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REPORT

LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Solar PV Power Plant in Pasuruan Regency, East Java, Indonesia
Status: 4 September 2025

PT AFRY Indonesia

Prepared by the PT PLN Indonesia Power



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	2
LIST OF TABLES.....	4
LIST OF FIGURES.....	4
ABBREVIATIONS.....	5
DEFINITION OF TERMS.....	7
ABSTRACT.....	9
A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	10
B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	17
B.1 Project Background.....	17
B.2 Project Location and Scope	17
B.3 Project Components and Activities	20
C. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	21
C.1 National Laws and Regulations	21
C.2 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement.....	22
C.3 Comparative Analysis and Gap-Filling Measures	22
D. OBJECTIVES OF THE LALRP	24
E. SCOPE AND NATURE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	25
E.1 Types of Impacts.....	25
E.2 Impact Severity and Affected Assets	26
F. MEASURES TO AVOID AND MINIMIZE INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	28
G. METHODOLOGY FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OVERVIEW	30
H. AFFECTED LAND AND LANDOWNERSHIP	32
H.1 State-Owned Land	32
H.2 Privately Owned Land	32
H.3 Right of Way (RoW)	32
I. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS	33
I.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile	33
I.2 Vulnerable Groups.....	34
I.3 Affected Livelihoods and Assets	34
J. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION	36
J.1 Consultation and Participation Processes.....	36
J.2 Information Disclosure.....	37
J.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism	37
K. KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND NON-PROJECT ACTORS.....	39
L. ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK	40
L.1 Entitlements Matrix.....	40
L.2 Compensation and Assistance Measures.....	42
M. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM	43
M.1 Objectives and Strategies.....	43



M.2 Implementation Arrangements	43
M.3 Monitoring and Evaluation.....	44
N. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	45
N.1 Land Acquisition and Compensation Costs	45
N.2 Livelihood Restoration and Support Costs	45
N.3 Contingency Expenses	45
O. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	47
O.1 Roles of National, Provincial, and Local Authorities	47
O.2 Responsibilities of PT PLN Indonesia Power and Implementing Agencies	47
P. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	49
P.1 Timeline for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities	49
P.2 Key Milestones	51
Q. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING	52
Q.1 Internal Monitoring and Supervision	52
Q.2 External Independent Evaluation	53
Q.3 Reporting Requirements and Frequency	54
R. APPENDIXES	55
APPENDIX 1: MAPS OF PROJECT COMPONENTS AND AFFECTED AREAS	55
APPENDIX 2: POTENTIALLY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	70
APPENDIX 3: NUMBER OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS PER PROJECT COMPONENT.....	73
APPENDIX 4: STATUS OF PRIVATE LAND ACQUIRED BY PROJECT COMPONENT	76
APPENDIX 5: AFFECTED TREES AND CROPS	78
APPENDIX 6: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS, FGDS, AND DISCLOSURE MEETINGS	80
APPENDIX 7: DETAILED SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY DATA	95
APPENDIX 8: LEGAL DOCUMENTS	96
APPENDIX 9: GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA REGULATION AND ADB SPS REQUIREMENTS	104
APPENDIX 10: BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY	107
APPENDIX 11: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN	114
APPENDIX 12: LAND ACQUISITION PLANNING DOCUMENT (COVER)	126
APPENDIX 13: ACTION PLAN TO FINALIZE LALRP	127



LIST OF TABLES

Table B.1	Project Components and Affected Land Areas.....	20
Table F.1	Scope and Nature of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact	28
Table J.1	Detailed Steps of the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism	38
Table L.1	Entitlement Matrix.....	40
Table N.1	Summary of LALRP Budget	46
Table P.1	Project Timeline	49
Table P.2	Indicative LALRP Implementation Schedule	49
Table Q.1	Internal Monitoring Matrix.....	52
Table Q.2	External Evaluation Matrix	54
Table R.1	Private land required within project component	108
Table R.2	State land and Private company land required within Project Component	108
Table R.3	Trees and Crops potential affected.....	108

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure B-1	Project Location	19
Figure R-1	PV Boundary	56
Figure R-2	Substation.....	57
Figure R-3	Transmission Tower 01-02 and Transmission Line (RoW) 01.....	58
Figure R-4	Transmission Line 02-03 and Transmission Line (RoW) 02	59
Figure R-5	Transmission Tower 03-04 and Transmission Line 03.....	60
Figure R-6	Transmission Tower 04-05 and Transmission Line (RoW) 04.....	61
Figure R-7	Transmission Tower 05-06 and Transmission Line 05.....	62
Figure R-8	Transmission Tower 06-07 and Transmission Line 06.....	63
Figure R-9	Transmission Tower 07-08 and Transmission Line 07.....	64
Figure R-10	Transmission Tower 08-09 and Transmission Line 08.....	65
Figure R-11	Transmission Tower 09-10 and Transmission Line (RoW) 09.....	66
Figure R-12	Transmission Tower 10-11 and Transmission Line (RoW) 10.....	67
Figure R-13	Transmission Tower 11-12 and Transmission Line (RoW) 11.....	68
Figure R-14	Transmission Tower 12-13 and Transmission Line (RoW) 12.....	69



ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected Households
AICET RBL	The Accelerating Indonesia's Clean Energy Transition 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, households, or entities 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 Settlement	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 100 MWac Pasuruan 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. It is classified as Category C for Indigenous Peoples, as no direct or indirect impacts on Indigenous Peoples' communities, lands, or cultural resources have been identified. Project impacts that will generate economic displacement will be managed through a Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) that addresses unavoidable displacement impacts. Land will be acquired through Negotiated Settlement with private landowners and formal arrangements with the state-owned plantation enterprise PT Perkebunan Nusantara. 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, i.e. 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 or IP), a subsidiary of the state-owned electricity company PT. PLN (Persero), is developing the Pasuruan Ground-Mounted Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (PVPP) (the 'Project') as part of its broader Green Energy Project (*Proyek Hijaunesia*) 2023. Located in Pasuruan Regency, East Java, the project will have a capacity of 100 MWac and will connect to the Java-Bali electricity grid. Its components include the solar array, a switchyard, a 4.54 km 150 kV transmission line, and an extension bay and gantry at the existing substation.

2. LALRP Objective. The primary objective of this Involuntary Resettlement safeguard policy is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts. Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) is developed to address any displacement impacts, with compensation and mitigations that are based on meaningful consultation with affected people. The LALRP commits the Project to addressing adverse effects, providing fair compensation, and restoring or 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 1,624,980 m² of land for permanent acquisition and will create a right-of-way transmission line (RoW) over an additional 85,565 m², including the village government-owned land and private company land. The majority of the land for the PVPP (approximately 160.6 ha) is state-owned land managed by PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) and another 1,611 m² existing extension bay managed by PLN, which will be acquired through a formal agreement. The remaining land for the transmission towers and gantry is privately owned and will be acquired through Negotiated Settlement.

4. Affected Households. The survey has identified 85 affected households (AHs), comprising approximately 178 affected persons (APs). These include 75 landowners, 7 sharecroppers, and 3 land renters. Eleven (11) AHs (35 APs) are classified as significantly affected, meaning they will lose 10% or more of their productive assets or income, and these are in the transmission line tower footings, right-of-way, and PVPP Boundary. Additionally, 20 AHs (59 APs) are identified as vulnerable based on criteria such as being elderly-led, woman-headed, landless, or living below the poverty line. Harvest laborers from the PTPN plantation hired by PTPN during the *kapok* flowering season in the months of August to the first rainy season may experience a decline in income. However, PTPN committed to retaining these workers in their current role within the remaining PTPN plantation land. Impacts to these workers will be further assessed through socio-economic surveys and regular monitoring. 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 consultation has been conducted on several occasions, including Focus Group Discussion (FGD), with a total of 5 events, namely Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (AMDAL and ESIA) and LALRP disclosure, and additional disclosure meetings. The LALRP public consultation held on 14th February and May 2025, used two approaches; the first was the big group approach that involved PTPN I laborers, honeybee farmers, and landowners. This event



reached a total of 103 participants. The second approach involved the same participants but used a smaller group – each group consisted of 15-18 participants – based on the project component's areas of impact, which reached a total of 99 participants. There were also focus group discussions (FGDs) with 35 stakeholders (33 male, 2 female) who participated in the discussions, including the above-mentioned affected households and village heads from Martopuro, Semut, and Kademungan.

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 the 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 to raise their grievances that 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 for Development in the Public Interest, and lenders' requirements, mainly the ADB SPS (2009). 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 the ADB.

8. LALRP Budget. The total estimated budget for LALRP implementation is **IDR 7,394,801,000** (approximately **USD 450,353**), which covers land acquisition, asset compensation, compensation for lost income, 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 Arrangements. PT PLN Indonesia Power (PT PLN IP) holds overall responsibility for project implementation and will ensure compliance with all safeguard requirements. A Special Purpose Company (SPC) established for overall project management, will also manage the day-to-day implementation of the LALRP, including stakeholder engagement, compensation disbursement, the LRP, and monitoring and evaluation through to LALRP close-out. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to ensure that any concerns from affected persons are addressed promptly and transparently, and this mechanism shall be socialized regularly. Moreover, ADB's Accountability Mechanism, which serves as the last avenue for affected people to submit a complaint, is also available. 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.



10. 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 Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) concerning involuntary displacement impacts. Updates may also 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 Action Plan in **APPENDIX 13: ACTION PLAN TO FINALIZE LALRP**.

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

11. Proyek Green Energy 2023. Untuk mempercepat transisi energi Indonesia, PT. PLN Indonesia Power (Indonesia Power atau IP), anak perusahaan dari perusahaan listrik negara PT. PLN (Persero), sedang mengembangkan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya (PLTS) yang berlokasi di Pasuruan, tepatnya di Kabupaten Pasuruan, Jawa Timur, proyek ini akan memiliki kapasitas 100 MWac dan akan terhubung ke jaringan listrik Jawa-Bali. Komponennya mencakup panel surya, switchyard, saluran transmisi 150 kV sepanjang 4,54 km, serta extension bay dan gantry di gardu induk yang sudah ada.

12. Tujuan LALRP. Tujuan Utama dari penyusunan Rencana Akuisisi Lahan dan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (LALRP) adalah untuk menghindari atau meminimalkan dampak pemukiman kembali yang bersifat involunter. Rencana Akuisisi Lahan dan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan/LALRP) disusun untuk menangani segala dampak penggusuran, dengan kompensasi dan mitigasi yang didasarkan pada konsultasi yang bermakna dengan masyarakat terdampak. LALRP berkomitmen untuk menangani efek buruk, memberikan kompensasi yang adil, serta memulihkan atau meningkatkan mata pencaharian orang-orang yang terdampak, dengan bantuan khusus untuk rumah tangga rentan. Seluruh kegiatan akuisisi lahan dan pemulihan akan selaras dengan hukum Pemerintah Indonesia dan Pernyataan Kebijakan Pengaman (Safeguard Policy Statement/SPS) ADB tahun 2009.

13. Kebutuhan dan Kepemilikan Lahan. Komponen proyek akan membutuhkan sekitar 1.624.980 m² lahan untuk area yang akan diakuisisi secara permanen dan 85.031 m² untuk area yang terdampak sementara yang diperuntukan untuk jalur transmisi, termasuk lahan milik pemerintah desa dan lahan perusahaan swasta. Sebagian besar lahan untuk PVPP (sekitar 1.606.000 m² atau sekitar 160,6 ha) merupakan lahan negara yang dikelola oleh PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) dan tambahan 1.611 m² extension bay yang sudah ada dan dikelola oleh PLN, yang akan diakuisisi melalui perjanjian formal. Sisa lahan untuk menara transmisi dan gantry merupakan milik pribadi dan akan diakuisisi melalui Penyelesaian Negosiasi (Negotiated Settlement).

*Komponen Proyek dan Area Lahan Terdampak*

Komponen Proyek	Lahan Milik Pemerintah (m ²)	Lahan Pribadi (m ²)	Irigasi dan Sungai (m ²)	Jalur eksisting (m ²)	Lahan Milik Perusahaan (m ²)	Lahan Pemerintah Desa (m ²)
PVPP (PV Array dan PV Modul)	1.599.090	-	-	-	-	-
Jalur Transmisi (Tower) ¹	400	4.800	-	-	-	-
Jalur Transmisi (Right of Way) ²	6.956	51.498	2.852	1.015	22.920	324
Extension Bay	-	1.611	-	-	-	-
Gantry dan Gardu Induk	18.533	11	-	-	-	-
Total Lahan Terdampak	1.624.980	57.920	2.852	1.015	22.920	324
Total Keseluruhan	1.710.011					

14. Rumah Tangga Terdampak. Selama proses penyusunan LALRP, dilakukan beberapa kali survey yang mengidentifikasi 85 rumah tangga terdampak (KK), jumlah ini meliputi 75 pemilik tanah, 7 penyakap, dan 3 penyewa tanah. Sebanyak 11 masyarakat terdampak dikategorikan sebagai terdampak signifikan, karena mereka akan kehilangan 10% atau lebih dari aset produktif atau pendapatan mereka. Kelompok ini tersebar di area fondasi menara saluran transmisi, jalur tegangan tinggi (RoW), dan Batas PVPP. Selain itu, 20 masyarakat terdampak teridentifikasi sebagai kelompok rentan berdasarkan kriteria tertentu, seperti dipimpin oleh lansia, kepala keluarga perempuan, tidak memiliki tanah, atau hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan. Buruh panen dari perkebunan PTPN yang disewa oleh PTPN selama musim berbunga randu (*kapok*) pada bulan Agustus hingga musim hujan pertama mungkin akan mengalami penurunan pendapatan. Namun, PTPN berkomitmen untuk mempertahankan pekerja ini dalam peran mereka yang sekarang di lahan perkebunan PTPN yang tersisa. Dampak terhadap pekerja ini akan dinilai lebih lanjut melalui survei sosio-ekonomi dan pemantauan rutin. Tidak akan terjadi pemindahan fisik (yaitu, tidak ada relokasi tempat tinggal) dalam Proyek ini. Proyek ini diklasifikasikan sebagai Kategori B untuk Pemukiman Kembali yang bersifat Involunter.

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	1.606.447	PT PN 1 (lahan negara)	1	1	1 pemilik toko/kios. Buruh panen kapuk, peternak lebah, dan penjaga keamanan akan dialihkan ke area perkebunan lain yang masih berada dalam 1 wilayah, sehingga dikeluarkan dari daftar rumah tangga terdampak.

¹ Masing-Masing Tapak Tower seluas 20 x 20 m (400 m²)

² Koridor selebar 20 meter di sepanjang jalur transmisi. Persyaratan zona lahan bebas akan ditetapkan oleh peraturan nasional.



Komponen Proyek	Area Terdampak (m ²)	Kepemilikan Lahan	Rumah Tangga Terdampak	Jumlah Jiwa Terdampak	Ringkasan Dampak
Tower Transmisi	4.400	Lahan Pribadi	18	62	Penggunaan lahan yang dominan adalah untuk pertanian, dengan beberapa kehilangan bangunan non hunian (lumbung, gubuk) dengan rincian sebagai berikut: • 11 rumah tangga: kehilangan lahan dan atau bangunan non hunian • 4 rumah tangga: kehilangan aset berupa pohon di bawah jalur RoW • 3 rumah tangga: kehilangan akses ke lahan yang mereka garap atau sewa
RoW Transmisi	84.711	Lahan Negara, Lahan Pribadi, Lahan Perusahaan, infrastruktur dan bentang alam, dan Lahan Pemerintah Desa	65	112	Penggunaan lahan yang dominan adalah untuk pertanian, dengan beberapa kehilangan bangunan non hunian (lumbung, gubuk) dengan rincian sebagai berikut: • 54 rumah tangga: kehilangan lahan dan atau bangunan non hunian • 5 rumah tangga: kehilangan aset berupa pohon • 6 rumah tangga: kehilangan akses ke lahan yang mereka garap atau sewa
Gantry, Extension Bay	494	Lahan Pribadi	1	3	• 1 rumah tangga: kehilangan lahan dan atau bangunan non hunian
Total	1.710.011		85	178	

15. Konsultasi Publik dan Keterbukaan Informasi. Konsultasi publik telah dilakukan dalam beberapa kesempatan, termasuk Diskusi Kelompok Terfokus (FGD), dengan total 5 acara, yaitu pengungkapan Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (AMDAL) dan Penilaian Dampak Sosial dan Lingkungan (ESIA) serta LALRP, dan pertemuan pengungkapan tambahan. Konsultasi publik LALRP yang diadakan pada 14 Februari dan Mei 2025, menggunakan dua pendekatan; yang pertama adalah pendekatan kelompok besar yang melibatkan buruh PTPN I, peternak lebah, dan pemilik tanah. Acara ini menjangkau total 103 peserta. Pendekatan kedua melibatkan peserta yang sama tetapi menggunakan kelompok yang lebih kecil – setiap kelompok terdiri dari 15-18 peserta – berdasarkan area dampak komponen proyek, yang



menjangkau total 99 peserta. Juga terdapat diskusi kelompok terfokus (FGD) dengan 35 pemangku kepentingan (33 laki-laki, 2 perempuan) yang berpartisipasi dalam diskusi, termasuk rumah tangga terdampak yang disebutkan di atas dan kepala desa dari Martopuro, Semut, dan Kademungan.

16. Mekanisme Penanganan Keluhan (GRM). SPS mensyaratkan bahwa peminjam/klien membentuk dan memelihara mekanisme penanganan keluhan (GRM) untuk setiap proyek yang memiliki dampak lingkungan, pemukiman kembali yang bersifat involunter, dan/atau Masyarakat Adat. Keluhan tidak dapat dihindari karena kompleksitas pemukiman kembali yang bersifat involunter. Pengaduan seringkali tentang transparansi dan kecukupan informasi mengenai hak, kecukupan kompensasi, kualitas layanan di lokasi pemukiman kembali, sikap staf agen pemukiman kembali, dan banyak masalah lainnya. Penanganan keluhan yang tepat waktu sangat penting untuk mencapai hasil yang diinginkan dari pemukiman kembali dan menyelesaikan proyek dengan cara yang memuaskan. GRM adalah suatu pengaturan untuk menerima, mengevaluasi, dan memfasilitasi penyelesaian atas kekhawatiran, pengaduan, dan keluhan orang-orang terdampak tentang kinerja sosial dan lingkungan peminjam di tingkat proyek. Sepanjang siklus proyek, PT PLN Indonesia Power telah membentuk Mekanisme Penanganan Keluhan yang dapat diakses secara *offline* dan *online*, untuk melibatkan pemangku kepentingan terkait dalam mengidentifikasi dan menerapkan solusi yang tepat untuk menangani kekhawatiran yang disampaikan oleh orang-orang terdampak. Selain itu, orang-orang terdampak tetap memiliki opsi untuk mengakses Mekanisme Akuntabilitas ADB dan Mekanisme Masyarakat Terdampak Proyek AIIB untuk menyampaikan keluhan mereka yang belum terselesaikan di tingkat proyek atau operasional.

Tahapan Rinci 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 yang Berlaku. LALRP ini disusun sesuai dengan undang-undang utama Indonesia, termasuk Undang-Undang No. 2/2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum, dan persyaratan pemberi pinjaman, terutama ADB SPS (2009). Prinsip utama adalah pembayaran kompensasi pada biaya penggantian penuh untuk semua aset yang hilang dan penyediaan program



pemulihan mata pencaharian untuk memastikan standar hidup orang terdampak ditingkatkan atau setidaknya dipulihkan ke tingkat sebelum proyek. Kesenjangan antara hukum nasional dan kebijakan ADB, khususnya mengenai kelayakan pengguna tanah tanpa sertifikat, akan dijabatani dengan mengadopsi langkah-langkah yang disyaratkan oleh ADB.

18. Anggaran LALRP. Total perkiraan anggaran untuk implementasi LALRP adalah Rp 7.394.801.000 (sekitar USD 450.353), yang mencakup pengadaan tanah, kompensasi aset, kompensasi atas pendapatan yang hilang, dukungan transisi, dan biaya Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (LRP). LRP mencakup dukungan yang ditargetkan seperti pelatihan keterampilan, bantuan untuk kegiatan penghasil pendapatan alternatif, dan prioritas peluang kerja dalam pekerjaan yang terkait dengan proyek.

19. Pengaturan Implementasi. PT PLN Indonesia Power (PT PLN IP) memegang tanggung jawab keseluruhan untuk implementasi proyek dan akan memastikan kepatuhan terhadap semua persyaratan pengaman. Perusahaan Tujuan Khusus (*Special Purpose Company/SPC*) yang dibentuk untuk manajemen proyek secara keseluruhan, juga akan mengelola implementasi LALRP sehari-hari, termasuk keterlibatan pemangku kepentingan, pencairan kompensasi, LRP, dan pemantauan dan evaluasi hingga penutupan LALRP. Mekanisme Penanganan Keluhan (GRM) telah dibentuk untuk memastikan bahwa segala kekhawatiran dari orang-orang terdampak ditangani dengan cepat dan transparan, dan mekanisme ini akan disosialisasikan secara berkala. Selain itu, Mekanisme Akuntabilitas ADB, yang berfungsi sebagai jalur terakhir bagi masyarakat terdampak untuk menyampaikan pengaduan, juga tersedia. Pemantauan internal dan eksternal akan dilakukan sepanjang siklus proyek, dengan laporan semesteran yang diserahkan kepada ADB untuk memastikan kepatuhan dan melacak efektivitas upaya pemulihan.

20. Status Penyelesaian LALRP. LALRP ini adalah dokumen yang hidup dan tetap dalam bentuk draf hingga diselesaikan mengikuti penyelesaian Survei Pengukuran Detil (*Detailed Measurement Survey/DMS*) akhir dan pekerjaan survei terkait untuk mendefinisikan Orang Terdampak Proyek (*Project-Affected Persons/PAPs*) terkait dampak pemindahan involunter. Pembaruan mungkin juga diperlukan untuk mencerminkan penyempurnaan desain proyek yang sedang berlangsung, kebutuhan data yang muncul, dan perubahan peran serta tanggung jawab kelembagaan. Setiap pembaruan seperti itu akan diterjemahkan ke dalam komitmen yang jelas dan ringkas, yang akan diintegrasikan ke dalam jadwal implementasi ke depan dan Rencana Aksi dalam LAMPIRAN A-13: RENCANA AKSI UNTUK MENYELESAIKAN LALRP.



B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

B.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 Pasuruan 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 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.

23. Project Schedule. Pre-construction activities, including land acquisition and LALRP finalization, are targeted to be completed prior to construction. The construction phase is expected to last approximately 12 months, followed by commissioning and the Commercial Operating Date (COD), in line with the Project’s Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and national renewable energy targets. However, this document is still in 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 ADB requirements. Refer to Table P.1 for details on LALRP finalization schedule, completion of compensation payments, start of LRP implementation and project construction.

B.2 Project Location and Scope

24. Project Location. Located in Pasuruan Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia, the Project is designed to generate 100 MWac. The Project has an estimated operational lifespan of 25 years, aligned with the PV modules’ design life and the terms of the PPA. The Project supports the targets outlined in the National Electricity Supply Business Plan (RUPTL 2025–2034) for East Java Province.

