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Client
PT PLN Indonesia Power

REPORT

LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Solar PV Power Plant in Banyuwangi Regency, East Java, Indonesia
Status: 2 September 2025

PT AFRY Indonesia

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected Households
AICET	The Accelerating Indonesia's Clean Energy Transition
RBL	Results-Based Loan
APs	Affected Persons
APL	<i>Area Penggunaan Lain</i> (non-forest area/ outside of forest zone)
ATR/BPN	<i>Agraria dan Tata Ruang / Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency)
BPN	<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (National Land Agency)
CH	Cultural Heritage
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ha	Hectare
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Independent Power Producers
KJPP	<i>Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik</i> (Public Appraisal Services Office)
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
km	kilometer
kV	Kilovolt
LALRP	Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan
LAT	Land Acquisition Team
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Program
m²	Square meter
MEMR	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
MPWH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
MWac	Megawatt alternating current
NGO	non-governmental organization
O&M	Operational & Maintenance
SES	Socio-economic survey
SHM	<i>Sertifikat Hak Milik</i> (Rights of Ownership Certificate)
SKPT	<i>Surat Keterangan Pendaftaran Tanah</i> (Land Registration Certificate)
SPS	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

Penlok	<i>Penetapan Lokasi</i> (Location Determination)
PLN	<i>Perusahaan Listrik Negara</i> – State-owned electricity company
PT	<i>Perusahaan Terbatas</i>
PTPN	<i>Perusahaan Terbatas Perkebunan Nasional</i>
PV	Photovoltaic
PP	Power Plant
RoW	Right of Way
SAHs	Significantly Affected Household
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
TL	Transmission Line
VAHs	Vulnerable Affected Households

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Term	Definition
Affected Persons (APs)	Individuals adversely affected by the project, physically (relocation, loss of shelter) or economically (loss of assets, income, or livelihood), with or without legal title.
Affected Household (AH)	All persons living together as a single economic unit and adversely affected by the project.
Census of Affected Persons	Complete enumeration of all APs, regardless of tenure status, to document losses and inform resettlement planning.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind at replacement cost for assets or income sources lost due to the project.
Cut-off Date	The date declared by the project usually corresponding to the completion of the census of affected persons and inventory of losses, which determines eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance. Persons moving into the project area or making claims after this date are not entitled to such benefits.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	Final inventory and valuation of affected assets, based on detailed engineering design, to confirm losses and establish compensation.
Entitlement	Range of compensation and assistance provided to APs based on type and degree of loss, aimed at restoring living standards.
Entitled Party	Person or entity with recognized rights or interests in affected assets.
Impact	Social or economic effects on APs resulting from project activities.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	Preliminary listing and valuation of affected assets and sources of income within the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement	Physical and/or economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use, undertaken without APs' informed consent.
Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP)	Time-bound plan outlining objectives, strategies, entitlements, activities, responsibilities, and monitoring for land acquisition and livelihood restoration.
Land Acquisition Object	Land, buildings, crops, or other assets subject to acquisition.
Livelihood Restoration	Measures to restore or improve income and living standards of APs, particularly those significantly or vulnerably affected.

Meaningful Consultation	Process ensuring timely, relevant, and accessible information sharing, enabling APs' informed participation in decision-making throughout project planning and implementation.
Negotiated Land Acquisition	Voluntary land transactions through negotiation, without involuntary measures, ensuring fair price and meaningful consultation, including those without formal rights.
Relocation	Physical displacement of APs from residences or businesses due to the project.
Replacement Cost	The amount needed to replace lost assets with similar assets in the current market, including transaction costs and without deductions for depreciation.
Replacement Cost Study	Assessment to determine replacement cost of assets based on market data.
Resettlement	All measures for mitigating adverse impacts of land acquisition, including compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration.
Significantly Affected Persons	APs who lose 10% or more of productive assets or income, or who must relocate.
Vulnerable Groups	Groups at risk of adverse impacts, including female-headed households, poor households, elderly, persons with disabilities, landless, people without legal title, and indigenous peoples/customary communities.

ABSTRACT

The Green Energy Project (*Proyek Hijaunesia*) 2023, spearheaded by PT. PLN Indonesia Power, includes the development of the 131.2 MWp Banyuwangi Ground-Mounted Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (PVPP) in East Java, a key initiative to accelerate Indonesia's renewable energy transition. The Project is classified as Category B for Involuntary Resettlement, as its impacts are not deemed significant, with fewer than 200 people expected to experience significant impacts. Project impacts that will generate economic displacement will be managed through a Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) that prioritizes impact avoidance and minimization or when impacts are unavoidable, the LALRP has provisions for compensation and other mitigating measures. In cases when impacts are unavoidable, land will be acquired through negotiated land acquisition with private landowners and formal arrangements with state-owned, plantation enterprise PT Perkebunan Nusantara I. No physical displacement (i.e., no residential relocation) will occur as a result of this Project. All acquisition and livelihood restoration activities will adhere strictly to Indonesian law and applicable lenders standards, including the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), ensuring meaningful consultation with affected households, fair compensation at full replacement cost, and comprehensive support to restore and improve the livelihoods of all significantly affected persons.

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Green Energy Project 2023. To accelerate Indonesia's energy transition, PT. PLN Indonesia Power (Indonesia Power), a subsidiary of the state-owned electricity company PT. PLN (Persero), is developing the Banyuwangi Ground-Mounted Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (PVPP) (the 'Project') as part of its broader Green Energy Project (*Proyek Hijaunesia*) 2023. Located in Banyuwangi Regency, East Java, the project will have a capacity of 131.2 MWp (100 MWac) and will connect to the Java-Bali electricity grid. Its components include the solar array, a switchyard, a 150 kV transmission line, and an extension bay and gantry at the existing Banyuwangi Substation.

2. LALRP Objective. The primary objective of this Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts. Where impacts are unavoidable, through meaningful consultation, the Project is committed to mitigating adverse effects, providing fair compensation, and restoring, if not enhancing the livelihoods of affected persons, with special assistance for vulnerable households. All land acquisition and restoration activities will align with the laws of the Government of Indonesia and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009.

3. Land Requirement and Ownership. Project components will require approximately **1,644,359 m²**. The land for the PVPP approximately 1,539,358 m², TL Towers² 1–3 1,200 m², and Transmission Line RoW³ (TL Towers 1–3 10,048 m² or 94.2% is state-owned land managed by PT Perkebunan Nusantara I (PTPN I), which will be acquired through a location determination scheme (*Penetapan Lokasi – Penlok*). The remaining land 93.752 m² (5,8%) for 13 transmission towers, the extension bay, TL Tower 4-16, Transmission Line RoW (TL Towers 4–16) and the gantry are privately owned and will be acquired through negotiated land acquisition.

4. Affected Households. The surveys conducted between July and December 2024 identified 156 affected households (AHs), comprising 71 landowners, 8 sharecroppers, 1 Land Renter, and 1 Land User as well as 75 former sugarcane laborers from the PTPN I plantation. Thirty-six (36) AHs are classified as significantly affected, meaning they will lose 10% or more of their productive assets or income. Additionally, 39 AHs are identified as vulnerable based on criteria such as being elderly-led, woman-headed, landless, or living below the poverty line. No physical displacement (i.e., no residential relocation) will occur in this Project. The project is classified as Category B for Involuntary Resettlement.

5. Public Consultation and Information Disclosure. Public consultations were carried out on several occasions from 2023 to mid-2025, covering the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), initial and additional disclosures of the LALRP, as well as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Most consultations were conducted in a large-group format, with the exception of additional disclosure. These activities emphasized compliance with ADB's meaningful consultation standard, employing varied approaches to ensure that communities fully understood the project. In detail, three public meetings activities

have been conducted: The first was a socialization and two public consultation meetings. The socialization meeting took place on July 17, 2024, to convey the objectives of the land acquisition for the solar power project to the potentially affected community. Then, the first public consultation meeting took place on February 14, 2025, with 30 affected households in attendance. The second public consultation meeting took place on May 16-17, 2025, with 91 affected households.

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The SPS requires that the borrower/client establish and maintain a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for each project that has environmental, involuntary resettlement, and/or Indigenous Peoples impacts. Grievances are inevitable due to the complexity of the involuntary resettlement. Complaints are often about transparency and sufficiency of information on entitlements, adequacy of compensation, service quality at resettlement site, the attitude of resettlement agency staff, and many other issues. Timely redress of grievances is critical to achieving desired results of resettlement and completing a project in a satisfactory manner. The GRM is an arrangement for receiving, evaluating, and facilitating the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the borrower's social and environmental performance at the level of the project. Throughout the project cycle, PT PLN Indonesia Power has established a Grievance Redress Mechanism accessible both offline and online, to engage relevant stakeholders in identifying and implementing appropriate solutions to address concerns raised by affected people. In addition, affected people retain the option to access ADB's Accountability Mechanism and AIIB's Project-Affected People's Mechanism should their grievances remain unresolved at the project or operational level.

7. Applicable Standards. This LALRP was prepared in alignment with key Indonesian laws, including Law No. 2/2012 on Land Acquisition, and lenders' requirements, mainly the ADB SR 2 on Involuntary Resettlement. A key principle is the payment of compensation at full replacement cost for all lost assets and the provision of livelihood restoration programs to ensure that affected persons' living standards are improved or at least restored to pre-project levels. Gaps between national law and ADB policy, particularly regarding the eligibility of non-titled land users, will be bridged by adopting those measures required by ADB.

8. LALRP Budget. The total estimated budget for LALRP implementation is IDR 7,747,398,1990 (approximately USD 471.970,72) which covers land acquisition, asset compensation, and compensation for lost income and transitional support, and the cost of the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). The LRP includes targeted support such as skills training, assistance for alternative income-generating activities, and priority employment opportunities in project-related work.

9. Implementation Arrangement. PT PLN Indonesia Power (PT PLN IP) holds overall responsibility for project implementation and will ensure compliance with all safeguard requirements. The Special Purpose Company (SPC), established jointly by IP and GCL Intelligent Energy (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.(Suzhou) Co., Ltd. (GCL), will manage the day-to-day implementation of the LALRP, including stakeholder engagement, compensation disbursement, the LRP and monitoring and evaluation to

LALRP close-out. A Grievance Redress Mechanism has been established to ensure that any concerns from affected people are addressed promptly and transparently. Internal and external monitoring will be conducted throughout the project cycle, with semi-annual reports submitted to ADB to ensure compliance and track the effectiveness of restoration efforts.

LALRP Completion Status. This LALRP is a living document and remains in draft form until it is finalized following the completion of the final Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and related survey work to define Affected Persons (APs) in relation to involuntary displacement impacts, targetted for Quarter 4, 2025. Further updates may also later be required to reflect ongoing project design refinements, emerging data requirements, and changes in institutional roles and responsibilities. Any such updates will be translated into clear and concise commitments, which will be integrated into the forward implementation schedule and the Action Plan in

10. APPENDIX 14: ACTION PLAN TO FINALIZE LALRP.

DRAFT

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

11. Proyek Energi Hijau 2023. Proyek Energi Hijau (Proyek Hijaunesia) 2023, yang dipelopori oleh PT. PLN Indonesia Power (PT PLN IP), anak perusahaan PT. PLN (Persero), mencakup pengembangan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya (PLTS) Darat / *Ground-Mounted Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (PVPP)* di Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur dengan kapasitas 131,2 MWp. Inisiatif ini menjadi langkah strategis untuk mempercepat transisi energi terbarukan di Indonesia.

Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya (PLTS) *Ground-Mount* Banyuwangi dengan kapasitas terpasang sebesar 131,2 MWp direncanakan akan dikembangkan oleh PT PLN Indonesia Power. Proyek ini berlokasi di Perkebunan Wangkal, Kabupaten Banyuwangi, Provinsi Jawa Timur, dan diharapkan dapat mendukung penyediaan energi bersih sekaligus meningkatkan keandalan pasokan Listrik di wilayah tersebut.

PT PLN IP telah menjalin kemitraan dengan PTPN XII, selaku pengelola Kawasan Perkebunan Wangkal, untuk memanfaatkan lahan seluas 156 Ha. Total area yang akan digunakan, termasuk lokasi PV serta fasilitas pendukung seperti Jalur Transmisi diperkirakan mencapai sekitar 166.7 ha.

Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya (PLTS) *Ground-Mount* Banyuwangi direncanakan akan disambungkan ke sistem kelistrikan Wilayah Jawa. Kapasitas total yang ditargetkan adalah 100 MWac, sesuai kuota PLTS dalam Rencana Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik (RUPTL) 2021-2030 untuk Provinsi Jawa Timur. Kehadiran proyek ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan penetrasi energi terbarukan di sub-sistem Jawa Timur.

Proyek ini diklasifikasikan sebagai **Kategori B** berdasarkan kategori Pemukiman Kembali Tidak Sukarela, sesuai dengan Pernyataan Kebijakan Perlindungan Asian Development Bank, Persyaratan Perlindungan no 2 (*ADB Safeguard Policy Statement SR2*) dan kerangka kerja lingkungan sosial AIIB. Penilaian ini didasarkan karena dampaknya bersifat tidak signifikan, dengan kurang dari 200 orang diperkirakan akan mengalami dampak terkait penghidupan akibat proses pengadaan lahan untuk kepentingan proyek. Dampak potensial terhadap mata pencaharian atau kegiatan ekonomi akan ditangani melalui Rencana Pengadaan Lahan dan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (LALRP), yang berfokus upaya untuk menghindari dampak sebisa mungkin, serta meminimalkan dampak apabila penghindaran tidak memungkinkan.

12. Tujuan LALRP. Dalam rangka pembangunan berbagai komponen proyek PLTS ini, diperlukan proses akuisisi dan pemanfaatan lahan milik masyarakat maupun perusahaan. Untuk itu, PT PLN Indonesia Power berkomitmen melaksanakan seluruh kegiatan pengadaan lahan dan pemulihan mata pencaharian masyarakat terdampak sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan Pemerintah Indonesia yang berlaku dan prinsip-prinsip yang ditetapkan oleh pemberi pinjaman proyek seperti Pernyataan Kebijakan Safeguard (SPS) ADB tahun 2009 dan kerangka kerja lingkungan sosial AIIB.

Tujuan utama dari pelaksanaan Rencana Pengadaan Lahan dan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (LALRP) adalah untuk menghindari atau meminimalkan dampak dari kegiatan pengadaan lahan oleh proyek

secara tidak sukarela. Proyek dan konsultan akan melakukan konsultasi masyarakat dan memanfaatkan data sosial ekonomi untuk membantu tim teknis dalam menentukan tapak Proyek yang tepat. Dengan pendekatan ini, gangguan terhadap masyarakat dapat dibatasi terutama pada lahan milik negara, pemindahan masyarakat dapat dihindari, dan menjaga fasilitas / komponen proyek tetap jauh dari rumah dan infrastruktur sipil. Apabila dampak tidak dapat dihindari, Proyek berkomitmen untuk memitigasi dampak melalui konsultasi yang bermakna, memberikan kompensasi yang adil, serta memulihkan, jika tidak meningkatkan mata pencaharian masyarakat terdampak. Khusus bagi rumah tangga rentan, akan disediakan bantuan khusus guna memastikan kesejahteraan mereka tetap terjaga.

13. Kebutuhan Lahan untuk Proyek dan Status Kepemilikan Lahan. Komponen proyek PLTS Banyuwangi membutuhkan lahan seluas kurang lebih 1.644.359 m². Dari jumlah tersebut, lahan yang dialokasikan untuk PLTS sekitar 1.539.358 m², untuk Menara TL2 1–3 1.200 m², dan Jalur Transmisi RoW (Menara TL 1–3 10.048 m² atau 94,2% merupakan lahan milik negara yang dikelola oleh PT Perkebunan Nusantara I (PTPN I), yang akan diperoleh melalui skema Penetapan Lokasi (Penlok). Sisa lahan seluas 93.752 m² (5,8%) untuk 13 menara transmisi, ruang ekstensi, Menara TL 4-16, Jalur Transmisi RoW (Menara TL 4–16) dan gantry merupakan lahan milik swasta dan akan diperoleh melalui akuisisi lahan yang dinegosiasikan.

Tabel 1 Komponen Proyek dan Area Lahan Terdampak

Komponen Proyek ¹	Tanah Pemerintah (m ²)	Tanah Pribadi (m ²)	Fasilitas Publik (m ²)	Tanah Perusahaan (m ²)
PVPP (Susunan PV dan Switchyard)	1,539,358	-	-	-
Tower Transmisi² 1–3	1,200	-	-	-
Tower Transmisi 4–16	-	5,550	-	-
RoW³ Saluran Transmisi (Tower 1–3)	10,048	-	-	-
RoW Saluran Transmisi (Tower 4–16)	-	71,990	5,099	5,104
Extension Bay (berdekatan dengan Gardu Induk Banyuwangi)	-	5,398	-	-
Gantry (berdekatan dengan Gardu Induk Banyuwangi)	-	610	-	-
LUAS TANAH YANG TERDAMPAK PROYEK 1.644.359 m²	1,550,607	83,549	5,099	5,104

¹ Rincian kebutuhan lahan dan area terdampak untuk setiap komponen proyek terdapat di Bagian C: Cakupan Pengadaan Lahan dan Pemukiman Kembali.

² Luas tapak masing-masing 20 x 20 m (400 m²), kecuali Menara 12, yang luasnya sekitar 750 m².

³ Koridor selebar 20-meter (10 meter di setiap sisi garis tengah saluran transmisi) sepanjang kurang lebih 5.010 m rute transmisi. Zona ruang bebas—didefinisikan sebagai jarak bebas 13,5-meter dari permukaan tanah - dengan tinggi maksimum bangunan atau pohon/tanaman yang diizinkan adalah 5 meter

14. Rumah Tangga Terdampak. Survei yang dilakukan antara Juli dan Desember 2024 mengidentifikasi sebanyak 156 rumah tangga yang terkena terdampak. Rinciannya meliputi 71 pemilik lahan, 8 petani penggarap, 1 Penyewa Lahan, dan 1 Pengguna Lahan serta Sebanyak 75 mantan buruh tebu dari perkebunan PTPN I. Sebanyak tiga puluh enam (36) warga rentan mengalami

dampak yang cukup signifikan, yaitu mereka akan diperkirakan kehilangan 10% atau lebih dari aset produktif atau pendapatan mereka. Selain itu, terdapat 39 warga lain yang termasuk kategori rentan berdasarkan kriteria seperti dipimpin oleh lansia, dikepalai oleh perempuan, tidak memiliki lahan, atau hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan.

Tabel 2 Cakupan dan Sifat Dampak Pengadaan Tanah dan Pemukiman Kembali

Komponen Proyek	Area Terdampak (m ²)	Kepemilikan Lahan	Rumah Tangga Terdampak*	Jumlah Jiwa Terdampak*	Ringkasan Dampak
Panel PLTS, Tower TL 1–3 termasuk RoW	1,550,607	PT PN 1 (lahan negara)	75	105	Lahan yang digunakan untuk perkebunan tebu. Sejumlah 18 buruh harian dipindahkan ke perkebunan kopi yang lebih jauh, sehingga membutuhkan adaptasi keterampilan baru. Sementara itu, 57 buruh harian tidak bersedia melanjutkan proses relokasi.
Tower TL 4–16	5,550	Lahan Pribadi	18	33	Penggunaan lahan yang dominan adalah untuk pertanian. Hilangnya beberapa bangunan non-hunian (lumbung, gudang). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 rumah tangga (23 jiwa): kehilangan lahan dan/ atau bangunan non-hunian. • 3 rumah tangga (7 jiwa): petani bagi hasil kehilangan akses ke lahan. • 1 rumah tangga (3 jiwa): kehilangan akses ke lahan yang mereka sewa.
RoW Transmisi	82,194	Lahan Pribadi	59	105	Sebagian besar digunakan untuk pertanian. Tujuh bangunan tempat tinggal, satu kantor (PDAM), dan satu pabrik kecil berada di dalam RoW. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54 rumah tangga (93 jiwa): kehilangan pohon/ tanaman produktif karena pembatasan ketinggian. • 3 rumah tangga (10 jiwa): petani bagi hasil kehilangan pohon/ tanaman produktif. • 2 rumah tangga (2 jiwa): kehilangan pohon/ tanaman produktif. • Pembatasan akses sementara ke 7 bangunan tempat tinggal dan 2 bangunan komersial selama pemasangan kabel.
Extension Bay	5,398	Lahan pribadi	3	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dua (2) rumah tangga (3 jiwa) kehilangan lahan

Komponen Proyek	Area Terdampak (m ²)	Kepemilikan Lahan	Rumah Tangga Terdampak*	Jumlah Jiwa Terdampak*	Ringkasan Dampak
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 rumah tangga (5 jiwa) penggarap lahan kehilangan lahan Garapan.
Gantry	610	Lahan pribadi	1	2	1 rumah tangga (2 jiwa): kehilangan lahan
TOTAL	1,644,359		156	253	

15. Konsultasi Publik dan Keterbukaan Informasi. Konsultasi publik telah dilakukan beberapa kali sejak 2023 hingga pertengahan tahun 2025. Kegiatan konsultasi ini mencakup / dalam rangka penyusunan Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (AMDAL), dan Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), pengungkapan awal dan konsultasi tambahan terkait penyusunan Rencana Pengadaan Lahan (LALRP), serta Diskusi Kelompok Terfokus (FGD). Sebagian besar kegiatan konsultasi dilakukan dalam format kelompok besar, kecuali pengungkapan tambahan (additional LALRP disclosure).

Seluruh kegiatan ini mengikuti standar konsultasi bermakna ADB, dengan menggunakan beragam pendekatan untuk memastikan masyarakat memahami proyek secara menyeluruh. Dalam sesi konsultasi, warga terdampak bisa berdiskusi lebih dalam mengenai bagian tertentu dari proyek, cara menghitung kompensasi, dan usulan langkah mitigasi, sehingga pemahaman peserta semakin baik. Informasi terkait pengadaan lahan diungkapkan dengan cara yang sesuai norma dan budaya lokal, misalnya dengan balai desa sebagai tempat pertemuan, menjadwalkan pertemuan di luar jam sibuk pertanian, melibatkan tokoh Masyarakat, memaparkan dengan Bahasa setempat dan memfasilitasi/ memberikan ruang untuk tanya jawab dan diskusi. Konsultasi juga memperhatikan partisipasi perempuan dengan misalnya mengadakan beberapa sesi pada waktu yang lebih nyaman bagi perempuan berkaitan dengan tanggung jawab domestik mereka, dan memastikan bahwa tokoh perempuan hadir di semua pertemuan untuk mendukung peserta perempuan dalam mengajukan pertanyaan atau kekhawatiran.

Secara rinci, kegiatan pertemuan publik telah dilaksanakan yaitu:

- *Konsultasi AMDAL.* Proses konsultasi publik dan pelibatan para pihak dimulai pada 30 Maret 2023, dengan konsultasi publik pada tahap penyiapan Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (AMDAL). Pertemuan yang diadakan di Balai Desa Kalipuro ini mempertemukan perwakilan masyarakat, pejabat pemerintah daerah, dan PT PLN Indonesia Power untuk membahas ruang lingkup proyek dan potensi dampaknya.
- *Diskusi Kelompok Terfokus 2024.* Seiring dengan penyempurnaan desain proyek, serangkaian konsultasi yang lebih terfokus diadakan untuk mempersiapkan LALRP ini. Pada bulan Juli dan Desember 2024, konsultan melakukan wawancara dan Diskusi Kelompok Terfokus (FGD) di

Desa Kalipuro, Desa Kelir (Kecamatan Kalipuro), dan Desa Giri (Kecamatan Giri) dengan rumah tangga terdampak, tokoh desa, dan perwakilan PTPN I. Sesi-sesi ini dirancang untuk mengumpulkan data sosial ekonomi yang terperinci, mengonfirmasi kerugian aset, dan memahami permasalahan spesifik. Partisipasi melibatkan perwakilan dari tiga desa terdampak, dengan 59 dari 156 total rumah tangga terdampak (38%) terlibat langsung dalam konsultasi terkait survei sosial ekonomi ini. Rumah tangga yang terlibat dipilih untuk mencerminkan lintas sektor pemilik tanah, petani penggarap, dan buruh perkebunan, memastikan keberagaman gender, usia, dan jenis mata pencaharian.

- *Konsultasi Publik 2025.* Konsultasi publik lanjutan diadakan pada 14 Februari 2025 di Balai Kecamatan Kalipuro, khususnya untuk mengungkap Rencana Pengadaan Lahan dan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (LALRP). Sesi terpisah diadakan untuk (i) pemilik lahan pribadi dan (ii) buruh PTPN I yang terdampak, yang memungkinkan adanya diskusi khusus mengenai hak, proses kompensasi, dan opsi pemulihan mata pencaharian. Sesi-sesi ini dihadiri oleh 112 peserta, mewakili 93 rumah tangga (60% dari seluruh rumah tangga terdampak), dengan 31% peserta adalah perempuan. Para pemangku kepentingan menyuarakan keprihatinan mereka tentang keadilan dan transparansi kompensasi, potensi hilangnya pendapatan jangka panjang, dan perlunya Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian yang praktis dan efektif. Peserta, termasuk perwakilan dari kelompok perempuan dan lansia, memberikan saran khusus untuk pelatihan, dukungan input pertanian, dan bantuan akses pasar.
- *Konsultasi Mei 2025.* Untuk memastikan dialog yang bermakna, konsultasi tambahan dalam format kelompok yang lebih kecil dilakukan pada 6–7 Mei 2025 di masing-masing tiga desa terdampak. Sesi-sesi ini memungkinkan diskusi mendalam mengenai komponen-komponen proyek tertentu, metode perhitungan kompensasi, dan usulan langkah-langkah mitigasi, sehingga memastikan tingkat pemahaman yang tinggi di antara para peserta. Sebanyak 47 peserta hadir, mewakili 41 rumah tangga—setara dengan 26% dari total 156 rumah tangga terdampak dan sekitar 24% dari seluruh 516 jiwa yang terdampak.

16. Mekanisme Penanganan Keluhan (GRM). Pernyataan Kebijakan Safeguard (Safeguard Policy Statement) ADB mewajibkan peminjam/klien untuk menetapkan dan memelihara mekanisme penanganan keluhan (Grievance Redress Mechanism / GRM) untuk setiap proyek yang berdampak pada lingkungan, pemukiman kembali tidak sukarela, dan atau Masyarakat Adat.

Mekanisme Penanganan Keluhan dibentuk untuk menyediakan proses yang jelas, mudah diakses, dan adil dalam menyelesaikan setiap keluhan atau kekhawatiran dari masyarakat terdampak secara tepat waktu dan tidak memihak, serta tanpa biaya bagi pelapor. Mekanisme Penanganan Keluhan (GRM) dirancang untuk memastikan aksesibilitas. Mekanisme ini akan bersifat spesifik proyek, dioperasikan oleh Special Purpose Company (SPC) atau pelaksana proyek yang berkoordinasi dengan PT PLN Indonesia Power (yang menangani GRM pada periode perencanaan) dan pemerintah desa. Mekanisme ini tetap aktif sepanjang siklus hidup Proyek dan bila perlu akan disesuaikan, seiring

dengan pemutakhiran Rencana Pengadaan Lahan dan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian. Saat ini, narahubung GRM PT PLN Indonesia Power adalah **Bapak Amir Hakim**, yang dapat dihubungi di **+62812 2953 0544** atau melalui email di **amir.h@plnindonesiapower.co.id**. Selain itu, masyarakat terdampak memiliki opsi untuk mengakses Mekanisme Akuntabilitas ADB dan Mekanisme Masyarakat Terdampak Proyek AIBB jika keluhan mereka tetap belum terselesaikan di tingkat proyek atau operasional.

Tabel 3 Rincian Mekanisme Penyelesaian Keluhan Proyek

Langkah	Deskripsi	Waktu
Penerimaan dan Pendaftaran Keluhan	Menerima, mengakui, dan mendaftarkan keluhan dalam catatan keluhan terpusat. Pastikan semua keluhan—termasuk yang diterima oleh kontraktor—segera dicatat dan dilacak.	3–5 hari setelah keluhan diterima
Pengakuan dan Penugasan Keluhan	Memberikan konfirmasi penerimaan kepada pengadu dan menugaskan keluhan kepada personel atau tim terkait untuk ditindaklanjuti.	3–5 hari setelah keluhan diterima
Pencarian Fakta dan Investigasi	Selidiki keluhan dengan menunjuk tim independen, mengkategorikan keluhan berdasarkan signifikansi dan dampaknya, serta mengadakan pertemuan atau kunjungan lapangan sesuai kebutuhan. Untuk masalah terkait konstruksi, libatkan kontraktor.	3–5 hari setelah keluhan diterima (tergantung tipe keluhan)
Resolusi dan Komunikasi	Kembangkan dan sepakati opsi penyelesaian melalui konsultasi dengan pihak yang mengajukan keluhan. Komunikasikan keputusan tersebut, dan jika perlu, fasilitasi banding. Terapkan resolusi yang disepakati.	30 hari setelah keluhan diterima
Umpan Balik dan Penutupan	Pantau dan evaluasi efektivitas penyelesaian melalui tindak lanjut dengan pelapor. Dokumentasikan penyelesaian dan masukkan umpan balik ke dalam proses GRM.	Setelah resolusi diimplementasikan

17. Standar/ Peraturan yang Berlaku. LALRP ini disusun selaras dan mengacu pada peraturan perundang-undangan utama di Indonesia, termasuk Undang-Undang No. 2/2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah, serta memenuhi persyaratan pemberi pinjaman, terutama ADB SR 2 dan AIBB ESF tentang Pemukiman Kembali secara Tidak Sukarela. Prinsip utamanya adalah pemberian kompensasi setara dengan biaya penggantian penuh untuk semua aset yang hilang dan penyediaan program pemulihan mata pencaharian untuk memastikan bahwa standar hidup masyarakat terdampak ditingkatkan atau setidaknya dikembalikan ke tingkat atau kondisi seperti sebelum adanya dampak dari proyek PLTS. Apabila terdapat perbedaan atau kesenjangan antara ketentuan nasional dan kebijakan ADB dan AIBB, khususnya terkait pengakuan kelayakan bagi pengguna lahan yang tidak memiliki hak

kepemilikan formal, maka kesenjangan tersebut akan dijumpai melalui penerapan langkah-langkah yang dipersyaratkan oleh ADB dan AIIB.

18. Anggaran LALRP. Total anggaran yang diperkirakan untuk pelaksanaan LALRP adalah Rp 7.747.398.1990 (sekitar USD 471.970,72) yang mencakup pembebasan lahan dan dukungan transisi (kategori pembebasan lahan ini merupakan porsi terbesar dari anggaran dan mencakup biaya langsung pengadaan lahan milik pribadi dan kompensasi untuk semua aset terdampak dengan biaya penggantian penuh), serta biaya Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (LRP). LRP mencakup dukungan yang ditargetkan seperti pelatihan keterampilan, bantuan untuk kegiatan alternatif yang menghasilkan pendapatan, dan kesempatan kerja prioritas dalam pekerjaan yang terkait dengan proyek.

19. Rencana Pelaksanaan. PT PLN Indonesia Power (PT PLN IP) memegang tanggung jawab penuh atas pelaksanaan proyek dan akan memastikan kepatuhan terhadap semua persyaratan perlindungan. Perusahaan Tujuan Khusus (SPC), yang dibentuk bersama oleh PT PLN IP dan GCL (GCL Intelligent Energy (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.), akan mengelola pelaksanaan LALRP sehari-hari, termasuk:

- Pelibatan pemangku kepentingan,
- Pelaksanaan pembebasan lahan dan pencairan kompensasi (melakukan negosiasi langsung dengan pemilik lahan),
- Melaksanakan dan mengelola seluruh aspek Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (LRP), termasuk melibatkan konsultan, kontraktor, atau mitra untuk pelaksanaan program teknis, serta pemantauan dan evaluasi hingga penutupan LALRP,
- Melaksanakan Mekanisme Penanganan Keluhan untuk memastikan bahwa setiap keluhan dari masyarakat terdampak ditangani dengan segera dan transparan,
- Melakukan pemantauan internal dan eksternal sepanjang siklus proyek, dengan laporan semi-tahunan yang disampaikan kepada ADB untuk memastikan kepatuhan dan memantau efektivitas upaya restorasi..

