local Govts / BPN	Contractor
Policy, Strategy	Lead/ Key Responsibility	Support	Design	X	X	X
Project Planning	Approve	Coordinate	Formulate	Associate	Support	X
Technical Standards	Formulates	Adherence	Integrate	Apply	X	Apply

E&S Management	Guidance & Monitoring	Enforce & Oversee	Guidance Oversee	Oversee, Enforce	Plan Integrate, Execute, Oversee	Plan Integrate, Execute & Oversee
Stakeholder Engagement	Guidance & Monitoring	Lead Plan, Implement & Monitor	Associate	Implement Support	Lead Plan, Implement & Monitor	Participate Actively Facilitate in Implementing
Land Acquisition, Resettlement	Lead Overall Planning	Associate	Integrate	Coordinate	Plan Integrate Execute, Oversee	X
Livelihood Restoration	Lead Guidance Monitoring	Associate	Integrate	Coordinate	Plan Integrate Execute, Oversee	
Construction	Apex Role	Support Oversee	Integrate	Support Oversee	X	Full / Key
Construction Oversight	Guidance	Key/ Full	No	Key	X	Associate
Compliance Assurance	Apex Role	Key/Full	Key	Key	Key	Associate
M&E	Apex Role	Key/Full	Key	Key	Key	Associate
GRM	Apex Role	Key/ Full	Key	Supportive	Key/ Full	Associate
External Coordination	Key/Full	Key/ Full	Key/ Full	Associate	X	X

Apex: Macro level guidance; Key/ Full: shouldering full responsibility for all aspects; Key: Executive Role with moderate accountability; Associate: Join Hands with the Key actor; Support: extend support as demanded; Integrate: enmeshing one's functions with that of others; Participate: take part in all activities and contribute to the cause.

CHAPTER 12 – IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

200. The implementation schedule presented in this draft LARP are based on information currently available and may be refined during finalization of the LARP following completion of disclosure activities, stakeholder feedback, and continued coordination among implementing agencies.

201. The LARP implementation is structured around key phases of project preparation, land acquisition, and resettlement, with clear sequencing of activities consistent with the AIIB ESF, particularly ESS2. The Project will ensure that land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and related livelihood measures are completed in an orderly and coordinated manner prior to the initiation of civil works for the respective sections. In this context, no physical or economic displacement will occur until affected persons have received compensation at full replacement cost, along with all applicable entitlements and assistance, and livelihood restoration measures are in place to support the restoration, and where possible improvement, of their living standards.

202. Project preparation and planning for the Jambi–Rengat Toll Road have progressed through multiple stages, including iterative refinements to design and land acquisition planning. The LARP therefore adopts an activity-based implementation framework that provides a structured sequence of actions across planning, land acquisition, resettlement, and livelihood restoration. Implementation will be carried out in accordance with applicable national procedures and aligned with the requirements of the AIIB ESF, with progress tracked and updated through regular monitoring and reporting.

Table 12.1 Indicative LARP Implementation Activity Chart

No.	Activity	Description
A. Planning Stage		
1	LARP finalization and disclosure	Finalization, approval, and disclosure of LARP in accordance with AIIB requirements
2	Alignment with DPPT and location determination	Updating and aligning land acquisition planning documents with final design
B. Preparation Stage (Government Procedures)		
3	Establishment of land acquisition teams	Formation of relevant government land acquisition committees
4	IOL and DMS verification	Verification and validation of affected assets and households
5	Public consultation and information disclosure	Continued stakeholder engagement and consultation
C. Implementation Stage (Land Acquisition and Compensation)		
6	Valuation by independent appraiser	Determination of compensation rates at replacement cost
7	Consultation and negotiation with affected persons	Agreement on compensation and assistance measures
8	Payment of compensation and provision of assistance	Compensation disbursement and delivery of entitlements
9	Handover of land	Transfer of land following completion of compensation
D. Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP)		
10	Finalization of LRP	Detailed design of livelihood restoration measures
11	Implementation of LRP	Delivery of livelihood support and transitional assistance
E. Monitoring and Reporting		
12	Internal monitoring	Regular monitoring of LARP implementation (quarterly)
13	External monitoring	Independent monitoring, including completion audit where applicable
F. Civil Works		
14	Commencement of civil works	Initiated only after completion of compensation and compliance with ESS2 requirements

CHAPTER 13 - RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

203. The budget estimates presented in this draft LARP are based on information currently available and may be refined during finalization of the LARP following completion of disclosure activities, stakeholder feedback, and continued coordination among implementing agencies.