25. Administrative Setting. The PVPP site and other project components will span multiple administrative units across three districts: Kejayan, Purwodadi, and Purwosari. The project will affect three villages: Kademungan Village (Kejayan District), Semut Village (Purwodadi District), and Martopuro Village (Purwosari District). The main PV plant and switchyard will be located on land managed by the state-owned PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN), while other components, such as the transmission line, extend into village government-owned and privately-owned lands.

26. Socio-Economic and Geographic Characteristics. Pasuruan Regency is characterized by a predominantly rural economy where agriculture is the main source of livelihood. The affected communities are ethnically composed of Javanese and Madurese people. The primary occupations in



the area are farming, with rice and corn as the main crops, and seasonal labor, much of which is tied to the operations of the PTPN kapok (*cotton*) plantation. The kapok plantation is a significant feature of the local landscape, where the kapok trees are cultivated mainly for their silky fiber, used in pillows, mattresses, and other stuffing materials. In addition to providing employment opportunities, the plantation also supports local honeybee farming. During the flowering season, the kapok trees produce abundant nectar, attracting honeybees and enabling beekeepers to harvest kapok honey. While honeybee colonies are present throughout the year, honey production and related beekeeping activities are particularly active during flowering periods, which are from August to the first rainy season a few months later, making beekeeping a seasonal source of supplementary income for many households. This integration of plantation labour and beekeeping only enhances household income diversity. Many households derive their main income from agriculture (rice and corn), with limited secondary occupations. The area has well-established settlements, with many residents having lived in the region for over a decade, indicating strong social and economic ties to the land.

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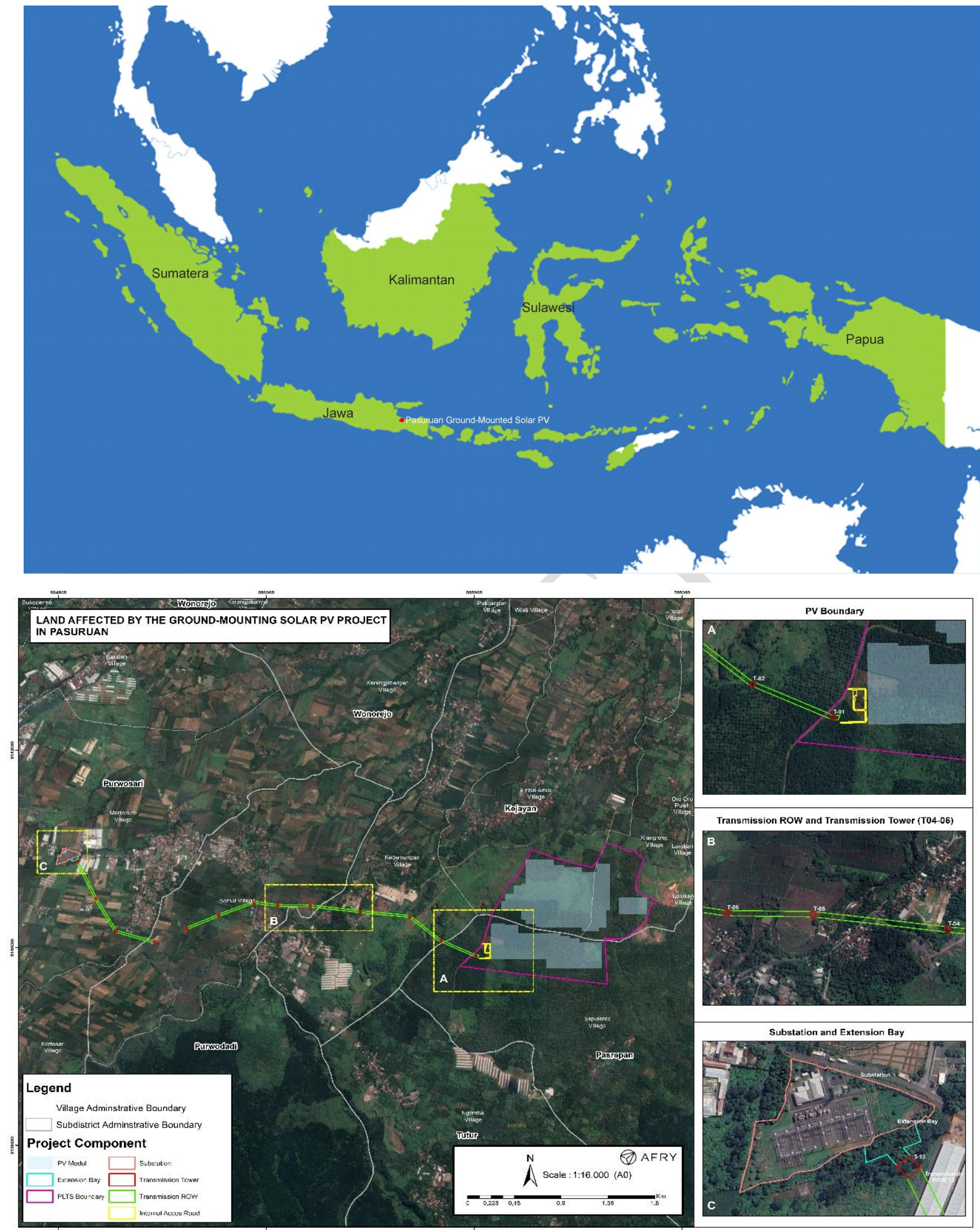


Figure B-1 Project Location



B.3 Project Components and Activities

27. Project Components and Activities. The Project includes a solar PV array with a switchyard, a 150 kV transmission line (TL) approximately 4.54 km long and supported by 15 towers, and an extension bay and gantry at the existing 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). Further details on project component location can be seen on APPENDIX 1: MAPS OF PROJECT COMPONENTS AND AFFECTED AREAS

28. Right of Way. The Right of Way (RoW) for the transmission line (TL) consists of a 20-meter-wide corridor (10 meters on each side of 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 meters³, must be maintained within the ROW.

Table B.1 Project Components and Affected Land Areas

Project Component ¹	State-owned Land (m ²)	Private Land (m ²)	Irrigation and River	Existing Road	Private Company Land	Village Government Land
PVPP (PV Array and PV Module)	1,606,447	-	-	-	-	-
TL Towers ²	400	4,400	-	-	-	-
Transmission Line RoW ³	-	51,498	3,868	1,015	22,920	324
Extension Bay	-	1,611	-	-	-	-
Gantry and Substation	18,533	11	-	-	-	-
PROJECT AFFECTED LAND AREA TOTALS	1,624,980	57,920	3,868	1,015	22,920	324
Grand Total	1,710,011					

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

² Footprint of 20 x 20 m (400 m²) each.

³ 20-meter-wide corridor along the transmission route. Free space zone requirements will be defined by national regulations.

³ Ministry of Mineral and Energy Regulation No.13 in 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

29. 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 persons 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.

C.1 National Laws and Regulations

30. Government of Indonesia Directives. The Project's land acquisition process is guided by a comprehensive 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, establishing the state's authority to regulate land use for the greatest prosperity of the people. It recognizes various forms of land tenure and 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 value.

Government Regulation (GR) No. 39 of 2023 (amending GR No. 19 of 2021): 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, and clarifies the stages of public consultation and documentation required for each step of the acquisition process.

- **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. 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 occupants within the PTPN plantation area.
- **Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) 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). The Ministry of Mineral and Energy Resources Regulation No.13 on 2021 states that for RoW impacts, compensation may be calculated



as "15% x area of land/building x market value and trees market value,". 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 and SPI 307 on Compensation Valuation, guide the methodology for valuing assets. The standards require appraisers to consider not only market value but also other factors, such as non-physical losses (solatium), that contribute to a fair replacement value.

C.2 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

31. ADB Safeguards. The Project is required to comply with the ADB SPS (2009), 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.
- **Compensation at Full Replacement Cost:** All lost assets, whether land, structures, or crops, must be compensated at full replacement cost, defined as the cost to replace a lost asset with one of similar or better quality, including all transaction costs, without 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.
- **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.

C.3 Comparative Analysis and Gap-Filling Measures

32. Gap Analysis between GoI and ADB Requirements. While Indonesia's legal framework for land acquisition is robust, there are several key areas where it differs from the requirements of the ADB SPS. To ensure full compliance, the Project will bridge these gaps by adopting the gap filling requirements in the ADB policy, as detailed in the Gap Analysis (**APPENDIX 9: GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA REGULATION AND ADB SPS REQUIREMENTS**).

33. 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 persons 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 and for inclusion in livelihood restoration programs.

34. Standard of Compensation. Another significant difference is the standard of compensation. Indonesian law typically refers to a "fair" value based on a market assessment by an appraiser. 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 full replacement cost, ensuring it is sufficient for the affected person to replace their lost assets and be restored to their pre-project economic position.

35. 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. This LALRP bridges this gap by including a detailed and fully budgeted LRP with targeted programs for all affected groups, especially the significantly affected and vulnerable AHs, to ensure their long-term economic recovery from project-induced resettlement and displacement impacts.

36. Meaningful Consultation. Finally, while Indonesian law includes provisions for consultation, 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. In addition, affected people retain the option to access ADB's Accountability Mechanism and AIIB's Project-Affected People's Mechanism if their grievances remain unresolved at the project or operational level.



D. OBJECTIVES OF THE LALRP

37. LALRP Objective. PT PLN Indonesia Power is committed to undertaking land acquisition in strict accordance with national regulations and the principles outlined by the project lenders, primarily the ADB SPS. The main objectives of this 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 and significantly affected households to restore and improve their socio-economic conditions.

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E. SCOPE AND NATURE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

38. Temporary and Permanent Displacement Impacts. The development of the Pasuruan PVPP requires land acquisition and will create temporary and permanent displacement impacts. These impacts have been identified and quantified through an Inventory of Losses (IOL), socio-economic surveys, and stakeholder consultations conducted between July 2024 and March 2025. Project design has actively sought to minimize these impacts by, for example, locating the main facility on state-managed land and aligning infrastructure to avoid residential areas. For the details on the impacted land, refer to Section H. AFFECTED LAND AND LANDOWNERSHIP.

E.1 Types of Impacts

39. Physical and Economic Displacement. One store/stall located within the PVPP boundary will be physically displaced. This shop is a source of livelihood for the owner, but not used as a residence, where trading activities are carried out every day, so with this project, the trading activities of the shop owner are lost, and this also has a significant impact on the owner's income. Hence, this project affects both physical and economic displacement for 1 household. This project does not result in residential relocation, reflecting the application of design measures outlined in Section 3 below.

40. Income Reduction Impact. There are three groups that use PTPN I Kapok plantation as a source of income that will be converted into a Solar PV facility: Kapok laborers, security guards and field coordinators, and honeybee farmers. Honeybee farmers typically operate under annual rental agreements with PTPN plantations. Their activities are inherently mobile, as they periodically relocate beehives to optimize conditions. The kapok plantation is particularly important during the flowering season, when abundant nectar supports honeybee foraging and enables beekeepers to harvest kapok honey. Consequently, honey production and related activities are highly seasonal, serving as a supplementary source of income for many households. Hence, clearance of kapok trees for the Project could foreseeably affect honey production, although there are adjacent areas where the beehives will continue to be located or have access to. As such, changes in honey production or incomes from honey will be included specifically in socio-economic monitoring for this group and will exclude this group as affected people. See the details in Appendix A-8: Legal Documents.

On the other hand, the Project may result in income reduction to the local residents who are also seasonal workers (kapok laborers, security guards, and field coordinators), which is not considered a clear economic displacement impact. The income of the kapok laborers is based on its harvest volume, and the security guards and field coordinators are paid with wages based on their employment period. However, the affected households are expected to retain opportunities to continue their employment or business activities in adjacent plantations with the same employer, whilst also continuing their year-round livelihood activities such as raising livestock, running small businesses, and so on. In total, this accounts for 104 households, which comprise 77 households of kapok labourers and 27 households of security guards and field coordinators. Change in income will be included in the socio-economic monitoring of this group and will exclude this group as affected people. See the details in Appendix A-



8: Legal Documents.

41. 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. A total of 4,800 m² of privately-owned land will be permanently acquired for the footings of 15 transmission towers, and approximately 11 m² of private land will be acquired for the gantry. This acquisition will cause the permanent loss of productive agricultural land for 15 landowners and will affect 3 sharecroppers who cultivate it.

42. Temporary Impacts and Permanent Restrictions. Temporary impacts will occur 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. Following construction, permanent restrictions will apply within the transmission line's 20-meter-wide Right of Way, covering approximately 85,565 m² (8.56 ha) of private and institutional land. Within this corridor, building height will be limited, and the cultivation of trees that grow above a certain height will be prohibited to ensure operational safety. However, the land can continue to be used for cultivating shorter crops.

E.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 see Table F.1 for the detail

43. Affected Households. The Project is expected to affect a total of 85 households (178 APs). This includes 75 landowners, 7 land users, and 3 land renters impacted by the transmission line, towers, and gantry. Based on survey data, 11 households (35 APs) are classified as significantly affected, meaning they are projected to lose 10% or more of their productive assets or income. These households reside in the transmission line corridor, transmission tower footprints, and within the PVPP Boundary. Furthermore, 20 households (59 APs) are identified as vulnerable based on criteria such as being elderly-led, female-headed, landless, or living below the established poverty line. Specifically, these include 7 landless households (24 APs), 1 poor household (4 APs), 3 landless and elderly households (11 APs), 1 landless and poor household (3 APs), 1 woman-headed and poor household (2 APs), 2 woman-headed and elderly households (4 APs), 4 woman-headed, poor, and elderly households (8 APs), and 1 household (3 APs) categorized as poor, elderly, and landless. These vulnerable households will receive special attention and additional support through the Livelihood Restoration Program are identified as vulnerable based on criteria such as being elderly-led, female-headed, landless, or living below the established poverty line. Specifically, these include 7 landless households (24 APs), 1 poor household (4 APs), 3 landless and elderly households (11 APs), 1 landless and poor household (3 APs), 1 woman-headed and poor household (2 APs), 2 woman-headed and elderly households (4 APs), 4 woman-headed, poor, and elderly households (8 APs), and 1 household (3 APs) categorized as poor, elderly, and landless. These vulnerable households will receive special attention and additional support through the Livelihood Restoration Program.

44. Affected Structures. Project design has avoided the need for physical relocation of residences. One semi-permanent commercial structure (a store/stall and not used as a residence) is located within the PVPP boundary and will be relocated with compensation paid to the owner.



45. Affected Livelihoods and Agricultural Assets. The primary impact of the Project is on agricultural livelihoods. The acquisition of land will result in the loss of productive plots, including a portion of a Protected Rice Field (LSD) totaling 2.98 hectares, which is cultivated by 27 AHs (93 APs) of the total 85 AHs. Within the land parcels to be permanently acquired and within the RoW, an estimated 715 productive trees (including 355 fruit trees and 327 timber trees) will be removed and compensated at full replacement cost. The income of the PTPN laborers, security guards, field coordinators, and honeybee farmers whose seasonal employment and income-generating activities are tied to the kapok plantation will be monitored and assessed through socio-economic surveys.

46. Impact on Cultural Property. The project is committed to preserving cultural heritage. The initial project design identified impacts on three cultural heritage sites:

- **Buju Butha Tomb and Kongsu Cemetery:** These two sites are located within the boundary of the PVPP and plant switchyard. Following extensive consultation with community representatives and heirs, a formal agreement was reached on November 7, 2024, for the respectful relocation of these graves to a public cemetery in Ambal Ambil Village. The full cost of the relocation will be borne by the project.
- **Tugu Selowongko Site:** This monument and its associated sacred banyan tree are located within the transmission line RoW (between towers 6 and 7). To avoid direct impact, the site will not be relocated. Instead, mitigation measures agreed upon with the site's caretaker will be implemented, including carefully pruning the banyan tree to meet safety clearances and establish special zone protection around Tugu Selowongko.

47. Impact on Public Infrastructure. The transmission line will cross several public access roads, an irrigation ditch, and a river, totaling approximately 3,867 m² within the RoW. These crossings will require temporary traffic and access management during the construction phase. No permanent loss or relocation of public infrastructure is expected, but temporary impacts will be addressed.



F. MEASURES TO AVOID AND MINIMIZE INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

48. Avoidance and Minimization. From the earliest stages of project planning, a key objective has been to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts through careful design and mitigation.

- **Site selection within state-managed plantation land:** The PVPP's primary footprint is located on land managed by PTPN. This strategic decision avoided large-scale acquisition of privately-owned agricultural parcels and eliminated the need for any physical displacement of residences.
- **Optimization of Transmission Line Alignment:** The transmission line route was carefully selected to avoid impacts on residential buildings and other permanent structures, while maintaining technical and safety requirements.
- **Consultative Management for Cultural Heritage:** Both PTPN I Regional 5 and PT PLN Indonesia Power have conducted consultations with the affected community regarding the relocation of the grave sites and PT PLN Indonesia Power have agreed to cover all costs associated with the relocation activities. Agreement between PT PLN IP and the community on Cultural Heritage shown on **APPENDIX 8: LEGAL DOCUMENTS**.
- **Scheduling of Construction Works:** Works requiring access to community-owned lands will be sequenced where feasible to minimize disruption to local livelihoods and agricultural activities.

Table F.1 Scope and Nature of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

Project Component	Affected Area (m ²)	Land Ownership	AHs	APs	Impact Summary
Ground-Mounted PV Boundary	1,606,447	PT PN 1 (state-owned)	1	1	1 store/stall owner. The seasonal laborers (AHs) reassigned to the adjacent plantation, honeybee farmers, and security guards were taken out as impacted households.
Transmission Tower	4,400	Privately owned	18	62	• 11 AHs (41 APs): loss of land and/or non-residential structures. • 4 AHs (10 APs): Loss of trees in the tower area and below RoW because most of the plants are tall. • 3 AHs (11 APs): sharecroppers lose access to land.
Transmission Line (RoW)	84,711	State Land, Privately owned, Infrastructure and Natural Feature, Village Government Land, and Private	65	112	• 54 AHs (86 APs): loss of land and/or non-residential structures • 5 AHs (8 APs): Loss of trees in the tower area and below RoW because most of the plants are tall. • 6 AHs (18 APs): sharecroppers lose access to land



Project Component	Affected Area (m ²)	Land Ownership	AHs	APs	Impact Summary
		Company Land			
Gantry, substation and Extension bay	494	Privately owned	1	3	2 AHs (3 APs): loss of land and/or non-residential structures
TOTAL	1,710,011		85	178	

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G. 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.

49. Mitigation Hierarchy. The Project adopts the mitigation hierarchy—avoid, minimize, restore, and compensate—to manage impacts. Wherever feasible, impacts have been avoided through careful planning (e.g., aligning the transmission line to avoid residences). When impacts are unavoidable, they are minimized, and affected persons are supported through compensation and livelihood restoration measures (as detailed in Section J: Entitlements and Compensation Framework and Section K: Livelihood Restoration Program).

50. Meaningful Consultation. Meaningful consultation with affected communities and stakeholders is integral to the process. This began during the AMDAL and ESIA stages (March 2023, July 2023) and continued through Focus Group Discussions with Affected Household representatives and disclosure meetings for this LALRP (July 2024, February & May 2025). This ensures transparency and allows stakeholder feedback to inform decision-making (as detailed in Section I: Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation) and a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established.

51. Impact Avoidance and Minimization. Impact avoidance has been prioritized during project planning to prevent or reduce land acquisition and displacement. The primary measure was situating the main PVPP facility on state-managed land, thereby avoiding widespread acquisition of private agricultural land and entirely avoiding physical relocation of households (as detailed in Section E, Paragraph 35).

52. Cut-off Date and Eligibility. The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and assistance has not yet been determined by PT PLN Indonesia Power. Considering the Project plan to conduct the final appraisal and asset revalidation, the establishment of the Cut-off Date will be determined prior to the completion of the above process. The announcement of such date will be disseminated via official letter through the village government and a leaflet in public spaces. In addition, individuals who move into the project area or make new claims after this date will not be entitled to compensation. All affected people present or with recognized claims before the cut-off date, including informal users are eligible for entitlements following Safeguard Requirement 2 (SR2). Documentation of the public announcements and subsequent census and asset surveys undertaken, if required to correct and update baseline data, impacts, and entitlements, will be included in the final LALRP.

53. Negotiated Settlement with Landowners. PT PLN Indonesia Power will acquire private land required for transmission towers and the gantry through Negotiated Settlement with landowners and users, in accordance with ADB SPS principles. For the state-owned land necessary for the PVPP, acquisition will be managed through the formal Location Determination (*Penetapan Lokasi* - Penlok) mechanism, as governed by Indonesian Law No. 2 of 2012. All impacts on informal land users, such as harvest laborers and honeybee farmers on PTPN land, will be monitored and managed in accordance with SR2 (refer to Section L.1 Entitlements Matrix for detail) .



54. Census, Socio-economic Survey, and Asset Inventory. The LALRP has been developed based on an assessment of impacts derived from an Inventory of Losses (IOL) and a series of surveys. The initial data collection was conducted from July 28 to August 5, 2024. An additional round of census and survey activities was carried out by Greencorp from March 23 to 28, 2025, to account for design rerouting. A full census was conducted for 100% of the landowners and land users directly affected by permanent land acquisition for the transmission towers and gantry. For impacts within the transmission line RoW and on the PTPN land, a sample survey and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were used to establish a socio-economic baseline and identify affected groups. Out of 162 total identified AHs, 40 were directly surveyed, and 77 harvest laborers were identified from FGDs with PTPN.

55. Impact Assessment and Loss Quantification. Impacts were assessed through the IOL, with losses categorized as physical or economic, and as temporary or permanent. Losses will be valued according to full replacement cost (FRC) principles, in line with ADB requirements and Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI 306 & 307). Land has been valued at prevailing market rates plus transaction costs; crops and trees will be valued based on market rates and yield potential; and structures were valued at full reconstruction cost without depreciation. An independent, licensed public appraiser (*Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik - KJPP*) will lead the final valuation process to ensure fairness and transparency.

56. Livelihood Restoration and Support. Affected people will be provided with targeted, culturally appropriate, and locally feasible livelihood restoration measures. These programs, developed in consultation with PAPs, may include agricultural intensification training, livestock management, and priority for employment in project-related works. Vulnerable groups will be provided with supplemental support, such as health and educational assistance (as detailed in Section K: Livelihood Restoration Program).

57. Grievance Redress and Feedback. A transparent grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established to address concerns and disputes promptly and at no cost to the complainant. Affected persons have been informed of the GRM procedures and their rights during public consultations (as detailed in Section I, Paragraph 63). 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/IP) or ADB operational support level.

58. Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation. Implementation will be led by PT PLN Indonesia Power, with day-to-day management handled by the established Special Purpose Company (SPC). Internal monitoring will be conducted regularly, with semi-annual social monitoring reports submitted to ADB. External monitoring will also be conducted for this project, including a mid-term audit and a completion audit to confirm that livelihoods have been restored or improved in line with safeguard requirements (as detailed in Section O: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting).