20. Status Dokumen LALRP. LALRP ini merupakan dokumen berkelanjutan dan masih dalam bentuk draf hingga difinalisasi setelah Survei Pengukuran Terperinci (DMS) final dan pekerjaan survei terkait untuk mendefinisikan Orang Terdampak (AP) terkait dampak perpindahan paksa, yang ditargetkan pada Kuartal 4 tahun 2025. Pembaruan lebih lanjut mungkin juga diperlukan di kemudian hari untuk mencerminkan penyempurnaan desain proyek yang sedang berlangsung, kebutuhan data yang muncul, dan perubahan peran serta tanggung jawab kelembagaan. Setiap pembaruan tersebut akan diwujudkan dalam komitmen yang jelas dan ringkas, yang akan diintegrasikan ke dalam jadwal implementasi ke depan dan Rencana Aksi dalam LAMPIRAN 14: RENCANA AKSI UNTUK MENYELESAIKAN LALRP.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Project Background

21. Project Definition. The Green Energy Project (*Proyek Hijaunesia*) 2023, led by PT. PLN Indonesia Power (Indonesia Power)—a subsidiary of Indonesia’s state-owned electricity company, PLN—aims to accelerate Indonesia’s transition to renewable energy sources. The initiative targets the development of a total of 7 GW of renewable energy capacity across 108 strategically selected locations nationwide. As a key component of this broader program, the Banyuwangi Ground-Mounted Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (PVPP) (the ‘Project’) plays a vital role in achieving Indonesia Power’s renewable energy objectives.

22. Project Implementation. The Project will be implemented by Indonesia Power and GCL (GCL Intelligent Energy (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.(Suzhou) Co., Ltd.) through a Special Purpose Company (SPC) established specifically for this subproject, which will be responsible for engineering, procurement, construction, and operation of the PVPP, as well as the LALRP implementation. The SPC will coordinate closely with PT PLN Indonesia Power to manage the acquired land, private landowners, local governments, and project lenders, including international financial institutions (see Section J: Institutional Arrangements for details on SPC roles and responsibilities).

23. Project Schedule. Pre-construction activities, including land acquisition and LALRP finalization, are targeted for completion by end of November 2025, with construction scheduled to commence in early 2026. The construction phase is expected to last approximately 12 months, followed by commissioning and commercial operation, which is planned for 2027, in line with the Project’s Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and national renewable energy targets. However, as mentioned above, this document is still on draft version, which means some remaining actions need to be undertaken to make it final, prior to the impact occurring to ensure full compliance with to ADB requirements.

2. Project Location and Scope

Project Location. Located in Banyuwangi Regency, East Java, Indonesia (Figure B-1), the Project is designed to generate 131.2 MWp (approximately 100 MWac). Figure B-1 (Maps of Project Components and Affected Areas) details project-affected land areas. The Project has an estimated operational lifespan of 25 years, aligned with the PV modules’ design life and the terms of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The Project supports the targets outlined in the National Electricity Supply Business Plan (RUPTL 2025–2034) for East Java.

24. Administrative Setting. The PVPP site and other project components will span multiple administrative units, including Kalipuro and Giri Districts, affecting three villages: Kalipuro Village and Kelir Village (Kalipuro District), and Giri Village (Giri District). The main PV plant and switchyard will

be located within Wangkal Plantation, managed by state-owned PTPN I, while other components, such as the transmission line, extension bay, and gantry, extend into community-owned lands.

25. Socio-Economic and Geographic Characteristics. Banyuwangi Regency is characterized by a mixed rural and peri-urban economy, with agriculture—particularly sugarcane, coffee, coconut, and rice cultivation—being a key source of livelihoods. Many residents are smallholder farmers, sharecroppers, or plantation laborers, with some households classified as vulnerable households, including elderly-headed households, women-headed households, and those living near or below the regional poverty line.¹ The area has relatively stable settlement patterns, strong community networks, and dependence on plantation-based employment, making livelihood restoration and income diversification central to the Project's social safeguard strategy.

¹ The poverty line in Banyuwangi Regency as of March 2024 was set at IDR 470,417 per capita per month. Retrieved from National Statistics Agency, Profil Kemiskinan Kabupaten Banyuwangi Maret 2024, <https://banyuwangikab.bps.go.id/id/pressrelease/2024/08/01/191/profil-kemiskinan-kabupaten-banyuwangi-maret-2024.html>



Figure B-1 Project Location

3. Project Components and Activities

26. Project Components and Activities. The Project includes a solar PV array with an associated switchyard, a 150 kV transmission line (TL) supported by 16 towers, and an extension bay and gantry at the existing Banyuwangi Substation (Table B-1). Key activities involve site preparation, construction of the solar array, switchyard, towers, extension bay and gantry (permanent impacts), and installation of the transmission lines (which will involve temporary impacts during construction).

27. Right of Way. The Right of Way (RoW) consists of 10 meters on each side of the transmission line (midline) along the transmission line midline. A free space zone, defined as a 13.5-meter clearance from ground level with a maximum permissible building or tree/crop height of 5 meters², must be maintained within the ROW (see Section C for regulatory requirements).

Table B-1 Project Components and Affected Land Areas

Project Component ¹	State-owned Land(m ²)	Private Land (m ²)	Public Facilities	Private Company Land
PVPP (PV Array and Switchyard)	1,539,358			
TL Towers² 1–3	1,200			
TL Towers 4–16		5,550		
Transmission Line RoW³ (TL Towers 1–3)	10,048			
Transmission Line RoW (TL Towers 4–16)		71,990	5,099	5,104
Extension Bay (adjacent to Banyuwangi)		5,398		
Gantry (adjacent to Banyuwangi)		610		
PROJECT AFFECTED LAND AREA TOTALS TO 1,644,359 m²	1,550,607	83,549	5,099	5,104

¹ Details of the land requirements and affected areas for each project component are provided in Section C: Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.

² Footprint of 20 x 20 m (400 m²) each, except of Tower 12, which covers about 750 m².

³ 20-meter-wide corridor (10 meters on each side of the transmission line midline) along approximately 5,010 m of the transmission route. Free space zone—defined as a 13.5-meter clearance from ground level - with a maximum permissible building or tree/crop height of 5 meters.

² Ministry of Mineral and Energy Regulation No.13 on 2021 regarding Minimum Clearance and Distance for Electric Power Transmission Networks and Compensation for Land, Buildings, and/or Plants Located Below Clear Space for Electric Power Transmission Networks.

C. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

28. Applicable Standards. The land acquisition and livelihood restoration process for the Project is governed by the laws and regulations of the Republic of Indonesia and the safeguard policies of the Asian Development Bank. These laws and standards ensure that the rights of affected people are protected and that impacts are managed responsibly. In cases of discrepancy between national law and ADB policy, the Project will adhere to the standard that provides a higher level of protection to affected persons, ensuring legal compliance and a strong and equitable approach to managing social safeguards.

1. National Laws and Regulations

29. Government of Indonesia Directives. The Project's land acquisition process is guided by a wide-ranging legal framework established by the Government of Indonesia. This framework provides the procedural and substantive rules for acquiring land for national development while aiming to protect the rights of citizens. Key legislation includes:

- Law No. 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles: This foundational law governs all land rights in Indonesia. It establishes the state's authority to regulate land use for the greatest prosperity of the people and recognizes various forms of land tenure, including individual property rights (*Hak Milik*), customary rights (*hak ulayat*), and other use rights. It forms the legal bedrock upon which all subsequent land acquisition regulations are built.
- Law No. 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest: This is the primary law regulating the process for acquiring land for public infrastructure projects. It establishes a formal, multi-stage process that includes planning, preparation (including public consultation), implementation (including appraisal and compensation), and handover of land. A key feature of this law is the requirement for asset valuation to be conducted by an independent, licensed public appraiser (*Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik - KJPP*) to determine a "fair and appropriate" value. While it primarily governs involuntary acquisition through eminent domain, its principles on valuation and consultation serve as a benchmark for all public interest projects, including those pursued through negotiation.
- Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 (as amended by GR No. 39 of 2023): This regulation provides detailed implementing guidelines for Law No. 2/2012. It specifies procedures for small-scale land acquisition (under 5 hectares), which can be conducted through direct negotiation between the project proponent and landowners. This provides a more flexible path for smaller land parcels, such as those required for the Project's transmission towers. It also clarifies the stages of public consultation and the documentation required for each step of the acquisition process. This regulation applies directly to the project, especially in the implementation of Location Determination scheme (*Penlok*).

- Presidential Regulation No. 78 of 2023 concerning Handling Community Social Impacts: This regulation is crucial for this Project as it provides a framework for addressing social impacts on communities occupying state land required for national development. It recognizes the rights of long-term occupants of state land (controlled for at least 10 years) to receive compensation for non-land assets (buildings, crops) and assistance for relocation and income loss. This is directly applicable to managing impacts on laborers and any potential occupants within the PTPN I sugarcane plantation area.
- Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 13 of 2021: This regulation specifically governs compensation for land, buildings, and plants situated within the designated free space (Right of Way) of electricity transmission lines. It defines the technical clearance requirements for safety and establishes a formula for calculating compensation for restrictions on land use (e.g., limitations on building height and types of crops). This regulation will be the primary guide for compensating landowners affected by the project's 150 kV transmission line RoW.
- Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI): Issued by the Indonesian Society of Appraisers (MAPPI), these standards, particularly SPI 306 on Land Acquisition for Public Interest, guide the methodology for valuing assets. The standards require appraisers to consider not only market value but also other factors that contribute to a fair replacement value, ensuring a comprehensive and standardized approach to asset valuation across projects.
- Penlok Land Acquisition Mechanism in Indonesia: The Penetapan Lokasi (Penlok) mechanism is the official process for designating land to be acquired for development projects of public interest in Indonesia. The Penlok process is governed by Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest, and its implementing regulations, notably Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021, Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012 (as amended by Presidential Regulation No. 148 of 2015), and Head of BPN Regulation No. 5 of 2012. Under this mechanism, the government issues a Location Determination Decree (Penlok) after a series of consultations, socialization, and impact assessments. The decree legally authorizes the acquisition of specified land parcels for the project, enabling compensation negotiations and, if necessary, the use of eminent domain. The Penlok process ensures that land acquisition is conducted transparently and fairly, with affected parties entitled to compensation as stipulated by law (see Figure C-1 for Penlok implementation flow chart).
- Regulatory Framework for Transmission Line Right of Way (RoW) in Indonesia: The Right of Way (RoW) requirements for transmission lines in Indonesia, including corridor width and free space (clearance) zones, are primarily governed by (i) Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) Regulation No. 18 of 2015 on Transmission Network Technical Requirements for Electric Power (Peraturan Menteri ESDM No. 18 Tahun 2015 tentang Persyaratan Teknis Jaringan Transmisi Tenaga Listrik); and (ii) SPLN 1:1995 (Indonesian National Standard for Overhead Transmission Lines up to 500 kV). These regulations define the minimum width of the RoW corridor for different voltage levels and establish the required vertical and horizontal clearances—known as the "free space zone"—to ensure safe operation and maintenance of

overhead transmission lines. For instance, for a 150 kV transmission line, the typical RoW corridor is 20 meters wide (10 meters on each side of the centerline), and vertical clearance from ground level is generally set at a minimum of 13.5 meters, with restrictions on the height of buildings and vegetation within this zone.

DIAGRAM OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR PUBLIC INTEREST (Refer to Government Regulation No. 19/2021)

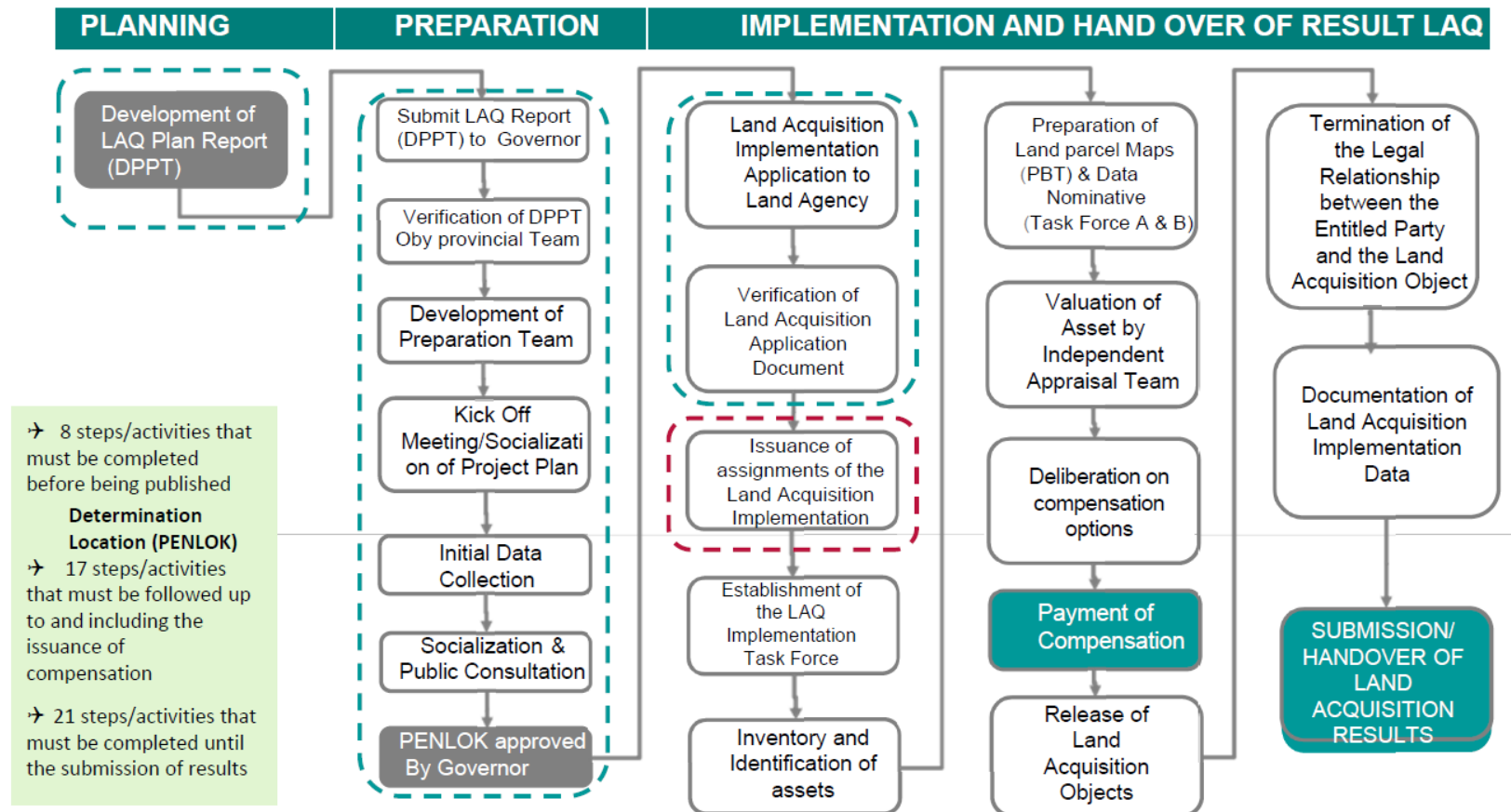


Figure C-1 Penlok implementation flow chart

2. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

30. ADB Safeguards. The Project is required to comply with the ADB SPS, specifically Safeguard Requirement 2 (SR2) on Involuntary Resettlement. The policy's objective is to avoid and minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition and restrictions on land use. The core principles of SR2 are:

- Avoid and Minimize Impacts: The priority is to explore all viable alternative project designs to avoid or, if avoidance is not possible, minimize involuntary resettlement.
- Enhance or Restore Livelihoods: The policy requires that all displaced people have their livelihoods enhanced or, at a minimum, restored in real terms to pre-project levels. This goes beyond simple cash compensation and necessitates a focus on long-term income restoration.
- Improve Living Standards of the Vulnerable: Special attention must be given to improving the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups (e.g., women-headed households, the elderly, landless individuals).
- Meaningful Consultation: Project proponents must carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and other stakeholders throughout the project cycle. This involves sharing information in an accessible manner and ensuring their participation in planning and implementation.
- Compensation at Full Replacement Cost: All lost assets, whether land, structures, or crops, must be compensated at full replacement cost. This is defined as the cost to replace a lost asset with one of similar or better quality, including all transaction costs and taxes, without any deduction for depreciation.
- Eligibility for All Affected Persons: The policy extends eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation assistance to all affected persons, regardless of whether they have formal legal rights to the land they occupy. This includes tenants, sharecroppers, and informal settlers, who are eligible for compensation for non-land assets and livelihood restoration support.
- Grievance Redress Mechanism: A fair, accessible, and transparent grievance mechanism must be established to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and complaints from affected persons.

3. Comparative Analysis and Gap-Filling Measures

31. Gap Analysis between GoI and ADB Requirements. While Indonesia's legal framework for land acquisition is strong, there are several key areas where it differs from the requirements of the ADB SPS (summarized below with details provided in APPENDIX 6: GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIAN REGULATION AND ADB SPS REQUIREMENTS: Gap Analysis between Government of Indonesian Regulation and ADB SPS Requirements). To ensure full compliance, the Project will bridge these gaps by adopting the gap filling requirements in ADB policy.

32. Eligibility for Compensation. A primary difference lies in the eligibility for compensation. Indonesian regulations traditionally focus on compensating titled landowners. While recent regulations like PERPRES 78/2023 have expanded recognition to long-term occupants of state land, the ADB policy is more inclusive, extending eligibility to all people who lose assets or income, regardless of their legal tenure status. To address this, the Project will consider all affected persons, including sharecroppers and tenants without formal titles, as eligible for compensation for their non-land assets (such as crops and trees) and for inclusion in livelihood restoration programs.

33. Standard of Compensation. Another significant difference is the standard of compensation. Indonesian law typically refers to "fair and appropriate" value based on a market assessment. The ADB SPS mandates "full replacement cost," a more inclusive standard that includes transaction costs, taxes, and other transitional expenses, with no deduction for depreciation of assets. The Project commits to ADB's standard. All compensation will be calculated to be sufficient for the affected person to replace their lost assets and be restored to their pre-project economic position.

34. Livelihood Restoration. Furthermore, ADB SPS places a strong emphasis on livelihood restoration as a distinct and required component of resettlement planning. While Indonesian law provides for various forms of compensation that may indirectly support livelihoods, it does not mandate a comprehensive, long-term Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) as a standard requirement. At the first and second RAP Disclosure meetings, discussions regarding the LRP were held with AHs. IP staff and consultants noted significant efforts to restore income for AHs and vulnerable groups. LRP activities include capacity building, employment opportunities during construction and potentially in operations, and support for small and medium enterprises, particularly in the agricultural sector. IP has also allocated a budget for the LRP as a commitment to ADB standards. Based on census and survey in 2024, 36 households (91 APs) are classified as significantly affected and 39 households (89 APs) are identified as vulnerable.

35. Meaningful Consultation. Finally, while Indonesian law includes provisions for consultation and grievances, the ADB's emphasis on meaningful consultation throughout the project cycle and a proactive, accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) represents a higher procedural standard. The Project will ensure continuous engagement and has established a GRM with multiple access points to ensure all voices are heard and all concerns are addressed in line with ADB's requirements.

D. OBJECTIVES OF THE LALRP

36. LALRP Objective. Indonesia Power is committed to land acquisition in strict accordance with national regulations and the principles outlined by the project lenders, primarily the ADB SPS. The main objectives of the LALRP are to avoid or, where avoidance is not possible, minimize involuntary resettlement impacts through a negotiated and consultative process; to mitigate and compensate for adverse effects; and to restore and enhance the livelihoods and living standards of affected households. Special attention is given to providing targeted support to vulnerable households to improve their socio-economic conditions. In order to reduce economic impacts and minimize the risk of physical resettlement, Project and consultants carried out community consultations and utilized the socioeconomic data to help engineers define a Project footprint that confines much of the disturbance to State-owned land, minimizes displacement, and keeps facilities distant from homes and civic infrastructure.

E. SCOPE AND NATURE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

37. Temporary and Permanent Displacement Impacts. The development of the Banyuwangi PVPP requires land acquisition and will create some temporary and permanent displacement impacts (Table E-1; APPENDIX 2: PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS and APPENDIX 3: NUMBER OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS PER PROJECT COMPONENT Scope and Nature of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts). These impacts have been identified and quantified through an Inventory of Losses (IOL), socio-economic surveys, and stakeholder consultations. Project design has actively sought to minimize these impacts by, for example, adjusting the PVPP boundary to avoid a known burial site, thereby respecting local cultural values and minimizing potential social conflict. (further detailed in Section 3 below).

1. Types of Impacts

38. Physical and Economic Displacement. The Project will result in both permanent and temporary impacts, which can be further categorized as economic displacement. No physical displacement (i.e., no residential relocation) will occur in this Project, reflecting the application of design measures outlined in Section 4 on Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.

39. Permanent Economic Displacement. This involves the irreversible acquisition of land for project components, leading to the loss of economically productive assets and associated income sources. Approximately 1,550,607 m² of state-owned land, managed by PTPN I and previously used for sugarcane cultivation, will be acquired for the main PVPP site, switchyard, and the first three transmission towers. Based on consultation between the Project, the plantation company, and the laborers, their employment area is to be relocated to a coffee plantation 30 km away from the previous sugarcane plantation. Of the total of 75 sugarcane laborers, 18 workers accepted the relocation, while the other 57 workers are not willing to proceed with relocating to the coffee plantation. (Details of workers who were relocated are on APPENDIX 12: IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW REGARDING SUGARCANE PLANTATION LABOURERS' RELOCATION).

40. Strategies to support the workers who are not willing to be relocated are developed, mainly in assisting them in developing skills to obtain other sources of income. Among them, there are workers who are no longer in the labor force (> 50 years): 21 people (70%). Support for this group includes training in catering and laundry to be involved in the project cycle, and MSME basic finance and management. (see details on LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM and APPENDIX 10: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN).

41. On the other hand, a total of 11,558 m² of privately-owned land will be permanently acquired. This includes 5,550 m² for the footings of 13 transmission towers and 6,008 m² for the construction

of the extension bay and gantry. This acquisition will cause the permanent loss of productive agricultural land for 15 landowners (AH) and the loss of access to this land for 8 sharecroppers (AH) who cultivate it (**details are shown in Table E-2**).

42. Temporary Impacts and Permanent Restrictions. Temporary impacts will be most pronounced during the construction phase of the 150 kV transmission line. Activities such as tower erection and cable stringing will cause temporary disruptions to agricultural activities and may restrict access to certain areas for short periods. Following construction, permanent restrictions will apply within the transmission line's 20-meter-wide Right of Way covering approximately 82,194 m² of private land. Within this corridor, building height will be limited to a maximum of 5 meters, and the cultivation of trees that grow taller than 5 meters will be prohibited to ensure operational safety. However, the land can continue to be used for cultivating shorter crops. Seven residential houses and two company buildings are located within this RoW; while they will not be relocated, access to them will be temporarily affected during stringing operations.

2. Impact Severity and Affected Assets

The project's impacts have been assessed based on the severity of loss and the vulnerability of the affected population.

43. Affected Land and Households. The Project is expected to affect a total of 156 households (253 APs). This includes 71 households (121 APs) of private landowners, 8 sharecroppers, 1 Land Renter, and 1 Land User households (27 APs) impacted by the transmission line, towers, extension bay, and gantry, as well as former PTPN I sugarcane laborers who are economically displaced. Based on survey data, 36 households (29 Male and 7 female)/ 91 persons (43 male and 48 female) are classified as significantly affected, meaning they are projected to lose 10% or more of their productive assets or income. Furthermore, 39 households (89 APs) are identified as vulnerable, based on criteria such as being elderly-led, female-headed, landless, or living below the established poverty line. These households are considered at greater risk of hardship and will receive special attention and additional support through the Livelihood Restoration Program.

44. Affected Structures and Infrastructure. The Project design has avoided the need for physical relocation of residences as detailed in Section 4 below. However, the transmission line RoW will pass over seven (7) houses, one (1) regional water company (PDAM) building, and one small factory (Table E-1). As these structures are all below the 5-meter height restriction, they will remain in place. Their occupants will experience temporary disruptions, such as noise and restricted access, during the construction phase. The transmission line will also cross several village and farm roads, which will require temporary traffic management plans, detailed in the project's ESIA, to be implemented in coordination with local communities to minimize inconvenience.

Table E-1 Structures identified within RoW

Structure type	Potential Impact on Structure
PDAM (<i>Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum</i> - Regional Drinking Water Company) building a facility	There is no risk of involuntary resettlement as the building height is still within safe limits (below 5 meters). (Parcel No. 110) refer to APPENDIX 1. Map Parcels by Project no 15
Seven (7) Houses	There is no risk of involuntary resettlement as the buildings' height are still within safe limits (below 5 meters). However, the project might cause temporary impact in the form of disruption to access to the settlement areas during the construction of the transmission line. (Parcel No. 40, 46, 53, 57, 58, 113, 122,) refer to APPENDIX 1. Map Parcels by Project no 7, 8, 16, 18
One Small Factory Building	There is no risk of involuntary resettlement as the building heights still within safe limits (below 5 meters). (Parcel No. 80) refer to APPENDIX 1: MAPS OF PROJECT COMPONENTS AND AFFECTED AREAS. Map Parcels by Project no 12

45. Affected Livelihoods and Agricultural Assets. The primary impact of the Project is on agricultural livelihoods. The acquisition of land, which is the primary driver of livelihood disruption, will result in the loss of productive plots used for growing rice, coconut, fruits, and other crops. Within the land parcels to be permanently acquired for tower footings, the extension bay, and gantry, an estimated 1,790 productive trees and crops will be removed and compensated at full replacement cost. Within the transmission line RoW, an additional 1,399 trees taller than the 5-meter safety limit will be removed, with owners compensated for the loss of the trees and future harvests. The most concentrated economic displacement affects the 75 PTPN I laborers, whose long-term seasonal employment in sugarcane cultivation has been disrupted. Announcement of a cut-off date, the final asset survey and valuation processes, as well as any minor adjustments to TL alignment, may result in slight changes to the figures presented here, and will be presented as final in the final LALRP to be disclosed in Quarter 4 of 2025.

46. Impact on Cultural Property. The project is committed to preserving cultural heritage. The PVPP boundary was deliberately redesigned during the planning phase to create a buffer zone and avoid any direct impact on the burial site of a former PTPN employee. A public cemetery is also located inside the PV Boundary. The Project will not physically encroach on one of the cemeteries; construction activities will be managed in close consultation with the community to ensure that access is maintained and the sanctity of the site is fully respected. However, the other cemetery is

relocated as per the PT PLN Indonesia Power and PTPN agreement on the arrangement for this occasion, the letter shown in

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47. APPENDIX 13: GRAVESITE RELOCATION AGREEMENT. Details of the mitigating measures are provided in the ESIA.

48. Impact on Public Roads. The PVPP site is accessible via well-established public roads, and no upgrades are anticipated to accommodate construction equipment and materials. The transmission line will cross several village and farm roads, necessitating temporary traffic management measures. No permanent loss or relocation of public roads is expected; however, temporary impacts such as dust, traffic delays, and noise may occur during construction and will be addressed through the Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP). In addition, villagers may lose access to a plantation road previously used as an alternative route to Ketapang Harbor. Field surveys indicate that this loss constitutes an inconvenience rather than an economic loss.

3. Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

49. Avoidance of Physical Displacement. From the earliest stages of project planning, a key objective has been to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts through careful site selection, design adjustments, and construction planning.

- Site selection within state-managed plantation land – The PVPP's primary footprint is located within Wangkal Plantation, managed by PTPN I. Using state-managed land avoids large-scale acquisition of privately owned parcels and eliminates the need for physical displacement.
- Optimization of layout within plantation boundaries – The PV array, switchyard, and internal access roads have been positioned to avoid active buildings and community infrastructure.
- Cultural heritage sites arrangement on PVPP Boundary – During preliminary surveys, a known burial site was identified near the initial and inside the project boundary. PT PLN Indonesia Power acknowledged that the gravesite near the PV Boundary belongs to a former PTPN officer who is still being visited occasionally. Therefore, the layout was slightly modified to exclude this area, which requires an accessible route to reach the place. Moreover, an agreement has been made between PTPN and PT PLN Indonesia Power to relocate a gravesite inside the PV Boundary, that all emerging costs will be covered by the Project proponent.
- Minimization of private land impacts for ancillary infrastructure – Transmission tower locations were selected to avoid impacts on residential buildings, while still maintaining technical and safety requirements. Where possible, towers were placed on marginal or less-productive land. The alignment was adjusted to reduce the number of affected parcels and to avoid dwellings and structures within the Right of Way.
- Scheduling of construction works to minimize temporary disruption – Works requiring access to community-owned lands (e.g., for tower erection or stringing) will be sequenced to avoid peak agricultural seasons, reducing disruption to local livelihoods.

Table E-2 Scope and Nature of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Project Component	Affected Area (m ²)	Land Ownership	AHs*	APs*	Impact Summary
PVPP, TL Towers 1–3 incl. associated RoW	1,550,607	PT PN1 (state-owned)	75	105	Land used for sugarcane plantation. 18 daily laborers (AHs) reassigned to a more distant coffee plantation, requiring new skills adaptation. While 57 daily laborers did not willing to proceed in relocation process.
TL Towers 4–16	5,550	Privately owned	18	33	Predominantly agricultural use. Loss of some non-residential structures (barn, shed). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 AHs (23 APs): loss of land and/or non-residential structures. • 3 AHs (7 APs): sharecroppers lose access to land. • 1 AH (3 APs): loss of access to rented land.
Transmission Line RoW	82,194	Privately owned	59	105	Predominantly agricultural use. Seven residential buildings, one office (PDAM), and one small factory within RoW. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54 AHs (93 APs): loss of productive trees due to height restrictions. • 3 AHs (10 APs): sharecroppers lose productive trees. • 2 AHs (2 APs): loss of productive trees. Temporary access restrictions to 7 residential and 2 commercial buildings during line stringing.
Extension Bay	5,398	Privately owned	3	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 AHs (3 APs): loss of land. • 1 AH (5 APs): sharecropper loses access to agricultural land.
Gantry	610	Privately owned	1	2	1 AH (2 APs): loss of land.
TOTAL	1,644,359		156	253	

*Explanatory Notes: "AHs" = Affected Households; "APs" = Affected Persons; "NA" = Not Applicable.

F. METHODOLOGY FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OVERVIEW

This section outlines the approach and principles guiding land acquisition and livelihood restoration for the Project, ensuring compliance with the ADB SPS. The methodology emphasizes a participatory, transparent, and equitable process, prioritizing the avoidance of involuntary resettlement, minimizing impacts, and restoring livelihoods.

50. Mitigation Hierarchy, Impact Avoidance and Minimization. The Project adopts the mitigation hierarchy—avoid, minimize, restore, and compensate—to manage impacts. Wherever feasible, impacts are avoided through careful planning (e.g., adjustment to PVPP boundary to avoid burial site of former PT PN employee). When impacts are unavoidable, they are minimized, and affected persons are supported through compensation and livelihood restoration measures (as detailed in Section K: Entitlements and Compensation Framework and Section L: Livelihood Restoration Program).

51. Meaningful Consultation. Meaningful consultation with affected communities and stakeholders is integral to the process. This includes early consultations to inform, consult, and involve stakeholders in decision-making, ensuring transparency and fostering trust. Feedback mechanisms are established to address concerns throughout the project lifecycle (as detailed in Section I: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure), and a GRM is established.

52. Cut-off Date and Eligibility. The cut-off date for eligibility for affected persons (APs) impacted by land acquisition of privately owned land will be established following completion of the socio-economic census and final DMS (tentatively by the end of October 2025, but prior to the start of construction). The cut-off date will be announced for each village by Power Indonesia, in close coordination with village heads and through public notifications. For the PVPP site, a separate cut-off date will be set upon completion of the Penlok, anticipated by the end of September 2025. All persons present before the cut-off date—including informal users and sharecroppers—will be eligible for entitlements in accordance with Safeguard Requirement 2 (SR2). Documentation of the public announcements and subsequent census and asset surveys undertaken, if required to correct and update the baseline data, impacts, and entitlements will be included in the final LALRP.

53. Negotiated Settlements with Landowners. PT PLN Indonesia Power has elected to acquire private land through negotiated settlements with landowners and users, in accordance with the ADB SPS on involuntary resettlement. While government regulation allows for this type of negotiated settlement for land acquisition to occur due to the small size of land being acquired, there is an inherent potential for the project to resort to eminent domain in cases when negotiations fail. Impacts on state-owned land necessary for the PVPP—including the switchyard and transmission towers 1 to 3—will be addressed through the Penlok land acquisition mechanism rather than direct

purchase. All impacts on informal land users and sharecroppers will be managed in accordance with Safeguard Requirement 2 (SR2), ensuring they are eligible for appropriate entitlements and assistance. Fair compensation will be based on the national appraisal standard; SPI 306, and also following ADB's requirement for compensation at full replacement value. The calculation will be conducted after the final appraisal and asset revalidation has been completed, scheduled for Quarter 4 of 2025. Disagreement from this process will be managed by PT PLN IP and SPC directly, based on good faith negotiation, while being validated by agreement letters between parties, and resort to the project Grievance Redress Mechanism and local laws, if required.