204. The legal basis for determining the compensation amount is Law No. 2/2012 and other relevant regulations as well as the AIB ESF. The land acquisition law stipulates that land valuation will be conducted by an appraiser and will include valuation for (i) land; (ii) space above and below ground; (iii) buildings; (iv) crops; (v) objects related to land and other assessed losses including loss of employment and income. There will be no deduction of taxes and transaction costs for compensation and no depreciation for buildings.

205. For the funding of the Jambi Rengat Toll Road Phase 1 project, the budget component funding comes from the State Asset Management Agency (LMAN). The estimated budget for the implementation of the LARP is IDR **419,326,523,925** equivalent to⁹ USD **25,871,577**. The amount includes costs for compensation, assistance and resettlement, operational costs, court litigation costs and contingency costs (10%). The budget calculation for compensation, assistance and resettlement for the Project presented in this LARP is based on the IOL completed in December 2023, entitlements of AHs that have been consulted with AHs, affected communities, affected companies, local governments and other relevant agencies. The costs listed in this LARP are estimates only, based on the value of payments that have been made by the Directorate Bina Marga of Jambi Province in 2021, market prices and DPPT study results. During the LARP implementation phase, valuation of affected assets and non-land assets for the compensation payment will be carried out by an independent and qualified appraiser, at the stage of land acquisition implementation, this estimated compensation rate and amount may change.

206. **Affected Land.** The compensation unit price for land, both agricultural, plantation, and residential land, refers to the average value¹⁰ of compensation that paid in 2021 for affected land in each village as shown in Table 13.1. below. For the purpose of this LARP, the estimated unit price for land purchase will refer to the average value of compensation for affected land in each village (see detail in Table 13.1 below)

207. **Affected structures.** The price value of affected structures is based on local government regulations (Batang Hari Regent Decree number 52 of 2021 concerning The Basic Price of Compensation for Plants and Buildings Impacted by Development or Activities for the Public Interest. The price difference is based on the assessment related to the specifications of the affected structures presented in Table 13.2. List of Project Affected Households and their affected asset is available in **Appendix 1**

Table 13.1 Estimated Cost of Compensation for Affected Structures

Type Structure	Total Owner	Affected area (m ²)	Unit Price (IDR/m ²)	Estimated Cost (IDR)
Permanent	26 AHs	1,573	5,256,634	8,268,685,282
Semi-Permanent	6 AHs	652	4,074,572	2,656,620,944
Non-Permanent	5 Ahs	633	718,896	455,061,168
Sub-total	37 AHs	2,858		11,380,367,394
Solatum¹¹	15% of total compensation			1,707,055,109

⁹ Based on 1 dollar = IDR 16,208, April 2024

¹⁰ The proposed compensation unit value for the affected land varies from IDR 26.84/m² to IDR 77,354 /m²

¹¹ Solatium is compensation given to the house owner for non-financial losses because they have to relocate due to land expropriation for the public interest. Solatium calculation criteria by taking into account the period of stay. The relocated APs has stay at the project location for 10 – 15 years so the solatium calculated 15% of the compensation of their structures (SPI 204)

Type Structure	Total Owner	Affected area (m ²)	Unit Price (IDR/m ²)	Estimated Cost (IDR)
Total		2,858		13,087,422,503

Table 13.2 Estimated Cost of Compensation for Affected Land

DISTRICT, SUB-DISTRICT AND VILLAGE	Land Owned by Private				Affected Area Owned by Private Plantation Company		Total Affected Area Owned by Government		Total Area (Ha)	Total Parcel		Estimated Cost (IDR)			
	Σ Ahs	Σ APs	Parcel s	Land Loss (M ²)	Land Loss (M ²)	Parcel	Total Area ((M ²)	Parcel s			Estimated Unit Price (IDR/m2)	Land owned by private	Land owned by Company	Land owned by government	total
Muaro Jambi															
Jambi Luar Kota															
Pijoan	69	233	122	426,060.48	87,451.02	2	6,362.08	10	519,873.58	133	77,354	32,956,630,249	6,764,511,299	492,119,612	40,213,261,160
Sekernan															
Tantan	45	155	58	255,808.03			9,016.87	3	264,824.90	61	34,950	64,322,673,335		315,139,607	9,255,630,255
Rantau Majo	88	303	124	444,134.84					444,134.84	129	27,255	12,104,895,064			12,104,895,064
Gerunggung	34	114	52	352,741.30			28,194.59	5	380,935.89	57	41,049	14,479,677,624		1,157,359,725	15,637,037,349
Bukit Baling	149	463	302	1,563,500.94	318,247.13	8	42,428.32	13	1,924,176.39	323	18,264	28,555,781,168	5,812,465,582	774,910,836	35,143,157,587
Suko Awin Jaya	14	51	34	317,682.54	1,879,004.74	6	7,551.71	5	2,204,238.99	45	29,358	9,326,524,009	55,163,821,157	221,703,102	64,712,048,268
Batang Hari															
Pemayung															
Selat	41	126	52	228,635.39			1,891.54	3	230,526.93	55	26,443	6,045,805,618		50,017,992	6,095,823,610
Teluk	4	13	5	38,211.59					38,211.59	5	28,478	1,088,189,660			1,088,189,660
Tanjung Jabung Barat															
Muara Papalik															
Dusun Mudo	75	245	137	850,497.90	2,054,786.82	13	12,667.93	7	2,917,952.65	177	26,841	22,828,214,134	55,152,533,036	340,019,909	78,320,767,079
TOTAL	519	1.703	886	4,477,273.01	4,339,489.71	29	108,113.04	46	8,924,875.76	985		191,708,390,862	122,893,331,074	3,351,270,784	262,570,810,032