H. AFFECTED LAND AND LANDOWNERSHIP

The Project impacts approximately 1,710,011 m² (171 ha) total land area, categorized as follows:

H.1 State-Owned Land

59. PVPP and Ancillary Components. The ground-mounted PV modules, switchyard, and associated infrastructure within the main project site occupy a combined area of approximately 1,606,046 m² (160.64 ha) within the state-owned Kapok (cotton) Plantation managed by PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN). Additionally, a portion of the transmission tower footprint (400 m²) is located on PTPN land. Land required for the extension bay and a significant portion of the gantry, totaling 21,555 m², is located on land already owned by PT PLN.

H.2 Privately Owned Land

60. Transmission Towers and Gantry. Fourteen of the fifteen transmission towers are located on private land, occupying a combined footprint of approximately 4,800 m². A small portion of land required for the gantry structure, covering approximately 11 m², will also be acquired from a private landowner. Most of these impacted private parcels are productive agricultural lands cultivated by their owners or by sharecroppers. In addition to individual private landowners, some land parcels required for the transmission towers and RoW are owned by private companies, including PT Bina Nugraha Utama (BNU) and PT Tirto. More details on the status of private land acquired for the project shown on **APPENDIX 4: STATUS OF PRIVATE LAND ACQUIRED BY PROJECT COMPONENT.**

H.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 the approximately 4.54-kilometer transmission route. This RoW will encumber a total of **78,611 m² (7.86 ha)** of land. The land ownership within this RoW is mixed and includes:

- Privately owned land: 51,498 m²
- Private company land: 22,920 m²
- State land (PTPN): State land is not traversed by ROW
- Village Government land: 324 m²
- Public infrastructure (roads, irrigation, river): 3,867 m²

Land within the RoW can remain in use by the owners after compensation is provided for use restrictions, provided that activities do not infringe upon the designated free space zone (e.g., maximum building and vegetation height restrictions).



I. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS

62. Project Category. The Project is classified as Category B for Involuntary Resettlement, as its impacts are not deemed significant. Although the total number of affected people exceeds 200, the number of persons experiencing significant impacts (loss of 10% or more of productive assets or income) is 38, which is below the threshold for Category A. This LALRP is required to address all identified impacts⁴.

I.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile

63. Affected Households. The socio-economic survey of the affected population was conducted, covering 40 affected households (AHs) with a total of 134 affected persons (APs) out of the 85 AHs and 178 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 consists of 3 to 4 persons. The age structure of the affected population shows a significant portion (20.9%) are in the 46-60 age bracket, with 12.7% 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 17.5% of affected households are female-headed (based on the sample), a demographic often facing additional constraints in accessing alternative livelihoods. The seasonal nature of PTPN plantation work means that some laborers do not maintain a permanent household in the immediate project area, which will require tailored livelihood support.

65. Ethnicity, Religion, and Settlement. The affected communities are ethnically composed of a Javanese majority with a Madurese minority. All surveyed households profess the Muslim faith. The communities are well-established, with 80% of surveyed household heads being native residents who have lived in the same location for over a decade, indicating deep social and economic ties to the area.

66. Education and Health. Educational attainment among affected household heads is relatively low, with 57.5% having completed only elementary school and 7.5% 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 general good health, with primary healthcare services available at local Assistant Health Centers (*Puskesmas Pembantu-Pustu*).

67. Housing and Access to Services. The vast majority of affected households own their homes, which are typically constructed with permanent materials such as brick walls and tile roofs, indicating habitable living conditions. All homes are connected to the national electricity grid provided by PLN. The primary source of water is a mix of piped water and wells. Market access is generally good, with local markets and shops providing daily necessities. All 40 surveyed affected households (100%) reported having access to the internet. Of these, 27 AHs (67.5%) have a home Wi-Fi connection, while the remaining 13 AHs (32.5%) rely on personal mobile data. In terms of transportation, motorcycle ownership is widespread, with 37 AHs (92.5%) owning motorcycles and only 3 AHs (7.5%) without one.

⁴ The Project is classified as Category C for Indigenous Peoples, as confirmed through screening of national databases (AMAN, Ministry of Forestry and Environment) and field surveys, which found no presence of Indigenous Peoples in the project area.



68. Economic Activities. Livelihoods are predominantly agriculture-based. The main occupations among surveyed households are farming (17.16%) and self-employment (8.95%), with a significant number of women categorized as housewives (17.91%). Based on the household survey, three income categories were identified: (i) households living below the regional poverty line, (ii) households above the poverty line but below the UMR among surveyed AHs, and approximately 70% fall into category (iii), earning above the 2024 UMR of IDR 4,635,133, while the remaining 30% fall into category (ii). Portions of the community engage in animal husbandry, raising cattle, goats, and chickens for supplemental income and household consumption. Detailed, de-identified income data are presented in the APPENDIX 7: DETAILED SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY DATA to support LRP implementation planning.

1.2 Vulnerable Groups

69. Vulnerable Groups. The surveys identified 20 households (59 APs), representing approximately 23% of the total affected households, as vulnerable. These are households that may face greater difficulties in coping with project-related impacts due to pre-existing socio-economic conditions. The project defines vulnerability based on criteria including being elderly-led, woman-headed, landless, or living below the regional poverty line. The identified vulnerable households fall into multiple categories, with landlessness being a predominant factor. These households will be given priority access to the Livelihood Restoration Program and will receive targeted assistance tailored to their specific circumstances. Among the vulnerable households, some of them have multiple vulnerabilities:

- Landless: 7 AHs/24 APs
- Poor: 1 AHs/4 APs
- Landless and elderly: 3 AHs/11 APs
- Landless and Poor: 1 AHs/3 APs
- Female Headed Household and Elderly: 2 AHs/4 APs
- Female Headed Household and Poor: 1 AHs/2 APs
- Female Headed Household, Elderly, and Poor: 4 AHs/ 8 APs
- Elderly, Poor, and Landless Household: 1 AHs/3 APs

70. Gender Considerations. Seven female-headed households (FHH) have been identified, with ages ranging from 48 to 79 years and household sizes between 1–3 members. Their main income sources include small businesses (food stalls, catering, and fish vending), rental income, pensions, and daily wage labor. Monthly household incomes range from IDR 1.1 million to IDR 25 million, while expenditures range from IDR 1.0 million to IDR 16 million. The more vulnerable households are those relying on daily wage labor and agricultural work with incomes close to or below the minimum wage; FHH households with stable pension or business income are relatively more secure. Due to advanced age and limited dependents, all FHH are considered vulnerable for the purposes of this LALRP and have been fully included in the proposed Livelihood Restoration Program, which will ensure their priority access to tailored support and participation in consultation and program activities.

1.3 Affected Livelihoods and Assets

71. Livelihood Impacts. The Project's impact on livelihoods varies across different affected groups:



- **PTPN Harvest Laborers:** Their livelihood as seasonal kapok harvest laborers on the PTPN plantation may be disrupted by the land acquisition for the PVPP. However, these workers are offered equivalent employment by PTPN in neighboring plantations, and considering that their harvest work is also seasonal and not the primary source of income, they will not be considered as affected households; however, monitoring of the impacts on their income and assessment through socio-economic surveys will be done.
- **Sharecroppers and Land Renters:** A total of 10 households that do not own land but cultivate plots as 7 sharecroppers and 3 renters will be economically displaced. They will lose access to the agricultural land they depend on for their livelihoods, which are being acquired for the project's transmission towers.
- **Private Landowners:** A total of 75 households (including individuals and private companies) will be affected, either through the permanent acquisition of a portion of their land for tower footings and the gantry, or through permanent use restrictions within the transmission line RoW. For many of these households, the affected land is a key source of agricultural income from crops like rice, corn, and various fruit and timber trees. The loss of this land or the inability to cultivate tall, high-value trees within the RoW will directly impact their household income. More details on the agricultural assets are provided in **APPENDIX 5: AFFECTED TREES AND CROPS** .



J. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

J.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. The objective is to ensure that all stakeholders, particularly affected people, are fully informed and have the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes that affect them. The consultation process has been designed to be inclusive, transparent, and iterative, with specific sessions tailored to different stakeholder groups.

73. AMDAL and ESIA Consultations. The engagement began on March 29, 2023, with a public consultation during the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) stage held at Ambal-Ambil Village Hall. This meeting brought together community representatives, local government officials, and Indonesia Power to discuss the project's scope. Further stakeholder consultations were held during the ESIA scoping visit from July 24-25, 2023, with affected communities and PTPN management to discuss land use, labor, and livelihood profiles.

74. 2024 LALRP Consultations and FGDs. As the project design was refined, a series of more focused consultations were held to prepare this LALRP. From **July 29 to August 2, 2024**, consultants conducted interviews and a key Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The FGD, held on **July 31, 2024**, at the PTPN Wonosari Plantation, specifically engaged with harvest laborers and honeybee farmers to understand their unique economic displacement impacts. This session was attended by 23 participants and was instrumental in identifying the 77 laborer households and 5 honeybee farmer households.

75. 2025 Public Disclosure Consultations. To ensure full transparency and gather feedback on the draft plan, a series of dedicated LALRP disclosure consultations were held in 2025.

- On **February 14, 2025**, a large-group disclosure was conducted with 103 participants. Where separate sessions were held for (i) private landowners (35 AHs) and (ii) PTPN kapok harvest laborers (68 AHs), allowing for tailored discussions on entitlements, compensation, and the Livelihood Restoration Program.
- From **May 14-15, 2025**, additional consultations in a smaller group format were conducted in each of the two affected villages (Martopuro, Semut) and the PTPN area, with a total of 99 participants. Moreover, the participants were divided into 6 groups that consisted of 15-18 participants respectively. These sessions allowed for more intimate, in-depth discussions to ensure a high level of understanding among participants regarding impacts, compensation methods, and mitigation measures.

76. Key concerns raised by stakeholders during these consultations included the certainty of the final transmission line route, fairness and transparency of compensation, the need for an effective Livelihood Restoration Program, and opportunities for local labor employment. All feedback has been systematically recorded and used to refine this LALRP. Summaries of consultations are included in **APPENDIX 6: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS, FGDS, AND DISCLOSURE MEETINGS.**



J.2 Information Disclosure

77. Information Disclosure. The project is committed to a transparent information disclosure process. Key documents, including summaries of this LALRP, the entitlement matrix, and the procedures for the Grievance Redress Mechanism, have been translated into Bahasa Indonesia which has been observed as understood and used by the local population during consultations. The documents were distributed and discussed during the public consultations in February and May 2025. The full LALRP will be made available in Bahasa Indonesia at the offices of the affected villages and at the Project's site office, while excluding the private information held by affected people. Information has been disclosed in a culturally appropriate manner by using familiar community venues, scheduling meetings to accommodate local work patterns, and engaging village leaders. Gender considerations have included actively encouraging women's participation through targeted invitations and ensuring their input was sought during discussions. More details on the public disclosure information shown on **APPENDIX 6: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS, FGDS, AND DISCLOSURE MEETINGS.**

J.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

78. Project Grievance Redress Mechanism. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been 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 and will be managed by Indonesia Power during the planning phase and by the Special Purpose Company (SPC) during construction and operation. The GRM will remain active throughout the Project life cycle.

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), their local village head, or directly to PT PLN Indonesia Power via a dedicated hotline and email address. Anonymous complaints are permitted and will be investigated with the same rigor as the named complaints, with strict confidentiality maintained. All grievances are logged into a central register for tracking.

80. Acknowledgment and Fact-Finding. The complainant will receive an acknowledgment of their grievance within 3-5 working days. The SPC/Indonesia Power will then conduct a thorough and impartial investigation, which may involve site visits and interviews. If there are cases involving female complainants or complaints of gender-related offences, Project will ensure there are trained, female liaison personnel involved.

81. Resolution and Communication. Based on the investigation, a resolution will be proposed and communicated to the complainant within 30 days of the grievance being filed. The goal is to reach a mutually agreeable solution through dialogue.

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

83. Appeal. If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, they have the right to appeal. 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. The contact information for PT PLN Indonesia Power's grievance focal points and information about the ADB Accountability Mechanism have been disclosed in public information materials. 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 where their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through the Project-level GRM or the processes of AIIB's Management.

Table J.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 received by contractors—are promptly recorded and tracked.	Within 3–5 days of receipt
2. Grievance Acknowledgment and Assignment	Acknowledge receipt to the complainant and assign the grievance to the 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, involving contractors. For cases involving female complainants or complaints of gender-related offences, ensure trained, female liaison personnel are involved.	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 the resolution is implemented



K. 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 (Regency, District, and Village) governments, are crucial for legal validation and community liaison. Affected Households and their representatives are the central stakeholders.

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L. 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.

L.1 Entitlements Matrix

86. Entitlement. The Entitlement Matrix below provides a 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. In addition, entitlements uphold a core LALRP principle known as Full replacement cost, that 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.

Table L.1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Entitlement
1. Permanent Loss of Land (Private)	Landowners with legal titles or other recognizable claims (15 AHs for towers and gantry). Private companies with legal title (e.g., PT BNU, PT Tirto).	Cash compensation at full replacement cost through Negotiated Settlement. Pro-rata participation in the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) is based on the severity of livelihood impact severity.
2. Use of State Land	PTPN is the state-owned enterprise managing the affected plantation land. Impacts on workers are covered in a separate category.	A formal agreement (Penlok) ⁵ will be established as per inter-agency regulations for the transfer and use of the land.
3. Loss of Structures	Owner of the store/stall within the PVPP Boundary (1 AH). Heirs and community representatives for the Buju Butha Tomb and Kongsi Cemetery (2 sites).	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the store/stall, calculated without deduction for depreciation. Full cost of respectful relocation of the graves to an agreed public cemetery, including all procedural and ceremonial costs, as agreed in the MoM of Nov 7, 2024.
4. Loss of Crops and Trees	Owners of affected crops and trees, including landowners,	Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on current market value, as

⁵ Penlok mechanism is explained in para 40 and 90 above.



Type of Loss	Eligibility	Entitlement
	sharecroppers, and tenants (27 AHs identified).	determined by an independent appraiser (KJPP). For fruit-bearing trees, compensation will also include the value of lost future harvests until a replacement tree reaches maturity.
5. Loss of Livelihood/Income		
<i>Sharecroppers/Tenants</i>	Persons cultivating affected land without formal ownership title (10 AHs).	Compensation for lost crops/non-land assets at full replacement cost. Transitional allowance equivalent to a minimum of 3 months of average net farming income. Full access to the LRP.
6. Temporary Impacts		
<i>Disruption of Access</i>	Households and businesses whose access is temporarily restricted during construction.	Compensation for any income loss or significant disruption, defined as restricted access that materially affects household/business income or essential services. Compensation will be calculated for the full duration of the disruption, based on validated assessment. Prior notification of all construction schedules will be provided.
<i>Damage to Property</i>	Owners of any property 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.
7. Vulnerable Households	Households identified as elderly-led, woman-headed, landless, or living below the poverty line (20 AHs).	Entitled to all regular compensation plus additional, targeted assistance through the LRP. This includes specialized support such as health and educational assistance to ensure they are not disproportionately affected, and their livelihoods are fully restored or improved.
8. Unforeseen Impacts	Any affected person who experiences impacts not previously identified as affected household or affected person 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 the national legislation and requirements of ADB SPS.



L.2 Compensation and Assistance Measures

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, without deduction for depreciation. The final valuation will be determined by an independent and certified public appraiser (KJPP) in line with Indonesian Valuation Standards (SPI).

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 certain categories of households experiencing direct income loss to bridge the gap until their new income sources are stable, as set out in the Entitlement Matrix. The Livelihood Restoration Program is a comprehensive set of measures designed to provide long-term support, including skills training, agricultural support, and assistance in finding alternative employment.

89. Payment and Timing. All compensation will be paid in full to the affected persons 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 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.



M. 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. All affected persons are entitled to participate in the LRP.

M.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 the 20 identified vulnerable households to address their specific needs, build their resilience, and ensure they are not left behind in the recovery process.

M.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 (such as the Agriculture and Manpower Offices) and community leaders. The specific programs are designed for the primary affected groups:

PTPN Harvest Laborers (77 households) and Seasonal Guards (27 households to be verified): This group is a primary focus due to their economic displacement. The LRP will offer:

- **Skills Training for Project Employment:** Targeted training on the basic components of solar PV and construction safety to prepare them for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs during the construction phase.
- **Priority Employment:** Members of these households will be given priority for project-related jobs during both construction (e.g., site preparation, labor) and operation (e.g., cleaning, security). Requirements will be written into tender documents where appropriate and the SPC responsible for the implementation of the LRP will set targets for employment maximizing APs and oversee and



report on project employment data, as also required in the Project ESIA and ESMP (AMDAL and RKL).

- **Livestock Management:** For those interested in diversifying their income, the LRP will provide training and technical assistance on improving livestock management, including healthy feed, disease control, and enclosure management.

96. Landowners, Sharecroppers, and Land Renters (75 households as Landowners, 7 households as Sharecroppers, and 3 households as Land Renters): For those losing agricultural land or productivity, the LRP will focus on agricultural value-addition and intensification:

- **Agricultural Intensification Training:** Programs on advanced farming techniques such as the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), crop rotation, and intercropping to maximize yields on remaining land. This will be supplemented with training on the production and use of organic fertilizers.
- **Entrepreneurship and Financial Management:** Training to equip farmers with basic business and financial literacy skills to better manage their agricultural enterprises.
- **Market Access Support:** The project will work with the local Agriculture Office to identify markets and establish connections for agricultural products to ensure sustainable income.
- **Small-Scale Integrated Agriculture:** For households with limited remaining land, training will be provided on household-scale agriculture using polybags and home composting to support food security and supplemental income.

97. Vulnerable Households (20 households): In addition to having access to all the programs above, these households will receive targeted social welfare support, including:

- **Educational Assistance:** The LRP will facilitate the access of vulnerable affected households to existing government programs (scholarships and school supplies for poor families). Where gaps remain, the LRP budget will provide targeted support to ensure continuity of children's education. A total of 20 identified vulnerable households who have school-age children will be prioritized. The exact number of school-age children will be determined during LRP implementation.
- **Health Assistance:** Provision of free annual health check-ups and facilitation of their household or family members' registration for the national health insurance program (BPJS Kesehatan) to ensure access to healthcare.

M.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

98. Monitoring and Evaluation. The effectiveness of the LRP will be closely monitored to ensure it meets its objectives. The SPC will track key performance indicators, including participation rates, income levels of participating households against the pre-project baseline, and the successful start-up of new income-generating activities. 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.



N. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

99. Total Budget. The total preliminary budget for the implementation of this LALRP is estimated at **IDR 7,394,801,000** (approximately **USD 450,353**) Based on the exchange rate as of May 30, 2025). This budget will be funded by 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 (KJPP).

N.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.

100. Private Land Acquisition. A total of **IDR 3,725,459,200** is allocated for the negotiated acquisition of approximately 4,411 m² of private land required for the transmission towers and gantry. This includes land owned by individuals and private companies. The unit cost varies by location and land zone, as determined by the initial appraisal.

101. Compensation for Trees and Crops. A budget of **IDR 805,907,000** is allocated for compensating owners for the loss of productive trees. This includes payment for all trees that will be removed from the permanently acquired land and any trees within the transmission line Right of Way that must be cleared for safety.

N.2 Livelihood Restoration and Support Costs

This category covers the full cost of implementing the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) and providing other necessary transitional and administrative support. It is important to note that while the LRP budget is allocated, a specific line item for transitional allowances for income loss (e.g., for displaced laborers and honeybee farmers) must be finalized and added to this budget to ensure full compliance with ADB SPS requirements for livelihood restoration.

102. Livelihood Restoration Program Budget. A total of **IDR 1,677,500,000** is allocated for the LRP. This budget covers all associated costs, including trainers' fees, training materials, and in-kind support for agricultural and livestock programs.

103. Operational, administrative & Monitoring Costs. A budget of **IDR 500,000,000** is allocated for operational costs. This includes funding for the ad-hoc team managing on-the-ground impacts, GRM training and operations, and a provision for potential litigation fees.

N.3 Contingency Expenses

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

104. Contingency (10%). A contingency of **IDR 821,644,556**, calculated as 12.5% of the total estimated sub-costs, is allocated to ensure sufficient funds are available to address any unexpected challenges and successfully complete all LALRP activities.



Table N.1 Summary of LALRP Budget

Fee Type	Estimated Cost (IDR)
Cost of Land Compensation	3,800,000,000
Land Procurement Implementation & Monitoring Costs	500,000,000
Land Appraiser Fee*	263,164,000
Certification Fee	29,485,000
Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP)	1,677,500,000
Administrative Costs (5% of Direct Cost)	313,007,450
Sub Total	6,573,156,450
Contingency Costs (12,5% of Direct Cost)	821,644,556
Total (IDR)	7,394,801,000
Total (USD)	450,353



O. 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.

O.1 Roles of National, Provincial, and Local Authorities

105. 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 new land rights. The Pasuruan Regency and East Java Provincial BPN offices will be key partners in the formal Penlok process and will chair the land acquisition committee.

106. Provincial and Regency Government. These levels of government are responsible for ensuring the project aligns with regional spatial and development plans (RTRW) and for issuing the formal Location Determination (Penlok) decree. They will also play a supportive role in facilitating public consultations and may assist in the implementation of livelihood restoration programs by connecting affected households with existing government social and economic development initiatives, such as those run by the Agriculture or Manpower offices.

107. 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 disseminating information, organizing community meetings, verifying the identity of affected persons, witnessing negotiation and compensation payment processes, and serving as a first point of contact for the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

O.2 Responsibilities of PT PLN Indonesia Power and Implementing Agencies

108. PT. PLN Indonesia Power. As the project owner and Executing Agency, Indonesia Power holds the ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation and financing of this LALRP. This includes ensuring full compliance with both Indonesian law and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, providing the necessary budget, and maintaining overall oversight of all land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities. Indonesia Power, through its Environmental, Health, Safety and Social Performance (EHSS) Department, is also responsible for all monitoring and reporting to ADB.

109. Special Purpose Company (SPC). 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:

- Conducting direct negotiations with landowners.
- Managing the disbursement of all compensation payments.
- Implementing and managing all aspects of the Livelihood Restoration Program.
- 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.

110. LALRP Committee. To ensure effective coordination and oversight, an LALRP Committee will be established, managed by the SPC. This committee will serve as the primary coordination body for all LRP-related activities and will include representatives from the SPC, local government authorities, and nominated representatives of affected households, including women and vulnerable groups. Its primary functions will be to oversee the implementation process, ensure transparency, facilitate communication, 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.

111. EPC Contractor. The Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) contractor will be responsible for adhering to all social safeguard requirements during the construction phase, as outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and this LALRP. This includes minimizing temporary impacts and coordinating construction schedules with the SPC and local communities.



P. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

P.1 Timeline for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities

112. Implementation Schedule. The implementation of all activities outlined in this LALRP will be carefully scheduled to align with the overall project timeline for the Pasuruan 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 P.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 for land acquisition	Week 2 October 2025 - Week 2 December 2025
Financial Close	Week 4 December 2025
NTP (Konstruksi), subject to compensation payments being completed and LRP commenced	Week 1 January 2026 - Week 4 December 2026
Commercial Operation Date	Week 1 January 2027

Table P.2 Indicative LALRP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Indicative Timeframe	Responsible Party
Phase 1: LALRP Finalization & Disclosure		
Final Socio-economic Survey, Census & Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	Quarter 3, 2025	SPC / Consultant
Final Asset Valuation by Independent Appraiser (KJPP)	Quarter 3, 2025	Independent Appraiser
Planned Announcement of Project Cut-off Date	Quarter 3, 2025 (Completed in September)	Indonesia Power / SPC



Activity	Indicative Timeframe	Responsible Party
Detailed preparation of LRP programs and establishment of agreements with APs	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 subject to items above	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, including of indirectly affected AH's incomes (plantation harvest workers, guards , beekeepers).	Ongoing	SPC / External Monitor
LALRP Midterm Audit	1.5 year after initial compensation and support are discharged or before project commissioning	SPC, external auditor, ADB
LALRP Completion Audit	Within (not less than) three years of completion of the LRP implementation, or as determined ready in line with Lenders' requirements	SPC, external auditor, ADB



P.2 Key Milestones

113. 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 marks the finalization of the list of all affected persons 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, prior to the commencement period for the LRP.
- Approval and public disclosure of the final LALRP: This ensures that all stakeholders, especially affected persons, are fully aware of the final, agreed-upon plan.
- Completion of all compensation payments: This is a critical precondition for the start of any civil works on the acquired land.
- 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.
- Income monitoring data for the kapok plantation labourers, security guards, and field coordinator, considering their employment and income depend on the kapok harvesting.



Q. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

A comprehensive 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.

Q.1 Internal Monitoring and Supervision

114. Internal Monitoring. The SPC, through its dedicated social safeguard specialist and in coordination with Indonesia Power's EHSS Department, will be responsible for the internal monitoring of all LALRP activities. This will be a continuous management function designed to track progress, identify emerging issues, and ensure timely implementation. The internal monitoring will focus on key processes and outcome indicators, including:

- Progress of compensation payments against the list of entitled people.
- Status of the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Program, including participation rates and initial outcomes – income and other relevant socio-economic data on participating AHs as well as the plantation, security guards and field coordinators working in adjacent plantation areas.
- Functioning of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, including the number and types of grievances received, resolution times, and complainant satisfaction.
- Progress of all activities against the agreed implementation schedule and budget.
- Income monitoring and identification of any negative changes that occur because of the project towards the kapok plantation laborers, security guards, field coordinators, and honeybee farmers.

115. 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 and decision-making.

Table Q.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 sheets, logbooks, grievance resolution records	Quarterly (and as grievances occur)	SPC, AM (ADB), and PPM (AIIB), where appropriate.
Communication and Participation	Records of information disclosure, photographs and signed focus group discussion meeting minutes, and materials distributed	Quarterly	SPC



Monitoring Aspects	Information Sources	Frequency	PIC
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

Q.2 External Independent Evaluation

116. Independent External Monitoring. To ensure an objective assessment of the LALRP's effectiveness and compliance, an independent external monitor will be engaged by Indonesia Power. 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:** 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 to at least pre-project levels—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 Q.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

Q.3 Reporting Requirements and Frequency

117. 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.
- PT PLN Indonesia Power will prepare and submit **semi-annual social monitoring reports** to the ADB. These reports will provide a comprehensive 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 website, the address of which will be updated in the final LARP.

118. 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.



R. APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1: MAPS OF PROJECT COMPONENTS AND AFFECTED AREAS

DRAFT

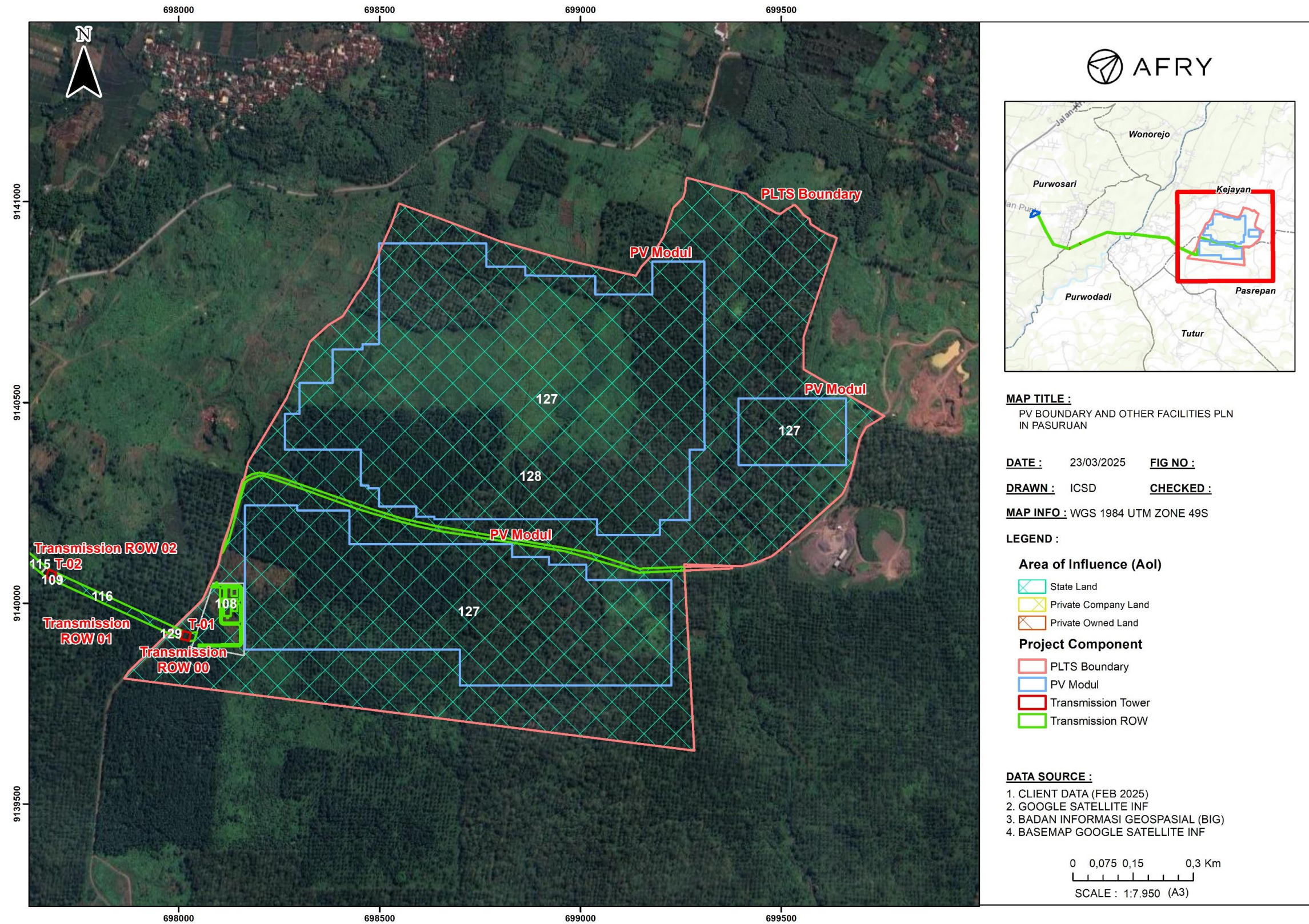


Figure R-1 RPV Boundary

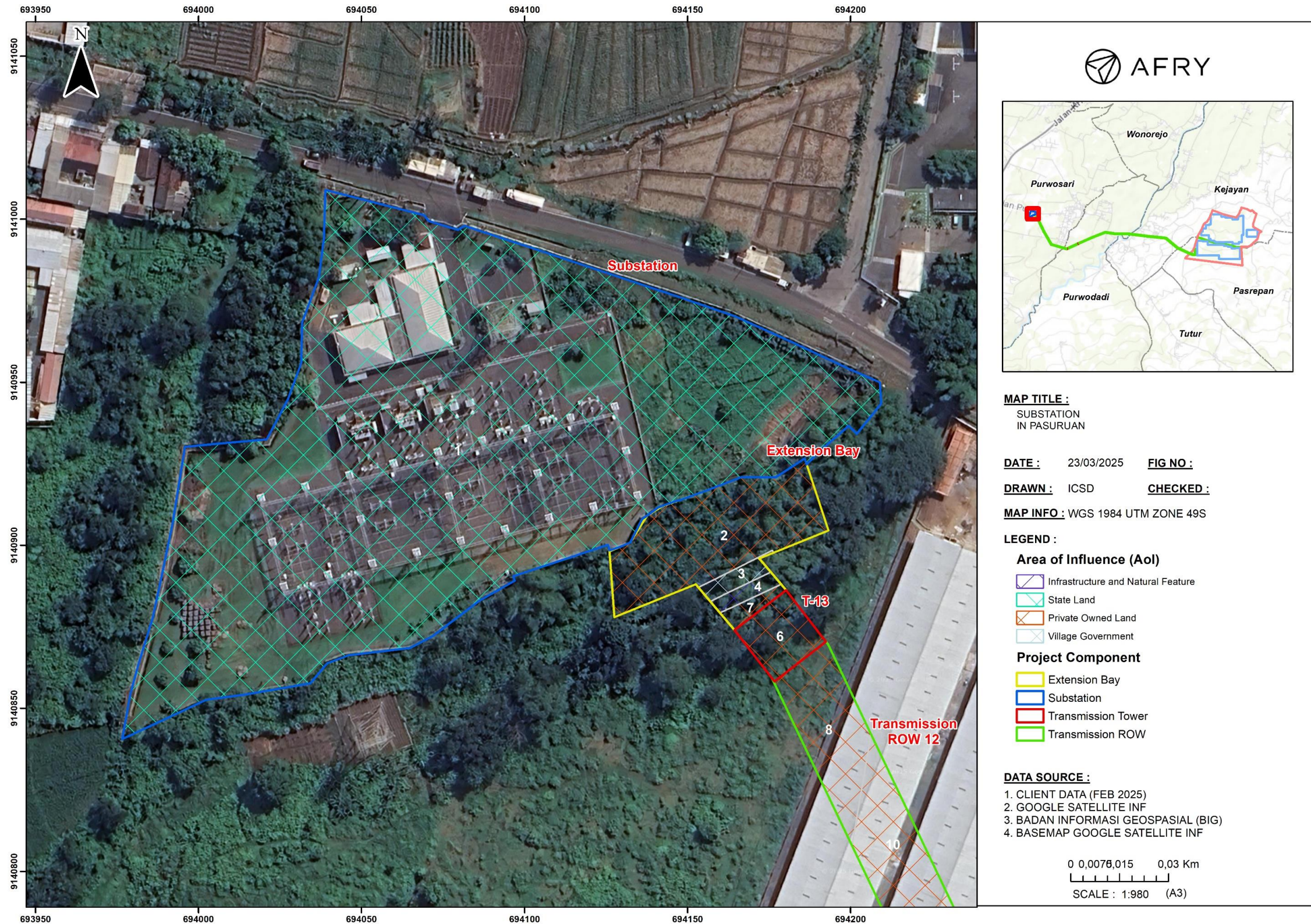


Figure R-2 Substation

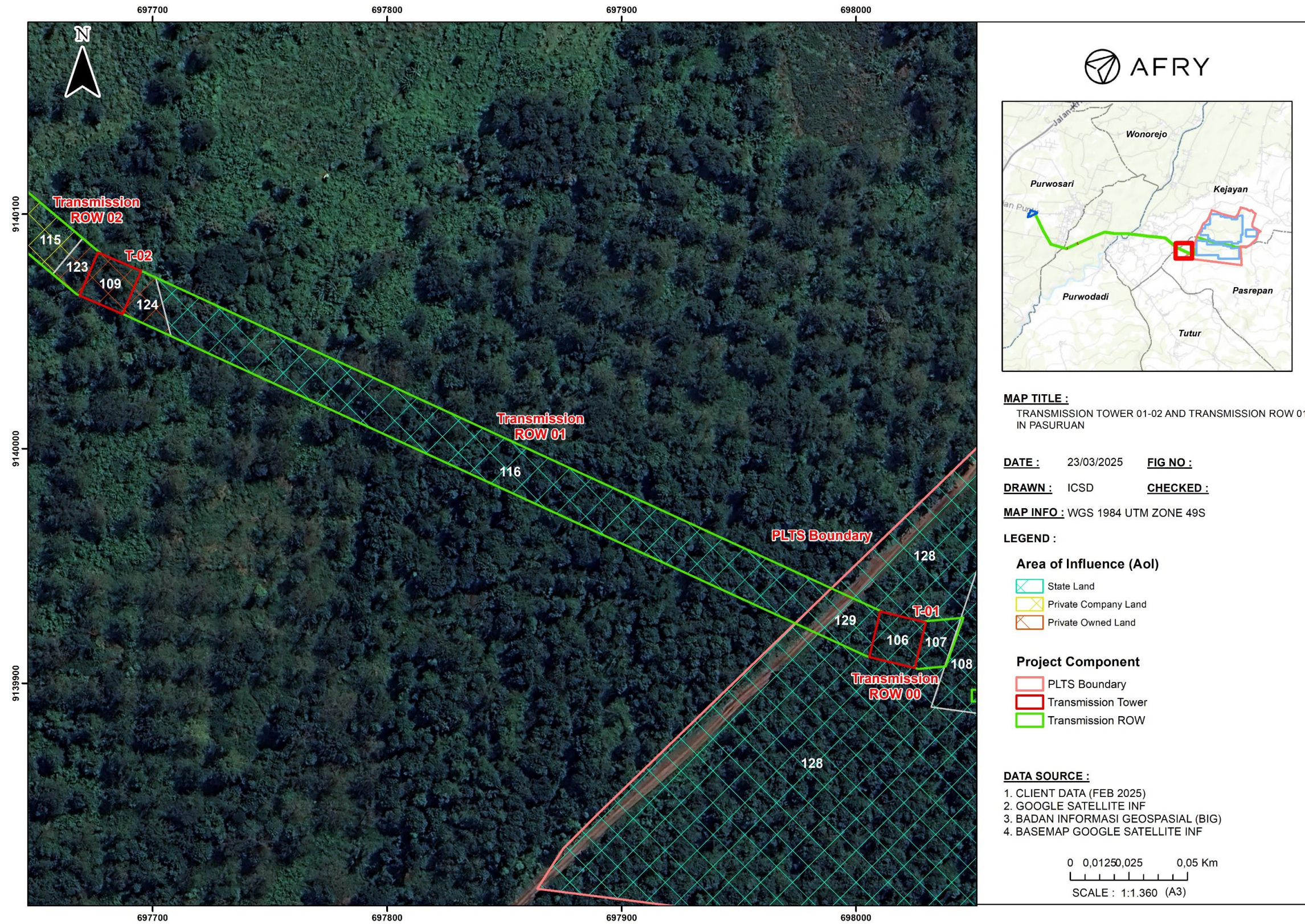


Figure R-3 Transmission Tower 01-02 and Transmission Line (RoW) 01

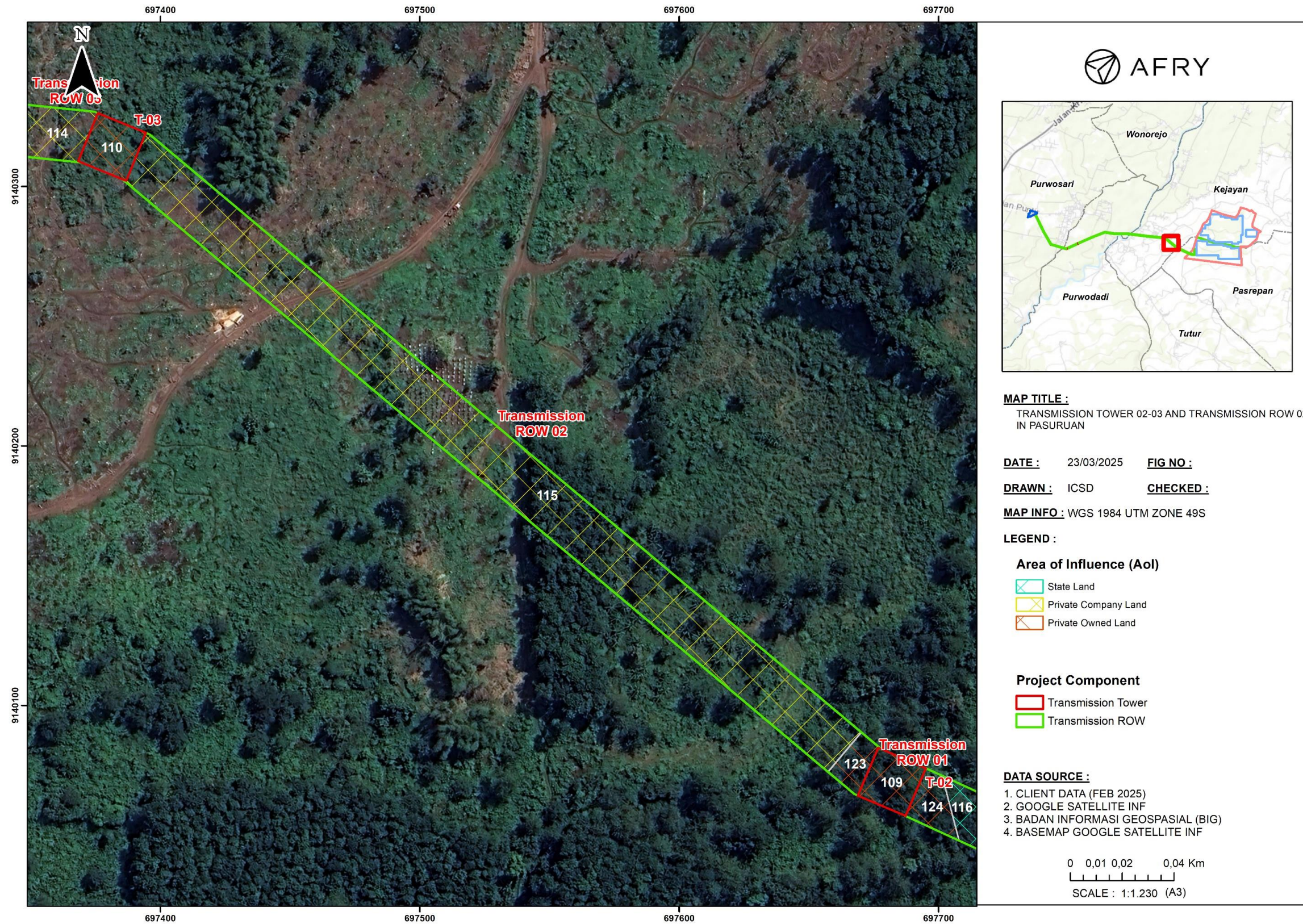


Figure R-4 R1Transmission Line 02-03 and Transmission Line (RoW) 02

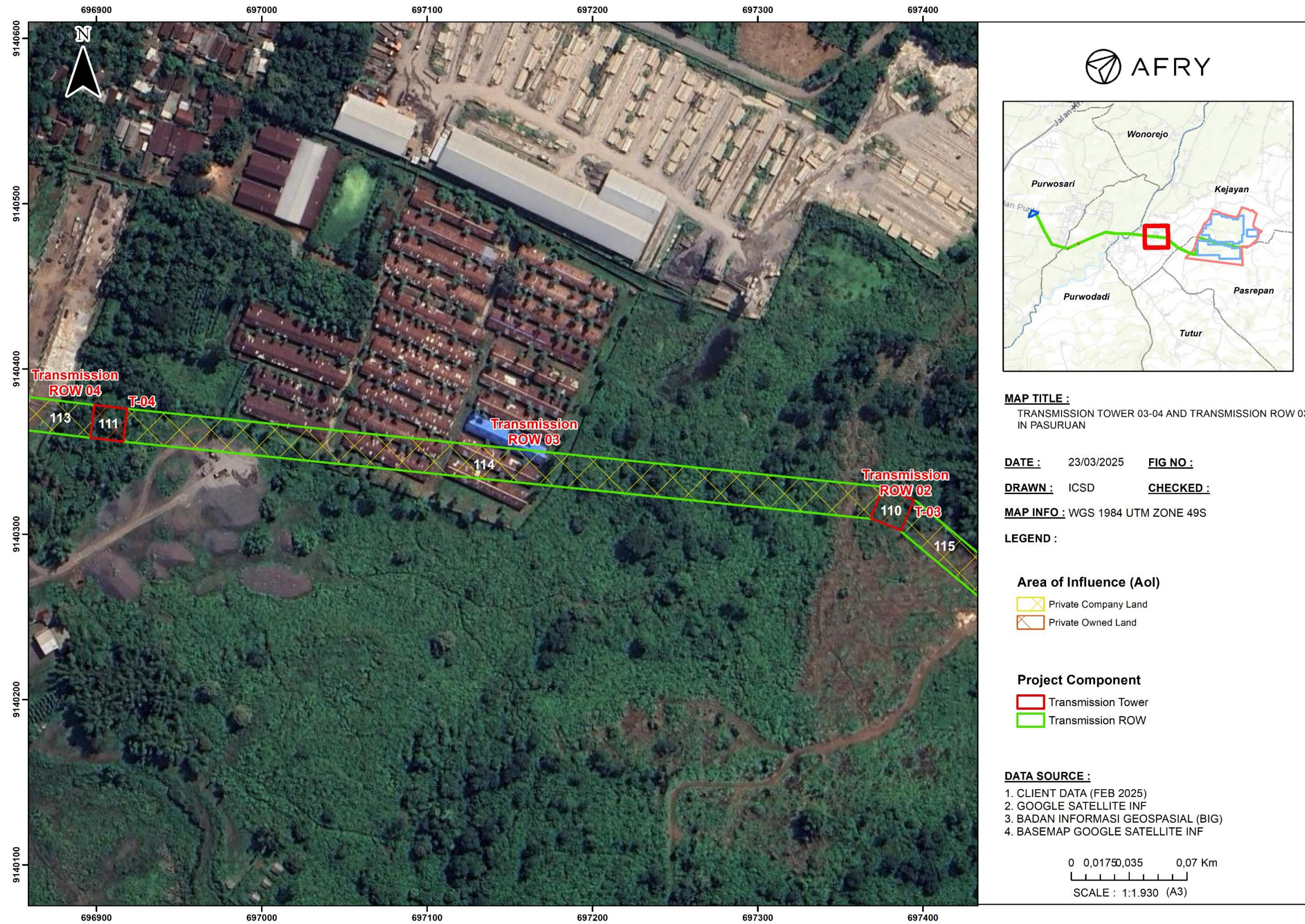


Figure R-5 RTransmission Tower 03-04 and Transmission Line 03

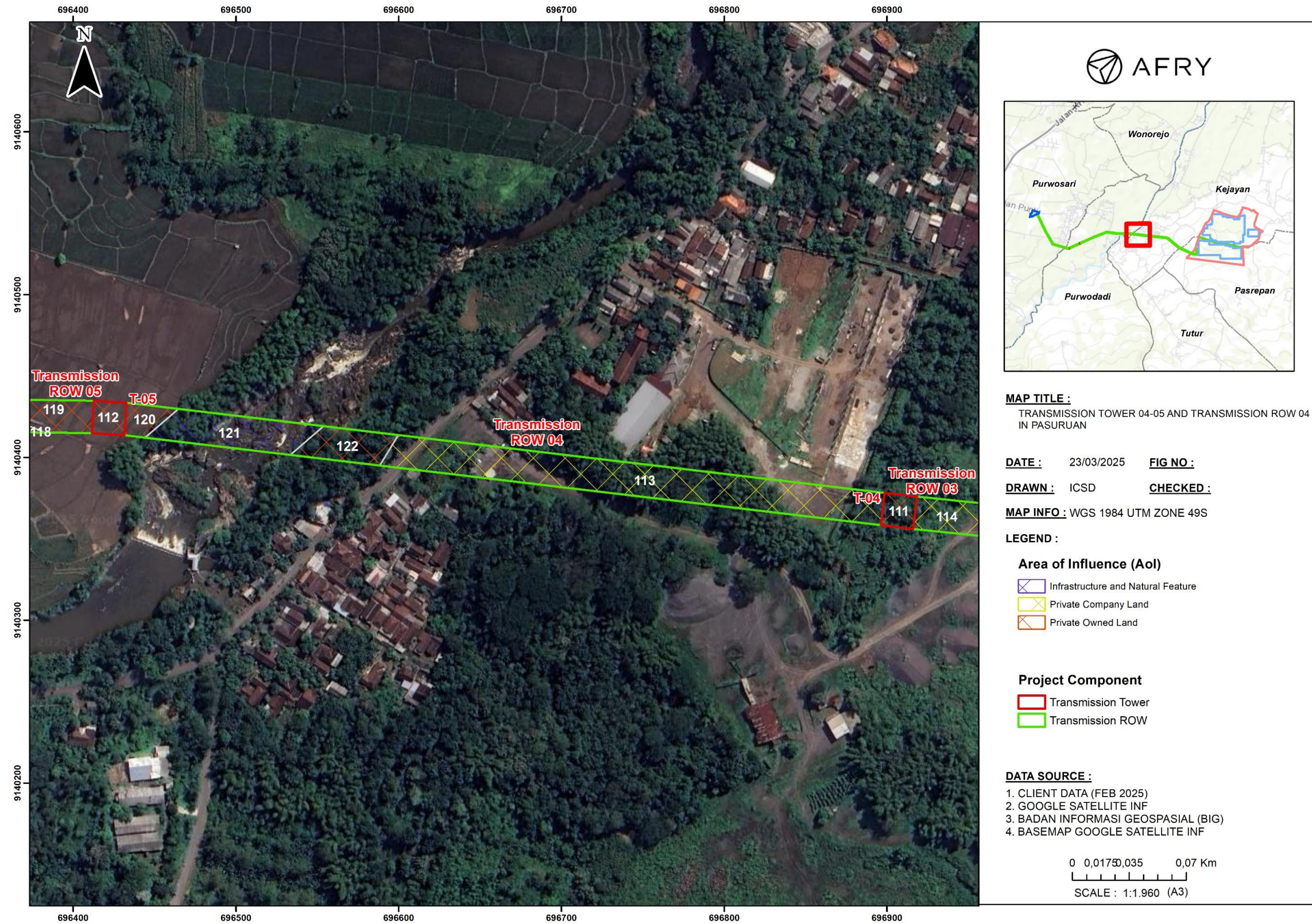


Figure R-6 Transmission Tower 04-05 and Transmission Line (RoW) 04

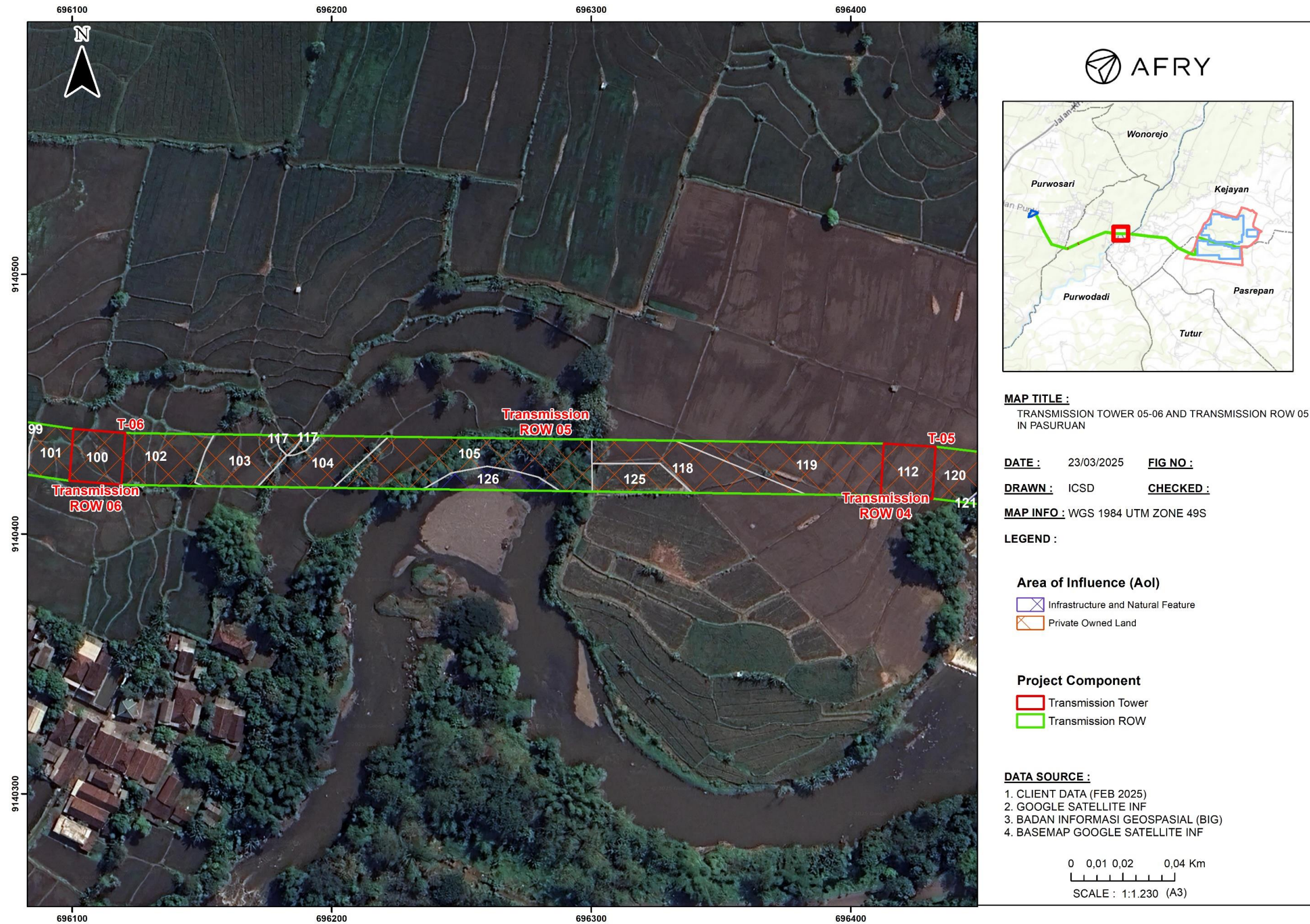


Figure R-7 RTransmission Tower 05-06 and Transmission Line 05

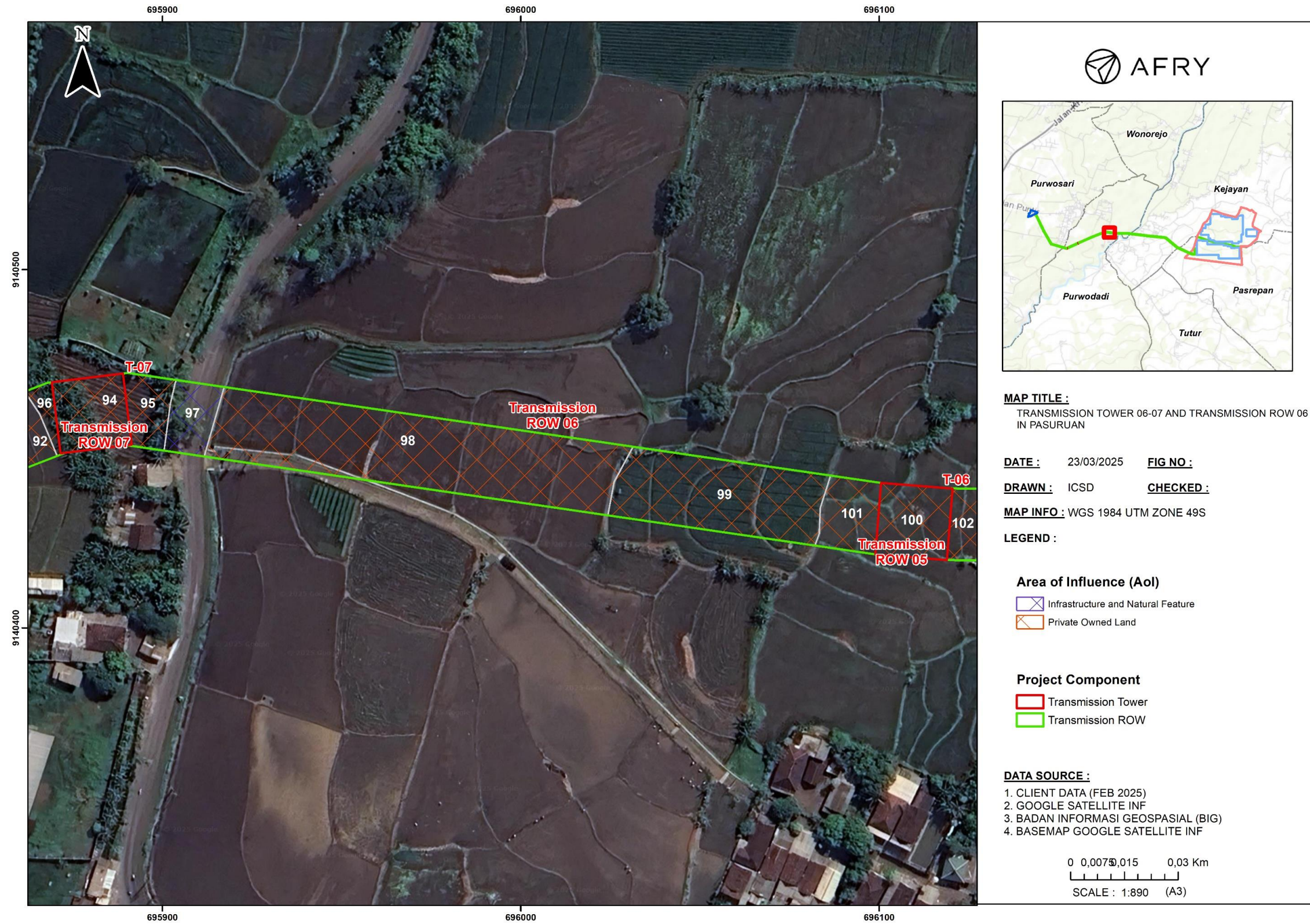


Figure R-8 RTransmission Tower 06-07 and Transmission Line 06

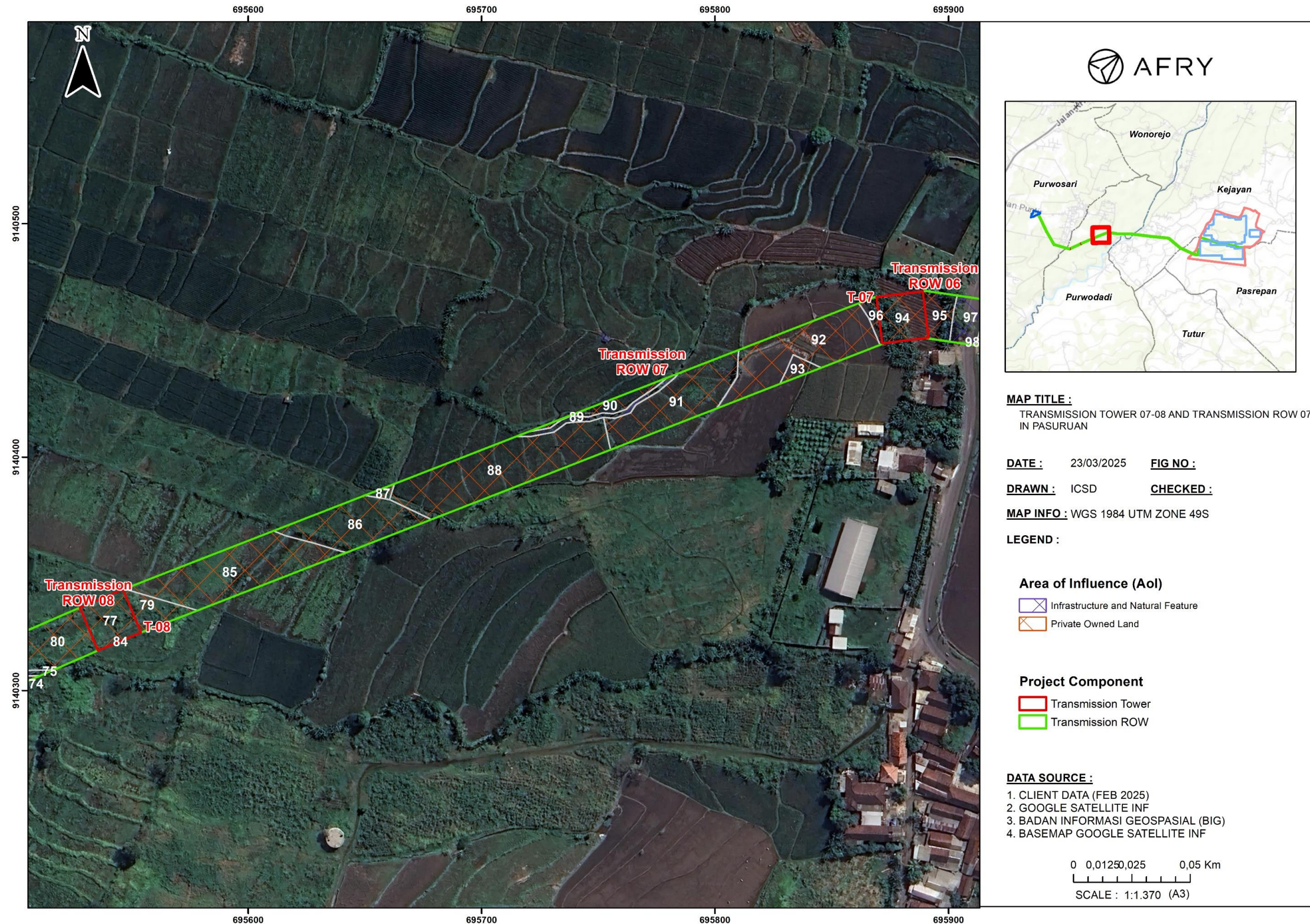


Figure R-9 RTransmission Tower 07-08 and Transmission Line 07

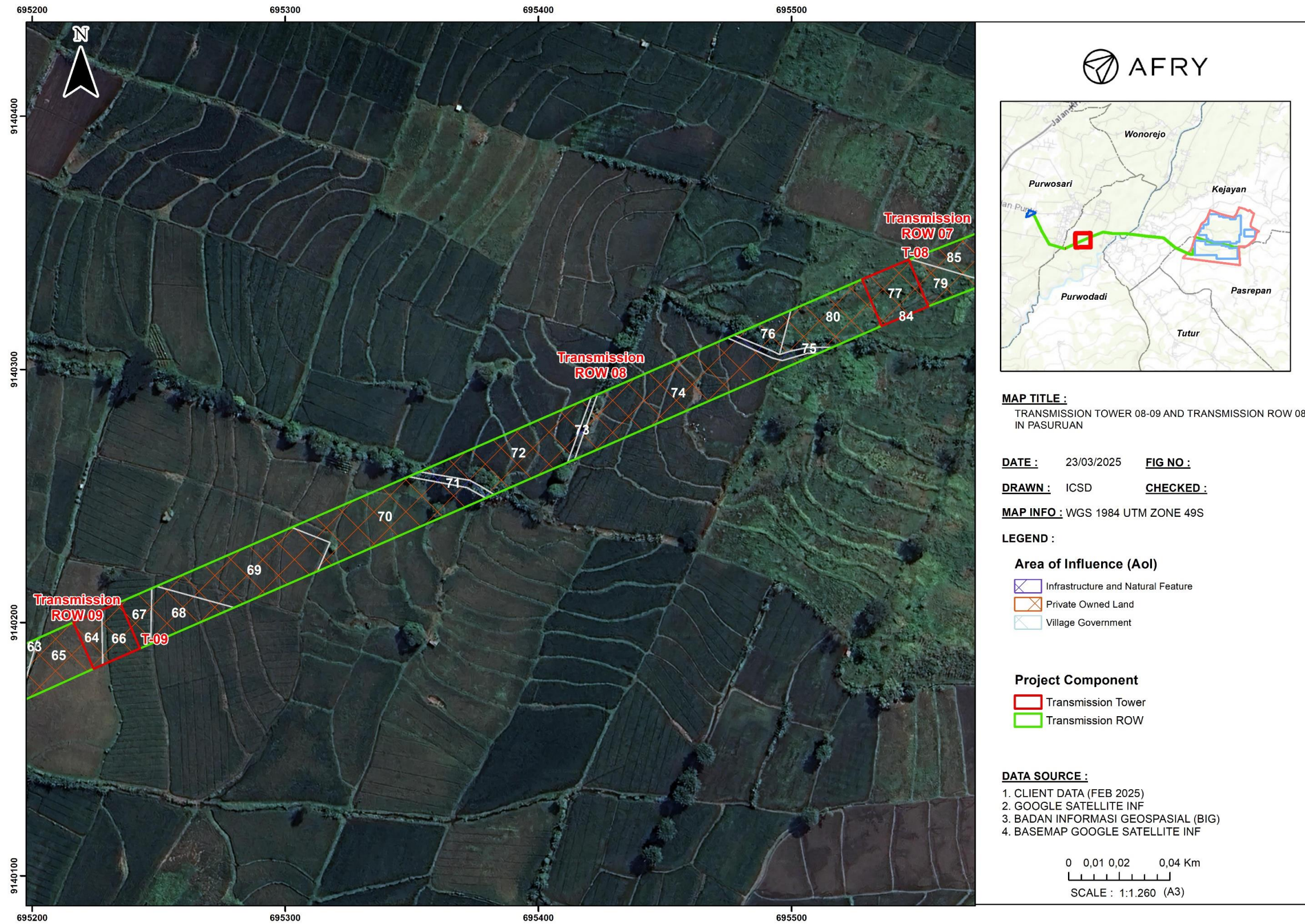


Figure R-10 RTransmission Tower 08-09 and Transmission Line 08

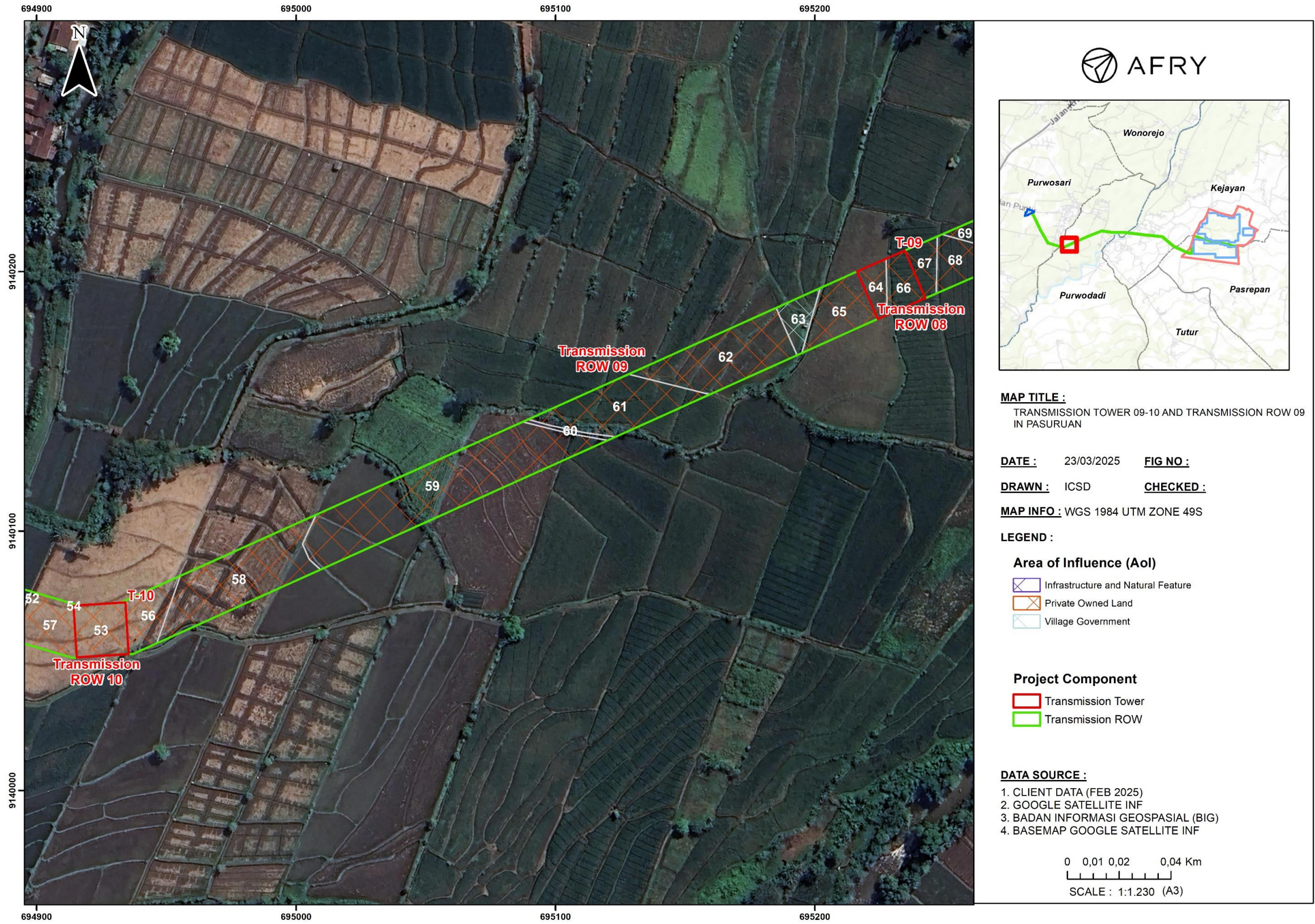


Figure R-11 RTransmission Tower 09-10 and Transmission Line (RoW) 09

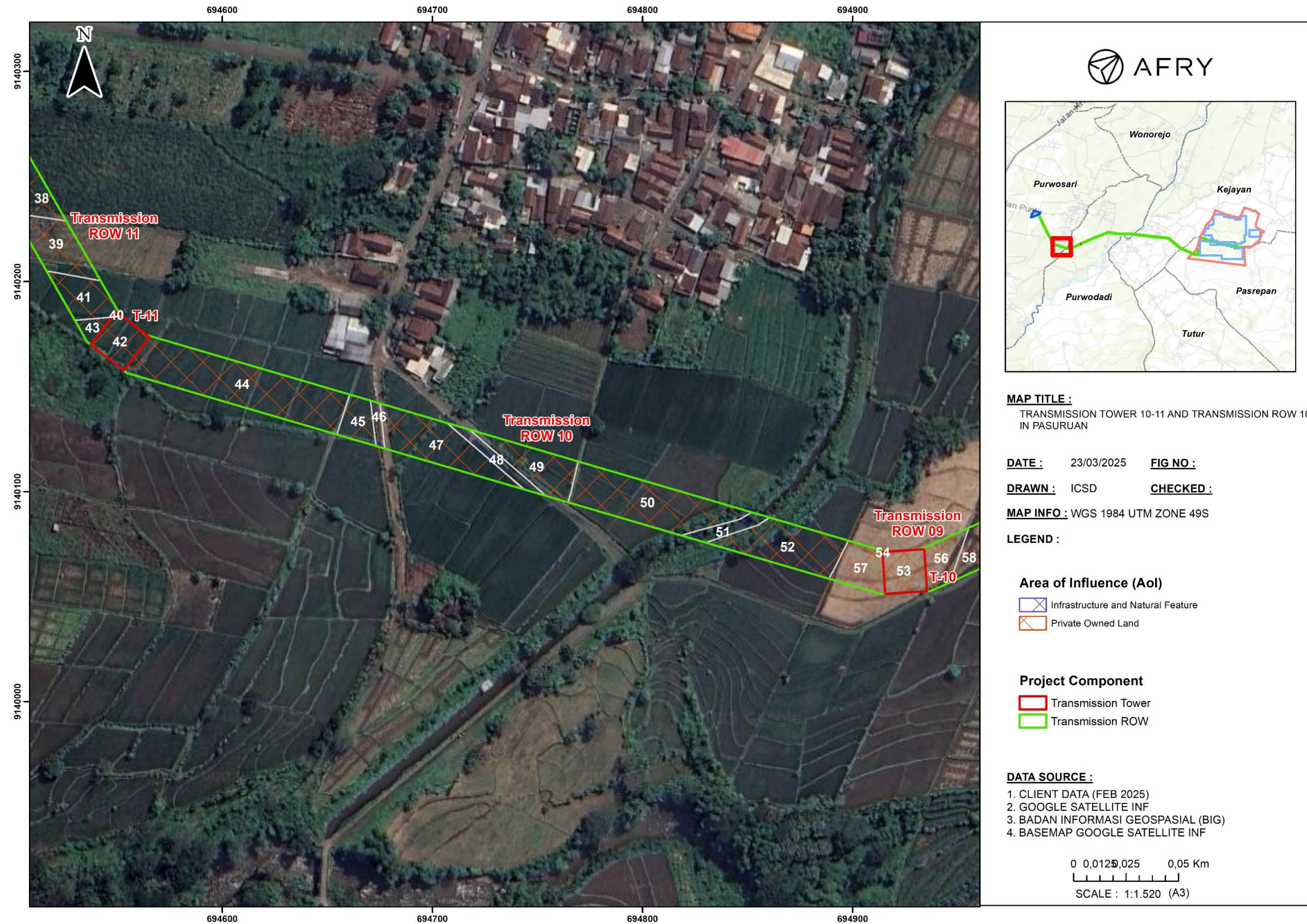


Figure R-12 RTransmission Tower 10-11 and Transmission Line (RoW) 10

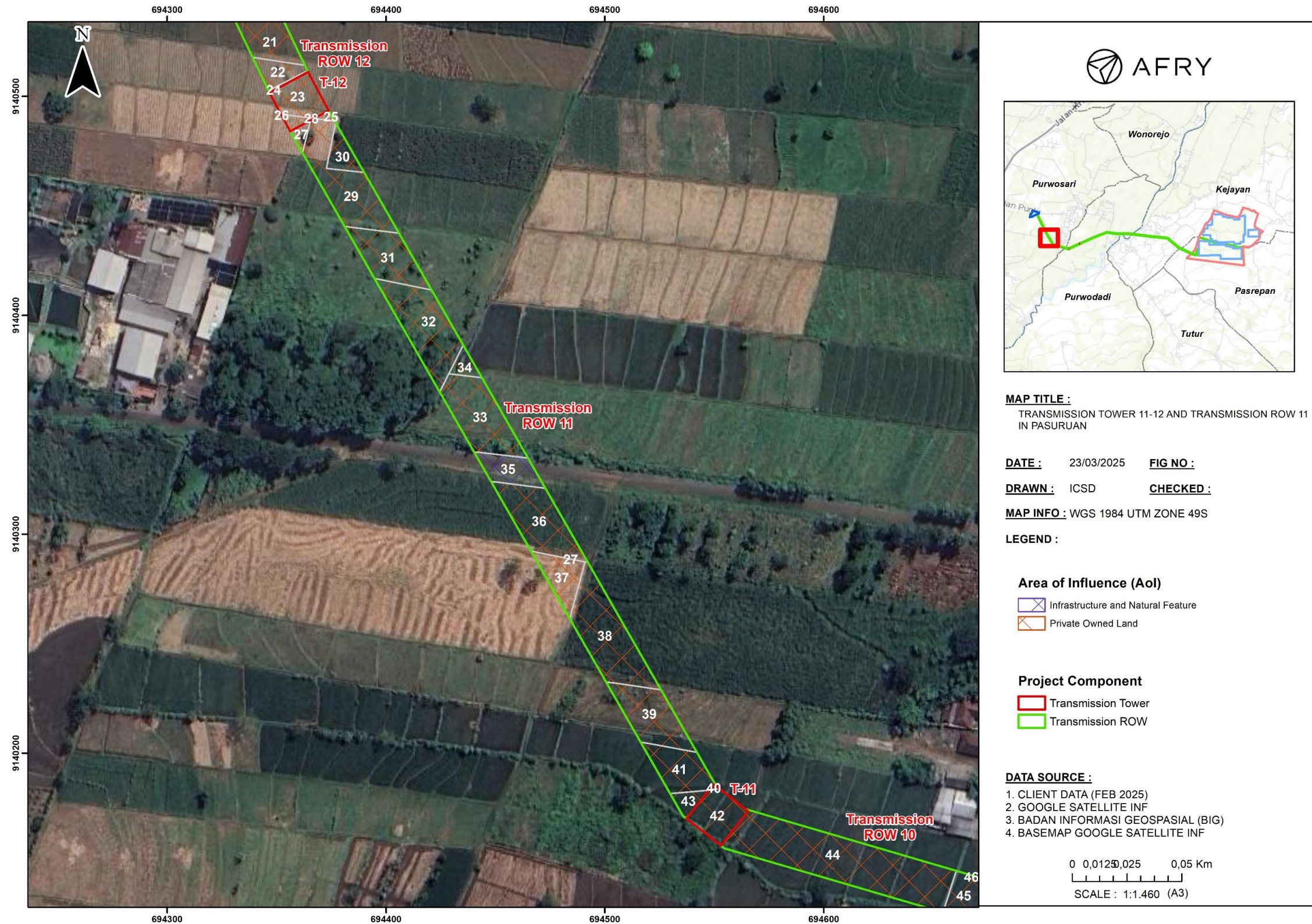


Figure R-13 RTransmission Tower 11-12 and Transmission Line (RoW) 11

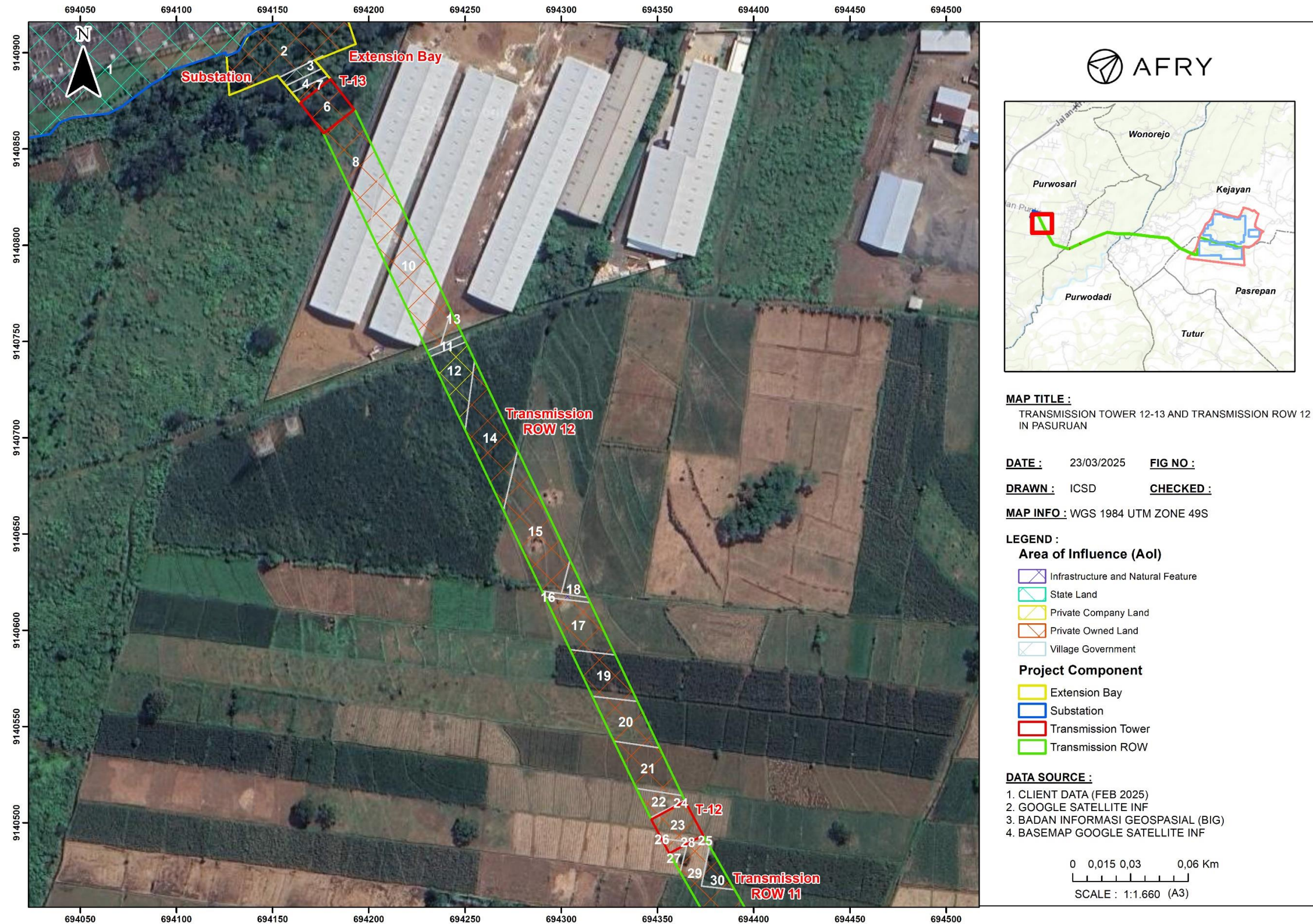


Figure R-14 RTransmission Tower 12-13 and Transmission Line (RoW) 12

APPENDIX 2: POTENTIALLY 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)						
PSR-HH-001	SEMUT	3	Landowner	-	ELD, FHH	Land use restriction on 1,470 m ² (42%) of land for RoW.
PSR-HH-002	NGEMBAL	1	Landowner	-	FHH, ELD, BPL	Loss of access to 400 m ² (1%) of cultivated land for Tower; loss of Camelina, bananas, kapok, and bamboos.
PSR-HH-003	MARTOPURO	2	Landowner	Yes	FHH, ELD, BPL	Land use restriction of 527 m ² (5%) for RoW. Loss of Income
PSR-HH-004	SEMUT	3	Landowner	-		Land use restriction on 1,043 m ² (24%) of Land for RoW.
PSR-HH-005	SUMBERPITU	6	Landowner	Yes		Loss of access to 400 m ² (49%) of cultivated land for Tower. Loss of Land
PSR-HH-006	SUMBER PORONG	1	Landowner	-	FHH, ELD, BPL	Loss of 400 m ² (9.7%) on cultivated land for transmission Tower and restriction on 1,198 (29.14%) to cultivated land for RoW.
PSR-HH-007	LEBAKREJO	4	Landowner	-		Land use restriction on 82 m ² (4%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-008	PLERET	6	Landowner	-	LNL, ELD	Loss of access to 400 m ² (7%) to cultivated land and Land use restriction on 717 m ² (12%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-009	KEDEMUNGAN	4	Landowner	-	LNL	Land use restriction on 917 m ² (66%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-010	AMBAL-AMBIL	1	Land User	Yes	FHH, ELD	Loss of semi-permanent store/stall on 15 m ² (100%) for PV Boundary. Loss of Income
PSR-HH-011	MARTOPURO	4	Landowner	Yes	FHH, ELD, BPL	Land use restriction on 1,188 (14%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-012	MARTOPURO	3	Landowner	Yes	LNL	Loss of access to 400 m ² (10%) of cultivated land for Tower and Land use restriction to 422 m ² (18%) for RoW. Loss of Land
PSR-HH-013	MARTOPURO	5	Landowner	-		Loss of access to 161 m ² (9%) of cultivated land for Tower and Land use restriction to 639 m ² (36%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-014	MARTOPURO	3	Sharecropper	-	LNL	Sharecropper restriction on 527 m ² (5%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-015	MARTOPURO	2	Landowner	-	LNL	Loss of access to 55 m ² (2%) of cultivated land for Tower and Land use restriction to 300 m ² (13%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-016	MARTOPURO	3	Landowner	Yes	LNL, ELD	Land use restriction on 982 m ² (35%) for RoW. Loss of income because will lose Camelina, bananas, kapok, and bamboos.

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
PSR-HH-017	SEMUT	2	Sharecropper	Yes		Sharecropper restriction on 1,043 m ² (24%) Loss of income
PSR-HH-018	MARTOPURO	3	Sharecropper	Yes	LNL, BPL	Sharecropper of 1,198 m ² (29%) for RoW. Loss of Income
PSR-HH-019	MARTOPURO	2	Landowner	Yes	LNL, ELD	Loss of 345 m ² (8%) for Tower and land use restriction on 927 m ² (30%) for RoW. Loss of income.
PSR-HH-020	SEMUT	4	Sharecropper	Yes	BPL	Sharecropper of 82 m ² (4%) for RoW. Loss of income.
PSR-HH-021	SEMUT	4	Landowner	-		Land use restriction on 1,363 m ² (18.5%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-022	SEMUT	3	Land User	-	LNL	Land user of 400 m ² for Tower and land use restriction on 717 m ² (12%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-023	MARTOPURO	4	Landowner	-		Land use restriction on 1,193 m ² (25%) on cultivation land for RoW.
PSR-HH-024	MARTOPURO	5	Landowner	Yes		Loss of access to 394 m ² for Tower and use restriction on 3,581 m ² for RoW (Total 56%). Loss of income.
PSR-HH-025	MARTOPURO	3	Landowner	-		Loss of access to 6 m ² for Tower and use restriction on 467 m ² for RoW (Total 7%).
PSR-HH-026	SEMUT	5	Landowner	-		Loss of access to 400 m ² for Tower and use restriction on 2,193 m ² for RoW (Total 32%).
PSR-HH-027	NGEMBAL	2	Landowner	-		Land use restriction of 356 m ² (7%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-028	SEMUT	5	Landowner	-	LNL	Land use restriction of 572 m ² (27%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-029	KEDEMUNGAN	3	Landowner	-	ELD, FHH, LNL	Loss of 11 m ² (1%) for Gantry.