54. Census and Socio-economic survey and Asset Inventory. The LALRP has been developed based on an assessment of impacts derived from the Inventory of Losses (IOL) conducted by PT Surveyor Indonesia in 2023. This is supplemented by socio-economic surveys carried out by Greencorp between 28 July and 6 August, and 1 to 6 December 2024, which aimed to identify potential impacts associated with the transmission line corridor adjustments across three villages: Kalipuro and Kelir in Kalipuro District, and Giri in Giri District (Table F-1).

Table F-1 Census and Socio-economic Survey

Project Component	Detailed Overlay	Total Identified AHs	Surveyed AHs
Transmission Tower	Towers 4-16 & RoW 3-16	18	18 (100%) Landowner: 14 Sharecroppers: 3 Land Renter: 1
Extension Bay	Extension Bay Area	3	2 (67%) Landowner: 1 Land User: 1 (one AH out of town)
Gantry	Gantry Area	1	1 (100%) Landowner
PV PP Boundary	PV Module, Switchyard, Towers 1-3, RoW 1-3	75	17 (23%) PTPN Laborer
Transmission RoW	RoW Sections 3-16	59	29 (49%) Landowner: 24 Sharecroppers: 5
Total		156	67 (43%) Landowner: 40

Project Component	Detailed Overlay	Total Identified AHs	Surveyed AHs
			Sharecropper: 8 Land Renter: 1 Land User: 1 PTPN Laborer: 17

55. Impact Assessment and Loss Quantification. Impacts were assessed through the Inventory of Losses (IOL), with losses categorized as physical or economic, and as temporary, permanent, or involving use restrictions. Losses were valued according to full replacement cost (FRC) principles, in line with ADB requirements and Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI 306). Land has been valued at prevailing market rates plus transaction costs and taxes; crops and trees were valued based on age, species, and yield potential; and structures were valued at full reconstruction cost without depreciation (as detailed in Section J: Entitlements and Compensation Framework). An independent, licensed public appraiser (KJPP) led the valuation process.

56. Livelihood Restoration and Support. Affected people are provided with targeted, culturally appropriate, and locally feasible livelihood restoration measures, which may include skills development, alternative income sources, and access to social services, aiming to restore, if not improve, pre-project socioeconomic conditions. Vulnerable groups are to be provided with supplemental and/or specific programs. LRP measures and programs are being developed in consultation with PAPs and other relevant stakeholders, such as local government authorities and local development entities, to ensure suitability and appraisal of potential implementing partners and will be finalized after the DMS (see Section K: Livelihood Restoration Program).

57. Grievance Redress and Feedback. A transparent grievance redress mechanism is established to address concerns and disputes promptly. Affected people are informed of procedures and their rights, ensuring accountability and responsiveness (as detailed in Section I: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure, Paragraph 3). Ongoing socialization of the GRM, as well as training and capacity building for project personnel and other key stakeholders on grievance handling, are ensured through this LALRP and the Project's ESIA and Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Affected communities are also to be informed of the ADB's role in financing the project and its Accountability Mechanism, an alternative avenue for complaints submission if not resolved at the project (SPC) or ADB operational support level.

58. Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation. Implementation of the LALRP is led by the SPC's Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Unit, supported by Indonesia Power's Social Safeguards Division and local government land offices (as detailed in Section M: Institutional Arrangements and Responsibilities). Internal monitoring is conducted monthly by the SPC, tracking compensation disbursement, LRP delivery, and GRM performance (as detailed in Section O: Monitoring, Evaluation,

and Reporting) with semi-annually self-reporting to Lenders. A completion audit will be undertaken after three years and extended if livelihood restoration (LR) measures are not achieving desired LR outcomes.

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G. AFFECTED LAND AND LANDOWNERSHIP

The Project impacts approximately 1,644,360 m² of land (Table E-2), categorized as follows:

1. State-Owned Land

59. PVPP. The ground-mounted PV modules (approximately 1,539,358 m²), Transmission Line RoW (approximately 10,048 m²), and the first three transmission towers (each with a 20 x 20 m footprint, totaling 1,200 m²) occupy a combined area of approximately 1,550,607 m² within the state-owned Wangkal Sugarcane Plantation managed by PTPN I.

2. Privately Owned Land

60. Transmission Towers and Connection to Banyuwangi Substation. Thirteen transmission towers are located on private land, occupying approximately 5,550 m², with Tower 12 covering a larger footprint of 750 m². The extension bay and gantry structure, covering approximately 5,398 m² and 611 m² respectively, will be constructed on private land adjacent to the Banyuwangi Substation. Most impacted private parcels (approximately 11,960 m²) are productive and cultivated by community members, with the majority possessing official land certificates, confirming their legal ownership.

3. Right of Way (RoW)

61. Right of Way Corridor. A 20-meter-wide corridor (10 meters on each side of the transmission line centerline) will be established along approximately 5.01 kilometers of the transmission route on private land (based on the regulatory requirements outlined in Section C). Private land within the RoW (approximately 82,194 m²) can remain in use after compensation, provided activities do not infringe upon the designated free space zone—defined as a 13.5-meter clearance from ground level, with a maximum permissible building and vegetation height of 5 meters.

H. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS

62. Project Category. The Project is classified as Category B for Involuntary Resettlement, as its impacts are not deemed significant, with fewer than 200 people expected to experience significant impacts. This LALRP is still required, but the scope is less comprehensive than for Category A (ADB SPS 2009, APPENDIX 2: PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS, para. 32; ADB Operations Manual F1/OP, para. 7).

1. Demographic and Socio-economic Profile

63. Affected Households. The socio-economic profile of the affected population was established through a census covering 59 of the **156 total affected households**, representing 189 affected persons from a total of 253 APs. This baseline data is central for designing effective livelihood restoration measures and for monitoring project impacts over time.

64. Household Composition and Demographics. The average household size is small, typically consisting of 2 to 3 persons. This reflects a trend of adult children moving out to establish their own households. The age structure of the affected population shows a significant portion of household heads are in the 46-60 age bracket (33%), with another 26% being over the age of 60, highlighting the presence of an aging population that may be more vulnerable to economic shocks. Gender-disaggregated data indicate that approximately 18% of affected households are female-headed, a demographic often facing additional constraints in accessing alternative livelihoods. Some seasonal or itinerant plantation workers do not maintain a permanent household in the project area. This group may require tailored livelihood restoration measures, including portable skill development and employment referral support that are not tied solely to local agricultural opportunities.

65. Ethnicity, Religion, and Settlement. The affected communities are ethnically diverse, with the majority identifying as Madurese (58%) and Javanese (27%), alongside a smaller Osing population (11%). All surveyed households profess the Muslim faith. The communities are well-established, with 56% of household heads having lived in the same location their entire lives, indicating deep social and economic ties to the area. While the Osing community is a distinct cultural group within Banyuwangi Regency, the Project's Indigenous Peoples screening memo concluded that the Project will not have direct or indirect impacts on Indigenous Peoples' communities, lands, or cultural resources.

66. Education and Health. Educational attainment among affected household heads is relatively low, with 51% having completed only elementary school and 20% having never attended or finished formal schooling. This may limit their ability to access formal sector employment without targeted support. In terms of health, most households report being in good health, with primary healthcare services available at local clinics and community health centers.

67. Housing and Access to Services. The majority of affected households (90%) own their homes, which are typically constructed with permanent materials such as brick walls and tile roofs. Access to basic services is high, with nearly all households connected to the national electricity grid provided by PLN. The primary water source for daily use is the regional water company (PDAM) for 86% of households, supplemented by shallow groundwater wells. Most households (78%) have access to formal banking services, either through local bank branches or mobile banking agents, and 64% report regular use of internet services via mobile networks. Market access is generally good; weekly traditional markets are located within 2–5 km of the affected villages, and small local kiosks and shops provide daily necessities within walking distance. These service and market linkages play an important role in sustaining household livelihoods and will be considered in planning livelihood restoration measures.

68. Economic Activities: Livelihoods are predominantly agriculture-based. The main occupations are farming and self-employment (21% of affected persons), with many women categorised as unpaid family workers (21%). Most households (75%) reported a monthly income above the regional minimum wage of IDR 2,638,628, primarily derived from agriculture and small businesses. Agricultural work often follows seasonal cycles, particularly for rice, sugarcane, and other plantation crops, resulting in periods of underemployment between planting and harvest seasons. During these gaps, some household members seek casual or contract-based work, such as construction labour, transport services, or seasonal employment in nearby plantations. Subsistence agriculture is also common; many households cultivate small home gardens for vegetables, fruits, and spices, which contribute to household food security and reduce reliance on market purchases. Livestock rearing, particularly cows, is a common secondary activity for about 20% of households, with sales often timed to coincide with religious festivals or to meet emergency cash needs.

2. Vulnerable Groups

69. Vulnerable Groups. The surveys identified 39 households (representing 25% of the total affected) as vulnerable. These are households that, due to pre-existing socio-economic conditions, may face greater difficulties in coping with and recovering from project-related impacts. The project defines vulnerability based on criteria including being elderly-led, woman-headed, landless, or living below the regional poverty line. Among these 39 households are:

- Elderly-headed households: 9 AHs (28 APs), with 62% of household heads aged over 65.
- Landless and poor households: 6 AHs (19 APs), with average household size of just over 3 persons.
- Landless and elderly-headed households: 5 AHs (16 APs), predominantly single or two-person households.
- Landless-headed household : 3 Ahs (8 Aps), Landless refers to land users who do not possess agricultural land for farming activities.
- Poor households 2 AHs (3 APs), refers to those whose income falls below the minimum wage level of Banyuwangi Regency

- Poor households: 2 AHs (3 APs), refer to those whose income falls below the minimum wage level of Banyuwangi Regency

There are 3 AHs (4 APs) of women-headed households identified, covering both landowners and land users

Elderly and poor : 3 AHs (6 APs), household heads aged over 65 and whose income falls below the minimum wage of Banyuwangi Regency.

- Women Heads and Poor: 2 AHs (4 APs), women heads with an income below the Banyuwangi Regency minimum wage
- Women headed and elderly : 1 AHs(1 APs), women headed household aged over 65
- Women heads, poor and landless: 1 AHs (2 APs), women-headed households as sharecroppers who do not own agricultural land and have income below the Banyuwangi Regency minimum wage.
- Women Heads; elderly and landless : 1 AHs (5 APs), women-headed households aged over 65 who a sharecroppers who do not own agricultural land.
- Women heads, elderly and poor: 2 AHs (2 APs), women-headed households aged over 65 and have an income below the Banyuwangi Regency minimum wage.
- Elderly, landless and poor: 1 AHs (2 APs), household heads above 65 as sharecroppers who do not own agricultural land, and have income below the Banyuwangi Regency minimum wage

70. Gender Considerations. Gender-disaggregated data indicate that 41% of APs within vulnerable households are female, and 15% of all vulnerable households are female-headed. Most vulnerable APs are either children under 15 (27%) or older persons over 60 (34%), reinforcing the need for age-sensitive livelihood and support measures. These households will be given priority access to the Livelihood Restoration Program and will receive targeted assistance tailored to their specific circumstances to protect and enhance their social and economic well-being.

3. Affected Livelihoods and Assets

71. Livelihood Impacts. The Project's impact on livelihoods varies across different affected groups, each facing unique challenges.

- PTPN I Sugarcane Laborers: 75 households (284 APs) are affected in terms of economic displacement (These laborers had an average household monthly income of IDR 3,050,000 prior to displacement). Their livelihood as daily laborers on the Wangkal sugarcane plantation has been disrupted by the acquisition of the land for the PVPP. PTPN I offered to relocate these laborers to a coffee plantation in Kaliselogiri, approximately 30 kilometers away. However, due to the increased travel time and costs, and a shift from regular daily work to more seasonal employment, some laborers found this option unviable and declined the offer.



Figure H-1 Illustration of Workers Living Area in Relation to the Plantations

- **Sharecroppers and Land Renters:** A smaller group of 10 households (38 APs) who do not own land but cultivate plots as sharecroppers or renters will also be economically displaced. They will lose access to the agricultural land they depend on for their livelihoods, which is being acquired for the project's transmission towers, extension bay, and gantry. Their primary loss is access to productive assets and the income derived from them. The affected land produced rice, corn, and vegetables with average net monthly earnings of IDR 2,400,000 per household. Most of these sharecroppers do not have formal agreements or rights to replacement land, and the availability of alternative agricultural plots nearby is limited due to high land competition in the area. This means that remedial measures will need to focus on non-land-based livelihood options, cash compensation for lost crops at full replacement cost, and targeted LRP support for income diversification.
- **Private Landowners:** A total of 71 households (121 APs) will be affected, either through the permanent acquisition of a portion of their land or through permanent use restrictions within the transmission line RoW (see APPENDIX 2: PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS and APPENDIX 3:

NUMBER OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS PER PROJECT COMPONENT For many of these households, the affected land is a key source of agricultural income from crops like coconut, rice, corn, and various fruits. The loss of this land or the inability to cultivate tall, high-value trees like coconut within the RoW will directly impact their household income. Prior to the project, these households earned an average of IDR 2,950,000 per month, largely from cultivation of crops such as coconut, rice, corn, and fruits. The restriction on planting tall, high-value crops such as coconut within the RoW will reduce potential income for affected households, even though land use for shorter crops can continue. For landowners losing smaller portions of their holdings, agricultural production is expected to continue, but with reduced output and income. Where losses exceed 10% of productive assets or involve high-value perennial crops, the impacts will be more severe and will require targeted restoration measures. Some landowners may seek to rent alternative plots; however, as with sharecroppers, land availability in the area is constrained, making access to other agricultural land challenging.

I. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

1. Consultation and Participation Processes

72. Meaningful Consultation. Meaningful consultation has been a cornerstone of the LALRP preparation process and will continue throughout the Project's lifecycle (see APPENDIX 7: LALRP CONSULTATION SUMMARY). The objective is to ensure that all stakeholders, particularly affected people, are fully informed and can participate in decision-making processes that affect them.

73. AMDAL Consultation. The engagement process began on March 30, 2023, with a public consultation during the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) stage. This meeting, held at the Kalipuro Village Hall, brought together community representatives, local government officials, and Indonesia Power to discuss the project's scope and potential impacts.

74. 2024 Focus Group Discussions. As the project design was refined, a series of more focused consultations were held to prepare this LALRP. In July and December 2024, consultants conducted interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in Kalipuro Village, Kelir Village (Kalipuro District), and Giri Village (Giri District) with affected households, village leaders, and PTPN I representatives. These sessions were designed to gather detailed socio-economic data, confirm asset losses, and understand specific concerns. Participation included representatives from all three affected villages, with 59 of the 156 total PAHs (38%) engaged directly in these socio-economic survey-linked consultations. While this did not cover every PAH, the households involved were selected to reflect a cross-section of landowners, sharecroppers, and plantation laborers, ensuring diversity in gender, age, and livelihood type.

75. 2025 Public Consultation. Further public consultations were held on 14 February 2025 in Kalipuro District Hall, specifically to disclose the draft LALRP. Separate sessions were held for (i) private landowners and (ii) the displaced PTPN I laborers, allowing for tailored discussions of entitlements, compensation processes, and livelihood restoration options. These sessions were attended by 112 participants, representing 93 PAHs (60% of all PAHs), with women making up 31% of attendees. Stakeholders raised concerns about the fairness and transparency of compensation, potential for long-term income loss, and the need for a practical and effective Livelihood Restoration Program. Participants, including representatives from women's groups and the elderly, contributed specific suggestions for training, agricultural input support, and market access assistance.

76. May 2025 Consultation. To ensure meaningful dialogue, additional consultations in a smaller group format were conducted on 6–7 May 2025 in each of the three affected villages. These sessions allowed for in-depth discussions on specific project components, compensation calculation methods, and proposed mitigation measures, ensuring a high level of understanding among participants. A

total of 47 participants attended, representing 41 Project-Affected Households (AHs)—equivalent to 26% of all 156 AHs and approximately 24% of all 516 identified Affected Persons (APs).

For PAHs and APs who did not attend, follow-up efforts have been undertaken to ensure they are fully informed of their entitlements. These efforts have included:

- Distributing printed entitlement information leaflets in each affected village.
- Providing copies of the draft LALRP executive summary, and a presentation of the draft LALRP including the entitlement matrix at the village office and district hall.
- Assigning village officials and project community liaison officers to conduct household visits, prioritizing vulnerable households and those significantly affected.
- Setting up a dedicated telephone/WhatsApp hotline for APs to request clarifications or raise concerns.

All feedback from these consultations and subsequent outreach has been systematically recorded and used to refine this LALRP. A detailed record of meetings, participants, and main issues raised is provided in Annex A-7.

2. Information Disclosure

77. Information Disclosure. The project is committed to a transparent information disclosure process. All key documents, including summaries of this LALRP, the entitlement matrix, and the procedures for the Grievance Redress Mechanism, have been translated into the local language and distributed during public consultations (Bahasa Indonesia for written documents, with key summary sections also provided orally in local Javanese dialect during village meetings). The full LALRP in this draft form and when it is finalized following additional survey and appraisal work will be made available in Bahasa Indonesia at the offices of the affected villages and at the Project's site office. Summary information sheets will be also made available in Bahasa Jawa. Information has been disclosed in a culturally appropriate manner by using familiar community venues (village halls), scheduling meetings outside peak agricultural hours, and engaging respected community leaders to introduce project representatives and facilitate discussion. Gender considerations have included actively encouraging women's participation through targeted invitations, holding some sessions at times more convenient for women with domestic responsibilities, and ensuring that female staff were present at all meetings to support women participants in raising questions or concerns.

3. Grievance Redress Mechanism

78. Project Grievance Redress Mechanism. A Grievance Redress Mechanism is established to provide a clear, accessible, and fair process for resolving any complaints or concerns from affected persons in a timely and impartial manner, at no cost to the complainant. The GRM is designed with multiple entry points to ensure accessibility. The mechanism will be project-specific, operated by the Special Purpose Company (SPC) in coordination with Indonesia Power (which handles the GRM in the

planning period) and village governments. It remains active throughout the Project life cycle and is adjusted, when necessary, as the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan is updated. The current focal point for PT PLN Indonesia Power GRM is Mr. Amir Hakim, who can be reached at +62812 2953 0544 or via email at amir.h@plnindonesiapower.co.id. Potential complainants also have redress options with the ADB's Accountability Mechanism and the AIIB's Project-Affected Peoples' Mechanism, as detailed further below.

79. Receipt and Registration of Grievance. An affected person can submit a grievance verbally or in writing to a designated project Community Liaison Officer (CLO) or their local village head. Anonymous complaints are permitted and will be investigated. All grievances are logged into a central register for tracking (Table I-1). Multiple entry points are provided to ensure accessibility: (i) in person to the Project's Community Liaison Officer (CLO); (ii) via the village head; (iii) telephone hotline and SMS/WhatsApp number (publicly displayed on signboards in affected villages); or written letter to SPC. Retaliation is strictly prohibited.

80. Acknowledgment and Fact-Finding. The complainant will receive an acknowledgment of their grievance within five working days. SPC will then conduct a thorough and impartial investigation, which may involve site visits and interviews.

81. Resolution and Communication. Based on the investigation, SPC will propose a resolution and communicate it to the complainant within 30 days of the grievance being filed. The goal is to reach a mutually agreeable solution.

82. Implementation and Close-out. If the resolution is accepted, SPC will oversee its implementation. Once completed, the grievance will be formally closed out in the register

83. Appeal. If the complainant is not satisfied with the SPC resolution, they have the right to appeal to a higher level of project management. As a final resort, the affected person may seek redress through the formal Indonesian legal system. They also have the right to access ADB's Accountability Mechanism if the complaint is not resolved at the project or ADB operations level, or if the complainant believes the project is not in compliance with ADB's safeguard policies. There is also another grievance channel established by AIIB, which is called the Project-Affected People's Mechanism (PPM). It provides an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB's failure to implement the ESP in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through Project-level GRM or the processes of AIIB's Management.

Table I-1 Detailed Steps of the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism

Step	Description	Timeline
1. Grievance Receipt and Registration	Receive, acknowledge, and register grievances in a centralized grievance log Ensure all complaints—including those	Within 3–5 days of receipt

Step	Description	Timeline
	received by contractors—are promptly recorded and tracked.	
2. Grievance Acknowledgment and Assignment	Acknowledge receipt to complainant and assign the grievance to relevant personnel or team for follow-up.	Within 3–5 days of receipt
3. Fact-Finding and Investigation	Investigate grievance by appointing an impartial team, categorizing the complaint by significance and impact, and conducting meetings or site visits as needed. For construction-related issues, involve contractors.	Within 7–14 days of receipt (depending on grievance type)
4. Resolution and Communication	Develop and agree on resolution options in consultation with the complainant. Communicate the decision, and if necessary, facilitate an appeal. Implement the agreed resolution.	Within 30 days of receipt
5. Feedback and Close-Out	Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the resolution through follow-up with the complainant. Document closure and incorporate feedback into the GRM process.	After resolution is implemented

4. Key Stakeholders and Non-Project Actors

84. Stakeholders. The successful implementation of the LALRP depends on the coordinated efforts of several key stakeholders. PT PLN Indonesia Power, as the project proponent, holds ultimate responsibility. The appointed Special Purpose Company (SPC) will manage daily implementation. Government bodies, including the National Land Agency (BPN) and local and village governments, are crucial for legal validation and community liaison. Affected Households - landowners, laborers, and the village population - and their representatives are the central stakeholders. Non-project actors include civil society and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), if present.

J. ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

85. Compensation and Assistance Framework. This framework defines the compensation and assistance measures for all people affected by the Project, ensuring that their livelihoods and standards of living are, at a minimum, restored to pre-project levels. The framework is based on the principles of fairness, transparency, and compliance with both Indonesian law and the ADB SPS. The central principle is that all compensation for lost assets will be provided at full replacement cost, and all affected persons, regardless of their land tenure status, are eligible for some form of assistance.

1. Entitlements Matrix

86. Entitlement. The Entitlement Matrix below provides a high-level, detailed breakdown of the types of losses, the eligibility criteria for compensation, and the specific entitlements for each category of impact. It serves as the primary tool for ensuring that all impacts are systematically addressed and that compensation is delivered consistently and equitably. For a comprehensive and detailed listing of all entitlements, refer to APPENDIX 8: ENTITLEMENTS MATRIX.

Table J-1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Entitlement
1. Permanent Loss of Land (Private)	Landowners with legal titles or other recognizable claims: 71 APs (from 33 AHs – private landowners affected by towers, extension bay, gantry, and RoW acquisition)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost through a. Negotiated Settlements Pro-rata participation in the Livelihood Restoration Program based on livelihood impact and severity. Details on the determination of replacement cost can refer to APPENDIX 9: BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY
2. Use of State Land	PTPN I is the state-owned plantation enterprise managing the affected plantation land. Impacts to workers are under a separate category.	A formal agreement (Penlok) will be established as per inter-agency regulations and procedures.
3. Loss of Structures (if any)	Owners of any affected structures, whether formal or informal: 9 APs (owners of 7 houses, 1 PDAM building, 1 small factory – all under TL RoW)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the affected structure, calculated without deduction for depreciation. Assistance for relocation will be provided if required.

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Entitlement
4. Loss of Crops and Trees	Owners of the affected crops and trees (includes landowners, sharecroppers, and tenants): 71 APs (owners of ~3,981 productive trees/crops – coconut, banana, fruit trees, rice, maize, coffee; 1,399 trees in RoW over 5 m height to be removed)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on current market value.
5. Loss of Livelihood/Income		
<i>PTPN I Laborers</i>	Sugarcane laborers economically displaced from the PTPN I plantation.	Transitional allowance equivalent to 3 months of average net earnings (based on PTPN payroll data) payable monthly; priority employment in project works (Indonesia Power to include clause in EPC contracts). Full access to LRP, meaning eligibility for all livelihood measures offered—skills training, agricultural support, microenterprise grants—without restriction.
<i>Sharecroppers/Tenants</i>	Persons cultivating affected land without a formal ownership title.	Compensation for lost crops/non-land assets at full replacement cost. Transitional allowance equal to 3 months of average net farming income (based on local agriculture department benchmarks). Full access to LRP
6. Temporary Impacts		
<i>Disruption of Access</i>	Households and businesses whose access is temporarily restricted during construction.	Compensation for any demonstrable income loss or significant disruption. Prior notification of all construction schedules and activities.
<i>Damage to Property</i>	Owners of any property that is accidentally damaged during project construction.	The project will repair the damaged property to its pre-project condition or provide cash compensation at full replacement cost.

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Entitlement
7. Vulnerable Households	Households identified as elderly-led, woman-headed, landless, or living below the poverty line.	Entitled to all regular compensation plus participation in the LRP and additional, targeted assistance such as grants for micro-enterprises, specialized skills training, or other support tailored to their specific needs to ensure they are not disproportionately affected, and their livelihoods are fully restored or improved. Vulnerable households are also entitled to additional support for education and health checkups and health insurance.
8. Unforeseen Impacts	Any affected person who experiences impacts not previously identified in this plan.	Such impacts will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Entitlements will be determined through a consultative process and will be consistent with national legislation and the requirements of the ADB SPS.

2. Compensation and Assistance Measures

All compensation and assistance are designed to ensure that affected people can successfully re-establish their lives and livelihoods.

87. Compensation at Full Replacement Cost. This is a core principle of the Project. Full replacement cost is defined as the market value of a lost asset plus any transaction costs (such as administrative fees, registration costs, and taxes) required to replace that asset with one of equal or better quality and location. For agricultural land, this means the pre-project market value of land with equal productive potential. For structures, it is the cost of constructing a replacement structure of similar or better quality, using local materials and labor, without any deduction for depreciation or salvaged materials. The valuation will be determined by an independent and certified appraiser.

88. Livelihood and Transitional Support. Recognizing that cash compensation alone may not be sufficient to restore livelihoods, the Project will provide additional support. Transitional allowances will be provided to households experiencing income loss to bridge the gap until their new income sources are stable. The Livelihood Restoration Program is a set of measures designed to provide long-term support, including skills training, access to credit, and assistance in finding alternative employment or starting small businesses.

89. Payment and Timing. All compensation will be paid in full to the affected people before they are required to vacate their land or before any construction activities commence on the affected sites. This ensures that they have the necessary resources to manage the transition without facing undue

hardship. Negotiation and payment processes will be monitored and reported, with the necessary checks and balances in place to ensure that all APs and AHs have received payment and that LRP activities, schedules, and targets are clearly established prior to land clearing or other physical impacts taking place.

K. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

90. Livelihood Restoration Program. The Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) is a critical component of this LALRP, designed to ensure that all affected households are able to sustainably restore, and ideally improve, their pre-project income levels and overall standard of living. The program is tailored to the specific needs of the different affected groups identified through socio-economic surveys and consultations. Livelihood restoration programs require support for 3 to 5 years, or even longer before the restoration efforts can be fully effective. Therefore, project management must implement both short-term and long-term programs to restore the income and livelihoods of individuals and households affected by the project, and livelihoods must be regularly monitored over time, to assess levels of restoration achieved

1. Objectives and Strategies

The primary objective of the LRP is to mitigate the economic impacts of land acquisition and economic displacement by providing practical and sustainable support for APs. The key strategies to achieve this are:

91. Income Diversification and Enhancement: To move affected households away from dependence on the lost assets by providing training and resources (such as equipment, market assistance, grants or other support to be determined in consultation) for them to engage in new or enhanced income-generating activities.

92. Targeted Skills Development: To offer vocational training that is aligned with local market opportunities and the existing skills and interests of the affected population, thereby increasing their employability and entrepreneurial capacity.

93. Prioritized Employment: To give priority to qualified members of affected households for employment opportunities that arise during the project's construction and operational phases.

94. Specialized Support for the Vulnerable: To provide additional, tailored assistance to vulnerable households to address their specific needs, build their resilience, and ensure they are not left behind in the recovery process.

2. Implementation Arrangements

95. Institutional Arrangements. The LRP will be managed and implemented by the appointed Special Purpose Company (SPC), in close collaboration with local government agencies and community leaders (see Section M. Institutional Arrangements and Responsibilities). The specific programs are designed for the primary affected groups and are based on consultations with APs about types of livelihood restoration activities of interest to them. The LRP is elaborated in Section M; however, the following overview establishes context for the types of activities to be implemented for and with the APs, based on the Entitlement Matrix

96. Former PTPN I Laborers (75 households): This group is the focus of significant restoration efforts due to their complete economic displacement. The LRP will offer:

- **Skills Training:** Programs in catering and laundry services before and during construction, designed to meet the needs of the future project workforce. Training will cover food hygiene, menu development, service management, and financial administration. See detail in APPENDIX 10: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN.
- **Livestock Management:** For those with existing livestock, training will be provided on improved feed management, animal health, and processing manure into compost to create an additional income stream.
- **Priority Employment:** Members of these households will be given priority for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs during construction and for roles like cleaning and security during the operational phase.

97. Landowners and Sharecroppers (81 households): For those losing agricultural land or productivity, the LRP will focus on agricultural value-addition and diversification:

- **Coconut Processing Training:** A key program will focus on processing coconut—a major local commodity—into higher-value products such as virgin coconut oil, nata de coco, and handicrafts from coconut shells and fibers. This will include training in production, packaging, branding, business management, and marketing.
- **Alternative Crop Support:** The project will work with the local Agriculture Office to identify and provide seeds/seedlings or other necessary agricultural inputs, such as organic fertilizer, for alternative, high-value crops that are suitable for the remaining land and can replace the income from taller trees that must be removed from the RoW.

98. Vulnerable Households (39 households): In addition to having access to all the programs above, vulnerable households will receive targeted social welfare support, including:

- **Educational Assistance:** The project commits to provide scholarships and school supplies for children from vulnerable households (including female-headed, landless, and poor families) to ensure their education is not disrupted. Support will prioritize primary to senior high school levels (SD–SMA), with possible access to vocational programs for affected youth. Assistance will be given annually throughout the project implementation, with scope reviewed regularly to match needs and resources. To ensure sustainability, the project will also connect households to existing government programs (e.g., Dana BOS, Kartu Indonesia Pintar), while covering remaining gaps such as school supplies.
- **Health Assistance:** Free annual health check-ups and facilitation of their registration for the national health insurance program (*BPJS Kesehatan*) to ensure access to healthcare.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation

99. Monitoring and Evaluation. The effectiveness of the LRP will be monitored to ensure it meets its objectives (see Section: O. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting). The SPC will track key performance indicators, including the number of participants in each program, the successful start-up of new micro-enterprises, and will monitor changes in the income levels of participating households compared to the pre-project baseline data semi-annually. The monitoring will be ongoing for at least 3 years, following the duration of LRP to ensure the income restoration is progressing. This internal monitoring will be supplemented by periodic external evaluations. The results will be used to make any necessary adjustments to the program to ensure it delivers sustainable and positive outcomes for all affected households.

L. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

100.Total Budget. The total budget for the implementation of this LALRP is estimated at IDR 7,747,398,1990 (approximately USD 471.970,72) based on the exchange rate as of August 15, 2025) (detailed in APPENDIX 9: BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY: Budget and Cost Estimate Methodology). This budget will be funded by PT PLN Indonesia Power and is subject to revision and finalization upon the completion of the detailed measurement survey and final asset valuation by the independent appraiser, PT PLN Indonesia Power. The budget is subject to revision and finalization upon the completion of the detailed measurement survey and final asset valuation by the independent appraiser, and subject to approval by Project Lenders.

1. Land Acquisition and Compensation Costs

This category constitutes the largest portion of the budget and covers the direct costs of acquiring private land and compensating for all affected assets at full replacement cost.

101.State and Private Land Acquisition. A total of IDR 2,779,763,76 is allocated for the negotiated acquisition of 6,400 m² of private land required for the transmission towers, extension bay, and gantry. The unit cost varies by location and land zone, as determined by the initial appraisal.

102.Compensation for Trees and Crops. A budget of IDR 1,684,152,000 is allocated for compensating owners for the loss of productive assets. This includes payment for all trees and crops that will be removed from the permanently acquired land and all trees taller than 5 meters within the transmission line Right of Way.

2. Livelihood Restoration and Support Costs

This category covers the full cost of implementing the Livelihood Restoration Program and providing other necessary transitional and administrative support, as detailed in APPENDIX 10: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN.

103.Livelihood Restoration Program Budget: A total of IDR 1,159,500,000 is allocated for the LRP. This budget covers all associated costs, including trainers' fees, training materials, starter kits and equipment for micro-enterprises (e.g., coconut processing, catering).