208. **Affected plants and trees.** Unit rate for the affected plants and trees was estimated based on the Batang Hari Regent Decree number 52 of 2021 concerning The Basic Price of Compensation for Plants and Buildings Impacted by Development or Activities for the Public Interest. The proposed compensation unit prices for affected plants and trees are listed in table 13.3 for landowner and table 13.4 for land user. The nominative list is in **Appendix 4**

Table 13.3 Estimated Cost of Compensation for Trees belonging to landowners

Types of Trees	No. Affected Tress			Unit Price Per Category (IDR)			
	Small	Medium	Big	Small	Medium	Big	Estimated Cost
Palm Oil	237	1,698	76,407	153,000	281,700	431,500	33,484,208,100
Rubber	294	754	32,098	55,400	83,200	106,200	3,487,828,000
Timber	97	207	8,296	8,000	20,000	30,000	253,796,000
Areca (Pinang)	-	-	473	-	-	43,000	20,339,000
Total	628	2,659	117,274				37,246,171,100

Table 13.4 Estimated Cost of Compensation for Trees belonging to land user

Types of Trees	No. Affected Tress			Unit Price Per Category (IDR)			
	Small	Medium	Big	Small	Medium	Big	Estimated Cost
Palm Oil	49	71	2,963	153,000	281,700	431,500	1,306,032,200
Rubber	1	21	1,685	55,400	83,200	106,200	180,749,600
Timber	0	0	388	8,000	20,000	30,000	11,640,000
Total	50	92	5,036				1,498,421,800

209. **Relocation Assistance.** Transportation assistance is calculated based on the cost of renting a truck in Jambi Province allocated for two days (Rp1,400,000/head of household) while the transition assistance has been covered by the solatium cost. The estimated cost of relocation assistance to be provided to relocated households is shown in Table 13.5.

Table 13.5 Assistance for Relocation Households

No	Items	No. of AHS	Unit Price (IDR/ household)	Estimated Cost (IDR)
1	Transportation Assistance	37	1,400,000	51,800,000
Total				174,477,413

210. **Public Assets.** There are 3 project-affected public facilities in 3 villages, including primary schools and places of worship. Table 13.6 below shows the estimated compensation costs for the affected public assets.

Table 13.6 Estimated Cost of Compensation Affected Public's Land

Village	Public Facilities	Affected Area Structure (M ²)	Unit Price (IDR/m ²)	Estimated Cost (IDR)
Pijoan	SDN 125/IX	613	5,256,634	3,222,316,642
Gerunggung	SDN 128 Gerunggung	396.66	5,256,634	2,085,096,442
Dusun Mudo	Mosque Lailatul Badriyah	355.44	5,256,634	1,868,417,989
TOTAL		1,365.10		7,175,831,073

Note : all are permanent structure

211. Table 13.7 below summarizes the costs for compensation, assistance and resettlement for the project. This cost does not include the cost for mobilization of consultants to support the project proponent and DGH to implement and monitor the LARP.

Table 13.7 Estimated Cost for Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement for the Project

Items		Amount (IDR)
1	Compensation	
a	Land	
	Private Land	191,708,390,862
	Company Land	122,893,331,074
	Government Land	3,351,270,784
b	Structure	
	Privately owned structures (including Solatium)	13,087,422,503
	Public Facilities	7,175,831,073
c	Plant/Tress	38,744,592,900
2	Relocation Assistance	51,800,000
	Subtotal (direct cost)	377,012,639,195
3	Livelihood Restoration ¹²	-
4	Operational Cost ¹³	2,175,000,000
5	Budget for Landownership Updates ¹⁴	262,620,810
6	Budget for independent Appraisal	2,175,000,000
7	Contingency (10% of the direct cost ¹⁵)	37,701,263,920
Total		419,326,523,925

¹² The estimated value for LRP activities will be adjusted after coordination with the local government.