PSR-HH-030	NGEMBAL	3	Landowner	-		Land use restriction of 1,023 m ² (22%) for RoW
PSR-HH-031	KEDEMUNGAN	4	Landowner	-		Land use restriction of 776 m ² (27%) for RoW
PSR-HH-032	SEMUT	2	Rent Land	-		Land rent restriction on 81 m ² (1%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-033	KEDEMUNGAN	4	Land User	-	LNL	Land use restriction on 58 (2%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-034	KEDEMUNGAN	3	Landowner	-		Land use restriction on 58 (2%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-035	NGEMBAL	4	Rent Land	-		Land rent restriction for 81 m ² (1%) for RoW)

HH ID	Location (Village)	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity (Significantly Affected ¹)	Vulnerability Status (Codes) ²	Summary of Key Impacts
PSR-HH-036	KEDEMUNGAN	4	Rent Land	-		Loss of access to land rent 400 m ² for Tower and use restriction on 1,858 m ² for RoW.
PSR-HH-037	KEDEMUNGAN	4	Landowner	-		Loss of access to 400 m ² for Tower and use restriction on 1,858 m ² for RoW (Total 31%).
PSR-HH-038	SEMUT	2	Landowner	-	FHH, BPL	Land use restriction on 755 m ² (30%) for RoW.
PSR-HH-039	NGEMBAL	4	Landowner	-		Loss of access to land for 400 m ² (6%) for Tower.
PSR-HH-040	KEDEMUNGAN	4	Landowner	Yes		Loss of access to land for 400 m ² (11%) for Tower. Loss of Land and Income

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS PER PROJECT COMPONENT

Project Component	Detailed Project Component Overlay	Total Parcels	No. of Parcels	No. of Parcels Surveyed	Land Status	Total Affected Land (m ²)	Total Surveyed Land (m ²) ⁶	Affected Household (AHs)						APs
								Land Owner	Land Used Store/Stall	Sharecropper	Land Renter	Harvest Labour	Honeybee Farmers	
PVPP Boundary	1. PVPP Boundary	1	98	98	State Land (PT Perkebunan Nusantara I), Private Land	1,606,446.72	1,606,446.72*	1 NAHs	1	0	0	77	5	83*
Gantry	2.a. Gantry and Transmission Line	1	2	1	Private Land	494	494	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2.b. Gantry, Extension Bay and Substation	1	1		State Land (PT. PLN)	19,650.53	0	1 NAHs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transmission Tower	3.a. Transmission Tower	21	19	19, 20, 32, 33, 42, 49, 50, 60, 68, 70, 74, 82, 90, 96,	Private Land	4,400	4,000	14	0	3	0	0	0	62

⁶ Total Surveyed Land is the area of land surveyed because it will be needed by the project component.



Project Component	Detailed Project Component Overlay	Total Parcels	No. of Parcels	No. of Parcels Surveyed	Land Status	Total Affected Land (m ²)	Total Surveyed Land (m ²) ⁶	Affected Household (AHs)						APs
								Land Owner	Land Used Store/Stall	Sharecropper	Land Renter	Harvest Labour	Honeybee Farmers	
		1	98	98	State Land (PT Perkebunan Nusantara I)	400	400	1 NAHs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transmission ROW	4.a. Transmission ROW	56	11, 14, 16, 17, 22, 36, 41, 43, 52, 61, 62, 77, 78, 84, 86, 88, 91, 94	11, 14, 16, 17, 22, 36, 41, 43, 52, 61, 62, 77, 78, 84, 86, 88, 91, 94	Privately Owned Land	51,498.82	13,026.11	15	0	4	2	0	0	68
		7	4, 40, 45, 54,	0	Irrigation and River	3,868.61	0	3 NAHs	0	0	0	0	0	0



Project Component	Detailed Project Component Overlay	Total Parcels	No. of Parcels	No. of Parcels Surveyed	Land Status	Total Affected Land (m ²)	Total Surveyed Land (m ²) ⁶	Affected Household (AHs)						APs
								Land Owner	Land Used Store/Stall	Sharecropper	Land Renter	Harvest Labour	Honeybee Farmers	
			56, 58, 65											
		2	8, 89	0	Private Company Land	22,919.92	0	2 NAHs	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	3	None	Village Government Land	323.89	0	1 NAHs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		94	94			1,710,011	29,797	30***	1	7	2	77	5	216



APPENDIX 4: STATUS OF PRIVATE LAND ACQUIRED BY PROJECT COMPONENT

No	Code	Villages	Land Ownership Document	Total land areas Documented Under Legal Ownership Document (m ²)	Affected Land (m ²)	Percent of land take	Leftover Land which not acquired by the project (m ²)	Project Component
1	PLA- PSR - 1	Ngembal	SHM	4,160	400	9.6%	3,760	TRANSMISSION TOWER
2	PLA- PSR - 2	Sumberpitu	SHM	1,189	400	33.6%	789	TRANSMISSION TOWER, ROW
3	PLA- PSR - 3	Sumber Porong	SHM	3,930	400	10.2%	3,530	TRANSMISSION TOWER, ROW
4	PLA- PSR - 4	Pleret	SHM	6,148	400	6.5%	5,748	TRANSMISSION TOWER, ROW
5	PLA- PSR – 5	Martopuro	SHM	2,344	239	10.2%	2,105	TRANSMISSION TOWER, ROW
6	PLA- PSR - 6	Martopuro	SHM	1,785	161	9.0%	1,624	TRANSMISSION TOWER, ROW
7	PLA- PSR - 7	Martopuro	SHM	2,000	54	2.7%	1,946	TRANSMISSION TOWER, ROW



No	Code	Villages	Land Ownership Document	Total land areas Documented Under Legal Ownership Document (m ²)	Affected Land (m ²)	Percent of land take	Leftover Land which not acquired by the project (m ²)	Project Component
8	PLA- PSR - 8	Martopuro	SHM	4,460	345	7.7%	4,115	TRANSMISSION TOWER, ROW
9	PLA- PSR - 9	Martopuro	SHM	6,806	394	5.8%	6,412	TRANSMISSION TOWER, ROW
10	PLA- PSR - 10	Martopuro	SHM	6,684	6	0.1%	6,678	TRANSMISSION TOWER, ROW
11	PLA- PSR - 11	Semut	SHM	2,962	400	13.5%	2,562	TRANSMISSION TOWER, ROW
12	PLA- PSR - 12	Martopuro	SPPT	1,292	11	0.9%	1,281	Gantry
13	PLA- PSR - 13	Ngembal	SHM	6,777	400	5.9%	6,377	Transmission Tower, ROW
14	PLA- PSR - 14	Kademungan	SHM	4,937	400	8.1%	4,537	Transmission Tower, ROW
15	PLA- PSR - 15	Kademungan	SHM	3,600	400	11.1%	3,200	Transmission Tower, ROW