104.Operational and Monitoring Costs: A budget for Land procurement implementation cost of IDR 500,00,000 is allocated for operational costs and monitoring costs. This includes funding for the ad-hoc team managing on-the-ground impacts.

3. Contingency and Administrative Expenses

To account for potential price escalations, unforeseen impacts, or other unexpected expenses during implementation, a contingency fund is included in the budget.

105.Contingency (15%): A contingency of **IDR 1,010,530,200**, calculated as 15% of the total estimated costs, is allocated to ensure sufficient funds are available to address transaction cost, any unexpected challenges and successfully complete all LALRP activities.

Table L-1 Summary of LALRP Budget

Item	Estimated Cost (IDR)
Cost of Land Compensation	4,463,915,761
Land Procurement Implementation & Monitoring Costs	500,000,000
Land Appraiser Fee	263,164,000
Certification Fee	29,485,000
Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP)	106. 1,159,500,000
Administrative Costs (5% of Direct Cost)	320,803,238
<u>Sub Total</u>	6,736,867,999
Contingency Costs (15% of Direct Cost)	1,010,530,200
Total	7,747,398,199

Source: LALRP 2025

M.INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The successful implementation of this LALRP requires a clear and coordinated institutional framework, with well-defined roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder involved in the process, from national government agencies to the project's implementing bodies and local partners on the ground working with affected peoples.

1. Roles of National, Provincial, and Local Authorities

107.National Land Agency (Badan Pertanahan Nasional - BPN). As the primary government body for land administration, the BPN plays a critical role in the legal validation of the land acquisition process. Its responsibilities include verifying land titles, facilitating the legal transfer of ownership for acquired parcels, and registering the new land rights in the name of the project proponent. The BPN also acts as a key facilitator in the formal land acquisition process under Law No. 2/2012.

108.Provincial and Regency Government. These levels of government are responsible for providing the necessary permits and ensuring that the project is aligned with regional spatial and development plans. They will also play a supportive role in facilitating public consultations and may be called upon to assist in the implementation of livelihood restoration programs by connecting affected households with existing government social and economic development initiatives.

109.Village Government (Pemerintah Desa). The village government is the institution closest to the affected communities and serves as the primary interface between the project and the people. Its responsibilities include assisting in the dissemination of information, helping to organize and facilitate community meetings and consultations, verifying the identity and land claims of affected persons, witnessing negotiation and compensation processes, and serving as a first point of contact for the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

2. Responsibilities of PT PLN Indonesia Power and Implementing Agencies

110.PT. PLN Indonesia Power and GCL Intelligent Energy (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.Co., Ltd. As the project owners and Executing Agency, Indonesia Power together with GCL Intelligent Energy (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.hold ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of this LALRP Indonesia Power will take the lead role, particularly in ensuring full compliance with both Indonesian law and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, providing the necessary budget and resources in a timely manner, and maintaining overall oversight of land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities. GCL Intelligent Energy, as co-owner, will support this process by contributing to the oversight of all land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities. Indonesia Power and GCL Intelligent Energy (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. will jointly report all relevant information to the ADB.IDR

111. Special Purpose Company (SPC): Indonesia Power together with GCL Intelligent Energy (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. will establish a SPC to act as the Implementing Agency, responsible for managing the day-to-day execution of the LALRP. The SPC's duties will include:

- Conducting direct negotiations with landowners.
- Managing the disbursement of all compensation payments.
- Implementing and managing all aspects of the Livelihood Restoration Program, including engagement of consultants, contractors or partners for implementation of technical programs under the LRP
- Operating the Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- Carrying out day-to-day internal monitoring and preparing progress reports. The SPC will be staffed with qualified personnel, including a dedicated social safeguard specialist to ensure compliance with all safeguard requirements.

112. LALRP Committee. To ensure effective coordination and oversight, an LALRP Committee will be established and managed by SPC. This committee will serve as the primary coordination body for all LALRP-related activities. Its membership will be multi-stakeholder, comprising representatives from Indonesia Power, the SPC's social safeguards specialist, relevant local government authorities (e.g., from the district and village levels), and nominated representatives of the affected households, including women and vulnerable groups. The committee's primary functions will be to oversee the implementation process, ensure transparency, facilitate communication among all parties, and help resolve any high-level grievances or implementation obstacles. The LALRP committee will meet quarterly, with minutes of meetings documented and filed by the SPC's social safeguards specialist/CLO. The LALRP Committee draft can be seen in APPENDIX 11: TERMS OF REFERENCE DRAFT FOR LALRP COMMITTEE.

N. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

1. Timeline for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities

113. Implementation Schedule. The implementation of all activities outlined in this LALRP will be carefully scheduled to align with the overall project timeline for the Banyuwangi PVPP. A critical and non-negotiable principle of this schedule is that applicable compensation will be paid, and livelihood restoration support will be in place, before any construction work commences on the acquired land parcels. This ensures that affected people are not disadvantaged and have the necessary resources to manage their transition. Indonesia Power, through the SPC, will be responsible for managing and monitoring this schedule. The indicative schedule below outlines the sequence and estimated timeframe for the key activities required to implement the LALRP. This schedule will be finalized and, if necessary, updated as the project moves forward, with all stakeholders kept informed of any changes.

Table N-1 Project Timeline

Project Activity	Timeline
Partner Approval by PLN	Week 4 August 2025
Revaluation of Assets by KJPP	Week 1 September 2025
Establishment of SPC	Week 1 October 2025
PPA Signed	Week 2 October 2025
LNTP	Week 4 October 2025
Negotiation Settlement	Week 2 October 2025 - Week 2 December 2025
Financial Close	Week 4 December 2025
NTP (construction)	Week 1 January 2026 - Week 4 December 2026
Commercial Operation Date	Week 1 January 2027

Table N-2 Indicative LALRP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Indicative Timeframe	Responsible Party
Phase 1: LALRP Finalization & Disclosure		
Socio-economic Survey, and Census & Detailed Measurement Survey for the remaining households and assets	Quarter 3, 2025	SPC / Consultant
Final Asset Valuation by Independent Appraiser	Quarter 3, 2025	Independent Appraiser
Announcement of Project Cut-off Date	Quarter 3, 2025	Indonesia Power / SPC

Activity	Indicative Timeframe	Responsible Party
Detailed preparation of LRP programs and establishment of agreements with APs for LRP participation	Quarter 3 and 4, 2025	Indonesia Power / SPC
Final LALRP Approval and Public Disclosure	Quarter 4, 2025	Indonesia Power / ADB / SPC
Phase 2: LALRP Implementation		
Negotiation with Landowners & Agreement Signing	Quarter 4, 2025 – Quarter 1, 2026	SPC / LALRP Committee
Disbursement of All Compensation Payments	Quarter 1, 2026	SPC
Launch of Livelihood Restoration Program Activities	Quarter 1, 2026	SPC / LRP Partners
Site Handover for Commencement of Civil Works	Quarter 1, 2026	Indonesia Power
Phase 3: Ongoing Support and Monitoring		
Grievance Redress Mechanism Implementation	Ongoing Through Project Cycle	SPC / LALRP Committee
Livelihood Restoration Program Implementation	Ongoing for 2-3 years	SPC / LRP Partners
Internal and External Monitoring & Reporting	Ongoing	SPC / External Monitor
LALRP Midterm Audit	Year 1.5 of LALRP implementation	SPC, external auditor, ADB
LALRP Completion Audit	Year 3 of LALRP implementation	SPC, external auditor, ADB

2. Key Milestones

114. Milestones. The implementation schedule is structured around several key milestones that mark critical progress points in the LALRP process. Achieving these milestones in a timely and compliant manner is essential for the project's success. The key milestones are:

- Completion of all socio-economic surveys and asset valuations: This milestone marks the finalization of the list of all affected people and the precise quantification of their losses, which forms the basis for their entitlement packages.
- Detailed preparation of the LRP: This ensures that appropriate and feasible activities are established with competent providers and agreement with participants, before the commencement period for the LRP

- Approval and public disclosure of the final LALRP: This ensures that all stakeholders, especially affected people, are fully aware of the final, agreed-upon plan, including their entitlements and the procedures for compensation and assistance.
- Completion of all compensation payments: This is a critical precondition for the start of any civil work on the acquired land and ensures that affected people have received their full compensation before being physically or economically displaced.
- Commencement of LRP: This marks the official start of the long-term support measures designed to help affected households rebuild and enhance their livelihoods.
- Submission of the first semi-annual social monitoring report to ADB: This demonstrates the project's commitment to transparency and accountability and provides the first formal update on the progress of LALRP implementation.

O. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

A suitable monitoring, evaluation, and reporting framework is essential to ensure that this LALRP is implemented as planned and that it successfully achieves its objectives of restoring the livelihoods and well-being of all affected people. The framework includes both internal and external monitoring components to ensure objectivity and accountability.

1. Internal Monitoring and Supervision

115. Internal monitoring. The SPC, through its dedicated social safeguard specialist, will be responsible for the internal monitoring of all LALRP activities. This will be a day-to-day management function designed to track progress, identify any emerging issues, and ensure timely implementation. The internal monitoring will focus on key processes and outcome indicators, including:

- The progress of compensation payments compared to the list of entitled people.
- The status of the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Program, including participation rates in training and the establishment of new income-generating activities.
- The functioning of the Grievance Redress Mechanism including the number and types of grievances received, the time taken to resolve them, and the level of satisfaction among complainants.
- The progress of all activities against the agreed implementation schedule and budget.

116. Quarterly Internal Progress Reports. The SPC will prepare quarterly internal progress reports based on this monitoring, which will be submitted to Indonesia Power to inform overall project management.

Table O-1 Internal Monitoring Matrix

Monitoring Aspects	Information Sources	Frequency	PIC
Delivery of entitlements	Payment records, entitlement delivery receipts, signed acknowledgement forms, and household surveys.	Throughout delivery, consolidated quarterly.	PT PLN IP and SPC
Consultation and Grievances	Evidence of GRM information provided to stakeholders; Consultation meeting minutes, agreement letter, attendance	Quarterly (and as grievances occur)	SPC, AM (ADB), and PPM (AIIB), where appropriate.

Monitoring Aspects	Information Sources	Frequency	PIC
	sheets, logbooks, grievance resolution records		
Communication and Participation	Records of information disclosure, photographs and signed focus group discussion meeting minutes, and materials distributed	Quarterly	SPC
Budget and time frame	Financial reports, disbursement records, project implementation schedule, progress reports	Semi-annual	SPC
Livelihood and income restoration	TORs and contract agreements with partners / providers; Household surveys, attendance lists, livelihood support program records, and income monitoring surveys.	Semi-Annually	SPC, including a social safeguard specialist.
Benefit monitoring	Socio-economic surveys, in-depth interviews, participatory rural appraisal tools, and comparison with baseline data.	Annually	SPC

2. External Independent Evaluation

117. Independent External Monitoring. To ensure an objective assessment of the LALRP's effectiveness and compliance, an independent external monitor will be engaged by SPC. This monitor will be an expert in social safeguards and resettlement and will not be otherwise involved in the project. The external monitor will conduct periodic evaluations, including:

- **A Mid-term Audit:** This will be conducted approximately halfway through the LRP implementation period. It will assess the progress to date against agreed and appropriate baseline indicators, identify any implementation challenges, and recommend corrective actions if needed.
- **A Completion Audit** (approximately and no less than 3 years after initial loan disbursement): This will be carried out after all LALRP activities have been completed. It will serve as a final evaluation to determine whether the overall objectives of the LALRP—particularly the restoration of livelihoods and living standards—have been achieved.

The findings and recommendations of the external monitor will be incorporated into the project's reporting to the ADB and will be used to make any necessary adjustments to the implementation strategy.

Table O-2 External Evaluation Matrix

Monitoring indicator	Basis for indicator
Basic information on the displaced persons' household	Location of the project, valuation of all assets, income sources, and levels, land and other resource-owning and resource-using patterns
Restoration of living standards	Restoration of community perception, compensation payment made free of depreciation and other reduction aspects to the displaced persons
Restoration of livelihoods	Compensation payments are free of deductions, compensation sufficiency, job restoration
Levels of displaced persons' satisfaction	Land acquisition procedure knowledge level, affected people's entitlement knowledge, and GRM procedure familiarity.
Effectiveness of resettlement planning	Affected people and asset are enumerated correctly, assistance to vulnerable groups

Source: LALRP 2025

3. Reporting Requirements and Frequency

118. Reporting. Clear and consistent reporting is a key component of the monitoring framework.

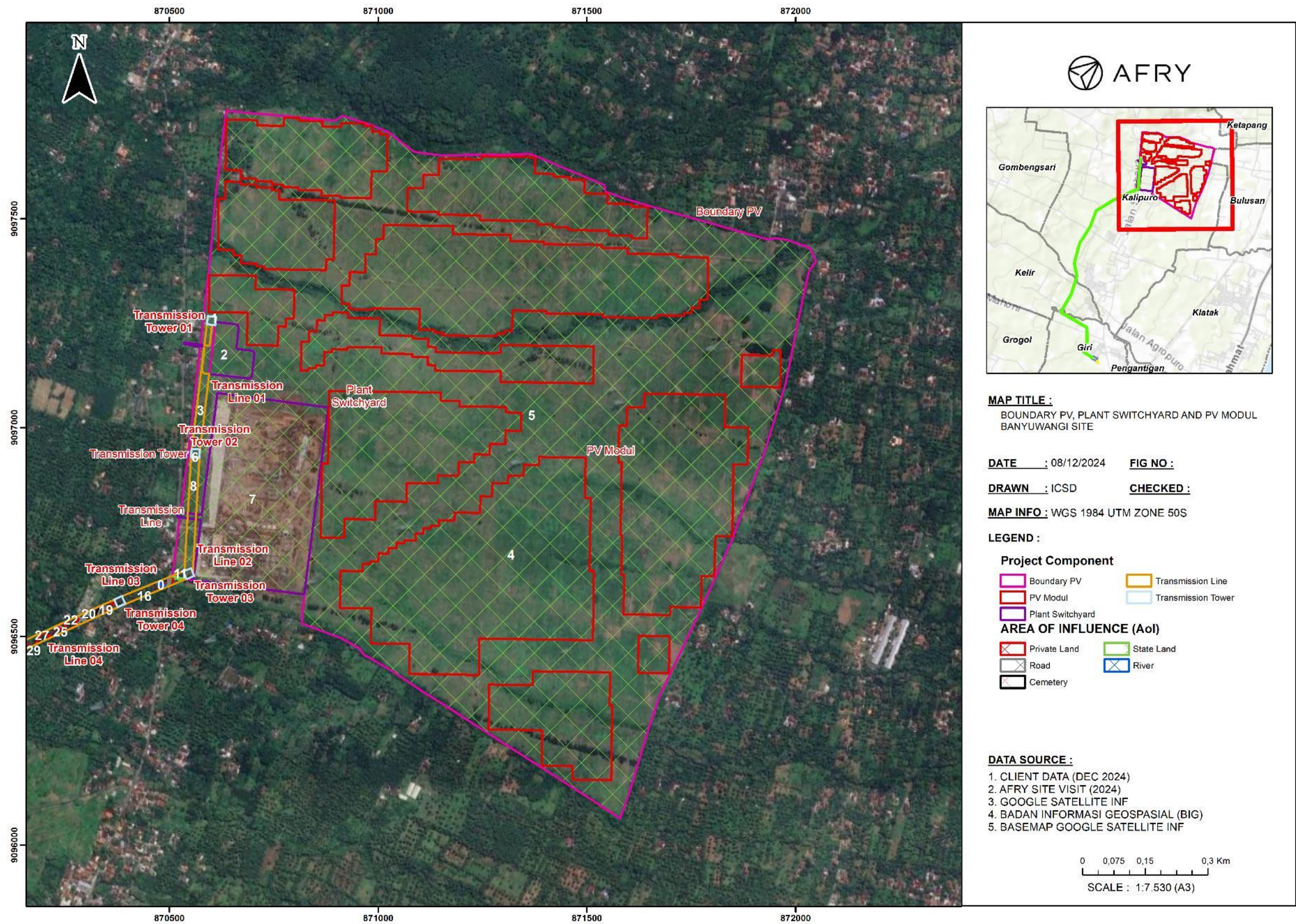
- The SPC will prepare quarterly internal monitoring reports for PT PLN Indonesia Power.
- Indonesia Power will prepare and submit semi-annual social monitoring reports to the ADB. These reports will provide an overview of the progress of LALRP implementation, summarize the findings of both internal and external monitoring, detail the status of the GRM, and provide an analysis of the effectiveness of the livelihood restoration efforts based on the established indicators. ADB discloses these semi-annual monitoring reports on its websites, the address of which will be updated in the final LALRP

119. Disclosure. The key findings of the monitoring reports will also be disclosed to the affected communities. This will be done through accessible channels, such as community meetings and public noticeboards, to ensure transparency and keep the community informed about the project's progress in fulfilling its commitments. Finalized LALRP audit reports, and semi-annual social monitoring reports submitted to ADB are disclosed on the ADB website.

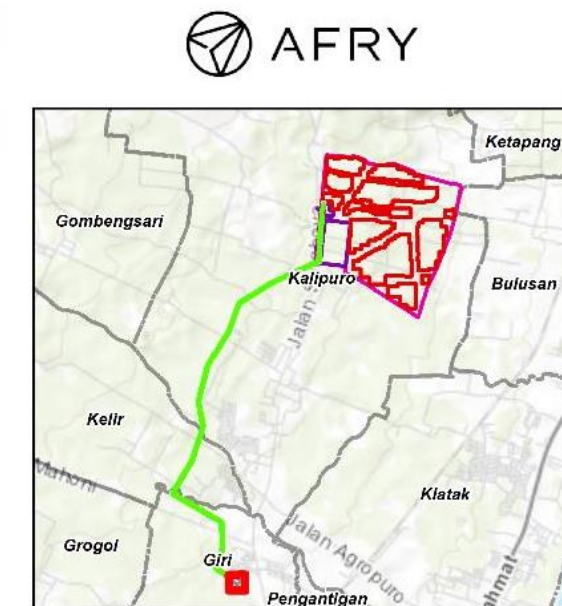
P. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: MAPS OF PROJECT COMPONENTS AND AFFECTED AREAS

DRAFT



Map P-1 Boundary and PV Module



MAP TITLE :

GANTRY AND EXTENSION BAY
BANYUWANGI SITE

DATE : 08/12/2024

FIG NO. :

DRAWN : ICSD

CHECKED :

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 50S

LEGEND :

Project Component

Extension Bay Transmission Line
Gantry

AREA OF INFLUENCE (AoI)

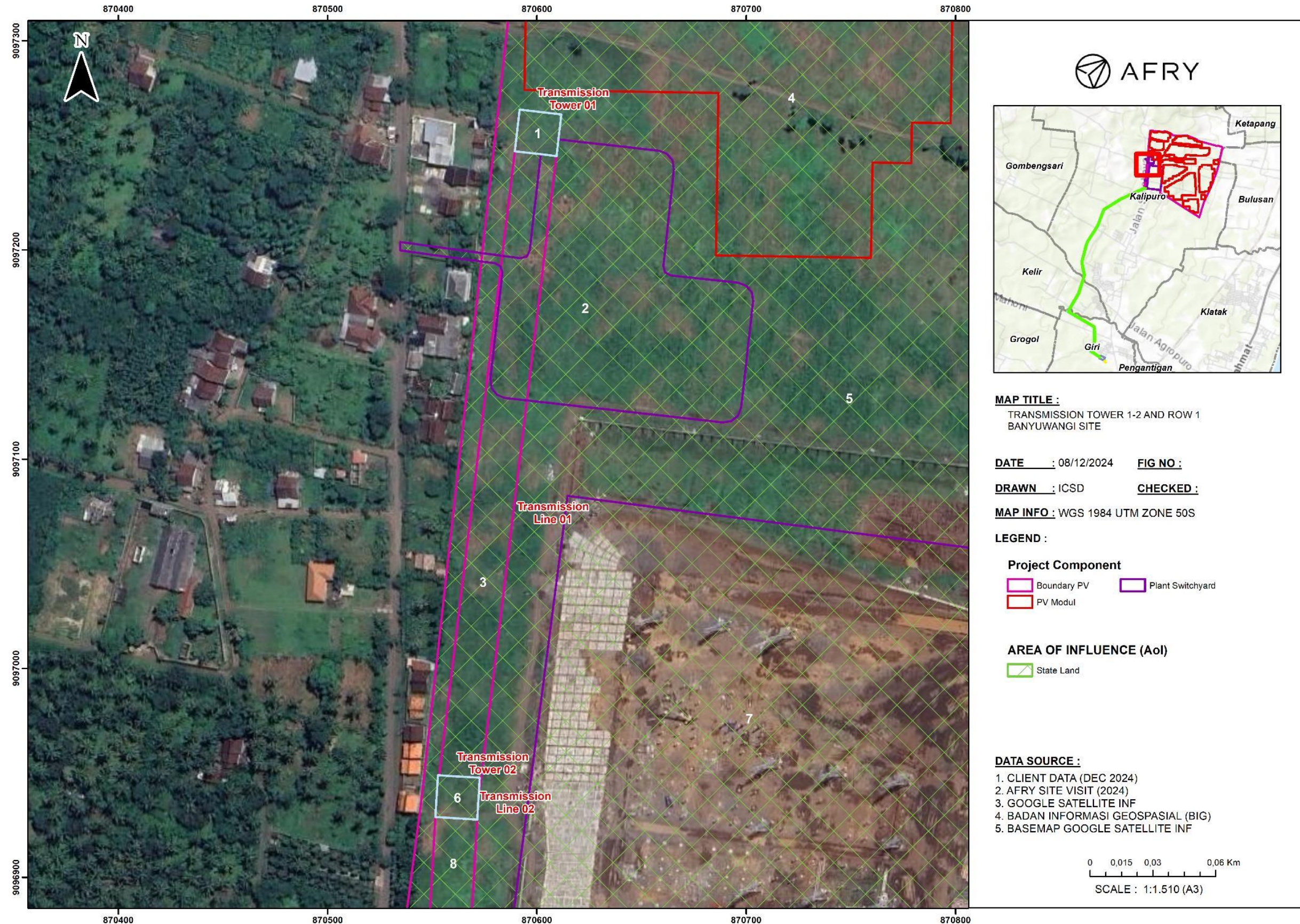
Private Land Road
Developer Land

DATA SOURCE :

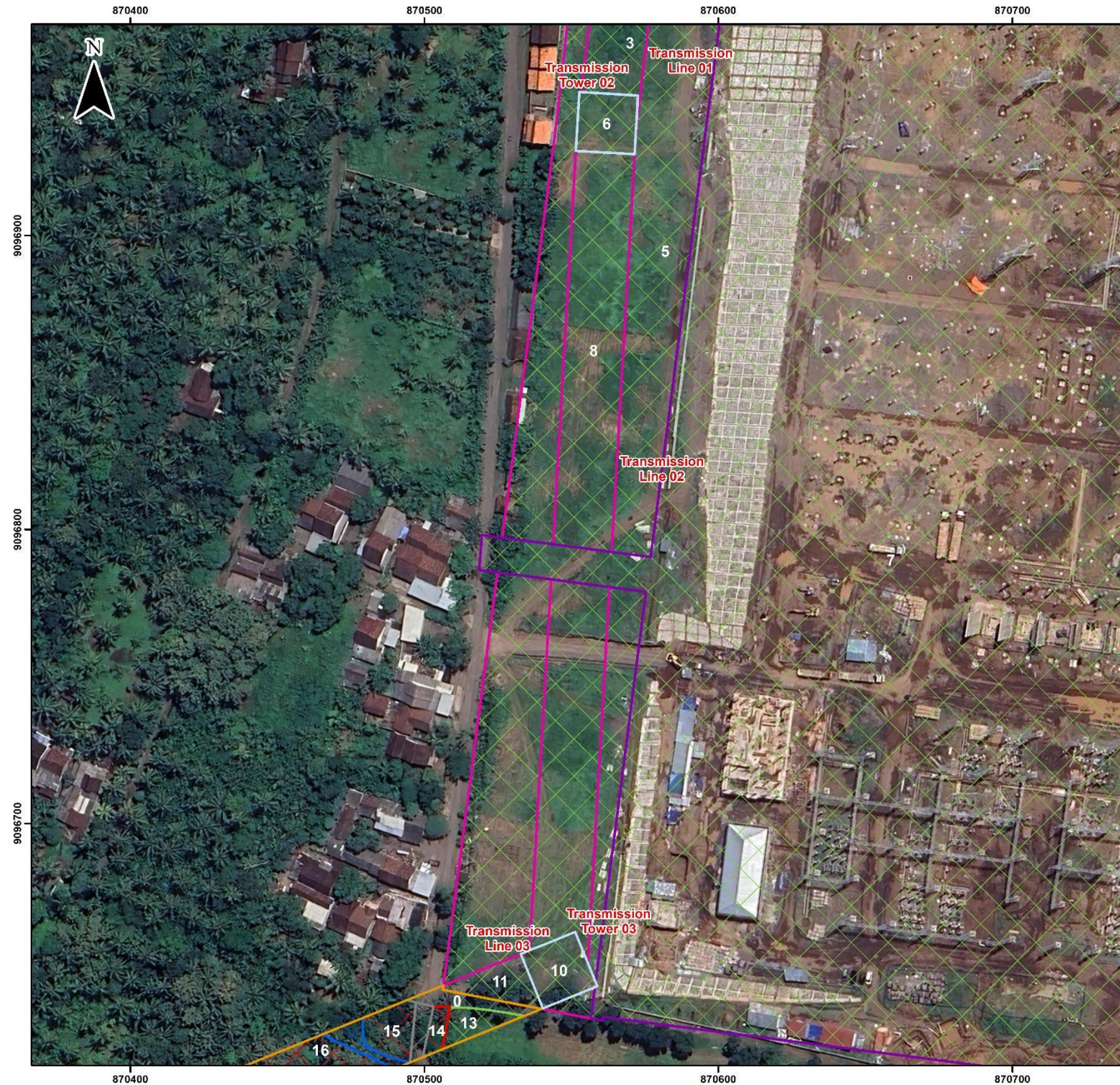
1. CLIENT DATA (DEC 2024)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,005 0,01 0,02 Km
SCALE : 1:590 (A3)

Map P-2 Gantry and Extension Bay



Map P-3 Parcel Transmission Tower 01-02 and RoW 1



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 2-3 AND ROW 2
BANYUWANGI SITE

DATE : 08/12/2024 **FIG NO :**
DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**
MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 50S

LEGEND :

Project Component

- Boundary PV
- Plant Switchyard
- Transmission Line

AREA OF INFLUENCE (AoI)

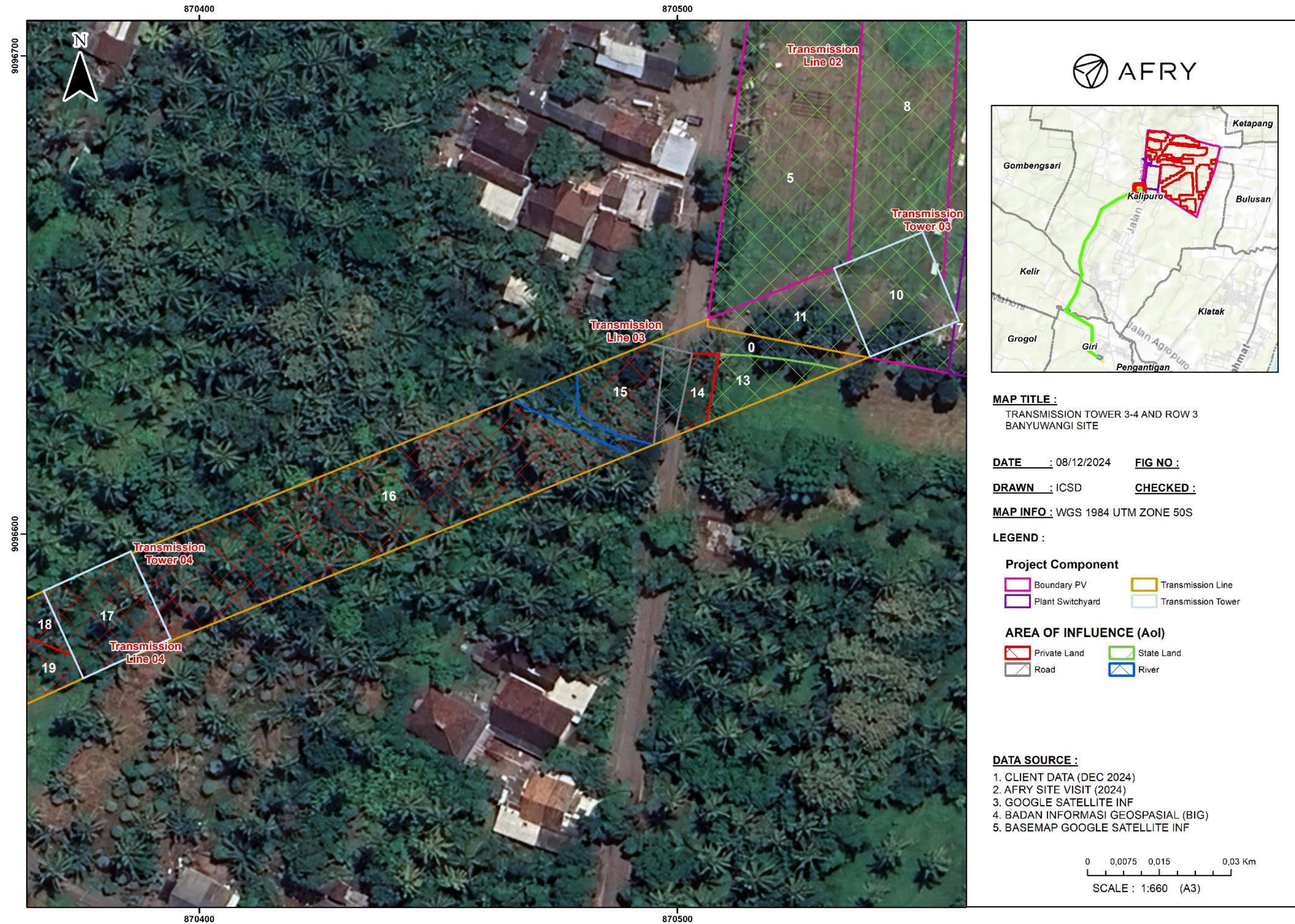
- Private Land
- State Land
- Road
- River

DATA SOURCE :

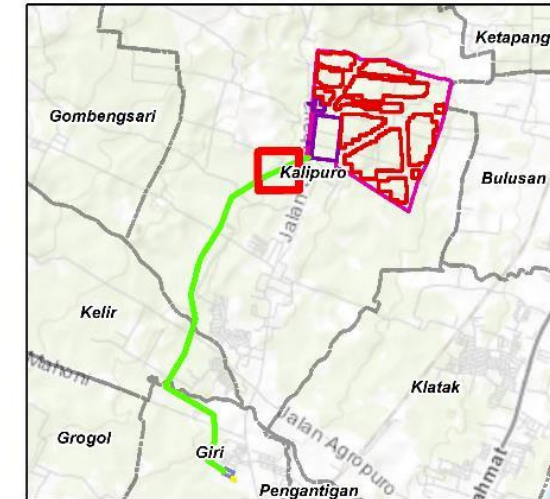
- CLIENT DATA (DEC 2024)
- AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
- GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
- BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
- BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,0125 0,025 0,05 Km
SCALE : 1:1.260 (A3)

Map P-4 Parcel Transmission Tower 02-03 and RoW 2



Map P-5 Parcel Transmission Tower 03-04 and RoW 3



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 4-5 AND ROW 4
BANYUWANGI SITE

DATE : 08/12/2024 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 50S

LEGEND :

Project Component

Transmission Line Transmission Tower

AREA OF INFLUENCE (AoI)