¹³ include administrative costs for the land acquisition process, the committee, consultation meeting, etc. Source: PMK No. 10/PMK.02/2016

¹⁴ Estimation cost refer to Gov Regulation No 128/2015 on the Types and Prices for Non-Tax State Revenue Types Applicable to The Ministry of Agraria and Spatial/National Land Office

¹⁵ Include budget for litigation fee (if any)

CHAPTER 14 - MONITORING AND REPORTING

212. The monitoring arrangements presented in this draft LARP are based on information currently available and may be refined during finalization of the LARP following completion of disclosure activities, stakeholder feedback, and continued coordination among implementing agencies.

213. The implementation of the LARP will be monitored regularly to ensure that the LARP is implemented as planned and that the mitigation measures designed to address the adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. The objectives of monitoring are to assess (i) the implementation progress of land acquisition and resettlement, livelihood restoration, grievance management, and stakeholder engagement activities, and (ii) the outcomes of these activities on livelihoods and living standards of affected persons particularly severely affected and vulnerable households.

214. The DGH's DSSPJJ as the PMU will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on compliance with the social management measures set out in the LARP and will be supported by the PMC. The social development specialist(s) of the PMC specializing in land acquisition, resettlement, and livelihood restoration will support monitoring of land acquisition, compensation, land handover, livelihood restoration activities, corrective actions, and transitional assistance measures to assess consistency with the provisions of the LARP and applicable requirements.

215. In consultation with BPJN Jambi and the PIU/PMU, the PMC will prepare quarterly/semi-annual social monitoring reports covering implementation progress, compliance with the LARP, stakeholder engagement activities, grievance management, livelihood restoration measures, and corrective actions. The PMU will submit the semi-annual monitoring reports to AIIB for review and disclosure in accordance with agreed reporting arrangements. In addition, independent external environmental and social monitoring will be undertaken by qualified specialists as part of the Project's monitoring and assurance arrangements. The findings of the independent monitoring will be documented in periodic monitoring reports and shared with DGH, AIIB, and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate. Further monitoring will be conducted through periodic supervision missions and implementation support activities, as agreed between AIIB and DGH.

216. As outlined in the LARPF, key performance indicators related to implementation progress and outcomes, including census and asset verification, consultations, compensation delivery, livelihood restoration, grievance management, corrective actions, and stakeholder engagement, will be used to facilitate regular tracking of land acquisition and resettlement performance. The scopes of monitoring will include, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Census of affected persons and the inventory of assets forming the basis for implementation and updating of the LARP, where required.
- b. Payment of compensation and provision of assistance to eligible PAPs in accordance with the entitlement provisions described in the LARP and LARPF.
- c. Delivery of livelihood restoration measures, transitional assistance, and support to severely affected and vulnerable households.
- d. Implementation of meaningful consultation, stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and community outreach activities, including the deployment of CLOs, where applicable.
- e. Functionality of the grievance mechanism, adherence to grievance procedures, grievance resolution performance, and outstanding issues requiring management attention.
- f. Affected persons' feedback, participation, and satisfaction with land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, livelihood restoration, and grievance management processes.
- g. Assessment of outcomes and impacts of land acquisition, resettlement, and livelihood restoration activities on household livelihoods and living standards.
- h. Progress of livelihood restoration activities, including: (i) number of eligible households participating in livelihood restoration measures; (ii) status of implementation of livelihood restoration activities; (iii) participation of severely affected and vulnerable households; (iv)

effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures; and (v) beneficiary feedback and satisfaction regarding the support received.

- i. Progress in implementation of agreed corrective actions, including resolution of legacy land acquisition issues, verification activities, and recommendations arising from independent reviews and monitoring processes.

217. Monitoring will also assess whether the institutional, human, technical, and financial resources allocated for implementation of the LARP are adequate and effective to achieve the objectives of land acquisition, resettlement, livelihood restoration, stakeholder engagement, and grievance management.

218. Independent external environmental and social monitoring will be carried out throughout Project implementation by qualified specialists independent from the agencies responsible for Project implementation. The independent monitoring will assess compliance with the requirements of the LARP, LARPF, AIIB ESS2, and applicable national regulations, including implementation of compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration measures, grievance management, stakeholder engagement, and corrective actions. The independent monitoring reports will identify any implementation gaps, recommend corrective measures where necessary, and assess the effectiveness of actions undertaken to address identified issues.