APPENDIX 5: AFFECTED TREES AND CROPS

Project component	Tree/Crops	Estimated Affected (Unit or Kg)	Unit Cost (IDR)	Total Cost (IDR)
PVPP Boundary	Kapok (<i>Ceiba Pantandra</i>)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transmission Tower	Teak (<i>Tectona Grandis</i>)	15	3,939,000	59,085,000
	Kapok (<i>Ceiba Pantandra</i>)	14	152,000	2,128,000
	Kamelina (<i>Camelina</i>)	42	2,000,000	84,000,000
	Banana (<i>Musa</i>)	8	87,000	696,000
	Bamboo (<i>Bambusoideae</i>)	10	38,000	380,000
Sub-Total		89		146,289,000
Transmission RoW	Teak (<i>Tectona Grandis</i>)	69	3,939,000	271,791,000
	Kapok (<i>Ceiba Pantandra</i>)	243	152,000	36,936,000
	Kamelina (<i>Camelina</i>)	156	2,000,000	312,000,000
	Acacia	16	265,000	4,096,000
	Bamboo (<i>Bambusoideae</i>)	29	38,000	1,102,000
	Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	9	1,021,000	9,189,000
	Banyan (<i>Ficus Benghalensis</i>)	1	378,000	378,000
	Coconut (<i>Cocos Nucifera</i>)	9	944,000	8,496,000
	Mahogany (<i>Didymocheton Gaudichaudianus</i>)	2	1,656,000	3,312,000
	Sengon (<i>Albizia chinensis</i>)	1	1,579,000	1,579,000
	Bread Fruit (<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>)	1	680,000	680,000
	Kayu Jarak (<i>Ricinus Communis</i>)	2	38,000	76,000
	Kayu Toro /Lamtoro (<i>Leucaena Laucocephala</i>)	6	76,000	456,000
	Kayu Gempul/Gempol (<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>)	1	25,000	25,000
	Kayu Bantanan	2	200,000	400,000
	Kayu Wangkol (<i>Albizia procera</i>)	1	250,000	250,000
	Kayu Aceh	2	250,000	500,000

Project component	Tree/Crops	Estimated Affected (Unit or Kg)	Unit Cost (IDR)	Total Cost (IDR)
	Kayu Trembesi (<i>Samanea Saman</i>)	1	378,000	378,000
	Petai and Petai Cina (<i>Parkia Speciosa</i>)	9	886,000	7,974,000
Sub-Total		560		659,618,000
Gantry	Kapok (<i>Ceiba Pantandra</i>)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total				805,907,000

APPENDIX 6: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS, FGDS, AND DISCLOSURE MEETINGS

No. of Disclosure's Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Issues on PAHs	IP's Response
LALRP RAP Disclosure Friday, 14 February 2025				
AHs: 35 Vulnerable Categorized involved: 9 (3 APs Female Groups, 6 Elderly AHs, and 2)	Martopuro Village, Semut Village, Kademungan Village	Transmission Tower, Transmission ROW, and Gantry	The community inquired about the certainty of the Transmission tower and ROW routes to be used, as this could potentially cause unrest among residents who were previously surveyed and those affected by the new transmission tower and ROW routes.	Several factors influence the project, such as shifts in PV design that may impact other transmission tower. Additionally, community feedback may influence project design. The certainty of affected areas will be informed at the cut-off date. There have been changes in Kademungan due to technical issues and necessary adjustments, leading to the search for a new route. Currently, four towers are planned in Kademungan. This route may be subject to changes in Kademungan, as numerous regulations must be met to implement the PLTS construction project.
			Landowners affected by the Solar power plant Project component asked about the regulations regarding land area calculations and what types of land would be purchased by the project.	Land valuation will be conducted by an independent institution, KJPP. Following the community consultation meeting, the next process will be determination of the cut-off date. At this stage, the exact land to be used for the project and the parties eligible for compensation or financial restitution will be confirmed. The independent valuation agency (KJPP) will

No. of Disclosure's Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Issues on PAHs	IP's Response
				conduct re-measurements of the designated land and assess land prices in the affected areas.
			Landowners questioned the purchase of the remaining land used for the tower and the price differences in land valuation.	The purchase of the remaining land is regulated by government policies, and the valuation of residual land will also be carried out by KJPP. Naturally, land prices vary depending on usage and location. For example, the price of rice fields or plantations differs from residential land, and land in urban areas is valued differently from land in mountainous regions.
			The community asked about local labor absorption and the possibility of being employed as permanent workers at the solar power plant	PT PLN Indonesia Power is committed to absorbing local labor; however, the skills of community members must first be identified to determine whether they align with the project's workforce needs. If current skills do not meet project requirements, PT PLN Indonesia Power plans to conduct training programs under the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) to enhance skills, allowing workers to participate in the solar power plant project or other future projects.
			The implementation of CSR programs in villages surrounding the solar power plant.	Workforce absorption for this project will be adjusted according to its phases. If workers are not absorbed as permanent solar power plant employees, PT PLN Indonesia Power is committed to providing community

No. of Disclosure's Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Issues on PAHs	IP's Response
				empowerment programs, either through the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives during the operational phase.
			The impact of electrical transmission above community land and the mechanism for land use in the ROW—whether it will be leased or purchased.	PT PLN Indonesia Power is also planning CSR programs for villages surrounding the solar power plant project. However, these initiatives must first be identified to align with the actual needs of the community.
AHs: 68 Vulnerable categories involved: 10 (4 APs Female Elderly, 6 PAHs Elderly)	Ambal-ambil Village	PVPP Boundary	Questions regarding the number of kapok (<i>randu</i>) trees that will be cut down and potential alternative tree species that could be used for beekeeping.	There are still 200 hectares of kapok (<i>randu</i>) trees, or approximately 20,000 trees, allowing honey beekeepers to continue using other available areas. PTPN is also open to collaborating with beekeepers after the completion of the PLTS project.
			Replacement of honey beekeeping areas as some land will be used for the PLTS project.	PTPN clarified that beekeepers can still use other areas, as only a portion of the land will be utilized for the PLTS project.
			Inquiry about potential direct collaboration between beekeepers, PT PLN Indonesia Power, and PTPN for honey distribution.	Direct collaboration for honey distribution has not yet been planned. However, there is a plan to provide training programs aimed at increasing the value of honey production, such as beeswax processing, jelly production, and other derivatives.

No. of Disclosure's Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Issues on PAHs	IP's Response
			Specific employment opportunities or Livelihood Restoration Programs (LRP) for female workers, both during the construction and operational phases of the PLTS.	Job opportunities for female workers are still being assessed. PLN will conduct further identification to ensure alignment with the available skill sets.
			Opportunities to open food businesses around the project area, both during the construction and operational phases.	Selling food during the construction phase may be possible, but space is very limited. Considering worker and public safety, a designated safe distance for vendors near the project area must be arranged. For sales during the operational phase, further evaluation is required, as once the project is completed, it will become a national vital object, and access to the PLTS site will be restricted.
			Solutions for livestock farmers who rely on grazing areas within the PTPN land, as part of it will be used for the PLTS project.	Livestock farmers can still graze their animals in areas not used for the PLTS project.
			Requests from laborers to be involved in PLTS project employment.	Training programs in the construction sector will be provided so that local residents can participate in PLTS construction work. Once construction is completed, these skills will allow them to seek employment opportunities in other construction projects.

No. of Disclosure's Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Issues on PAHs	IP's Response
			Relocation of Buju Butho Cemetery and Kongsu Graveyard to villages closer to the heirs.	For residents seeking to develop other skills, participation in construction work remains an option.
				The heirs have agreed to relocate the graves to a public cemetery in a village close to their place of residence. However, the exact location will be further coordinated with the village authorities, heirs, PTPN, and PT PLN Indonesia Power. The costs, requirements, and relocation procedures will also be communicated and finalized based on prior discussions.
Additional LALRP RAP Disclosure 14 – 15 May 2025				
AHs: 12 Vulnerable Groups: 3 Elderly, 3 Female groups, and 1 from the Female-Elderly group	Martopuro Village	Transmission Tower Footing and Gantry	Concerns about potential negative impacts of the PLTS ROW project on nearby crops;	The PLTS project is governed by a specific Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), which ensures that there will be no negative impact on surrounding crops;
			Clarity regarding compensation for affected land and the parameters used to calculate compensation for different land types;	Compensation is provided once at the beginning, based on Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation (PERMEN ESDM) No. 97 of 1999. Each land type, based on factors such as crop type and land condition, will be appraised individually by a third-party valuation consultant team;

No. of Disclosure's Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Issues on PAHs	IP's Response
			Concerns about the potential risk of lightning strikes beneath the PLTS ROW;	The PLTS ROW will be equipped with safety and lightning protection systems, ensuring that it poses no danger to people nearby;
			The absence of formal land certificates;	As long as there is supporting documentation proving land ownership, the compensation process can proceed;
			Worries about possible periodic declines in crop yields;	Theoretically, the construction of the PLTS project does not have an environmental impact that would reduce agricultural yields;
			Community rejection of the proposed compensation amounts, which were deemed inadequate;	Direct discussions will be held with landowners regarding compensation amounts, and negotiations are possible to reach a mutually agreed value;
			Questions regarding fair compensation during the construction phase.	If, during construction, land is negatively affected by the passage of heavy machinery, additional compensation will be provided, separate from the initial land compensation.
AHs: 16 Vulnerable Group: 4 Women, 4 Elderly, 1 Female and Elderly	Martopuro Village	Transmission RoW	Clarity regarding the timing and value of land compensation for communities affected by the Transmission Tower;	The compensation process will reach finalization until December 2025 and fully follow the <i>appraisal</i> from the KJPP, which is the process of assessing and assessing land values so that it can determine the land value, crop value, and potential crop yield from the affected community's land that is appropriate

No. of Disclosure's Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Issues on PAHs	IP's Response
				and measurable. The discussion and negotiation process will be carried out directly at the homes of each affected community until a mutual agreement is reached;
			Clarity regarding the land value of each affected community will be equally valued or not;	The value of land compensation will adjust to the KJPP study and has the potential to be rewarded with different values between one community and another following the qualifications and factors of each land, for example in terms of location and soil functionality.
			Clarity regarding the duration of the LALRP program;	The livelihood recovery program is not permanent because it can change according to the needs and conditions of the community.
			Clarity related to the involvement of local communities as workers during the construction process to the operation of solar power plants.	During the construction process to operation, Indonesia Power will prioritize the involvement of local communities as workers following the needs and qualifications of local communities.
AHs: 13 Vulnerable Groups: 1 Elderly, 5 female groups, and 1 elderly female group	Semut Village	Transmission Line RoW	Potential negative impacts on crops, the environment, or other factors;	The Pasuruan PLTS ROW project meets safety standards and is equipped with lightning protection. The distance between the cables and the land is sufficiently wide (approximately 10 meters), ensuring that there is no impact on crops or the environment;

No. of Disclosure's Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Issues on PAHs	IP's Response
			Concerns about the potential decrease in land value and the inability to sell land affected by the ROW project;	Land pricing cannot be directly assessed based on the presence of the ROW, as many other factors influence land value. While a decrease in land value and/or the inability to sell the land cannot be guaranteed, support programs and compensation for the loss of income will definitely be provided;
			Concerns regarding the size of the land affected by the PLTS ROW project.	The field team will survey the affected land area, which will then be assessed by a third party (valuation consultant team) based on local market prices. The compensation amount will be communicated, and if the proposed amount is deemed insufficient, the community will be able to negotiate the desired compensation directly
AHs: 15 Vulnerable Group: 6 Women, 1 Elderly, 1 Female and Elderly	Semut Village	Transmission Line RoW	Clarity regarding the location of the Transmission Tower and Transmission RoW;	Indonesia Power will visit the community and inform more about the location of the construction of the Transmission Tower and Transmission RoW, especially to the affected community. If there is a change in the transmission point, there will be a party who will conduct a study and ground check the land so that data related to changes will be directly informed to the community;
			Clarity regarding the provision of compensation for affected	The community will receive compensation 1 time, but if the impact is in the form of loss of livelihood, the community will not only receive

No. of Disclosure's Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Issues on PAHs	IP's Response
			communities, whether it is term or not;	compensation but also a livelihood recovery program;
			Clarity related to the influence of Transmission RoW on the decline in the selling value of land of the affected community;	The land that the RoW Transmission passes through should not be affected in terms of selling value because the land is still functional, but there are indeed some provisions such as not being able to plant perennials and tall buildings so as not to intersect with RoW;
			Certainty related to public safety when activities around the Transmission Tower and Transmission RoW;	Indonesia Power ensures that the Transmission Tower and Transmission RoW are built based on regulations and environmental impact assessments that ensure the safety of the surrounding community.
			Clarity regarding the timing and value of compensation for affected communities' land.	The compensation process will be completed by December 2025 at the latest and fully follows the <i>appraisal</i> from the KJPP, land which will later be followed by direct discussions and negotiations with the community.
AHs: 22 Vulnerable Groups: 3 Elderly, 7 Female groups; 2 from the Female-Elderly group	PTPN Area	PVPP Boundary	Concerns about the potential loss of primary employment;	Land exploration for crop relocation will be conducted, allowing harvest workers to continue working outside the PLTS project area. Additionally, there will be other support programs in the form of training for harvest workers to enhance their skills;

No. of Disclosure's Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Issues on PAHs	IP's Response
			Concerns about the safety of workers working around the PLTS project.	Technically, harvest work outside the PLTS area is guaranteed to be safe because the solar panel installations in the PLTS project are enclosed. However, if workers intentionally or unintentionally touch or enter the PLTS area, their safety could be at risk
AHS: 21 Vulnerable Group: 1 AHS Elderly	PTPN Area	PVPP Boundary	Clarity regarding the risk of loss of livelihood for the 27 randu seasonal guards who may not have been counted as AHS;	Indonesia Power will record and re-verify the risk of loss of livelihood for 27 Randu seasonal guards;
			Clarity related to the involvement of local communities as workers, both from the construction process to the operation of solar PV;	During the construction period to operation, Indonesia Power will prioritize the involvement of local communities, especially affected PTPN workers as workers at solar power plants according to the needs and qualifications of the local community;
			Certainty related to the sustainability and continuity of the livelihood and employment recovery program that will be provided to PTPN workers is affected by the construction process to the operation of the solar power plant.	The livelihood recovery program provided will adjust the needs of PTPN workers so that the program can have an impact in the long term. Then regarding the absorption of labor, Indonesia Power will discuss further with the local community, especially affected PTPN workers, following the appropriate needs and qualifications.



• FGD Attendance list (2024)

List of Attendance

**Focus Group Discussion – Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan – Land Acquisition and Resettlement
Action Plan for PT Indonesia Power's Solar PV Activities**

Village : Ambal - Ambil
Topic : FGD
Date : 31 Juli 2024
Time Start : 10.30 Time Done: 12.00
Total Attendance : Man 23 Woman

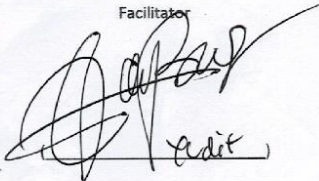
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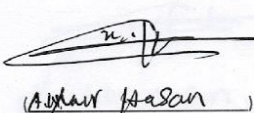
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✓ 3	Nurasil	L		SAPULANTE		
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✓ 5	IKHWANU	L		"		
✓ 6	Fikri	L		"		
✓ 7	SUGIANTO	L		"		
✓ 8	YUSUF	L		RAWI		
✓ 9	Tohari	L		JEMBER		
✓ 10	MUDIP	L		RAWI		
✓ 11	MISTO'CI	L		"		
✓ 12	IKHWANU	L		"		
✓ 13	IKHWANU	L		SAPULANTE		
✓ 14	Halim	L		RAWI		
✓ 15	SALOR	L		"		

Pasuruan, 31 July 2024

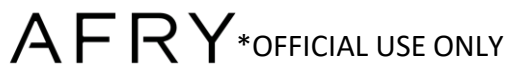
Sincerely,
PTPN 1 Afdeling Randu Agung

Facilitator


Adit


Akhmad Hasan

81



Village : Ambal #mbil
Topic : FGD
Date : 31 Juli 2024
Time Start : 10.30 Time Done : 12.00
Total Attendance : Man 23 Woman

[illegible]

Sincerely,

PTPN 1 Afdeling Randu Agung

Facilitator

[Signature]
(yudit)

(A.N. Nur Hasan) -

- Agreement Letter of Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment of Hijaunesia Project



KEMENTERIAN KOORDINATOR BIDANG KEMARITIMAN DAN INVESTASI
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 8, Jakarta 10340 - INDONESIA
Telp. +62 21 23951100, email: kemenkomaritim@maritim.go.id

Nomor : 05/D3.01/IT.01.00//2024 11 januari 2024
Sifat : Segera
Lampiran : 2 (dua)
Perihal : Risalah Koordinasi Infrastruktur Ketenagalistrikan PLTS Proyek Hijaunesia 2023

Yth.

(daftar terlampir)

di -

Tempat

Menindaklanjuti hasil rapat koordinasi sesuai surat undangan Asisten Deputi Infrastruktur Dasar, Perkotaan, dan Sumber Daya Nomor: 02/D3.01/IT.01.00//2024 tanggal 07 Januari 2024, bersama ini kami sampaikan (terlampir) Risalah Rapat Koordinasi Infrastruktur Ketenagalistrikan PLTS Project Hijaunesia 2023 yang telah dilaksanakan di Surabaya, 09 Januari 2024:

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kehadirannya diucapkan terima kasih.

Asisten Deputi Infrastruktur Dasar,
Perkotaan, dan Sumber Daya Air,



Lukijanto

Tembusan:

Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Infrastruktur dan Transportasi (sebagai laporan)

Dokumen ini telah ditandatangani secara elektronik yang diterbitkan oleh Balai Sertifikasi Elektronik (BSrE), BSSN



Lampiran I Surat
Nomor : 05/D3.01/IT.01.00/I/2024
Tanggal : 11 Januari 2024

DAFTAR UNDANGAN

1. Asisten Deputi Percepatan dan Pemanfaatan Pembangunan, Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Pengembangan Wilayah dan Tata Ruang, Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian;
2. Asisten Deputi Bidang Industri Perkebunan dan Kehutanan, Kementerian BUMN;
3. Asisten Deputi Bidang Industri Energi, Minyak, dan Gas, Kementerian BUMN;
4. Direktur Utama PT PLN Indonesia Power;
5. Direktur Utama PT Perkebunan Nusantara III;
6. Region Head Regional 5 PT Perkebunan Nusantara I.

Dokumen ini telah ditandatangani secara elektronik yang diterbitkan oleh Balai Sertifikasi Elektronik (BSrE), BSSN



Lampiran II Surat

Nomor : 05/D3.01/IT.01.00/I/2024

Tanggal : 11 Januari 2024



**RISALAH RAPAT KOORDINASI
INFRASTRUKTUR KETENAGALISTRIKAN PROJECT HIJAUNESIA 2023
SELASA, 09 JANUARI 2024**

1. [Redacted]
2. [Redacted]
3. [Redacted]
4. Disepakati terkait pemanfaatan lahan milik PTPN di Pasuruan dan Banyuwangi untuk PLTS dilakukan dengan skema jual beli.
5. [Redacted]
6. [Redacted]
7. [Redacted]
8. [Redacted]

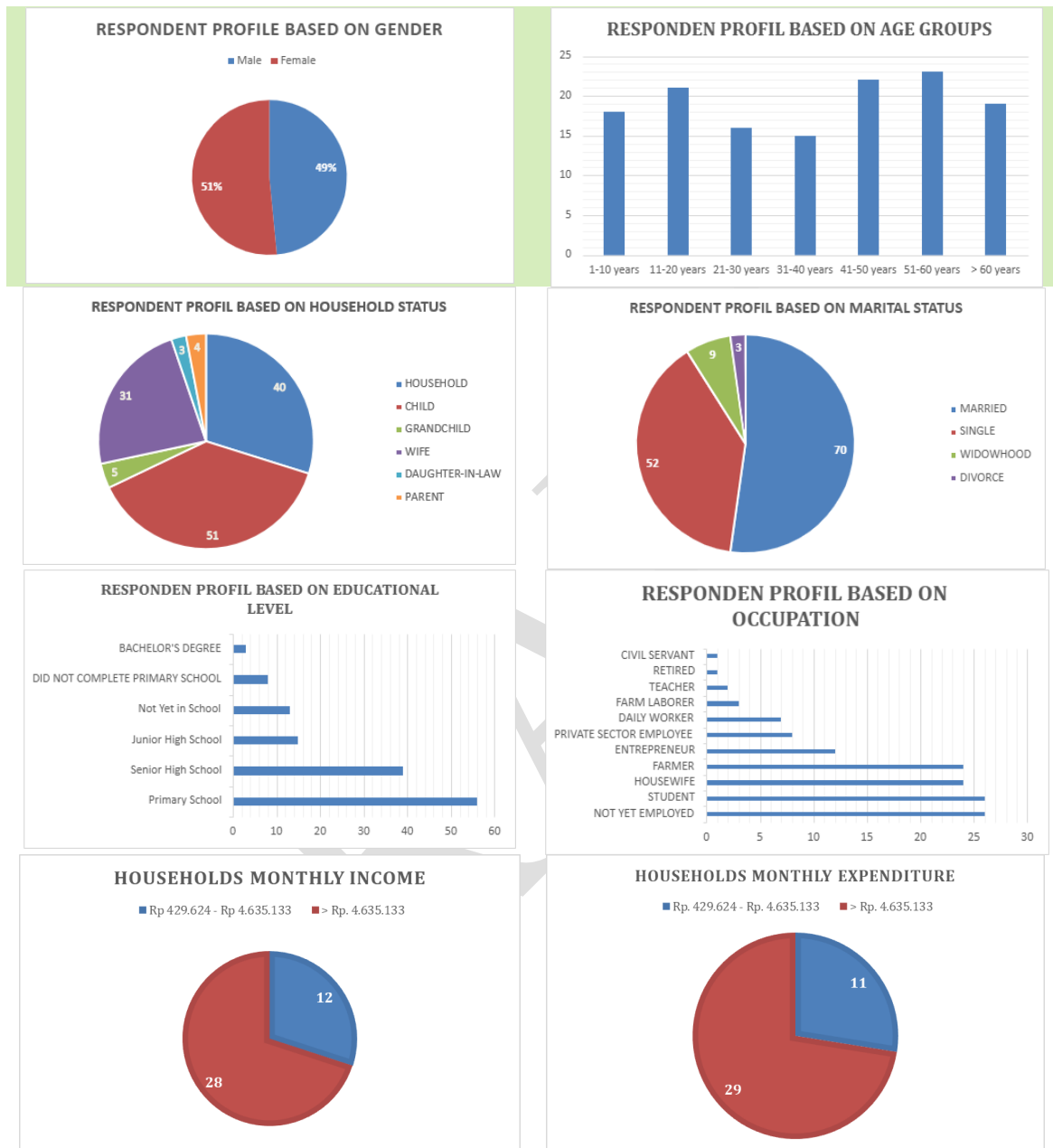


Analisis Kebijakan Madya

Indra Hermawan



APPENDIX 7: DETAILED SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY DATA



APPENDIX 8: LEGAL DOCUMENTS

- Discussion with PTPN I Regional 5 on the Labourers Employment Status (2025).