Private Land Cemetery
Road River

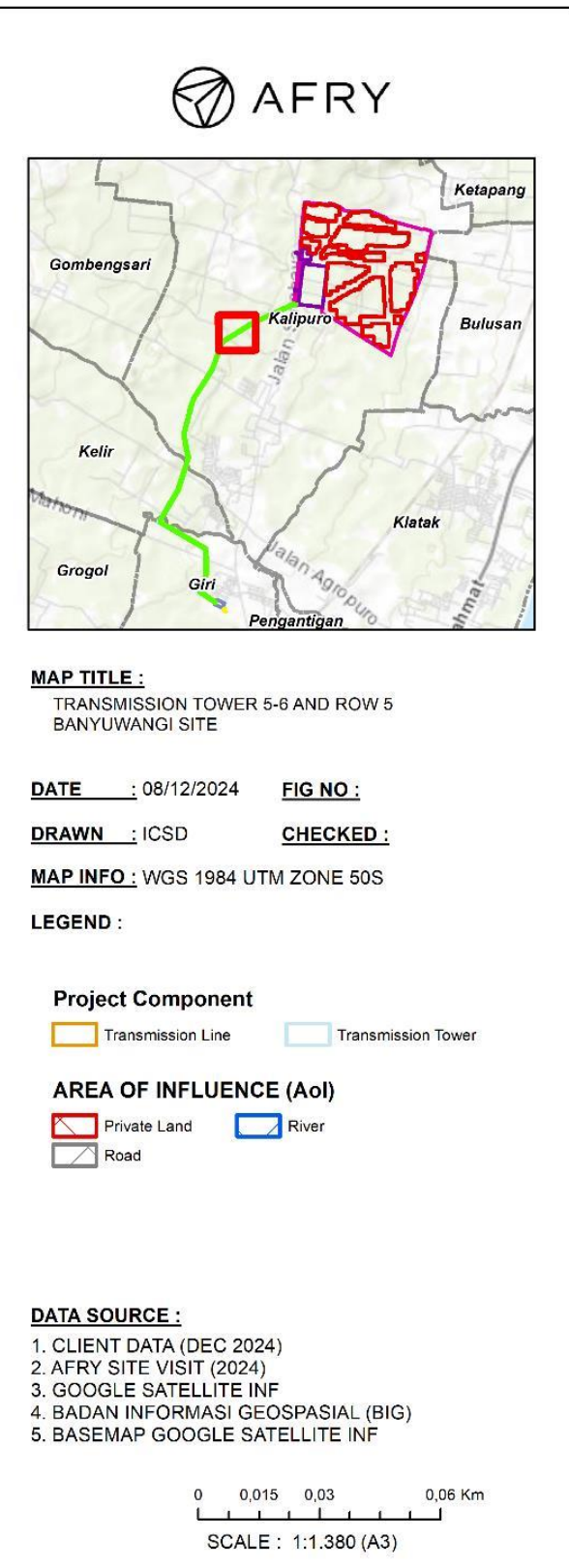
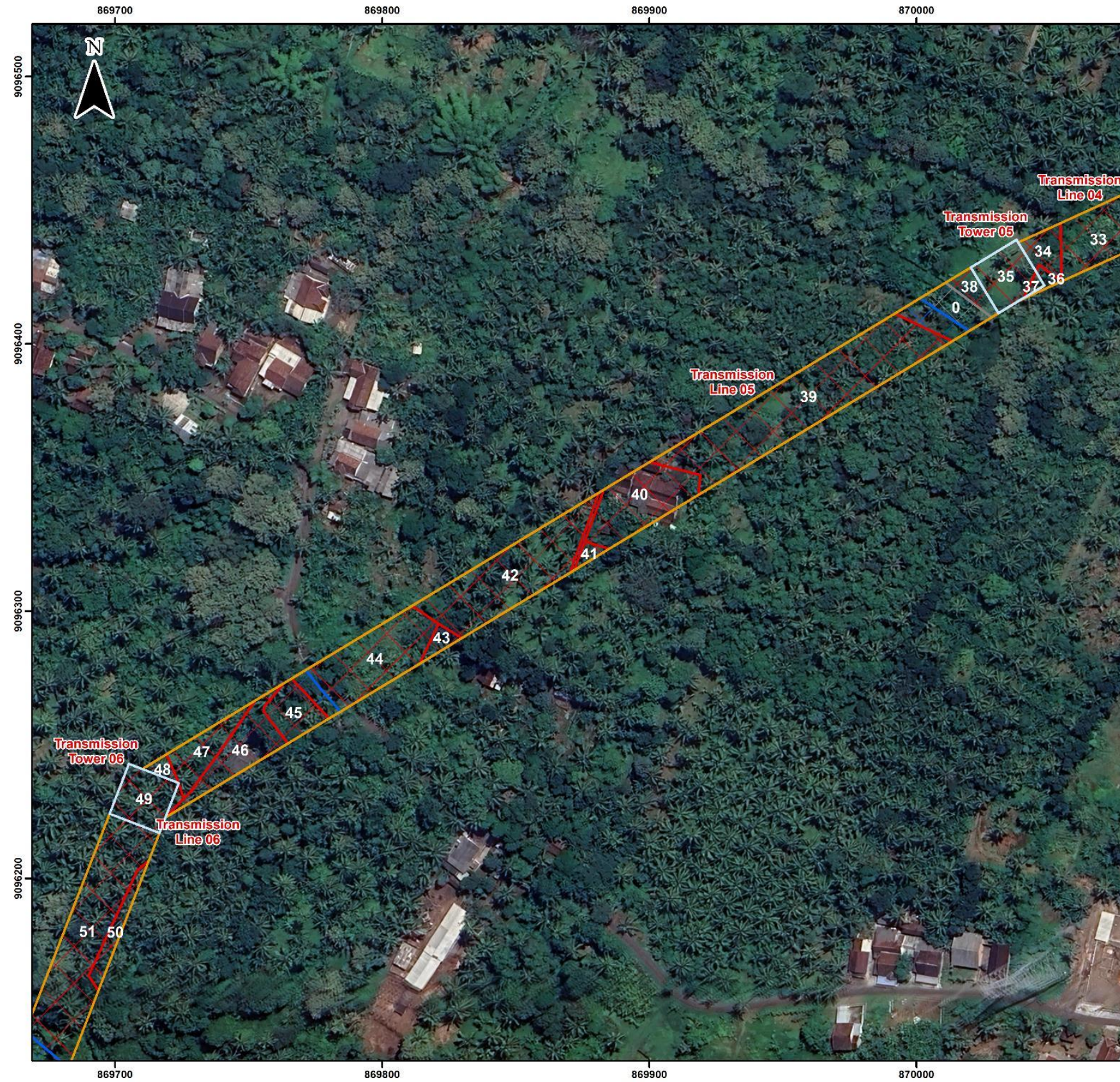
DATA SOURCE :

1. CLIENT DATA (DEC 2024)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

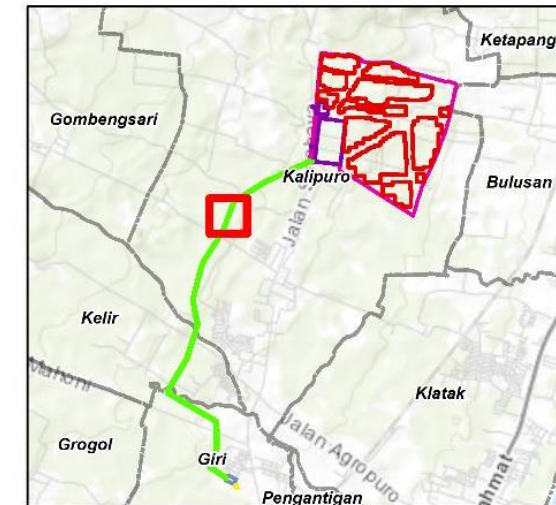
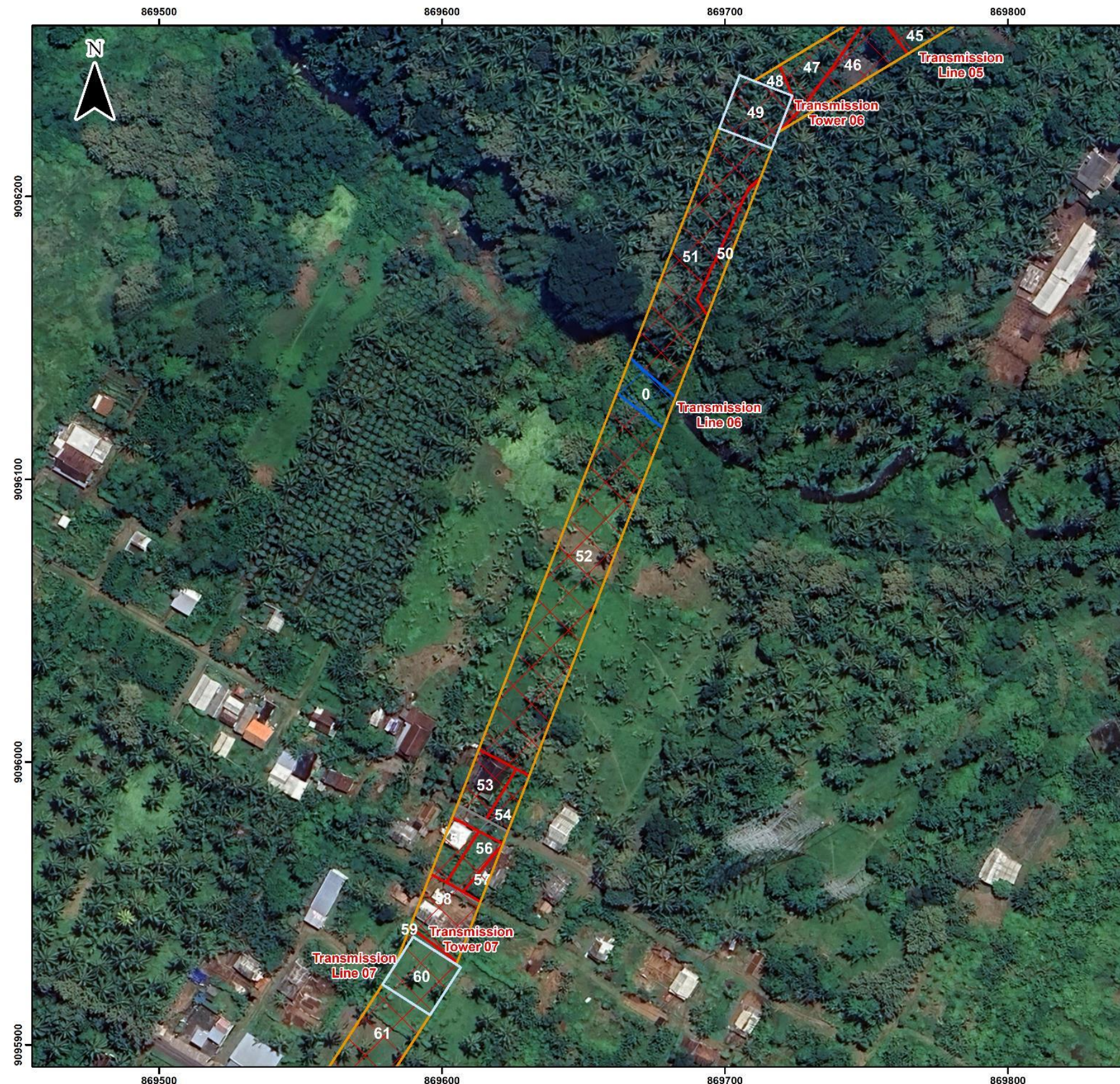
0 0,015 0,03 0,06 Km

SCALE : 1:1.450 (A3)

Map P-6 Parcel Transmission Tower 04-05 and RoW 4



Map P-7 Parcel Transmission Tower 05-06 and RoW 5



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 6-7 AND ROW 6
BANYUWANGI SITE

DATE : 08/12/2024 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 50S

LEGEND :

Project Component

Transmission Line Transmission Tower

AREA OF INFLUENCE (AoI)

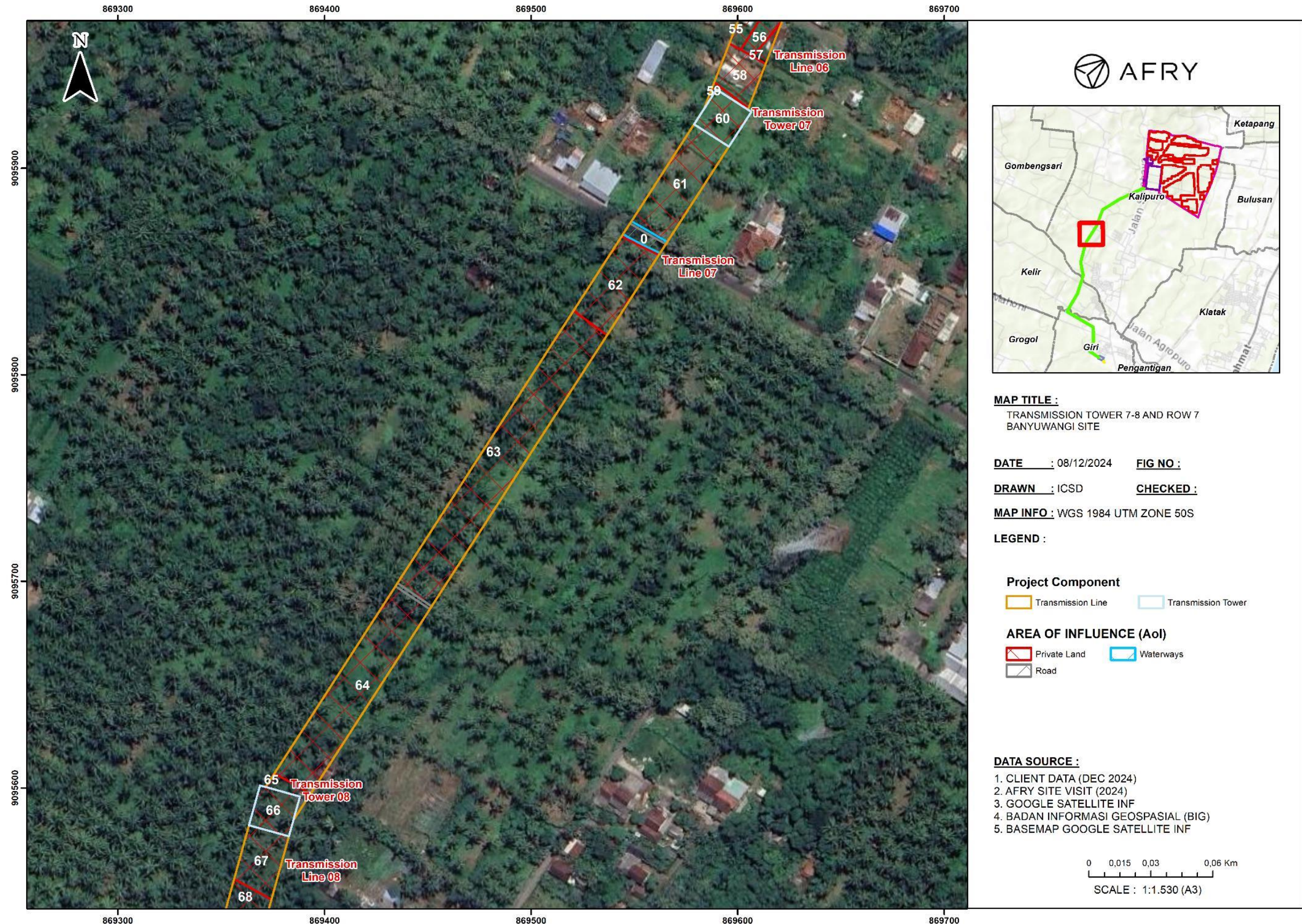
Private Land River
Road

DATA SOURCE :

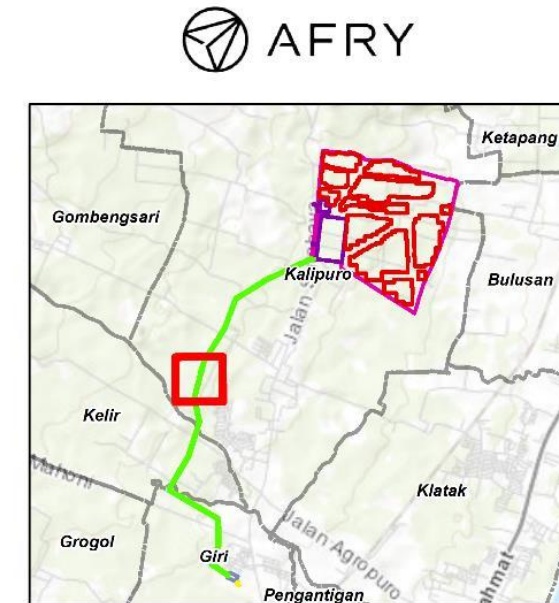
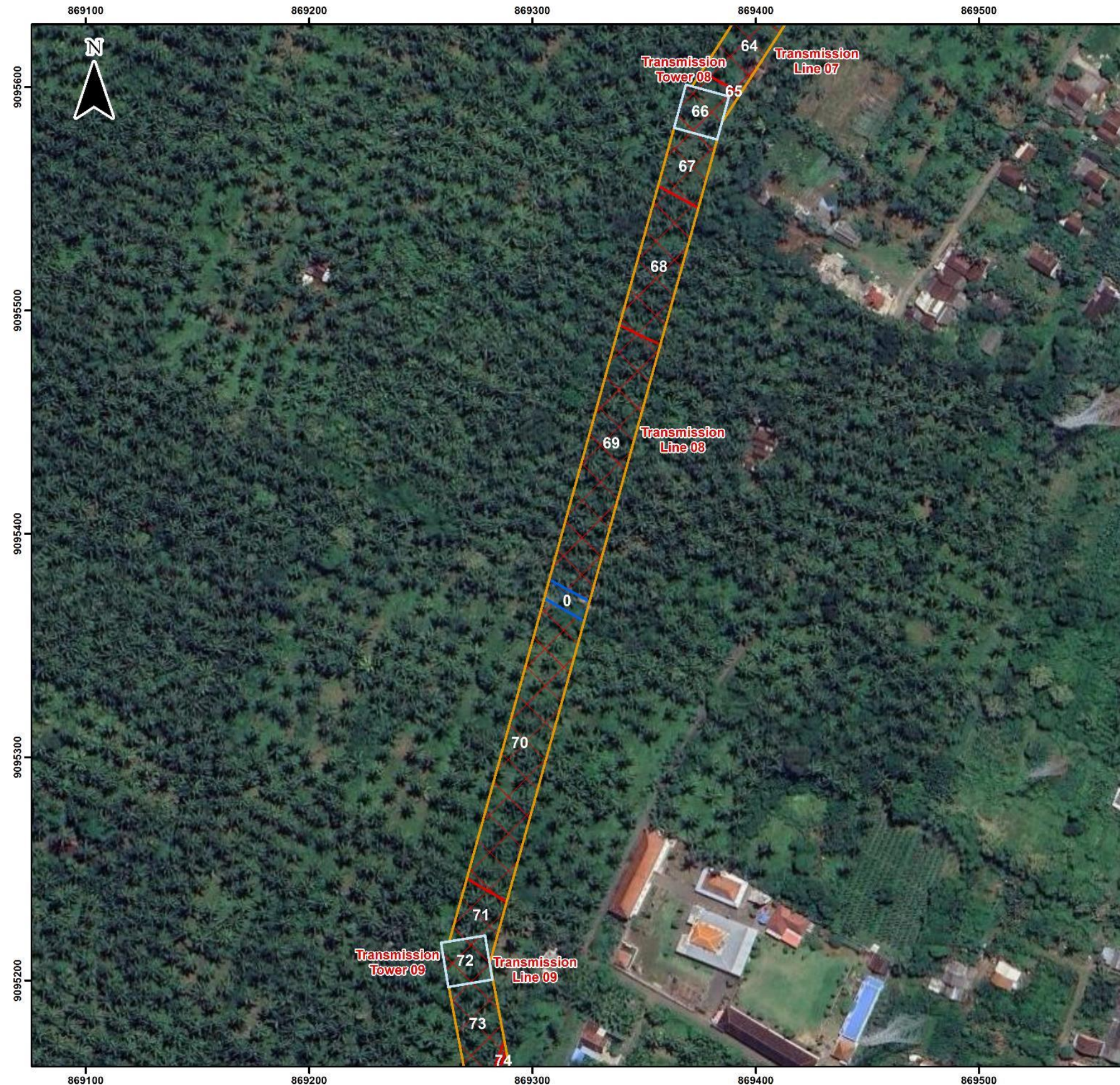
1. CLIENT DATA (DEC 2024)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,0125 0,025 0,05 Km
SCALE : 1:1.310 (A3)

Map P-8 Parcel Transmission Tower 6-7 and RoW 6



Map P-9 Parcel Transmission Tower 7-8 and RoW 7



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 8-9 AND ROW 8
BANYUWANGI SITE

DATE : 08/12/2024 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 50S

LEGEND :

Project Component

Transmission Line Transmission Tower

AREA OF INFLUENCE (AoI)

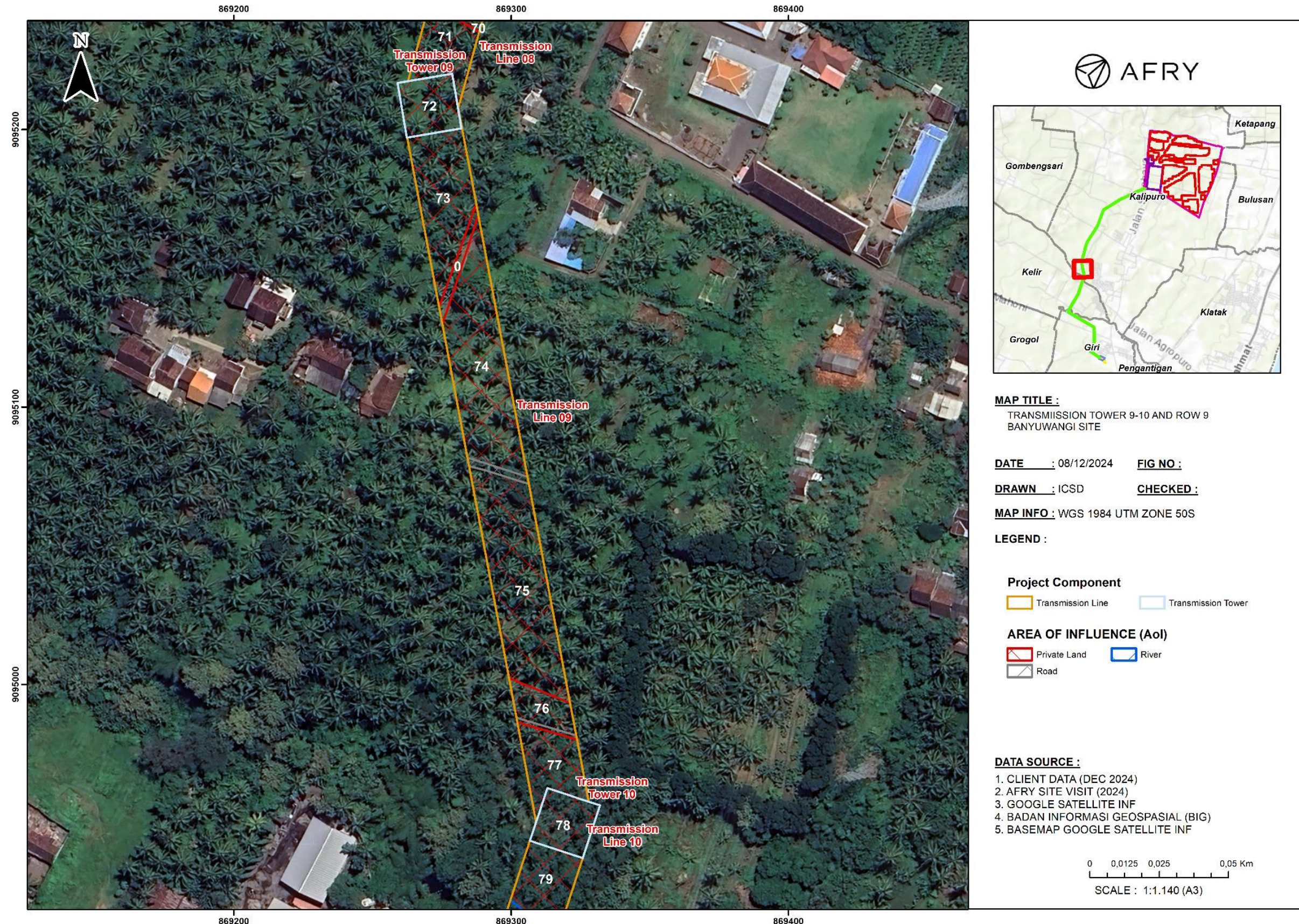
Private Land River Road

DATA SOURCE :

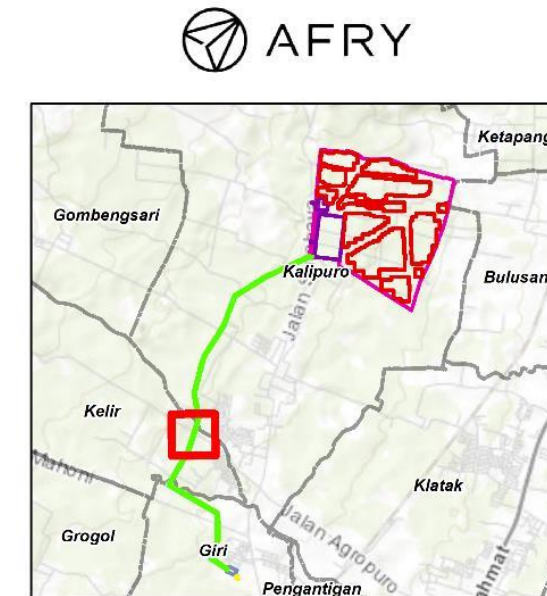
1. CLIENT DATA (DEC 2024)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,0175 0,035 0,07 Km
SCALE : 1:1.660 (A3)

Map P-10 Parcel Transmission Tower 8-9 and RoW 8



Map P-11 Parcel Transmission Tower 9-10 and RoW 9



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 10-11 AND ROW 10
BANYUWANGI SITE

DATE : 08/12/2024 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 50S

LEGEND :

Project Component

Transmission Line Transmission Tower

AREA OF INFLUENCE (AoI)

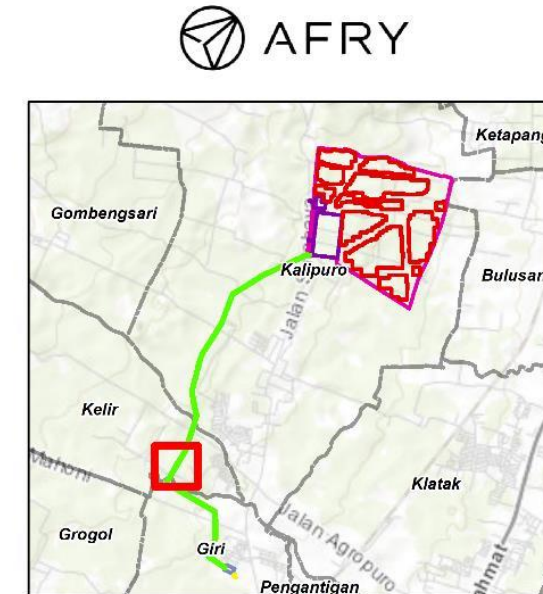
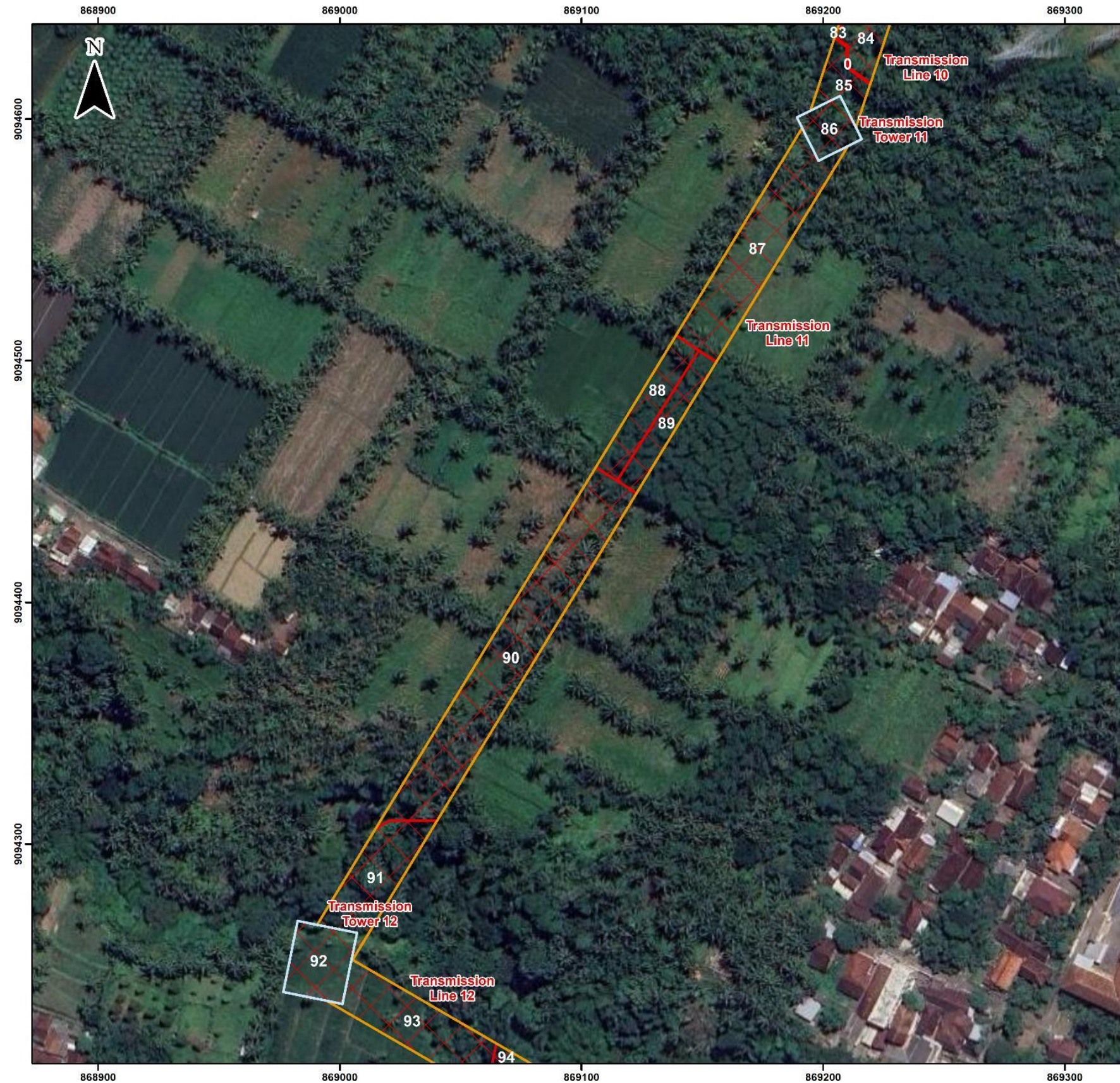
Private Land Business Building
Road River

DATA SOURCE :

1. CLIENT DATA (DEC 2024)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,0175 0,035 0,07 Km
SCALE : 1:1.560 (A3)

Map P-12 Parcel Transmission Tower 10-11 and RoW 10



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 11-12 AND ROW 11
BANYUWANGI SITE

DATE : 08/12/2024 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 50S

LEGEND :

Project Component

Transmission Line Transmission Tower

AREA OF INFLUENCE (AoI)

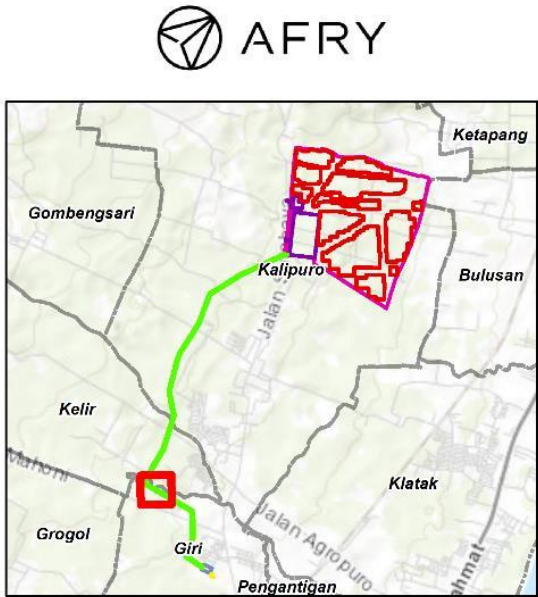
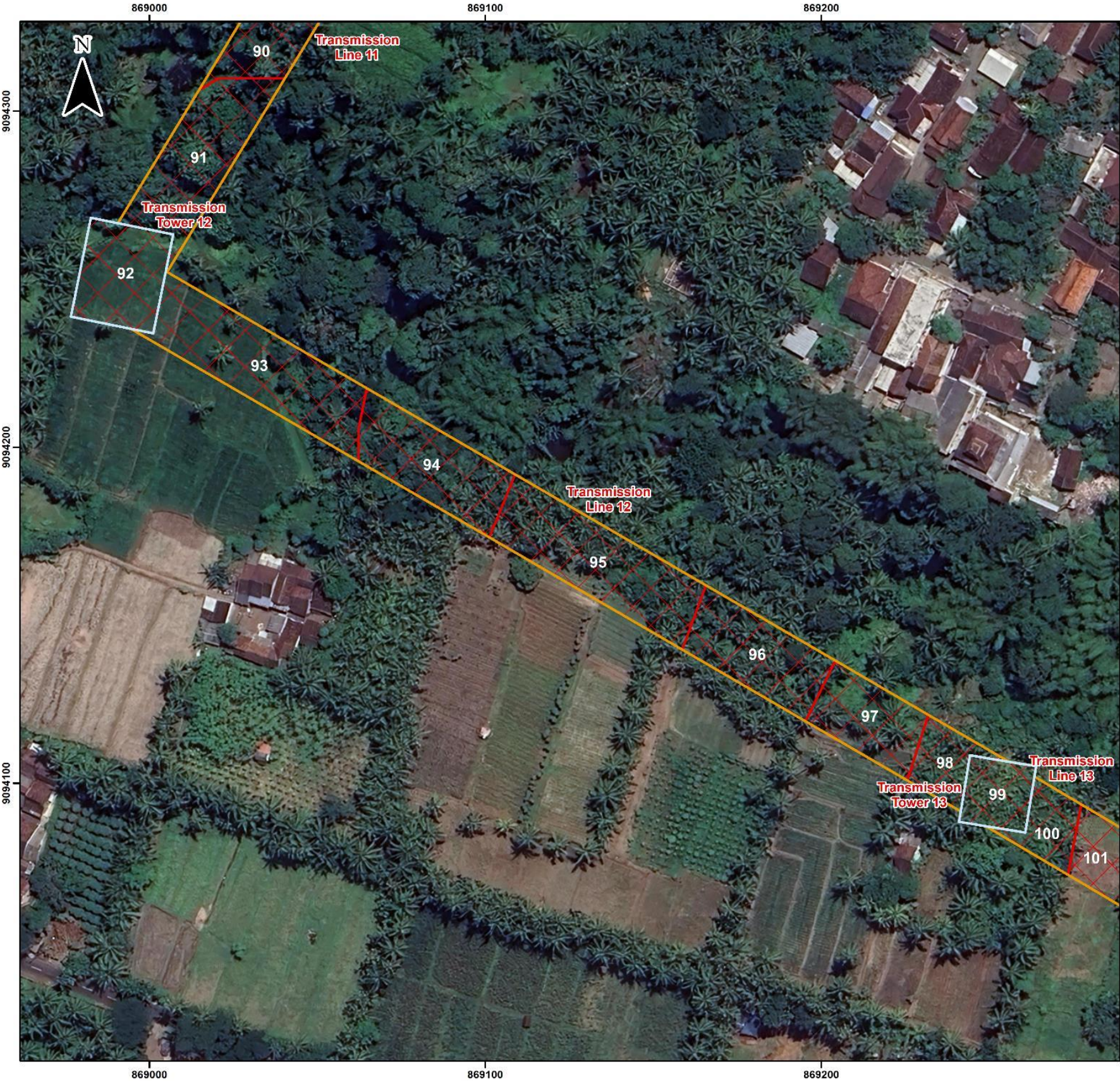
Private Land River

DATA SOURCE :

1. CLIENT DATA (DEC 2024)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,015 0,03 0,06 Km
SCALE : 1:1.530 (A3)

Map P-13 Parcel Transmission Tower 11-12 and RoW 11



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 12-13 AND ROW 12
BANYUWANGI SITE

DATE : 08/12/2024 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 50S

LEGEND :

Project Component

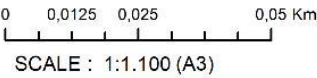
Transmission Line Transmission Tower

AREA OF INFLUENCE (AoI)

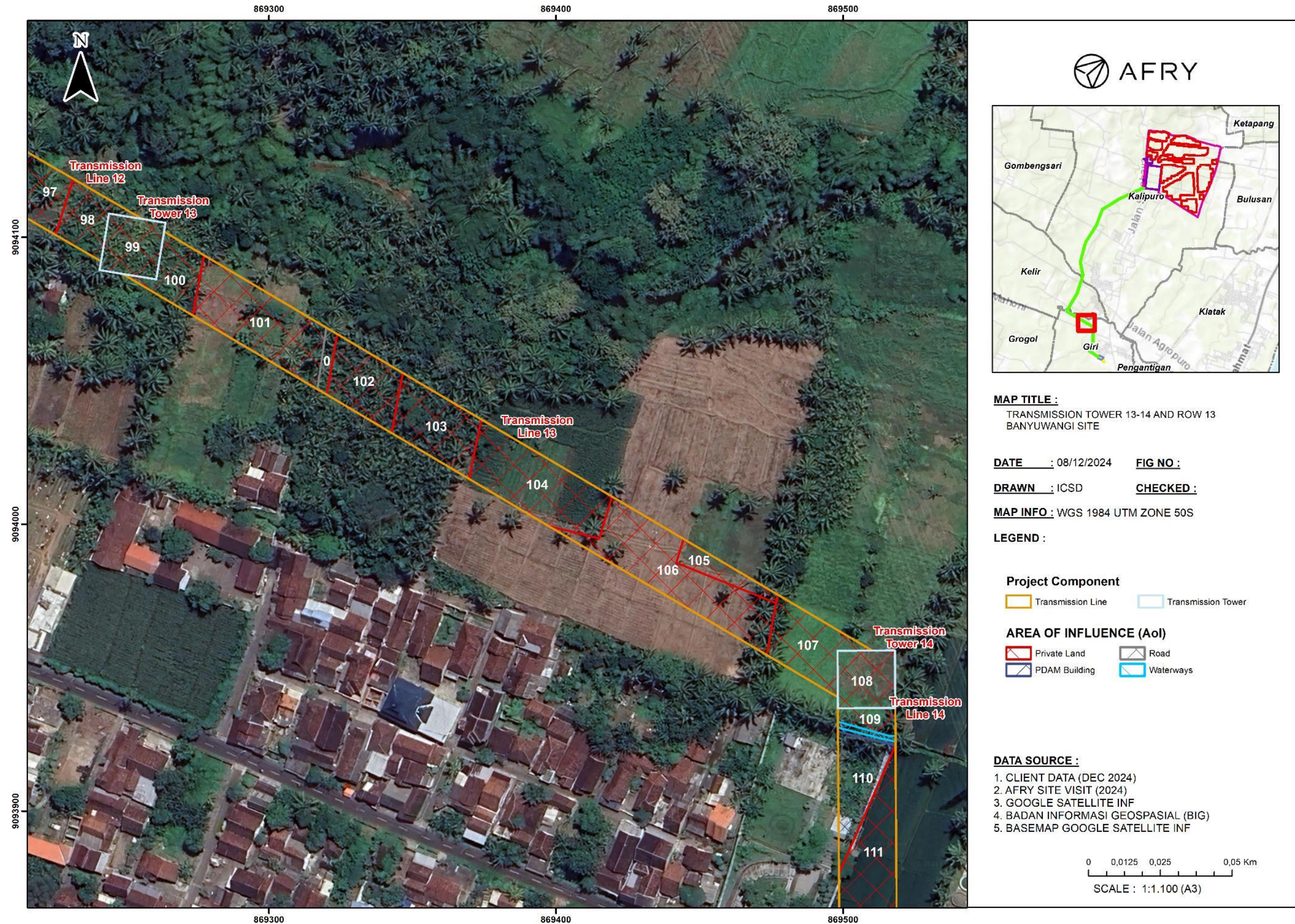
Private Land

DATA SOURCE :

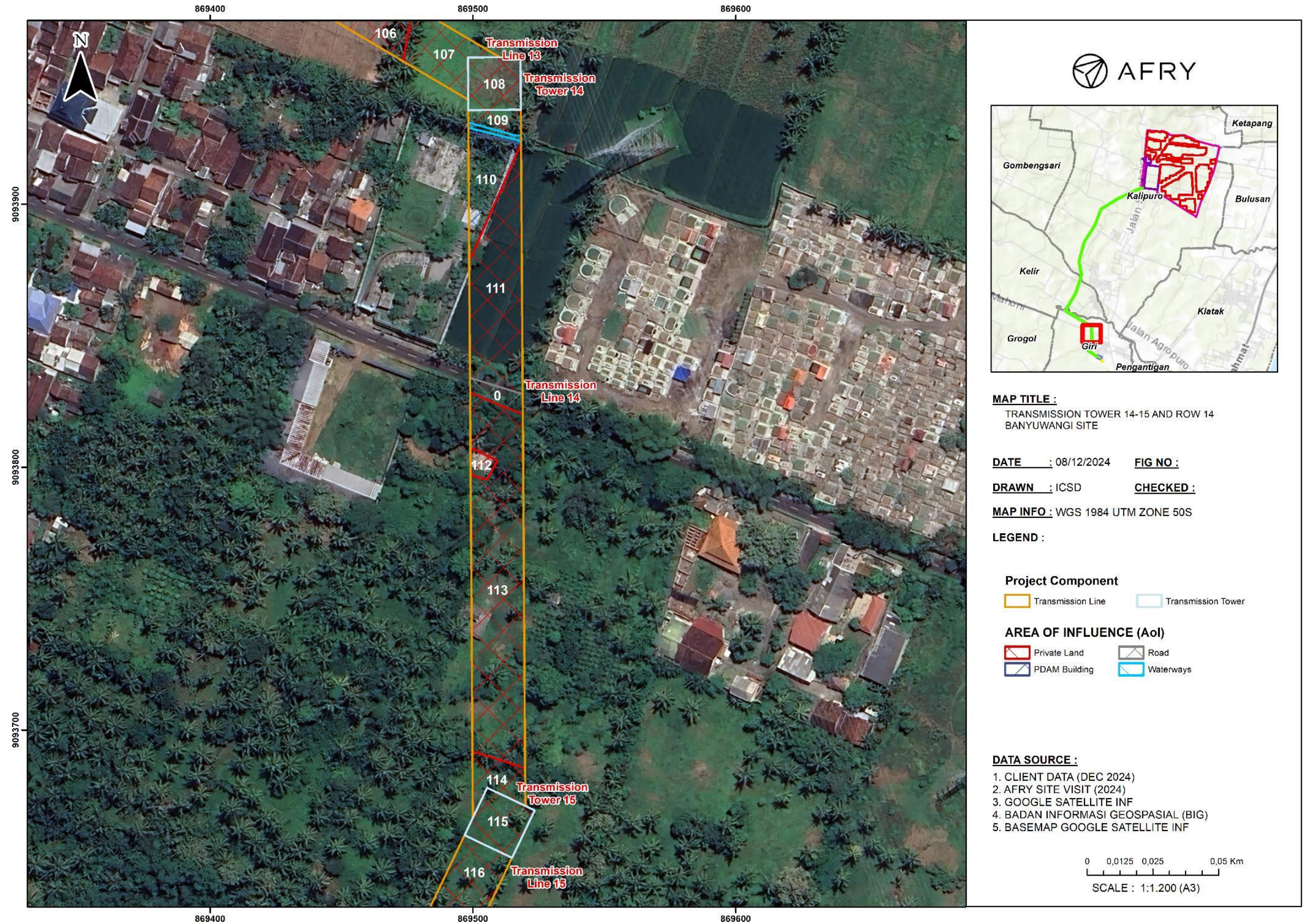
1. CLIENT DATA (DEC 2024)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



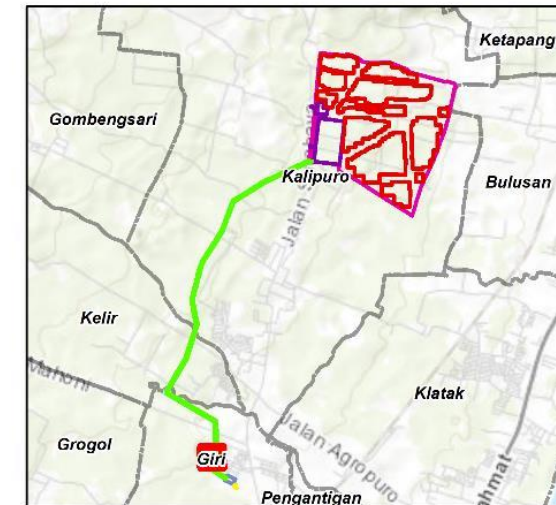
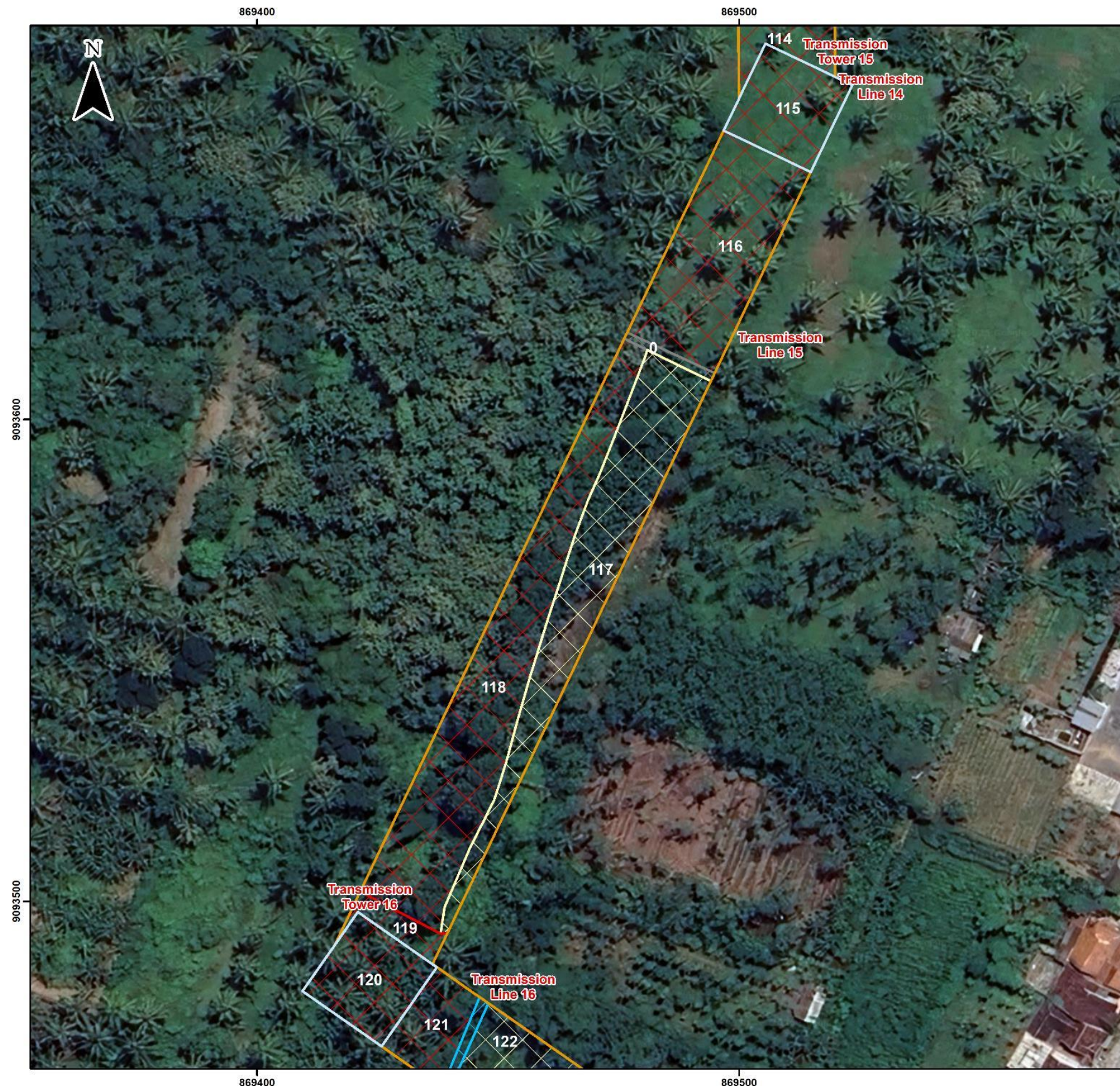
Map P-14 Parcel Transmission Tower 12-13 and RoW 12



Map P-15 Parcel Transmission Tower 13-14 and RoW 13



Map P-16 Parcel Transmission Tower 14-15 and RoW 14



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 15-16 AND ROW 15
BANYUWANGI SITE

DATE : 08/12/2024 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 50S

LEGEND :

Project Component

Transmission Line Transmission Tower

AREA OF INFLUENCE (AoI)

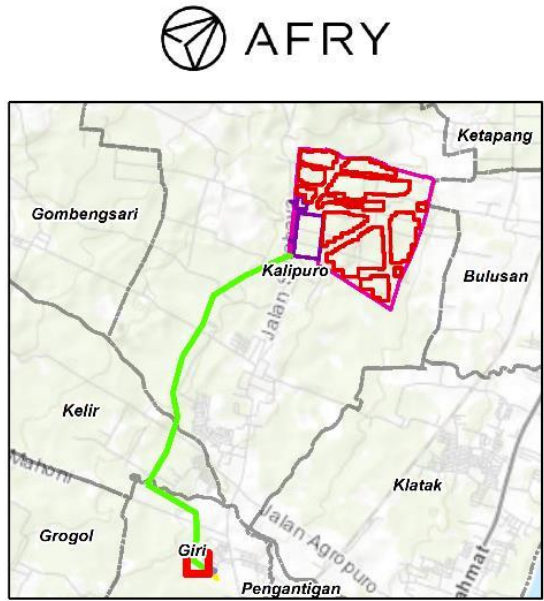
Private Land Road
Developer Land Waterways

DATA SOURCE :

1. CLIENT DATA (DEC 2024)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,0075 0,015 0,03 Km
SCALE : 1:770 (A3)

Map P-17 Parcel Transmission Tower 15-16 and RoW 15



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 16 AND ROW 16
BANYUWANGI SITE

DATE : 08/12/2024 **FIG NO :**
DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**
MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 50S

LEGEND :

Project Component

- Extension Bay
- Transmission Tower
- Transmission Line

AREA OF INFLUENCE (AoI)

- Private Land
- Developer Land
- Road
- Waterways

DATA SOURCE :

- CLIENT DATA (DEC 2024)
- AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
- GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
- BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
- BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,0075 0,015 0,03 Km
SCALE : 1:790 (A3)

Map P-18 Parcel Transmission Tower 16 and RoW 16

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
Landowners, Sharecroppers, and Renters (Surveyed)						
BNY-HH-001	Giri	2	Landowner	Yes	ELD	Loss of 2,954 m ² (51%) of land for Extension Bay; loss of paddy and coconut production.
BNY-HH-002	Giri	5	Sharecropper	Yes		Loss of access to 4,650 m ² (96%) of cultivated land for Extension Bay & Tower 16; loss of coconut, banana, mango production.
BNY-HH-003	Giri	2	Landowner	No	ELD	Loss of 647 m ² (2%) of land for Gantry; loss of chilli, mango, and timber trees.

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
BNY-HH-004	Kalipuro	4	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 120 m ² (9%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-005	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 149 m ² (29%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-006	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	Yes		Land use restriction on 582 m ² (9%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-007	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	Yes	BPL, FHH, ELD	Land use restriction on 746 m ² (29%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-008	Kalipuro	6	Landowner	Yes		Land use restriction on 83 m ² (2%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-009	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 702 m ² (11%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-010	Kalipuro	7	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 2,133 m ² (44%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-011	Kalipuro	2	Sharecropper	Yes	LNL, BPL, ELD	Loss of access to 3,624 m ² (23%) of cultivated land due to RoW.

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
BNY-HH-012	Kalipuro	5	Sharecropper	No		Loss of access to 1,632 m ² (22%) of cultivated land due to RoW.
BNY-HH-013	Kalipuro	1	Sharecropper	Yes	BPL, FHH, ELD	Loss of access to 1,473 m ² (28%) of cultivated land due to RoW.
BNY-HH-014	Kalipuro	2	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 1,164 m ² (10%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-015	Kelir	2	Landowner	Yes	BPL, ELD	Land use restriction on 1,141 m ² (26%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-016	Kelir	4	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 2,706 m ² (24%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-017	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	No		Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 04 and use restriction on 2,036 m ² for RoW (Total 24%).
BNY-HH-018	Kalipuro	2	Landowner	Yes	BPL, ELD	Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 05 and use restriction on 345 m ²

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
						for RoW (Total 37%). Loss of coconut trees.
BNY-HH-019	Kalipuro	2	Landowner	Yes		Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 06 and use restriction on 1,472 m ² for RoW (Total 30%). Loss of coconut trees.
BNY-HH-020	Kalipuro	2	Sharecropper	Yes		Loss of access to 400 m ² for Tower 07 and use restriction on 1,150 m ² for RoW (Total 49%). Loss of coconut trees.
BNY-HH-021	Kalipuro	2	Landowner	Yes	FHH	Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 08 and use restriction on 728 m ² for RoW (Total 36%). Loss of coconut trees.
BNY-HH-022	Kalipuro	3	Sharecropper	No	LNL, ELD	Loss of access to 400 m ² for Tower 08 and use restriction on 2,861 m ² for RoW (Total 47%). Loss of corn and cassava.

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
BNY-HH-023	Giri	2	Landowner	No	BPL	Land use restriction on 2,604 m ² (10%) for RoW. Loss of coconut production.
BNY-HH-024	Kelir	3	Sharecropper	Yes		Loss of access to 400 m ² for Tower 10 and use restriction on 939 m ² for RoW (Total 26%). Loss of banana production.
BNY-HH-025	Kelir	2	Landowner	No	ELD	Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 11 and use restriction on 1,531 m ² for RoW (Total 13%). Loss of coconut production.
BNY-HH-026	Giri	3	Land Renter	No		Loss of access to 810 m ² (1%) of rented land for Tower 13 and RoW. Loss of paddy.
BNY-HH-027	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	Yes	BPL, FHH	Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 13 and use restriction on 410 m ² for RoW (Total 39%). Loss of paddy.

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
BNY-HH-028	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	No		Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 14 and use restriction on 1,255 m ² for RoW (Total 30%).
BNY-HH-029	Giri	1	Landowner	No	FHH	Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 15 and use restriction on 360 m ² for RoW (Total 8%). Loss of coconut production.
BNY-HH-030	Giri	1	Landowner	Yes	LNL, BPL	Loss of land and use restriction on 1,321 m ² (34%) for RoW. Loss of multiple crops.
BNY-HH-031	Kalipuro	4	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 77 m ² (16%) for RoW. Loss of coconut and banana trees.
BNY-HH-032	Kelir	3	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 813 m ² (10%) for RoW. Loss of coconut, avocado, and banana trees.

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
BNY-HH-033	Giri	1	Landowner	Yes	BPL	Loss of 400 m ² for Tower and use restriction on 708 m ² for RoW (Total 31%). Loss of coconut trees.
BNY-HH-034	Kalipuro	4	Landowner	Yes		Land use restriction on 984 m ² (27%) for RoW. Loss of coffee, coconut, and banana trees.
BNY-HH-035	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	No	FHH, ELD	Loss of 28 m ² for Tower and use restriction on 45 m ² for RoW (Total 5%). Loss of coconut trees.
BNY-HH-036	Giri	1	Sharecropper	Yes	LNL, ELD	Loss of access to land for Tower and RoW; loss of paddy production.
BNY-HH-037	Giri	1	Landowner	No	FHH	Land use restriction on 1,001 m ² (13%) for RoW. Loss of multiple crops.

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
BNY-HH-038	Giri	3	Landowner	Yes		Land use restriction on 631 m ² (8%) for RoW. Loss of coconut production.
BNY-HH-039	Singonagaran	2	Landowner	No		Loss of 750 m ² for Tower 12 and use restriction on 2,480 m ² for RoW (Total 9%). Loss of paddy.
BNY-HH-040	Kelir	2	Land User	No	LNL	Loss of access to land within RoW; loss of sengon and coconut trees.
BNY-HH-041	Giri	3	Landowner	No	BPL, FHH	Land use restriction on 529 m ² (33%) for RoW. Loss of coconut production.
BNY-HH-042	Giri	4	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 973 m ² (20%) for RoW. Loss of coconut production.

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
PTPN I Sugarcane Laborers (Sampled)						
BNY-HH-043	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes	LNL, BPL	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-044	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	LNL, ELD	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-045	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	LNL, BPL	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-046	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes	LNL, BPL	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-047	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	LNL, BPL	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
BNY-HH-048	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	ELD	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-049	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes	ELD	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-050	Kalipuro	4	Laborer	Yes	LNL	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-051	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	LNL	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-052	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	LNL, ELD	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-053	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	LNL, ELD	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
BNY-HH-054	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	BPL, ELD	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-055	Kalipuro	4	Laborer	Yes	LNL, BPL	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-056	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	BPL, FHH, LNL	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-057	Kalipuro	5	Laborer	Yes	FHH, LNL, ELD	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-058	Kalipuro	4	Laborer	Yes		Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-059	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes		Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

Column Header	Definition and Explanation
HH ID	A Unique Household Identifier assigned for this LALRP to track households across all project documentation, including grievance logs and monitoring reports.
Location (Village)	The village where the affected land or residence is located. Sourced from the LALRP
Total HH Members	The total number of persons (APs) residing in the affected household unit.
Tenure Status	The household's relationship to the affected land/livelihood source (e.g., Landowner, Sharecropper, Laborer).
Impact Severity	Yes indicates the household is "Significantly Affected" as per ADB SPS criteria (loses 10% or more of productive assets/income or requires physical relocation). .
Vulnerability Status	Standardized codes identifying households with pre-existing vulnerabilities that may require additional support under the Livelihood Restoration Program.
	ELD: Elderly-headed household.
	FHH: Female-headed household.
	BPL: Household living below the poverty line.
	LNL: Landless household.
	POR: Poor household
Summary of Key Impacts	A concise summary of the primary project impacts on the household, synthesized from across the LALRP

LALRP Finalization

This table serves as foundation for the final LALRP The following data gaps need to be addressed before the plan can be considered complete and ready for implementation:

1. **Completion of Census Data:** The immediate priority is to conduct the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and socioeconomic survey for the remaining **97 affected households** not detailed here. Their information will be integrated into this table to create a complete master list of all 156 AHs.

2. **Sourcing from Raw Survey Data:** To fully meet ADB requirements, the final table will be populated with more granular data from the original census and socioeconomic survey (SES) raw data files. This is the only reliable source for:
 - **Head of Household Profile:** Gender and age.
 - **Disaggregated Household Composition:** Number of adult males, adult females, male children, and female children. This is non-negotiable for proper gender analysis and monitoring.
3. **Field Validation:** For any remaining data gaps after reviewing the raw survey data, a rapid field data validation exercise should be conducted. This is particularly important to confirm the vulnerability status of all 156 households, ensuring that no at-risk families are overlooked for additional assistance.

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS PER PROJECT COMPONENT

Project Component	Detailed Project Component Overlay	Total Parcels	Parcels Number	Number of Parcels Surveys	Land Status	Total Affected Land (m2)	Affected Household				The Number of PAHs	Affected Persons
							Land-owner	Share-cropper/Land User	Land Renter	PTPN Laborers		
PVPP Boundary (PV Module and Switchyard)	Boundary PV, Plant Switchyard, PV Module, Transmission Line ROW 1, 2, Partially TL ROW 3, Transmission Tower 1-3	1	1	0 parcels	State Land (PT Perkebunan Nusantara I)	1,550,606.67	0	0	0	75	75	105*
Transmission Tower in 13 Poles (two parcels overlap with TL RoW)	Transmission Tower 4-16 , Transmission RoW 3-16	43	79, 77, 78, 85, 87, 86, 91, 93, 92, 98, 100, 99, 107, 109, 108, 114,	114, 116, 115, 65, 67, 66, 34, 38, 35, 48, 51, 49, 16, 15, 18, 17, 85, 87,	Private Land	5,550	14*	3	1	0	18	33**

Project Component	Detailed Project Component Overlay	Total Parcels	Parcels Number	Number of Parcels Surveys	Land Status	Total Affected Land (m2)	Affected Household				The Number of PAHs	Affected Persons
							Land-owner	Share-cropper/Land User	Land Renter	PTPN Laborers		
			116, 115, 119, 121, 120, 15, 16, 18, 17, 34, 38, 35, 36, 37, 48, 51, 49, 59, 61, 60, 65, 67, 66, 71, 73, 74, 72	86, 107, 109, 108, 119, 121, 120, 91, 93, 92, 98, 100, 99, 36, 37								
Gantry	3.a. Gantry	1	125	125	Private Land	610.58	1	0	0	0	1	2
Extension Bay	4.a. Extension Bay	2	123, 124	124	Private Land	5,397.52	2	1	0	0	3	8***

Project Component	Detailed Project Component Overlay	Total Parcels	Parcels Number	Number of Parcels Surveys	Land Status	Total Affected Land (m2)	Affected Household				The Number of PAHs	Affected Persons
							Land-owner	Share-cropper/Land User	Land Renter	PTPN Laborers		
Transmission RoW - sampled from a total 59 AHs identified.	5.a. Transmission RoW	61	14, 19, 21, 27, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 55, 44, 45, 46, 50, 47, 52, 56, 53, 54, 57, 58, 62, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 75, 76, 81, 82, 83, 84, 88, 90, 89, 94,	64, 104, 105, 21, 27, 70, 83, 28, 112, 113, 46, 50, 43, 55, 40, 14, 29, 101, 95, 84, 31, 89, 94, 103, 102	Private Land	82,193.81	54	5	0	0	59	105

Project Component	Detailed Project Component Overlay	Total Parcels	Parcels Number	Number of Parcels Surveys	Land Status	Total Affected Land (m2)	Affected Household				The Number of PAHs	Affected Persons
							Land-owner	Share-cropper/Land User	Land Renter	PTPN Laborers		
			95, 96, 97, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 111, 112, 113, 118									
TOTAL						1,644,358.58	71	9	1	75	156	253

APPENDIX 4: STATUS OF PRIVATE LAND TO BE ACQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

Submission ID	APs	Village	Land Ownership Document	Total Documented Land Area (m ²)	Affected Land (m ²)	Percent of Land Take (%)	Leftover Land (m ²)	Project Component
50543265	2	Giri	Certificate of Ownership	5,625	2,532	45.01%	3,093	Extension Bay
TT52666601	1	Giri	Certificate of Ownership	4,800	2,865	59.69%	1,935	Extension Bay
50754957	2	Giri	Certificate of Ownership	21,800	611	2.80%	21,189	Gantry
50531763	3	Kalipuro	Certificate of Ownership	10,267	400	3.90%	9,867	Transmission Tower
50543904	2	Kalipuro	Certificate of Ownership	1,971	372	18.87%	1,599	Transmission Tower
50531105	2	Kalipuro	Certificate of Ownership	6,000	400	6.67%	5,600	Transmission Tower
TT52668716	1	Kalipuro	Certificate of Ownership	2,500	400	16.00%	2,100	Transmission Tower
50642256	2	Kalipuro	Certificate of Ownership	3,040	400	13.16%	2,640	Transmission Tower

Submission ID	APs	Village	Land Ownership Document	Total Documented Land Area (m ²)	Affected Land (m ²)	Percent of Land Take (%)	Leftover Land (m ²)	Project Component
56467812	2	Giri	Certificate of Ownership	16,700	750	4.49%	15,950	Transmission Tower
TT52670831	1	Kalipuro	Certificate of Ownership	5,000	400	8.00%	4,600	Transmission Tower
50758135	2	Kelir	Letter C	15,000	400	2.67%	14,600	Transmission Tower
50513923	1	Giri	Certificate of Ownership	1,980	400	20.20%	1,580	Transmission Tower
50534809	3	Giri	Certificate of Ownership	5,323	400	7.51%	4,923	Transmission Tower
50544451	1	Giri	Certificate of Ownership	9,608	400	4.16%	9,208	Transmission Tower
56531059	1	Giri	Letter C	2,513	400	15.92%	2,113	Transmission Tower
56529444	1	Kalipuro	Tax Due Notification Letter (SPPT)	1,340	28	2.09%	1,312	Transmission Tower

Submission ID	APs	Village	Land Ownership Document	Total Documented Land Area (m ²)	Affected Land (m ²)	Percent of Land Take (%)	Leftover Land (m ²)	Project Component
TT52672946	1	Kalipuro	Certificate of Ownership	6,491	400	6.16%	6,091	Transmission Tower
Total	28			119,958	11,558		108,400	

APPENDIX 5: TREE OWNERS

No	Project Component	Owner ID	Plant Name	Height in m	Number of Plants	Remark	HH ID 1	HH ID 2
1	T - 01	PTPN XII SELOGIRI	Saccharum officinarum	2,5	TBC*	waiting for confirmation	PTPN XII SELOGIRI	
2	T - 02	PTPN XII SELOGIRI	Saccharum officinarum	2,5	TBC	waiting for confirmation	PTPN XII SELOGIRI	
3	T - 03	PTPN XII SELOGIRI	Saccharum officinarum	2,5	TBC	waiting for confirmation	PTPN XII SELOGIRI	
4	T - 04	OID 01	Cocos nucifera	12	7	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-017	
			Coffea spp.	2	50	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-017	
5	T - 05	OID 02	Cocos nucifera	7	11	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-018	
			Tectona grandis	10	1	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-018	
			Musa spp.	2,5	3	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-018	
6	T - 06	OID 03	Cocos nucifera	7	26	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-019	
			Musa spp.	2	8	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-019	
7	T - 07	OID 04	Cocos nucifera	8	7	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-020	
			Musa spp.	2	7	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-020	
			Leucaena leucocephala	5	2	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-020	
8	T - 08	OID 05	Cocos nucifera	8	9	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-021	
			Musa spp.	2,5	7	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-021	
			Artocarpus altilis	9	1	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-021	
9	T - 09	OID 06	Cocos nucifera	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-023	BNY-HH-023
			Musa spp.	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-023	BNY-HH-023
			Mangifera indica	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-023	BNY-HH-023
10	T - 10	OID 07	Cocos nucifera	8	5	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-024	
			Musa spp.	2	25	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-024	
			Falcataria moluccana	6	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-024	
11	T - 11	OID 08	Cocos nucifera	7	13	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-025	
			Musa spp.	2,5	5	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-025	
			Coffea spp.	2,5	34	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-025	
			Durio zibethinus	9	1	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-025	
12	T - 12	Tanah Bengkok (Pem. Desa)	Chili (Capsicum spp.)	60	45	Fully compensated	Tanah Bengkok (Pem. Desa)	
13	T - 14	OID 09	#N/A	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-027	
14	T - 15	OID 10	Musa spp.	2,5	2	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-028	
			Artocarpus heterophyllus	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-028	
			Cocos nucifera	7	3	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-028	
15	T - 16	OID 11	Cocos nucifera	7	10	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-029	
			Musa spp.	2,5	16	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-029	
16	T17 Switchyard GI	OID 12	Mangifera indica	8	30	Fully compensated		
			Tectona grandis	6	3	Fully compensated		
			Cocos nucifera	8	40	Fully compensated		
			Musa spp.	5	10	Fully compensated		
			Musa spp.	3	7	Fully compensated		
			#N/A	TBC	6	waiting for confirmation		
		OID 13	Mangifera indica	7	10	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-001	BNY-HH-001
			Cocos nucifera	7	55	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-001	BNY-HH-001

No	Project Component	Owner ID	Plant Name	Height in m	Number of Plants	Remark	HH ID 1	HH ID 2
			Musa spp.	6	27	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-001	BNY-HH-001
17	T18 Gantry	OID 14	Tectona grandis	10	5	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-003	
			Tectona grandis	8	3	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-003	
			Tectona grandis	4	3	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-003	
			Mangifera indica	8	8	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-003	
			Chili (Capsicum spp.)	0,5	1320	Fully compensated	BNY-HH-003	
4	R 04-05	OID 15	Coffea spp.	1,8	237	not compensated	BNY-HH-034	BNY-HH-028
			Cocos nucifera	7	17	compensated	BNY-HH-034	BNY-HH-028
			Musa spp.	2	20	not compensated	BNY-HH-034	BNY-HH-028
			Parkia speciosa	7	8	compensated	BNY-HH-034	BNY-HH-028
			Archidendron pauciflorum	6	1	compensated	BNY-HH-034	BNY-HH-028
			Hibiscus tiliaceus	7	2	compensated	BNY-HH-034	BNY-HH-028
		OID 16	Cocos nucifera	7	3	compensated	BNY-HH-031	
			Parkia speciosa	7	5	compensated	BNY-HH-031	
		OID 17	Coffea spp.	2	27	not compensated	BNY-HH-008	
			Cocos nucifera	7	6	compensated	BNY-HH-008	
			Musa spp.	2	8	not compensated	BNY-HH-008	
			Swietenia macrophylla	10	1	compensated	BNY-HH-008	
		OID 18	Cocos nucifera	7	1	compensated	BNY-HH-035	
			Parkia speciosa	9	1	compensated	BNY-HH-035	
5	R 05 - 06	OID 19	Cocos nucifera	8	10	compensated	BNY-HH-009	
			Musa spp.	2,5	8	not compensated	BNY-HH-009	
6	R 06 - 07	OID 20	Cocos nucifera	8	17	compensated	BNY-HH-009	
			Musa spp.	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-009	
			Swietenia macrophylla	10	3	compensated	BNY-HH-009	
			Tectona grandis	8	2	compensated	BNY-HH-009	
7	R 07 - 08	OID 21	Cocos nucifera	8	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-010	
			Artocarpus altilis	10	1	compensated	BNY-HH-010	
			Psidium guajava	4	1	not compensated	BNY-HH-010	
			Falcataria moluccana	6	1	compensated	BNY-HH-010	
			Carica papaya	3	1	not compensated	BNY-HH-010	
			Musa spp.	2,5	20	not compensated	BNY-HH-010	
			Mangifera indica	6	4	compensated	BNY-HH-010	
			Swietenia macrophylla	10	5	compensated	BNY-HH-010	
8	R 08 - 09	OID 22	Cocos nucifera	8	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-023	
			Musa spp.	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-023	
			Leucaena leucocephala	7	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-023	
			Tectona grandis	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-023	
			Bambusa spp	6	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-023	
9	R 09 - 10	OID 23	Cocos nucifera	8	21	compensated	BNY-HH-012	
			Musa spp.	2	12	not compensated	BNY-HH-012	
			Mangifera indica	6	1	compensated	BNY-HH-012	
10	R 10 - 11	OID 24	Mangifera indica	5	2	compensated	BNY-HH-011	
			Falcataria moluccana	7	6	compensated	BNY-HH-011	
			Cocos nucifera	8	5	compensated	BNY-HH-011	
		OID 25	Cocos nucifera	8	23	compensated	BNY-HH-013	

No	Project Component	Owner ID	Plant Name	Height in m	Number of Plants	Remark	HH ID 1	HH ID 2
			Musa spp.	2,5	17	not compensated	BNY-HH-013	
			Parkia speciosa	9	2	compensated	BNY-HH-013	
			Mangifera indica	5	2	compensated	BNY-HH-013	
		OID 26	Swietenia macrophylla	10	27	compensated	BNY-HH-014	
			Cocos nucifera	8	6	compensated	BNY-HH-014	
			Falcataria moluccana	8	33	compensated	BNY-HH-014	
			Musa spp.	2	11	not compensated	BNY-HH-014	
			Manihot esculenta	3	35	not compensated	BNY-HH-014	
		OID 27	Cocos nucifera	8	40	compensated	BNY-HH-032	
			Tectona grandis	5	11	compensated	BNY-HH-032	
			Musa spp.	2	14	not compensated	BNY-HH-032	
			Mangifera indica	6	1	compensated	BNY-HH-032	
			Carica papaya	4	1	not compensated	BNY-HH-032	
			Falcataria moluccana	7	1	compensated	BNY-HH-032	
			Coffea spp.	2,5	45	not compensated	BNY-HH-032	
11	R 11-12	OID 28	Cocos nucifera	12	13	compensated	BNY-HH-025	BNY-HH-025
		OID 29	Swietenia macrophylla	8	10	compensated	BNY-HH-039	
12	R 12-13		Cocos nucifera	12	5	compensated	BNY-HH-039	
		OID 30	Swietenia macrophylla	TBC	8	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-042	
		OID 31	Arenga pinnata	TBC	1	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-030	
		OID 32	Cocos nucifera	12	5	compensated	BNY-HH-033	
13	R 13 - 14		Cocos nucifera	-	-	not compensated	BNY-HH-033	
		OID 33	Cocos nucifera	12	4	compensated	BNY-HH-037	
		OID 34	Cocos nucifera	12	10	compensated	BNY-HH-041	
		OID 35	Cocos nucifera	TBC	34	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-038	
		OID 36	Cocos nucifera	12	2	compensated	BNY-HH-015	
			Zea mays	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-015	
14	R 14 - 15	Developer Pembangunan	Tectona grandis	7	40	compensated	Developer Pembangunan	
			Falcataria moluccana	7	37	compensated	Developer Pembangunan	
			Falcataria moluccana	5	5	compensated	BNY-HH-029	
15	R 15 - 16					not compensated	BNY-HH-029	
		Developer Pembangunan	Zea mays	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	Developer Pembangunan	
			Falcataria moluccana	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	Developer Pembangunan	

*TBC - need further confirmation with landowner

APPENDIX 6: GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA REGULATION AND ADB SPS REQUIREMENTS

Issue	ADB SPS	GOI's Laws	Gaps
Project Screening & Scope	Screen projects early to identify all past, present, and future involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts, covering both physical and economic displacement from land acquisition, use restrictions, or access limitations.	Law No. 2/2012 (Art. 15) and its implementing regulations require screening via a pre-feasibility study and land acquisition plan. The survey is often limited to observing land and crops.	GOI's screening provides limited guidance on the depth of social impact assessment. It does not explicitly require a gender analysis, identification of vulnerable/ significantly affected households early on, or screening for impacts from restrictions on land use (e.g., RoW easements).
Compensation & Valuation	Compensate for all acquired assets at full replacement cost, defined as fair market value plus transaction costs, taxes, transitional support, and other costs, without deduction for depreciation.	Law No. 2/2012 and SPI 204 provide for compensation at "fair replacement value" for physical and non-physical losses. However, Presidential Decree No. 78/2023 for assets under RoW uses a formula (15% x area x market value) that may not equal full replacement cost.	The primary gap is that the initial appraisal (2023) only covers physical asset value ("fair market value") and does not yet include transaction costs, transitional costs, or taxes to meet ADB's full replacement cost definition. Valuation standards may also apply depreciation.
Livelihood Improvement/ Restoration	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels, and improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	The GOI has no explicit, standalone legal requirement for a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). Livelihood impacts are partially addressed via compensation for non-physical losses.	A significant gap exists as the national system has no provision to ensure or monitor that the livelihoods of affected people will be restored or improved to pre-project levels.
Meaningful Consultation & Information Disclosure	Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and other stakeholders. Disclose all relevant information, including a draft and final LARP, in a timely and accessible manner.	Law No. 2/2012 and PP 19/2021 require public consultation during the AMDAL and land acquisition planning stages.	Consultations are often limited to the initial stages and do not systematically continue throughout the project cycle. Minutes can be general, and there is no legal requirement to prepare and disclose a consolidated LALRP document to the public.
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Establish an accessible and responsive grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances.	GOI regulations (PP 19/2021, MEMR 13/2021) specify formal processes for filing objections, often leading to court. The village government has verbally received complaints but lacks a formal recording mechanism.	The national system relies on formal legal channels for disputes (primarily on valuation) and lacks a readily accessible, project-level GRM to handle a broader range of resettlement-related issues without litigation.
Monitoring & Reporting	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes and impacts on living standards against the baseline survey. Disclose semi-annual monitoring reports.	Law No. 2/2012 (Art. 51) and related regulations limit monitoring to the physical and administrative process of compensation disbursement.	The GOI framework does not specifically require monitoring and evaluation of resettlement outcomes, their impact on residents' living standards, or the public disclosure of monitoring reports.
Needs of Vulnerable Groups	Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups and ensure they are assisted to improve their standard of living.	Perpres 78/2023 recognizes vulnerable communities. UU 39/1999 (Human Rights) and UU 11/2009 (Social Welfare) provide general protection for vulnerable populations.	While the framework identifies vulnerable groups (39 AHs in the survey), the national regulations do not explicitly mandate specific additional assistance measures to <i>improve</i> their standard of living as required by ADB.
Negotiated Settlements	Ensure negotiated settlements are voluntary, based on meaningful consultation, with fair compensation (at least replacement cost), and confirmed by an independent third party.	Minister of ATR/BPN Regulation No. 19 of 2021 allows direct negotiation for land <5 ha. However, if negotiations fail, the process can resort to formal acquisition stages (eminent domain), which means it does not meet ADB's definition of purely voluntary negotiated settlement.	Indonesian law for small-scale acquisition (<5 ha) does not explicitly require independent third-party validation to prove the absence of coercion or ensure fully informed decision-making.
Economic Displacement (Restrictions on Land Use)	The resettlement framework applies to impacts from involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	MEMR Regulation No. 13/2021 provides for compensation for land, buildings, and plants under the free space (RoW) of transmission lines.	There is no consideration in the regulations to measure potential loss of income associated with transmission line RoWs. The compensation formula (15% of

Issue	ADB SPS	GOI's Laws	Gaps
			market value) may not cover all economic losses.
Eligibility of Non-Titled Persons	Identify and provide resettlement assistance and compensation for lost non-land assets (at replacement cost) to all displaced persons, regardless of legal title.	Presidential Regulation No. 78 of 2023 allows for compensation for assets on state land if physically controlled for at least 10 years. Law No. 2/2012 primarily focuses on titled landowners.	The national legal framework limits compensation eligibility for non-titled users (e.g., sharecroppers, laborers, those with <10 years of use), creating an exclusion risk. This contrasts with ADB's policy of assisting all displaced persons present before the cut-off date.

References:

- Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest: The principal law governing the procedures for acquiring land for public projects, including planning, consultation, valuation, and dispute resolution.
- Law No. 6 of 2023 on Job Creation (Omnibus Law): Amends certain provisions of Law No. 2/2012 to streamline processes.
- Government Regulation (PP) No. 39 of 2023: Amends PP No. 19/2021, providing further detail on the implementation of land acquisition procedures.
- Government Regulation (PP) No. 19 of 2021: The primary implementing regulation for Law No. 2/2012.
- Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 78 of 2023: Specifically addresses the handling of social impacts on communities controlling or using state land required for national development, setting conditions for eligibility (e.g., 10-year occupancy).
- Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (Permen ESDM) Regulation No. 13 of 2021: Provides the legal basis and formula for compensation for land, buildings, and plants located under the free space (Right of Way) of electricity transmission lines.
- Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (Permen ATR/BPN) Regulation No. 19 of 2021: Details the direct negotiation process for small-scale land acquisition (< 5 hectares).
- Indonesia Valuation Standard (SPI) and Guidance (PPI): Issued by the Indonesian Society of Appraisers (MAPPI), SPI 306 and PPI 04 provide the standards for valuing physical and non-physical losses for land acquisition purposes.

APPENDIX 7: LALRP CONSULTATION SUMMARY

Public Consultation Meeting in 2025

Attendees	Villages	Community Comments and Concerns
LALRP Disclosure 14 February 2025		
AHs: 30 Vulnerable AHs: 13 (8 APs Female Groups, 5 Elderly AHs)	Kalipuro, Kelir, and Giri Villages <i>(RoW and Extension Bay, and Gantry)</i>	Compensation should follow the principle of fair benefit.
		Potential loss of income for plantation cultivators.
		Compensation should consider possible declines in land value affected by the transmission line.
		Request for clear information on schedule, process, location, and stages of land acquisition.
		Clarification of compensation for affected crops.
		Requests for training/CSR programs for women’s groups.
		Guidance on required documentation for landowners.
		Clarification on compensation for inherited land.
		Procedures for allocating land for the elderly and persons with disabilities.
		Involvement of landowners in the land acquisition process.
AHs: 30 Vulnerable: 7 (4 APs Female Elderly, 3 AHs Elderly)	Kalipuro Village <i>(PVPP)</i>	Clarification on project impacts to livelihoods and mitigation measures.
		Prioritization of employment for affected persons.
		Special employment opportunities for women’s groups (catering, cleaning, etc.).
		Provision of food assistance or catering managed by experienced women and elderly groups.
		Employment opportunities should be accessible and not increase daily expenses.
		Requests for training in home-based skills (e.g., laundry, agriculture).
		Support for business facilities (physical and financial) for long-standing livelihoods.
Additional LALRP Disclosure 6-7 May 2025		
AHs: 16		Compensation should be based on a win-win principle.

Attendees	Villages	Community Comments and Concerns
LALRP Disclosure 14 February 2025		
Vulnerable: 8 (4 PAHs Elderly, 2 PAHs Women group and elderly, and 3 APs Female Group)	Residence Head of Secang Neighborhood, Kalipuro Village <i>(RoW and Extension Bay, and Gantry)</i>	Clear information on timing and value of land and livelihood compensation.
		Construction should only begin after agreement on compensation.
		Security and functionality of land where transmission towers and RoW are located.
		Compensation for land with non-certificate (Letter C) status.
AHs: 13 Vulnerable: (6 PAHs Elderly, and 4 APs Female Group)	Musala of Secang Neighborhood, Kalipuro Village <i>(RoW)</i>	Compensation should reflect the principle of benefit.
		Potential income loss for landowners and cultivators.
		Landowners to be involved in surveys.
		Clear process for negotiations.
		Concerns about safety zones for plants and buildings.
		Local community involvement in project workforce.
AHs: 19 Vulnerable Groups: 9 (3 APs Female Group, 6 PAHs Elderly)	Pendopo KOPASKA (Kelompok Pemuda Secang Kalipuro) <i>(RoW)</i>	Compensation should consider future land price decline along the cable route.
		Concerns over pole height relative to houses.
		Compensation for productive crops should use fair replacement value.
		Possible income loss for landowners and cultivators.
		Need for clear project schedule, locations, and process.
		Clarification on compensation for agricultural land outside Kalipuro.
		Crop compensation seen as insufficient
		Complaint channel is unavailable.
AHs: 12	The House of the Head of	Compensation information and disbursement take a long time.
		Potential decrease in income for farm workers.

Attendees	Villages	Community Comments and Concerns
LALRP Disclosure 14 February 2025		
Vulnerable Group: 9 (3 APs Female Group, 5 PAHs Elderly, and 1 PAHs both Elderly and Female Group)	RW 04, Subdistrict Giri (RoW)	Concerns over environmental and community safety regarding safety zones and cable route.
		Compensation for crops to follow fair replacement value.
		Need clarity on crop compensation schemes.
		Clarification on land swap mechanisms.
		Concern over decreased land value if sold in future.
AHs: 14 Vulnerable Group: 9 (2 PAHs Elderly, and 7 APs Female Group)	PTPN Afdeling Wangkal Office, Kalipuro Village (PVPP)	Possible income loss for plantation workers.
		Request for clear development timeline.
		Involvement of affected laborers in project activities.
		Livelihood restoration assistance.
		Complaint process is lengthy.
		Concerns about safety related to the Solar Power Plant.
		Expectation for livelihood restoration support.
		Longer working hours due to increased commuting distance.
AHs: 17 Vulnerable Group: 16 (13 APs Female Group, 1 PAHs Elderly, and 2 PAHs both Female and Elderly)	PTPN Afdeling Wangkal Office, Kalipuro Village (PVPP)	Job opportunities for relocated PTPN workers should be near current location.
		Certainty for involvement of affected PTPN workers in PVPP from construction through operations.
		Challenges in commuting to new plantation locations due to distance from current homes.

Public Consultation Meeting in 2024

No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
1	July 29 2024	Kalipuro	Coordination with PT Perkebunan Nusantara Wangkal Plantation regarding the impact of Banyuwangi Ground-mounted Solar PV PP and LRP for plantation day Laborers	2 Male / Manager and Wangkal Plantation afdeling assistant	Support the solar power plant project by providing land for the project development plan. Wangkal Plantation has informally arranged to relocate daily Laborers to a nearby plantation area. There are 70 daily Laborers, 2 foremen, 3 employees and 4 permanent employees who will be affected by the project.
2	July 29 2024	Giri	Perceptions and impacts of solar PV projects	1 Male / head of Banyuwangi Substation	Communication and coordination with PT PLN Indonesia Power went well and smoothly. There are differences in land boundary claims between PAP affected by Gantry components and land owned by Banyuwangi Substation.
3	July 30 2024	Banyuwangi	Perceptions of solar projects and LRP for affected people	1 male / Banyuwangi Bappeda, Head of Regional and Environmental Facilities and Infrastructure division	Communication and coordination during project planning is positive, the Government always monitors the permit process conducted by PT PLN Indonesia Power. The District Government will prioritize project-

No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
					affected people to receive Integrated social welfare data (DTKS) assistance and economic recovery programs by involving relevant agencies.
4	July 31 2024	Kelir	Perceptions of the project and community impacts	1 male/ head of kelir Village	<p>Support for the Banyuwangi Ground-mounted Solar PV PP project and socialization conducted by PT PLN Indonesia Power is still unclear.</p> <p>The negative impact of the project is the loss of land and crops for affected residents.</p> <p>Positive impact of the project for the community is the use of renewable energy</p>
5	July 31 2024	Giri	Project impacts and LRP	1 Male/ head of Giri Village	<p>Project socialization to the community is not complete.</p> <p>There are community lands affected by the project that until now have no clarity regarding compensation.</p> <p>Requesting PT PLN Indonesia Power to open a service to address grievances of affected communities</p>

No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
6	July 31 2024	Kalipuro	Project impacts and LRP	1 Male/ head of Kalipuro Village	<p>There has been a public consultation on the project with the village government at PT Perkebunan Nusantara Wangkal Plantation on 30 March 2023.</p> <p>Support the solar power plant project with the aim of improving the economy of the surrounding community.</p> <p>For the LRP, the company conducts training to improve the quality of processed coconut products.</p> <p>Absorption of local labour during the construction phase of the project</p> <p>PT PLN Indonesia Power continues to provide road access for the Kalipuro community to Ketapang</p>
7	July 31 2024	Kalipuro	Perceptions and impacts of solar PV projects	1 female/ vulnerable PAP	<p>Learned about the solar power plant plan when a survey team had visited the location.</p> <p>There are concerns and feelings of uncertainty when their house is passed by the RoW cable line.</p> <p>Requesting compensation for the</p>

No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
					disturbance of the RoW line that passes over his house
8	July 31 2024	Kalipuro	Perceptions and impacts of solar PV projects	1 Male / PAP sharecropper dan buildings affected by RoW	<p>Learned about the solar power plant plan when a survey team had visited the location.</p> <p>There are concerns and feelings of uncertainty when their house is passed by the RoW cable line.</p> <p>Requesting compensation for the disturbance of the RoW line that passes over his house</p>
9	August 1 2024	Kelir	Perceptions and impacts of solar PV projects	1 Male / PAPs affected by the Tower's footprint and belong to vulnerable groups	<p>Informants were against the solar power plant project because it reduced the size of their agricultural land.</p> <p>PT PLN Indonesia Power should hold a meeting with residents affected by the project to agree on the compensation price</p>
10	August 1 2024	Kalipuro	Perception and Impact of Solar Power Plant for Plantation Laborers	1 Male / foreman Wangkal Plantation	<p>Learnt about the solar power plant plan when a survey team had visited the location.</p> <p>Loss of long-time job and reduced income</p>

No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
					Have no plans to look for alternative livelihoods
11	August 2 2024	Giri	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV as well as LRP	1 Male / PAP affected by Extension Bay	<p>Learnt about the project plan when a survey team visited his house in Surabaya.</p> <p>The impact felt is the loss of potential land for a residential area. Land price decreases when there is a RoW line on the land.</p> <p>Expect land compensation in accordance with market price</p>
12	August 2 2024	Giri	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV as well as LRP	1 Male / PAP affected by Extension Gantry	<p>There is a difference in claims of land boundaries with the substation.</p> <p>Land compensation is in accordance with the market price.</p> <p>Communication and coordination with informants are expected to not involve the village apparatus and the police</p>
13	August 2 2024	Pengatigan	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV as well as LRP	1 Male / PAP affected by the transmission line who refused to install tread stakes on his land	<p>Declined the installation of tower footprint stakes on his land during the survey.</p> <p>This objection is because the land has been affected by the previous PLN tower site. Another</p>

No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
					<p>impact is that the selling value of the land is reduced.</p> <p>Willing to have the tower footprint installed with a note that all the land was purchased by PT PLN Indonesia Power.</p>
14	August 2 2024	Kalipuro	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV for daily Laborer	1 Male / PAP daily Laborer	<p>Not aware of the solar power plant plan in the plantation area.</p> <p>The impact of the project on daily Laborers is loss of daily work and difficulty finding grass for animal feed</p> <p>Do not have other alternative jobs due to limited skills and education level</p> <p>Once worked in the Kaliselogiri plantation area but did not feel at ease because of the far distance, leaving in the morning and returning at night so that the livestock raised were neglected.</p>
15	August 2 2024	Banyuwangi	Project coordination and land acquisition mitigation	1 Male / Staff of Banyuwangi Indonesian National Land Office	<p>There has been no socialisation of the Solar PV PP project by PT PLN Indonesia Power to BPN</p> <p>The role of BPN is the chairman of the land acquisition committee, this role is carried out</p>

No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
					<p>when there has been a location designation (Penlok) by the regional government.</p> <p>If there is a land dispute in the land acquisition process, BPN will mediate a total of three times and if no agreement is reached, it will be submitted to the court.</p> <p>In the process of land acquisition, BPN forms Task Force A to identify the physical field of land, and Task Force B to identify juridical data including letters and land status.</p>
16	August 3 2024	Kelir	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV	1 Female / PAP CV Beton Mas finance staff	<p>Not informed about the Solar PV PP plan and the business location affected by the RoW Lane.</p> <p>Requested PT PLN Indonesia Power to socialize the project to all affected communities.</p> <p>There is a concern that the RoW Lane will disturb the company's activities, this is due to the presence of a tall paving moulding machine made of iron / steel</p>

No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
17	August 5 2024	Kalipuro	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV	1 Female / Homestay Omah Telu owner	<p>Knowing the Solar PV PP plan from the previous social baseline survey team</p> <p>The impact of the project on Omah Telu is the disruption and loss of the view of the Bali Strait as one of the attractions of homestay visitors.</p> <p>Disturbance of vibration, noise and air pollution during construction, this clearly has an impact on reducing homestay visitors.</p> <p>Compensation for the disturbance caused by project activities and CSR programmes for the long term.</p>
18	December, 3 2024	Giri	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV	2 Male/ head of Kopenbayah Hamlet and PAP transmission tower	<p>Support the Solar PV PP project and expect the project implementer to communicate and coordinate with the Village Head (Lurah) and its apparatus at all times.</p> <p>Expect no harm to affected PAPs in the land acquisition phase</p> <p>LRP programme for affected residents by providing skills training, such as furniture, wood</p>

No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
					craft, brick and car painting. Permanently rehabilitated irrigation canals around the ROW in Kopenbayah Hamlet
19	December 5 2024	Singonegaran	Perception and impact of Solar PV	1 male/ PAP landowner affected transmission tower 9	Rejecting land acquisition for Transmission tower 9 site The PAPs are willing or agreeable to land acquisition if the project acquires all the affected land and not just the land affected by the tower footprint. The PAPs object because the land is in long-term use and the presence of the tower footprint reduces the sale value of the land.

APPENDIX 8: ENTITLEMENTS MATRIX

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Number of Eligible Households	Entitlement	Potential Issues During Implementation
1. Land Acquisition				
Permanent acquisition for PVPP boundary, transmission towers, extension bay, gantry	Private landowners with legal titles; sharecroppers; land users; land renters; PTPN (state land)	16 landowners 3 sharecroppers 1 land user 1 land renter	Full replacement cost compensation for land acquired Participation in LRP	Landowners may request acquisition of remaining land parcels due to reduced usability or value; negotiation challenges may arise regarding residual land.
2. Loss of Crops and Trees				
Trees on state land (for PVPP boundary)	PTPN (state land manager)	n/a	Cash compensation based on independent appraisal, paid before tree removal Right to salvage timber after felling	Possible disagreements over valuation; timber collection procedures need clarification.
Removable trees (for towers, RoW, gantry)	Tree owners	33 AHs 532 timber trees 1,469 fruit trees 455 m ² crops	Cash compensation at appraised value for trees/crops Right to salvage timber after removal Participation in LRP	Potential disputes over compensation amounts and timber collection procedures.
3. Loss of Livelihood or Income				
Permanent loss (towers, extension bay)	All affected households losing land/income for these components	22 AHs 43 APs	Compensation for income loss (est. 12 months) Participation in LRP and/or transitional assistance	LRP activities to be designed in consultation with AHs; requests for alternative or additional livelihood programs may arise; monitoring of restoration targets required.

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Number of Eligible Households	Entitlement	Potential Issues During Implementation
Loss of income (PVPP)	Harvest laborers	75 AHs	Compensation for income loss (est. 8 months) Participation in LRP	
4. Temporary Construction and Maintenance Impacts				
Damage to crops during construction	Crop owners	33 AHs	Allow harvesting prior to construction where feasible If not feasible, cash compensation at appraised value Participation in LRP	Farmers may seek further consultation on harvesting or sufficient compensation, especially for near-harvest crops.
Damage to other assets (roads, houses, etc.) during construction	Community or individuals affected	All affected during construction	Repair or cash compensation at replacement cost Participation in LRP	APs may seek fair compensation or alternative solutions; requests for safety measures and timely repairs.
Disruption of access (transmission RoW)	Households affected by transmission RoW	n/a	Compensation for temporary access disruption Participation in LRP	Requests for safety measures and sufficient compensation, especially for loss of crop productivity.
5. Significantly Impacted and Vulnerable Households				
Significantly impacted AHs (>10% income or land loss)	Households losing >10% of productive assets or income	25 AHs 71 APs	Replacement land of equal or better value/size, or cash compensation at market value (with transaction costs) if land replacement is not feasible Participation in LRP	APs may challenge appraisal results or seek clarification if compensation is perceived as insufficient.

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Number of Eligible Households	Entitlement	Potential Issues During Implementation
			Additional assistance as needed	
Vulnerable AHs (women-headed, elderly, landless, poor)	Households at greater risk of livelihood difficulties	39 AHs 89 APs	Special assistance (e.g., access to healthcare, education) Participation in LRP Additional tailored support as required	Multi-vulnerable APs may require further tailored support; those lacking family support may need additional assistance.

APPENDIX 9: BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY

1. Introduction

This appendix outlines the methodology and key references used to estimate the budget for land acquisition and livelihood restoration under the Banyuwangi Project. The approach adheres to Indonesian regulations and international good practice as required by ADB, ensuring fair, transparent, and auditable cost estimation. The budget is to be updated in line with results of additional asset surveys and valuation, commissioned by IP for Q3/Q4 of 2025.

2. Replacement Cost Estimation Methods

2.1 Data Sources and Valuation Standards

Asset Inventory: Cost estimates are based on the detailed inventory of affected assets (land, trees, crops, buildings) compiled during the LALRP census and DMS. The full asset list, including ownership, is provided in Annex A-2, A-3, and A4 and this will be updated in line with IP instruction to undertake additional asset survey and valuation.

Unit Costs: Unit values for land, trees, and crops are drawn from independent appraisal reports by Surveyor Indonesia, in accordance with Indonesian Appraisal Standards (SPI 204 and SPI 306), and reflect prevailing market values.

Negotiated Settlement: Estimated land acquisition costs in this document represent pre-negotiation values and are subject to final agreement with each landowner during implementation.

Transaction Costs: All compensation estimates include ancillary costs (e.g., taxes, notary fees, deed transfer, administrative fees) in line with SPI 204 from MAPPI guideline as mandatory of law No. 2/2012 and prevailing land acquisition practices, and are to align with ADB SPS SR2 definition of full replacement costs.

2.2 Market Value Approach

The principal valuation approach is the market value method, as required by Indonesian regulation and ADB SPS, using comparable sales and recent transactions for land and non-land assets in the project area. The total estimated value is used for budget planning, but final costs may vary based on negotiations and appraisal outcomes.

3. Estimated Costs

3.1 Physical Asset Compensation

Physical asset compensation covers land, structures, crops, and trees to be acquired or affected by the project. For Banyuwangi, the estimated physical compensation value is **IDR 4,463,915,761**. This amount is an estimate for budget planning; final values will be determined after negotiations and formal appraisals.

The table below summarizes the estimated physical asset compensation values for land, buildings, and plants in Kalipuro and Kelir villages, as identified in the latest asset inventory and appraised in accordance with Indonesian valuation standards. These figures serve as the basis for planning the project's compensation budget for physical losses.

Table 3.1 Estimated Value of Compensation for physical Loss in Kalipuro and Kelir villages in Kalipuro Sub District; Giri village in Giri Sub District, Banyuwangi District

No	Project Location	Land Status	Total Area (m ²)	No. of Parcel	Price (IDR)
1	Land Affected	State and Private	6,400,000	16	2,779,763,761
2	Plant/Trees	State and Private	The RoW stretches 20 meters wide and 5.01 km long	92	1,684,152,000
Total					4,463,915,761

Source: KJPP (Independent Appraisal), 2023

3.2. Transaction Cost

This component allocates costs for moving costs, administration for the Land Deed Official (PPAT), and Land and Building Rights Acquisition (BPHTB) fees. IP has allocated transaction costs into contingency costs.

4. Budget Plan Structure

4.1 Summary of Budget Components

The table below summarizes the estimated budget required for land acquisition and livelihood restoration, including all direct and indirect costs for the Banyuwangi Project. Direct costs include compensation, LRP, and associated fees; administrative and contingency costs are calculated as percentages of direct costs.

Item	Estimated Cost (IDR)
Cost of Land Compensation	4,463,915,761
Land Procurement Implementation & Monitoring Costs	500,000,000
Land Appraiser Fee	263,164,000
Certification Fee	29,485,000
Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP)	120. 1,159,500,000
Administrative Costs (5% of Direct Cost)	320,803,238
<u>Sub Total</u>	6,736,867,999
Contingency Costs (15% of Direct Cost) ³	1,010,530,200
Total	7,747,398,199

Land Appraiser Fees

The estimate for the Land Appraiser Fees details as follows:

Cost Component	Volume	Unit	Unit Price (IDR)	Amount (IDR)
<u>A. Personnel Direct Costs</u>				
Licensed Appraiser	2	People x 6 Days	9,500,000	114,000,000
Translator	4	People x 6 Days	1,900,000	45,600,000
P Assessor	10	People x 6 Days	900,000	54,000,000
Administrator	2	People x 6 Days	670,000	8,040,000
Operator	2	People x 6 Days	550,000	6,600,000
<i>Total Personnel Costs (A)</i>				<i>228,240,000</i>
<u>B. Non-Personnel Direct Costs</u>				
Transportation & Accommodation	1	Package	5,000,000	5,000,000
Stationery	1	Package	3,000,000	3,000,000

³ Contingency Cost 20% because this requires for transaction cost, and cost requirements if there is a court lawsuit.

Cost Component	Volume	Unit	Unit Price (IDR)	Amount (IDR)
Report Production	3	Books	1,000,000	3,000,000
<i>Total Non-Personnel (B)</i>				<i>11,000,000</i>
<u>C. VAT (10%)</u>				<i>23,924,000</i>
Grand Total				263,164,000

4.2 Cost Allocation and Reference

Operational and Support Costs: As regulated in Minister of Finance Regulation No. 13/2013 (amended by No. 10/2016), covering the honoraria for Land Acquisition Teams, administrative and socialization expenses, and other support activities.

Land Appraisal Fees: As per standard KJPP service rates.

Legal and Court Costs: Estimated assuming 10% of cases are litigated, including administrative and court fees for each stage of legal proceedings.

4.3 Regulatory Compliance

All budget allocations and cost estimates comply with:

Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of BPN Regulation No. 19/202 (land acquisition for public interest projects)

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 13/2021 (compensation under transmission lines)

SPI 204, 306, and 102–310 (Indonesian Valuation Standards)

5. Disbursement and Payment Procedures

The budgeting and payment process follows these steps:

- Proposal to Indonesia Power Director
- Budget approval
- Preparation of land ownership documentation
- Asset survey and measurement
- Negotiation mandate
- Payment mandate and preparation of vendor code
- Signing of land acquisition and payment documents
- Internal payment approval
- Disbursement via bank transfer directly to landowners

6. Conclusion

The cost estimate presented is preliminary and intended for planning purposes. Actual costs will be finalized after asset revalidation, final appraisal, and negotiation with affected parties. All steps will be transparently documented and disclosed in line with ADB and Indonesian regulatory requirements.

The estimate for the Land Appraiser Fees details are as follows:

Cost Component	Volume	Unit	Unit Price (IDR)	Amount (IDR)
<u>A. Personnel Direct Costs</u>				
Licensed Appraiser	2	People x 6 Days	9,500,000	114,000,000
Translator	4	People x 6 Days	1,900,000	45,600,000
P Assessor	10	People x 6 Days	900,000	54,000,000
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Operator	2	People x 6 Days	550,000	6,600,000
<i>Total Personnel Costs (A)</i>				<i>228,240,000</i>
<u>B. Non-Personnel Direct Costs</u>				
Transportation & Accommodation	1	Package	5,000,000	5,000,000
Stationery	1	Package	3,000,000	3,000,000
Report Production	3	Books	1,000,000	3,000,000
<i>Total Non-Personnel (B)</i>				<i>11,000,000</i>
<u>C. VAT (10%)</u>				<i>23,924,000</i>
Grand Total				263,164,000

The estimate for the Court Proceeding Fees (if they occur) details as follows:

5.2 Cost Allocation and Reference

Operational and Support Costs: As regulated in Minister of Finance Regulation No. 13/2013 (amended by No. 10/2016), covering the honoraria for Land Acquisition Teams, administrative and socialization expenses, and other support activities.

Land Appraisal Fees: As per standard KJPP service rates.

Legal and Court Costs: Estimated assuming 10% of cases are litigated, including administrative and court fees for each stage of legal proceedings.

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All budget allocations and cost estimates comply with:

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Internal payment approval
Disbursement via bank transfer directly to landowners

7. Conclusion

The cost estimate presented is preliminary and intended for planning purposes. Actual costs will be finalized after asset revalidation, final appraisal, and negotiation with affected parties. All steps will be transparently documented and disclosed in line with ADB and Indonesian regulatory requirements.

APPENDIX 10: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
1.	Training and Capacity Building, foreseen to include but not be limited to: Processing of coconut fruits to increase the value of the product: Coconut fruit processing into coconut nuts, coconut milk, coconut oil, coconut cream, and coconut flakes.	The provision of basic production tools needed in the coconut processing process become products to support income diversification to make nata de coco, coconut milk, coconut oil, and coconut flakes, such as pots, fermentation pans, blenders, scales, grating machines, coconut milk presses, packaging machines, and coolers.	1. The community has additional skills in coconut processing and produces at least 2 new types of coconut-based products. 2. Increased potential for household income through product diversification.	81 Households Land Acquisition = 22 Households Loss of Crops and Trees = 59 Household (for the transmission line ROW Component)	3 Year (including Year 1 for preparation and socialization, Year 2-3 for implementation and capacity building)	1. Indonesia Power 2. GCL 3. Industry Association (particularly in the coconut and handcraft sectors) 4. SMSEs Agency 5. Village Community Empowerment Office 6. Village Head	Training: Rp 30,000,000 Equipment: Rp 70,000,000 Digital marketing & finance training: Rp 25,000,000 Raw materials: Rp 20,000,000 Product preservation training: Rp 25,000,000 Transport & consumption: Rp 15,000,000 Monitoring & documentation: Rp 10,522,500	Rp 220,522,500

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
	<p>The use of coconut shells in crafts such as masks, shirt buttons, and other souvenirs.</p> <p>The use of janur or coconut fiber for handicrafts and weaving.</p> <p>Procedures for storing and preserving janur,</p> <p>Identify the target market for marketing coconut</p>	<p>The provision of basic production tools needed in the processing process of coconut leaves (janur) into products to support income diversification from the manufacture of weaving, souvenirs, and other handicraft products, such as knitting machines, hemp rope makers, basic tools for weaving, knives, scissors, and molds.</p>	<p>3. The community understands product preservation techniques to extend shelf life and maintain product quality (e.g., cooling, drying, natural immersion), reducing post-harvest losses and ensuring stable raw material availability.</p>					

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
	<p>products and handicrafts.</p> <p>Provision of management, marketing, and finance training for MSME-scale businesses.</p> <p>The formation of a coconut processing household industry group.</p> <p>Opening markets and product distribution cooperation opportunities.</p>		<p>4. At least 3 product distribution or sales channels are identified, with a marketing plan, proper packaging, and brand identity established for each product.</p> <p>5. The affected community understands basic business management, digital marketing, and financial</p>					

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
2.	Identify and provide socialization related to alternative crops to replace coconut trees with the same productivity value on the land affected by the project.	The provision of alternative productive plant seeds to replace coconut trees, based on the results of identification and research by Indonesia Power and the Agriculture Office.	literacy, demonstrated by the use of simple business record books and at least a 20% increase in sales through social media within 3 months after training.		3 Years (1st year socialization, Years 2-3 for implementation, branding, and group support)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia Power GCL Industry Association (particularly in the coconut and handcraft sectors) SMSEs Agency Village Community Empowerment Office Village Head 	Tools (weaving, moulds): Rp 25,000,000 Craft training: Rp 30,000,000 Branding, packaging, and catalogue: Rp 25,000,000 Marketing & distribution development: Rp 35,000,000 Training on business record books & identity: Rp 25,000,000 Coordination and group formation: Rp 25,427,500	Rp 180,427,500

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
							Transport & consumption: Rp 5,000,000 Monitoring and Evaluation: IDR 10,000,000	
4.	PTPN workers who are no longer in the labor force (> 50 years) = 21 people (70%) In-Program The formation of a business group for PTPN workers who are not in the workforce to support project operational	Group administration starter kits, such as the provision of cash books and stationery.	Empower non-productive workers by creating support roles in project activities		3 Year	Indonesia Power GCL PTPN EPC (Contractor) Local NGO Social Office	Group formation & socialization: (3 Pax x 4,500,000) = Rp 13.500.000 • MSME Business Equipment Support (21 people) x 5,000,000) = IDR 105,000,000 Basic Management & Finance Training (6 session x 5,000,000) = Rp 30,000,000	IDR 146,500,000

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
	activities includes the following activities: Socialization of the formation of participatory-based business groups Identifying the potential of local businesses Basic training in management and finance at the MSME scale.						Branding, packaging, and catalogue: Rp 20.000.000	
5.	Training in catering and	Provision of initial capital for catering	Build alternative livelihood skills		3 Year	1. Indonesia Power 2. GCL	Catering & Laundry Training (3	IDR 70,000,000

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
	laundry services during the construction phase, to post-construction Improvement of the quality of cuisine and food menu presentation Food hygiene training Catering and laundry service management training, including administration and financial flow.	businesses to buy raw materials Commercial kitchen appliances such as stoves, pots, refrigerators/coolers, etc. Provision of laundry equipment such as laundry machines, dryers, steam irons, and detergents or scented soaps	and improve employability during construction and post-construction			3. PTPN 4. EPC (Contractor) 5. Dinas Koperasi and UMKM 6. Local Trainers	Session x 6,000,000) = IDR 18,000,000 Starter Kit Catering & Laundry including tools and apron (30 pax x 1,000,000) = IDR 30,000,000 Business Group Facilitation (1 session/year x 3 x 10,000,000) = IDR 30,000,000	

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
6.	The provision of integrated livestock training and the formation of livestock groups for PTPN workers who have livestock includes: Healthy feed management for livestock and cattle to improve the quality of livestock. Animal disease control	Training modules Supporting tools such as choppers, compostable plastic bins, hoes, shovels, etc. Supporting materials for compost fermentation, such as Effective Microorganism 4(EM4) and molasses	Improve livestock productivity and promote group-based income generation		3 Year	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indonesia Power 2. GCL 3. PTPN 4. EPC (Contractor) 5. Department of Agriculture 6. Local NGO 	Training Package (feed, disease control) x 6 session x 6,000,000 = IDR 36,000,000 Group Livestock Tool Support (6 pax x 5,000,000) = IDR 30,000,000 Waste Management Tools 10 (1 unit for 3 people) x 1,000,000 = IDR 10,000,000	IDR 76,000,000

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
	Livestock manure waste management Formation of livestock groups Basic management training for livestock groups.							
8.					3 Year			IDR 81,500,000

	<p>Providing additional compensation due to relocation makes workers sacrifice an additional time for 2-3 hours for the journey to and from the coffee plantation.</p> <p>Provide free medical check-up services once a year to ensure the health of workers.</p> <p>Registering workers for participation in the social security program,</p>	<p>The provision of 9 units of blood pressure monitoring devices (1 device per 10 people).</p>	<p>Improved well-being and health security of relocated workers.</p>			<p>PLN IP, Health Dept, HR Division of PTPN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical check-up for 45 workers • → IDR 100,000/year x 3 × 45 people = IDR 13,500,000 • BPJS Contributions: IDR 200,000/year × 3 × 45 people = IDR 27,000,000 • Medical check-up: IDR 300,000/year × 3 × 45 = IDR 40,500,000 	
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	health, and employment.							
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No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
9							•	
Operational Cost for 3 years @IDR 120,000,000								279,140,000
Total (IDR)								1,054,090,000
Contingency %								105,409,000
Grand Total (IDR)								1,159,500,000
Grand Total (USD)								70,960.76

APPENDIX 11: TERMS OF REFERENCE DRAFT FOR LALRP COMMITTEE

Draft Terms of Reference (ToR)

Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) Committee Ground-Mounted Solar PV Project, Banyuwangi

1. Background

The Green Energy Project (*Proyek Hijau*) 2023, led by PT. PLN Indonesia Power (Indonesia Power)—a subsidiary of Indonesia's state-owned electricity company, PLN—aims to accelerate Indonesia's transition to renewable energy sources. The initiative targets the development of a total of 7 GW of renewable energy capacity across 108 strategically selected locations nationwide. As a key component of this broader program, the Banyuwangi Ground-Mounted Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (PVPP) (the 'Project') plays a vital role in achieving Indonesia Power's renewable energy objectives.

The Project will be implemented by Indonesia Power through a Special Purpose Company (SPC) established specifically for this subproject, which will be responsible for engineering, procurement, construction, and operation of the PVPP, as well as the LALRP implementation. The SPC will coordinate closely with PTPN 1 for state-managed land, private landowners, local governments, and project lenders, including international financial institutions (see Section J: Institutional Arrangements for details on SPC roles and responsibilities). Hence, to ensure effective coordination, oversight, and transparency in the implementation of the LALRP, an LALRP Committee will be established and managed by the Special Purpose Company (SPC).

2. Objectives

The primary objectives of the LALRP Committee are to:

- Oversee and guide the implementation of the LALRP in compliance with ADB's safeguard requirements, specifically SR 2.
- Facilitate coordination among project stakeholders, including government authorities, the project developer, and affected households.
- Ensure that livelihood restoration activities are implemented in a transparent, timely, and inclusive manner. While assessing the accuracy of the program against the affected households' needs.
- Serve as a forum for communication, consultation, and problem-solving related to LALRP implementation.
- Support the resolution of high-level grievances and remove barriers to effective implementation.

3. Scope of Work and Responsibilities

The scope of work and responsibilities of the LALRP Committee are mainly to ensure and oversee that the process of LALRP follows the ADB SR 2 standard, including the land acquisition process and the grievance redress mechanism. Moreover, below are the points of this committee, but not limited to:

1. Oversight and Monitoring

- Review and monitor the progress of LALRP implementation, including land acquisition, compensation, livelihood restoration, and community development activities.
- Ensure that implementation complies with ADB safeguard requirements, Indonesian regulations, and project commitments.

2. Coordination and Communication

- Serve as the main coordination platform for SPC, PT PLN Indonesia Power, local government authorities, and affected households.
- Ensure transparent communication and dissemination of information to all stakeholders, including women and vulnerable groups.

3. Problem-Solving and Grievance Support

- Address high-level grievances and unresolved issues elevated from the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
- Recommend corrective actions to overcome implementation challenges.

4. Reporting and Documentation

- Review reports prepared by the SPC's social safeguards specialist/Community Liaison Officer (CLO).
- Ensure minutes of meetings and decisions are properly documented, filed, and disclosed as appropriate.

4. Membership

The LALRP Committee will be composed of representatives from the relevant stakeholders, stretching from the affected households, consisting of several representatives, up to the village government. Below is the list of members:

- **SPC** – Chair of the Committee and Social Safeguards Specialist/Community Liaison Officer (Secretariat).
- **PT PLN Indonesia Power** – Project Proponent representative, may come from the relevant department.
- **Local Government Authorities** – Representatives from district and village levels.
- **Affected Households** – Nominated representatives, ensuring inclusion of women, the poor, and vulnerable groups.

Additional technical experts or observers may be invited to attend meetings on a case-by-case basis.

5. Meeting Arrangements

- The Committee shall meet quarterly or more frequently as deemed necessary, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders.
- Meetings will be convened by the SPC, with invitations circulated at least one week in advance.
- Minutes of Meetings shall be prepared and maintained by the SPC's Social Safeguards Specialist/CLO and shared with all members and should be signed by all participants to maintain credibility.

6. Duration

The LALRP Committee will remain active during the LALRP process and until all entitlements have been delivered, livelihoods restored, and compliance with ADB safeguard requirements has been verified.

7. Reporting

The Committee shall provide oversight inputs and recommendations to the SPC and PT PLN Indonesia Power, which will be reflected in regular LALRP progress reports submitted to ADB. Reporting should cover any obstacles during the implementation of land acquisition and LRP, considering that there may be any adjustments in the field.

APPENDIX 12: IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW REGARDING SUGARCANE PLANTATION LABOURERS' RELOCATION

Additional Data for PTPN Wangkal Daily Workers Relocated to Tetelan Kaliselogiri Coffee Plantation in Banyuwangi

Sources

Yes	Name of the Informant	Gender	Interview date	HP Contact No.
1		Woman	March 12, 2025 via Phone	
2		Woman	March 12, 2025 via phone	
3		Man	March 12, 2025 via phone	
4		Woman	March 13, 2025 via Phone	

Questionnaire

How many workers have moved to the Kaliselogiri coffee plantation?

Currently, there are 18 workers who have moved, and the rest refuse to move. There are several considerations why they refuse to move to a coffee plantation, one of which is that the time allocation required is very long. The journey from the residence to the Plantation is 30 minutes. While the working hours are 6-7 hours. With a very long-time allocation, the workers, most of whom are women, cannot do other jobs such as domestic work and looking for grass for livestock.

The wages of working in coffee plantations are not commensurate with the allocation of time working in coffee plantations, so former sugarcane plantation workers look for jobs outside the plantation sector. The following are the workers who moved to the Kaliselogiri Coffee Plantation.

No.	Name	Gender
1		Man
2		Woman
3		Man
4		Woman
5		Woman
6		Man
7		Woman
8		Woman
9		Woman
10		Woman
11		Woman
12		Woman
13		Woman

No.	Name	Gender
14		Woman
15		Woman
16		Woman
17		Woman
18		Woman

How long is the working time at the new garden site and is there a division of labor between men and women?

The working time of workers at the location of the new plantation (Kaliselogiri plantation) is around 6-7 hours/day or starting work from 06.00 – 13.00 WIB. The distance of the location of the new plantation (tetelan Kaliselogiri) with the place of domicile of daily workers in Wangkal is about 30 Km, this distance is quite far causing additional time for workers outside their working hours. This additional time is in the form of time to leave and return to work. Based on informants, generally they leave for work from Wangkal (departure gathering point) at 05.00 am at the latest and return home around 15.00 – 15.30 pm. The total time spent by daily workers to work plus the time to leave and return to work is 10 -10.5 hours/day.

Of the total working time above, daily workers also allocate another time of about 1-2 hours, this time is used to complete household chores before leaving for work (such as; cooking, washing and preparing children's needs), according to the informant, the average daily worker wakes up around 03.30 – 04.00 am every day. This causes the rest time (night) of daily workers to be reduced when combined with working time in the Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

According to the informant, there is no special division of work between male and female day laborers; all types of work are carried out by all workers without exception. The type of work carried out by daily workers at the location of the coffee plantation is generally clearing the land, cleaning coffee trees (local language "jumbrit"), and harvesting coffee fruits. However, to clean the land and coffee trees for large trees and twigs is usually done by men.

How to get to the job site and the natural conditions at the job site?

The daily laborers of the former Wangkal sugarcane plantation departed for the workplace (Kaliselogiri plantation) using trucks or pick-ups that were searched by the foreman of the daily laborers. Actually, the PTPN company provides truck transportation facilities for mobilization to the work site. According to the informant, the truck is more specifically for workers or employees of the Kaliselogiri coffee plantation (coffee workers) who live around Kalipuro, often, the workers of the former Wangkal sugarcane plantation cannot ride the truck because it is already full of coffee plantation workers. For this reason, ex-sugarcane workers are looking for their own means of transportation and incur additional costs for transportation of Rp 15,000/person to go to work. Usually, workers use open pick-up cars that have supports on the right, left and rear sides of the pick-up car tub.

According to the informant, this pick-up car is not comfortable and safe, this is because the vehicle does not have a tarp or cover so that often daily workers are exposed to the heat of sunlight and rain on the way to and from work.

According to the informant, the natural condition or topography of the work area in the Kaliselogiri tetelan coffee plantation is a hilly area whose road access is in the form of a stone road to get to the work area. The poor road conditions and the topography of the plantation area that rises and falls cause their own difficulties and challenges for the daily workers of the former Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

At your new work site, do you receive training from the Company?

According to the informant, to work at the location of the new plantation (Kaliselogiri coffee plantation) there is no special training or training for workers from sugarcane plantations. This is because the type of work done is not much different from the previous work in sugarcane plantations, such as clearing the land, caring for crops and harvesting. It's just that the harvest at the location of the new garden is in the form of harvesting coffee fruits. In this coffee fruit harvesting, often female daily workers climb coffee trees using ladders, this causes some daily workers to feel afraid and worried if they fall because there is no safety device (rope) to bind, plus the presence of coffee trees on slopes or hilly valleys, which adds to the fear of daily workers.

Before working, the foreman generally gives directions and the division of labour to the daily workers. Currently, the foreman also checks the completeness of workers' work safety equipment, such as boat shoes, hats, and long-sleeved shirts. In addition, the foreman also checks the equipment of the laborers.

According to the Informant, all safety equipment and work tool fittings are provided by themselves/purchased by themselves by daily laborers. Examples of work fittings provided for the new work site are sickles, saws, and buckets.

How much is the wage received and what is the payment mechanism?

The daily wage is Rp 65,000/day. This wage is deducted from the transportation costs of Rp 15,000/day, so the net wage received by daily workers in the Kaliselogiri coffee plantation is Rp 50,000/day. Generally, workers work 6 days a week (from Monday to Saturday). In a week, daily workers receive a working wage of Rp 300,000 or Rp 1,200,000/month. The wage payment mechanism is once every 15 days or 2 times a month. At this time of salary, workers' wages are directly deducted from transportation costs, so that workers receive a net salary on each salary payment. According to the informant, there is no difference in salary or working wages between male and female daily workers in the Kaliselogiri coffee plantation.

What is the difference that you feel when working in the (old) sugarcane plantation and working in the location of the new plantation (Tetelan Kaliselogiri coffee plantation)

The following is a table of analysis of the interview results, related to the difference in work felt by daily workers when working in the Wangkal sugarcane plantation area (old) and the Kaliselogiri coffee plantation (new) as follows:

Analysis	Sugarcane Plantation (Old)	Kaliselogiri Coffee Plantation (new)
Accessibility and topography to plantation sites	Accessibility to close plantation locations (0.2-4 KM) with relatively flat plantation area topography	Accessibility to remote plantation locations (approximately 30 KM) with the topography of the plantation area in the form of hills
Total working time (including time to and from work)	7 hours /day	10-10.5 hours/day
Mode of transportation to the job site	Walking, motorcycle	Open tubs pick up car rental
Wages (Rp)	45,000/day	65,000/day (15,000 transportation cut). Net wage received is IDR 50,000/day
Impact of work related to activities in the household (domestic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers can still work on domestic affairs/domestic work without being disturbed, Can still find feed for cattle, There is time to babysit children and grandchildren 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic affairs are disrupted, Limited time to take care of and care for children/grandchildren, Work to find animal feed is limited and livestock are starting to be abandoned, Sharing additional roles between fathers and mothers in the household
Occupational Safety	Heat risk at work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trip uses an open pick-up car, which is at risk of overheating and rain during the trip. The location of the work area is hilly and steep so there is a risk of falling/rolling on the hillside. When harvesting coffee fruits, some people use stairs or climb; this condition makes female workers afraid and worried about the risk of falling. Many venomous animals (snakes) are found around the coffee plantation area

Analysis	Sugarcane Plantation (Old)	Kaliselogiri Coffee Plantation (new)
Perceptions related to Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is more pleasant and comfortable to work in the sugarcane plantation, • Close access and domestic affairs are not disturbed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote access so that night rest time is reduced (wake up earlier than usual) • Forced, and there are no other job alternatives • Takes up a lot of time and causes fatigue after coming home from work

Is there an impact on domestic activities and businesses owned while working in a new location?

The impact felt by workers while working in the Kaliselogiri Coffee plantation area are:

- Domestic affairs are disrupted (e.g., washing abandoned clothes, limited time to take care of and caring for children/grandchildren, doing domestic affairs early so that there is less rest time (waking up before dawn every day)
- Work to find feed was limited, and livestock began to be abandoned,
- The division of additional roles between fathers and mothers in the household, such as husbands taking care of children, helps to find grass/animal feed
- There are additional transportation costs that are considered quite large for workers every month; daily workers spend Rp. 360,000 for transportation costs alone (full work for a month or 24 working days), if the percentage of the monthly wage result is a worker, then around 23% of the result of the worker's monthly working wage is allocated for transportation.

Do you have any hopes or inputs to restore the household economy when the Banyuwangi solar power plant project exists?

According to the informant, working at the Kaliselogiri coffee plantation was done to meet economic needs and there were no other options or alternatives to work that they could do. The average daily worker has been working for a long time and has felt comfortable working in the sugarcane plantation area. This causes daily workers to really hope that there will be an absorption of local labor at the Banyuwangi solar power plant location later, providing alternative economic businesses for workers around the solar power plant location (trading, catering services, laundry services and so on) and social and health assistance programs for daily workers who are vulnerable and do not work in the Kaliselogiri tetelan coffee plantation.

APPENDIX 13: GRAVESITE RELOCATION AGREEMENT



BERITA ACARA

KESEPAKATAN RELOKASI LAHAN FASUM PEMAKAMAN

DARI AREA LAHAN RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN PLTS BANYUWANGI 100 MW
PADA LAHAN MILIK PT PN I REGIONAL 5 DI KEBUN PASEWARAN KALISELOGIRI AFDELING
WANGKAL, KALIPURO, BANYUWANGI

Antara

PT PLN INDONESIA POWER

dan

PT PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA I REGIONAL 5

Pada hari ini **Senin** tanggal **30** bulan **Desember** tahun **Dua Ribu Dua Puluh Empat** (30-12-2024) telah dilakukan pembahasan survei bersama antara PT PLN Indonesia Power (PLN IP) selaku pemrakarsa dan PT Perkebunan Nusantara I Regional 5 (PTPN I Regional 5) selaku pemilik lahan yang akan digunakan untuk pembangunan PLTS Banyuwangi di Kebun Pasewaran Kaliselegiri Afdeling Wangkal, Kalipuro, Banyuwangi, menghasilkan kesepakatan sebagai berikut:

1. Rencana pembangunan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya (PLTS) Banyuwangi 100 MW di area lahan PTPN I Regional 5, Kebun Pasewaran Kaliselegiri Afdeling Wangkal, Kalipuro, Banyuwangi, memerlukan penyesuaian tata ruang. Dalam area tersebut terdapat lahan fasilitas umum (fasum) pemakaman yang perlu dikeluarkan dari batas (boundary) lahan rencana pembangunan PLTS.
2. Pihak PLN IP dan PTPN I Regional 5 telah menyetujui relokasi lahan fasum pemakaman yang berada dalam boundary lahan rencana pembangunan PLTS Banyuwangi 100 MW, dengan Nomor Identitas Bidang (NIB): 12.37.00.00.00417, pada lahan PTPN I Regional 5 di Kebun Pasewaran Kaliselegiri Afdeling Wangkal, Kalipuro, Banyuwangi.
3. Relokasi dilakukan karena lahan tersebut akan dialihfungsikan dan dialihkan kepemilikannya dari PTPN I Regional 5 kepada PLN IP untuk pembangunan PLTS Banyuwangi 100 MW.
4. Relokasi pemakaman akan dilakukan sesuai dengan tata cara dan prosedur yang disepakati bersama dan diketahui oleh pihak Kelurahan setempat.
5. Pihak PT PN I Regional 5 akan menyediakan lahan baru untuk relokasi pemakaman yang berlokasi tidak jauh dari area sebelumnya dan seluruh biaya relokasi pemakaman akan ditanggung oleh pihak PLN IP.
6. Berita Acara kesepakatan ini disusun sebagai dokumen pendukung dalam proses pengadaan lahan milik PTPN I Regional 5 yang akan diperjualbelikan kepada pihak PLN IP.

7. Kesepakatan ini mulai berlaku sejak tanggal ditandatangani oleh kedua belah pihak dan akan menjadi dasar untuk langkah-langkah berikutnya dalam penyelesaian administrasi dan legalitas pengadaan lahan

Demikian Berita Acara ini dibuat dan disepakati bersama untuk dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.

PTPN I Regional 5

Dwi Bayu Indar

PLN Indonesia Power


Ahmad Baginda Lubis

Rahman Sals

Mengetahui,
Rukun Warga

Abi Rosyidi













PLN
 Indonesia Power

DAFTAR HADIR

Pembahasan Relokasi Lahan Fasum Pemakaman di Area Lahan Rencana Pembangunan PLTS Banyuwangi 100 MW pada Lahan Wangkal Milik PTPN I Regional 5

Hari, Tanggal : Senin, 30 Desember 2024
 Waktu : 11:00 - selesai
 Lokasi : Kelurahan Kalipuro, Kecamatan Kalipuro, Kabupaten Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI/JABATAN	NO. HP	TTD
1		PT PLN IP		
2		PTPN I Reg 5		
3		PTPN I Reg 5		
4		RW. 01		
5		Lurah Kalipuro		
6		PTPN I Reg 5		
7		PTPN I Reg 5		
8		PTPN		
9				
10				

DOKUMENTASI KEGIATAN



APPENDIX 14: ACTION PLAN TO FINALIZE LALRP

This LALRP is a draft that is subject to update in reflecting the emerging data requirements and changes in institutional roles and responsibilities. Such updates will be integrated into the forward implementation schedule and the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP); The following will be captured in ongoing iterations of the LALRP

Detailed Measurement Survey. Social-economic survey, asset survey, and valuation of remaining affected households/persons. The current draft only provides a sample of socio-economic data in the Right of Way (RoW) and sugarcane laborers, which needs to be completed by the census. As for the asset valuation, this document still refers to the 2023 appraisal value (KJPP), which needs to be updated with the 2025 valuation. The final appraisal is scheduled for September 2025.

Cut-off Date and Eligibility. The cut-off date for eligibility for affected persons (APs) impacted by land acquisition of privately owned land will be established following completion of the socio-economic census and final DMS (tentatively by the end of October 2025, but prior to the start of construction). The cut-off date will be announced to each village by PT PLN Indonesia Power, in close coordination with village heads and through public notifications. For the PVPP site, a separate cut-off date will be set upon completion of the Penlok, anticipated by the end of September 2025. Documentation of the public announcements will be included in the final LALRP.

Final Appraisal and Asset Revalidation. The final appraisal, which will serve as the basis for PT PLN Indonesia Power to conduct land negotiations and verify the latest condition of affected assets, is scheduled for Quarter 3 of 2025. The results of this appraisal will form the foundation for determining the full replacement cost, as mandated by ADB.

Project Grievance Redress Mechanism. The established Grievance Redress Mechanism provides a clear, accessible, and fair process for resolving any complaints or concerns from affected people in a timely and impartial manner, at no cost to the complainant. It will remain active throughout the Project life cycle and will be adjusted, if necessary, as the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan is updated. In addition to updating this document, PT PLN Indonesia Power will pass down the responsibility of GRM to the appointed SPC. Hence, it is expected that the focal point from the SPC will replace the current focal point from PT PLN Indonesia Power, as informed in this document. Moreover, efforts are to be made to socialize the GRM and training to be done for relevant personnel, including female personnel, for handling of complaints by women or about gender issues. Additionally, the Project will ensure signage and other information to affected people that the project is funded by ADB and AIIB, and the GRM is part of the wider Accountability Mechanism (ADB) and Project-Affected Peoples Mechanism (AIIB.)

Special Purpose Company (SPC). PT PLN Indonesia Power will establish an SPC to act as the Implementing Agency, responsible for managing the day-to-day execution of the LALRP. The SPC's duties will include negotiations with landowners, disbursement of compensation payments, the Livelihood Restoration Program, the Grievance Redress Mechanism, internal monitoring, and preparing progress reports. Therefore, a detailed organizational structure and responsibilities are expected to be included in this report.

LALRP Committee. This committee will be established and managed by SPC to serve as the primary coordination body for all LALRP-related activities. In the period of finalizing this LALRP, the establishment of this committee is expected to be included in this report, along with its final Terms of Reference.