PLN
Indonesia Power
HEAD OFFICE

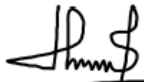
NOTULEN RAPAT	
Tanggal / Waktu	Rabu / 6 Agustus 2025
Tempat	Online meeting (Zoom Meeting)
Agenda	Diskusi Pembahasan Data Pekerja Afdeling Randu Agung PTPN 1 Regional 5 Pasuruan
1. DAFTAR PESERTA	
A. PT PLN INDONESIA POWER B. PTPN 1 REGIONAL 5 C. AFRY	
2. HASIL PEMBAHASAN	
A. PLN INDONESIA POWER Menyampaikan: 1) Pengembangan PLTS Pasuruan 100 MW, PLN Indonesia Power telah memperoleh mitra strategis yaitu Vena Energy, saat ini progress penyiapan PPA, perizinan, penyiapan lahan sedang berlangsung dengan luas lahan yang dimanfaatkan ±160 Ha. 2) Dalam rangka memenuhi persyaratan <i>Financing Close</i>, saat ini sedang dilakukan kajian LARAP (<i>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan</i>). Salah satu tahapannya memerlukan pengambilan data dan informasi mengenai jumlah tenaga kerja lepas kebun di Afdeling Randu Agung, PTPN 1 Regional 5. 3) Diperlukan konfirmasi dan validasi dari tim PTPN 1 Regional 5 terhadap jumlah tenaga kerja lepas kebun, mandor dan petugas keamanan (<i>security</i>) yang terdampak atas rencana pengembangan PLTS Pasuruan. B. PTPN 1 REGIONAL 5 Menyampaikan: 1) Total luas lahan Afdeling Randu Agung di Pasuruan adalah 450 Ha. Dari jumlah tersebut, telah dilakukan kerja sama dengan PLN Indonesia Power untuk pemanfaatan lahan seluas ±160 Ha sebagai rencana lokasi pengembangan PLTS Pasuruan. 2) Berdasarkan surat PT PN Nomor RK5D-RH/X/2024.11.11-7 perihal Tanggapan Studi <i>Social Impact Assessment</i> terkait Tenaga Kerja Lepas di Lokasi Lahan Rencana PLTS Pasuruan, penggunaan lahan di Pasuruan akan digunakan untuk PLTS dengan rincian sebagai berikut: a. PLTS Pasuruan 100 MW yang berlokasi di Kebun Wonosari Desa Sapulante Kecamatan Pasrepan, Desa Ambal Ambil Kecamatan Kejayan dan Desa Klangrong Kecamatan Kejayan Kabupaten Pasuruan dengan kebutuhan areal ±160 Ha, yang saat ini adalah tanaman Kapuk Randu, jumlah tenaga kerja lepas yang bekerja di areal tersebut sejumlah 35 orang baik pekerjaan pemeliharaan dan panen Kapuk Randu. 3) Tenaga kerja lepas kebun, mandor, dan petugas keamanan (<i>security</i>) di kebun Randu Agung merupakan pekerja musiman pada musim panen kapuk. Seluruh tenaga kerja lepas tersebut adalah pekerja musiman dan memiliki pekerjaan utama di luar kebun Randu Agung, seperti di bidang pertanian dan peternakan. 4) Pada saat proyek PLTS Pasuruan dilaksanakan, tenaga kerja lepas kebun, mandor, petugas keamanan (<i>security</i>) akan tetap bekerja di lahan Afdeling Randu Agung lain yang tidak dimanfaatkan untuk PLTS. Lokasi lahan tersebut berada di sekitar tempat tinggal para pekerja, dengan jarak antara lahan PLTS dan lahan kebun lainnya sekitar ±1 km.	

NOTULEN RAPAT	
Tanggal / Waktu	Rabu / 6 Agustus 2025
Tempat	Online meeting (Zoom Meeting)
Agenda	Diskusi Pembahasan Data Pekerja Afdeling Randu Agung PTPN 1 Regional 5 Pasuruan
5) Musim panen kebun berlangsung sekali dalam setahun, dan untuk tahun 2025 direncanakan pada bulan September. 6) Upah untuk tenaga kerja lepas kebun diberikan berdasarkan kuantitas hasil panen yang diperoleh masing-masing pekerja. 7) Dalam hal akan dibangunnya PLTS Pasuruan, tenaga kerja lepas kebun akan tetap mendapatkan jumlah tanaman panen yang sama dan tidak mempengaruhi hasil upah panennya. 8) Selain kapuk, terdapat berbagai jenis tanaman berbunga lainnya di area perkebunan Randu Agung yang dapat mendukung produksi madu (saat musim panen). 9) Berdasarkan hasil kegiatan sosialisasi LARAP pada bulan Februari 2025, pemilik kotak lebah yang berada di lahan PLTS sudah mengetahui bahwa penempatan kotak lebah dapat ditempatkan di kebun Randu Agung milik PT PN lainnya yang letaknya bersebelahan dengan Lokasi PLTS Pasuruan.	
3. Kesimpulan dan Tindak Lanjut	
1) Tenaga kerja lepas, mandor, petugas keamanan (<i>security</i>) tetap dapat bekerja di lokasi yang tidak dimanfaatkan untuk PLTS. 2) Tenaga kerja lepas adalah tenaga kerja yang bekerja pada musim panen dan memiliki pekerjaan utama di luar kebun seperti di bidang pertanian dan peternakan. 3) Permohonan data akan disampaikan satu pintu melalui pihak PT PN I regional 5 yang disampaikan resmi melalui email pada tanggal 11 Agustus 2025.	

Mengetahui,

PLN INDONESIA POWER

PT PN I REGIONAL 5


 (AMIR HAKIM)


 (NELSON LIMBONG)

- **PTPN Statement on Laborers' Employment Continuity (2024)**

1. Detail and Terms of Condition on Honeybee Farmers' Lease Area.

REGIONAL 5

Alamat : Jl. Rajawali No. 44, Surabaya - 60175
Telp : (031)3524893 Email : skrh_reg5@ptpn1.com



Nomor : RKSD-RH/X/2024.11.11-7 Surabaya, 11 November 2024
Lampiran : -
Perihal : Tanggapan Studi *Social Impact Assessment* Terkait Tenaga Kerja Lepas di Lokasi Lahan Rencana PLTS Banyuwangi dan PLTS Pasuruan.

Kepada
Yth. Direktur Pengembangan Bisnis dan Niaga
PT PLN Indonesia Power
Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav. 18
Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta 12950

Menindaklanjuti surat PT PLN Indonesia Power Nomor 8675/LIT.03.03/PLNIP010300/2024 Tanggal 28 Oktober 2024 Perihal Permohonan Surat Pernyataan Pengalihan Tenaga Kerja Lepas di Kebun Wangkal dan Wonosari, Bersama ini kami sampaikan sebagai berikut:

1. PT Perkebunan Nusantara I Regional 5 mengucapkan terima kasih atas kerja sama dan komunikasi yang baik selama ini dalam rangka rencana pembangunan PLTS di Banyuwangi dan Pasuruan di lahan milik PT Perkebunan Nusantara I Regional 5.
2. Penggunaan lahan di Banyuwangi dan Pasuruan akan digunakan untuk pembangunan PLTS dengan rincian:
 - a. PLTS Banyuwangi 100 MW yang berlokasi di Kebun Kaliselogiri Afdeling Wangkal Kelurahan Kalipuro Kecamatan Kalipuro Kabupaten Banyuwangi dengan kebutuhan luas areal ± 137 Ha, yang saat ini adalah tanaman Tebu, jumlah tenaga kerja lepas yang bekerja di areal tersebut sejumlah 70 orang baik pekerjaan pemeliharaan dan panen Tebu.
 - b. PLTS Pasuruan 100 MW yang berlokasi di Kebun Wonosari Desa Sapulante Kecamatan Pasrepan, Desa Ambal Ambil Kecamatan Kejayan dan Desa Kiangrong Kecamatan Kejayan Kabupaten Pasuruan dengan kebutuhan areal ± 160 Ha, yang saat ini adalah tanaman Kapuk Randu, jumlah tenaga kerja lepas yang bekerja di areal tersebut sejumlah 35 orang baik pekerjaan pemeliharaan dan panen Kapuk Randu.
3. Dalam pelaksanaan studi *Social Impact Assessment* terkait tenaga kerja lepas, dengan adanya rencana pembangunan PLTS dapat disampaikan:
 - a. Tenaga kerja lepas di Afdeling Wangkal akan dialihkan sebagai tenaga kerja pemeliharaan dan panen kopi di Afdeling Alas Gedang Kebun Kaliselogiri.
 - b. Tenaga kerja lepas di Afdeling Randu Agung akan dialihkan untuk pemeliharaan dan panen Kapuk Randu di blok lain.



PT PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA I
Gedung Agro Plaza Lantai 14
Jl. H. R. Rasuna Said Kav X2 - 1, Jakarta 12950
Phone 081133333214 Email: corcom@ptpn1.co

AKHLAK - Amanah, Kompeten, Harmonis, Loyal, Adaptif, Kolaboratif

KEBUN WONOSARI

Alamat Kantor : Desa Toyomarto – Kec. Singosari – Kab. Malang
 Telp.: 082232002012
 Email: kebun_wonosari@ptpn1.co.id



Nomor : SK28-X/2024.06.11.01
 Lampiran : -
 Perihal : Persetujuan penempatan kotak lebah

Malang, 11.06.2024

Kepada :
 Yth. Sdr. Indra Kudianto
 Di Tempat

Menindaklanjuti surat penawaran saudara tanggal 22 Mei 2024 perihal permohonan kerjasama kotak lebah bersama ini di sampaikan sebagai berikut :

Penawaran penempatan kotak lebah dapat di setuju dengan volume dan harga sebagai berikut :

No	Mitra	Jumlah Kotak	Harga /kotak (Rp)	Nilai
1	Indra Kudianto	350	12.500	4.375.000
Jumlah		350		4.375.000

- Pembayaran **Cash Before Delivery 100% sebesar Rp.4,375,000,- (Empat juta tiga ratus tujuh puluh lima ribu rupiah.)** dan segera di transfer melalui **Bank Rakyat Indonesia cabang Rajawali Surabaya No. Rek. AC 0172 01 000705 30 2** atas nama PTPN 1 REGIONAL 5 Paling lambat 2 hari setelah dikeluarkan penetapan.
- Lokasi penempatan kotak lebah terletak di area HGU Afdeling Randu Agung Kebun Wonosari
- Jangka waktu penempatan kotak lebah berakhir pada tanggal 31 Agustus 2024.
- Setelah berakhirnya jangka waktu penempatan kotak lebah mitra di wajibkan memindahkan seluruh kotak lebah dari areal HGU Afdeling Randu Agung Kebun Wonosari.
- Keamanan dan segala bentuk kecelakaan kerja menjadi tanggung jawab Mitra.

Demikian atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

PT Perkebunan Nusantara I

Kebun Wonosari

Imam Dwi Hartono, S.T.P.
 Manajer

PT PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA I

Gedung Agro Plaza Lantai 11
 J. H. R. Rasuna Said Kav X2 - 1, Jakarta 12980
 Email: corcom@ptpn1.co.id

AKHLAK - Amanah, Kompeten, Harmonis, Loyal, Adaptif, Kolaboratif

- **Agreement Letter Between PT PLN Indonesia Power and T-13 Landowner**

Kepada Yth :
Vice President Generation Business Development
Vice President Pre-Construction Bidang Pre-Construction

Salam Sejahtera

Menanggapi WA dari Bapak Abdullah/ PLN, maka kami perwakilan management dari PT. Berkat Ganda Sejahtera akan memberikan penjelasan terkait WA tersebut :

1. Pemindahan 2 unit cerobong akan kami laksanakan dengan pemindahan tersebut, maka kami akan memindahkan tempat produksi kami dari Gudang A ke Gudang B. Dimana Gudang A sudah kami set up (jalan kabel, jalur cerobong dll)
2. Biaya kompensasi atas penggunaan Tapak Tower 13. Kami mengajukan harga @ Rp. 1.000.000 / m² dimana kami sudah mengeluarkan biaya :
 - a. Pemerataan tanah
 - b. Pemasangan pagar beton

Adapun biaya yang ditimbulkan sebagai berikut :

- I. a. Biaya pecah sertifikat
b. Biaya notaris
c. Pajak pembeli
adalah menjadi tanggungan PLN.

- II. a. Biaya pajak penjual
b. Biaya perubahan PBB
c. Biaya-biaya perijinan lainnya
Dimana semua perijinan tersebut akan berubah dikarenakan perubahan dari luasan tanah. Point II tersebut menjadi tanggungan PT Berkat Ganda Sejahtera

- III. a. Biaya perubahan tempat cerobong / Sewa Crane
b. Biaya perubahan layout produksi (instalasi listrik dll)
Semua biaya tersebut akan ada invoice maka mohon menjadi pertimbangan 50% menjadi tanggungan PT Berkat Ganda Sejahtera, 50% menjadi tanggungan pihak PLN.

Demikian surat ini kami buat tanpa ada paksaan atau tekanan dari pihak manapun.
Terima kasih atas bantuan dan kerjasamanya.

Tembusan :
- Manager Generation Business Development II
- Manager Land And Construction Permit

Pesuruan, 01 Agustus 2025


Rinna Soemampauw

- Minutes of Meeting with PTPN I Regional 5 on Solar PV Development Plan

Minutes Of		Tanggal	8 Juli 2024
		Waktu	10.00 WIB - selesai
		Tempat	Online: Teams Meeting
Agenda	Rapat Pembahasan Terkait Studi <i>Social Impact Assessment</i> Rencana Pengembangan PLTS Pasuruan dan Banyuwangi di Lahan PT PN I Regional 5	Peserta	1. PT PN I Regional 5 2. PT PLN Indonesia Power
Isi Diskusi			
A. Pembukaan - Sebagai bentuk persyaratan dari skema pendanaan project Energi Baru dan Terbarukan, maka diperlukan Studi ESIA (<i>Environmental Social Impact Assessment</i>) dan LARAP (<i>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan</i>) pada PSN PLTS Banyuwangi dan Pasuruan yang di dalamnya terdapat Studi Dampak Sosial. B. Hasil Pembahasan - Rencana Pengembangan PLTS Pasuruan dan PLTS Banyuwangi berada di Kebun Wonosari dan Kebun Wangkal yang merupakan area Perkebunan PT PN I Regional 5. - PT PN I Regional 5 menyampaikan bahwa dalam pengoperasian kebun tersebut, maka pada musim tertentu (panen) PT PN I Regional 5 memperkerjakan tenaga kerja lepas (buruh panen) untuk melakukan kegiatan panen kebun di Kebun Wonosari dan Kebun Wangkal - Selain itu, PT PN I Regional 5 menyampaikan bahwa terdapat juga kerja sama dengan Mitra (petani) dalam menghasilkan madu tanaman randu/kapuk di Kebun Wonosari. Dalam hal ini, Mitra tersebut memanfaatkan waktu pada saat musim panen Kapuk/Randu. - Dalam hal tenaga kerja lepas (buruh panen), PT PN I Regional 5 menyampaikan bahwa tenaga kerja tersebut memiliki mata pencaharian utama yaitu berupa lahan/kebun milik sendiri. Sehingga, pekerjaan musiman saat panen dari Kebun Wonosari dan Kebun Wangkal PT PN I Regional 5 bukan merupakan mata pencaharian utama bagi pekerja lepas tersebut. - PT PN I Regional 5 menyampaikan bahwa masih terdapat area ± 200 ha milik PT PN di lahan Pasuruan yang masih memerlukan tenaga kerja lepas (buruh panen). Sedangkan untuk area lahan Banyuwangi masih terdapat area perkebunan kopi milik PT PN dengan luasan ± 500 ha. Sehingga nantinya pekerja lepas (buruh panen) tersebut masih dapat menjadi pekerja lepas saat waktu panen tiba di lahan tersebut - Pihak PT PN I Regional 5 menjelaskan bahwa terdapat potensi kerja sama kembali dengan Mitra (petani) madu Randu/Kapuk di lahan lain milik PT PN I Regional 5 di area kebun Wonosari serta dapat dipastikan tidak berada di dalam area <i>site boundary</i> PLTS Pasuruan sehingga tidak mengganggu operasional pembangkit PLTS Pasuruan.			

- Land Purchase Certificate Form with T-14 Landowner

PLTS PASURUAN		FORM SKH - 1	
Nama Pemilik Lahan	MAT SURI	Desa/Kelurahan	MARTOPURD
Nama yang ttd di SKH		No HP.	
Nama di PBB/SPPT		Bagaimana mendapat tanah ini? (diingkari)	1. Jual Beli 2. Warisan 3. Hibah
Luas Lahan (m ²)		Apa bentuk surat tanah ini? (diingkari)	4. Rincik 5. SHM
Total Harga (Rp)	200.000.000		
DP yang diterima (Rp)	5.000.000		
Sisa pembayaran (Rp)	195.000.000		

Salinan berkas yang harus dilengkapi :

No.	Dokumen	Keterangan
1.	KTP Suami Istri	Ada / Tidak ada
2.	Keterangan Kemalian/CeraI (Suami/Istri Meninggal/CeraI)	Ada / Tidak ada
3.	Kartu keluarga (KK)	Ada / Tidak ada
4.	PBB - SPPT (Surat Pemberitahuan Pajak Terhutang)	Ada / Tidak ada
5.	Akte Nikah	Ada / Tidak ada
6.	Surat Keterangan Tanah/SHM (Sertifikat Hak Milik)	Ada / Tidak ada
7.	Surat pernyataan tidak sengketa	Ada / Tidak ada
8.	Foto copy buku rekening / Tunai	Ada / Tidak ada
9.	Surat Warisan/Hibah/Jual Beli	Ada / Tidak ada
10.	Surat Kuasa (jika dikuasakan)	Ada / Tidak ada
11.	Surat Keterangan Beda Nama	Ada / Tidak ada
12.	PETA	Ada / Tidak ada
13.	BA - Pengukuran	Ada / Tidak ada

Catatan: Untuk lahan warisan atau hibah, harap menyertakan surat wasis atau surat hibah. Namun jika belum tersedia, mohon untuk segera memprosesnya dengan bantuan dari Kantor Desa/Kelurahan setempat.

- Cultural Heritage Relocation Agreement

  BERITA ACARA KESEPAKATAN PEMINDAHAN LOKASI PEMAKAMAN DI AREA LAHAN RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN PLTS PASURUAN 100 MW PADA LAHAN KEBUN WONOSARI MILIK PTPN I REGIONAL 5 Antara PT PLN INDONESIA POWER, PT PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA I REGIONAL 5 dan AHLI WARIS PEMAKAMAN Pada hari ini Kamis tanggal Tujuh bulan November tahun Dua Ribu Dua Puluh Empat (07-11-2024) telah dilakukan pembahasan bersama antara PT PLN Indonesia Power selaku pemrakarsa, PT Perkebunan Nusantara I Regional 5 (PTPN I Regional 5) selaku pemilik lahan dan perwakilan dari ahli waris atas pemakaman yang terletak di lokasi lahan PTPN I Regional 5 yang akan digunakan untuk pembangunan PLTS Pasuruan di Kebun Wonosari, Desa Ambal Ambil Kecamatan Kejayan, Kabupaten Pasuruan, Provinsi Jawa Timur, menghasilkan kesepakatan sebagai berikut : 1. Pihak PTPN I Regional 5 dan PT PLN Indonesia Power sepakat untuk melakukan pemindahan makam Buju Butha dan Kongsi dari lahan milik PTPN I Regional 5 ke Lokasi lain yang ditentukan sesuai kesepakatan bersama. 2. Khusus untuk Pemakaman Kongsi yang telah teridentifikasi ahli warisnya yang dalam hal ini diwakili oleh Bapak Sihab sepakat untuk melakukan pemindahan makam almarhum/almarhumah keluarga ke lokasi pemakaman umum di Desa Ambal Ambil Kecamatan Kejayan, Kabupaten Pasuruan, Provinsi Jawa Timur. 3. Alasan pemindahan dilakukan karena lahan tersebut akan dialihkan kepemilikannya dari PTPN I Regional 5 kepada PLN Indonesia Power untuk Pembangunan PLTS Pasuruan 100 MW. 4. Pemindahan Lokasi pemakaman akan dilakukan sesuai dengan tata cara dan prosedur yang disepakati bersama dan diketahui oleh pihak desa setempat. 5. Biaya pemindahan Lokasi pemakaman seluruhnya akan ditanggung oleh PLN Indonesia Power.	  Demikian Berita Acara ini dibuat dan disepakati bersama untuk dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya. <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"> PTPN I Regional 5  <u>Pakeng Jairo</u> </td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"> PLN Indonesia Power  <u>AGUNG YUDHISTIRA</u> </td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"> Ahli waris  <u>SIHAB</u> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">  <u>Ascar Eddy Bahana</u> </td> <td style="text-align: center;">  <u>FAHMY ZULKARNAIN</u> </td> <td style="text-align: center;">  </td> </tr> </table> Mengetahui,  KEPALA DESA AMBAL AMBIL	PTPN I Regional 5  <u>Pakeng Jairo</u>	PLN Indonesia Power  <u>AGUNG YUDHISTIRA</u>	Ahli waris  <u>SIHAB</u>	 <u>Ascar Eddy Bahana</u>	 <u>FAHMY ZULKARNAIN</u>	
PTPN I Regional 5  <u>Pakeng Jairo</u>	PLN Indonesia Power  <u>AGUNG YUDHISTIRA</u>	Ahli waris  <u>SIHAB</u>					
 <u>Ascar Eddy Bahana</u>	 <u>FAHMY ZULKARNAIN</u>	 					

APPENDIX 9: GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE 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	Establish an accessible and responsive grievance redress mechanism (GRM)	GOI regulations (PP 19/2021, MEMR 13/2021) specify formal processes for filing	The national system relies on formal legal channels for disputes (primarily on



Issue	ADB SPS	GOI's Laws	Gaps
Mechanism (GRM)	to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances.	objections, often leading to court. The village government has verbally received complaints but lacks a formal recording mechanism.	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 (40 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 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	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	The national legal framework limits compensation eligibility for non-titled users (e.g., sharecroppers, laborers, those with <10 years of



Issue	ADB SPS	GOI's Laws	Gaps
	persons, regardless of legal title.	primarily focuses on titled landowners.	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 10: 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 Pasuruan Project. The approach adheres to Indonesian regulations and international good practice as required by ADB, ensuring fair, transparent, and auditable cost estimation.

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 LARAP census and DMS. The full asset list, including ownership, is provided in Annex A-3, A-4 and A-5.

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 and prevailing land acquisition practices.

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 Compensation

Physical compensation covers land, structures, crops, and trees to be acquired or affected by the project. For Pasuruan, the estimated physical compensation value is **IDR 7,394,801,000**. This amount is an estimate for budget planning; final values will be determined after negotiations and formal appraisals.

The Table R.1 explains that there is private land that will be used for the project components. The compensation plan for the land will be prepared with reference to the valuation carried out by the Public Appraisal Services Office (KJPP). The valuation by the KJPP ensures that the value of the compensation to be paid to the landowner is in line with the prevailing market value and is carried out in a fair and transparent manner in accordance with the applicable regulations on land acquisition in public interest.

Table R.1 Private land required within project component

Project Component	Type of Land	Total Area (m ²)	Location (Village)
Transmission Tower	Private Land	800	Kademungan
	Private Land	2,000	Semut
	Private Land	1,600	Martopuro
Gantry	Private Land	10.6	Martopuro

Source: Independent Appraisal (KJPP), 2023

The Table shows the government land managed by PT Perkebunan Nusantara, and PLN that will be used for the project components. Additionally, private company land will be utilized for the project component. It should be noted that the unit cost is an estimated valuation in each affected village carried out by the Public Appraisal Services Office (KJPP). However, the land procurement process is conducted through a business-to-business (B2B) mechanism. In this case, the negotiations and agreements between the relevant parties are organized directly following the applicable regulations, without involving individual compensation mechanisms, as is the case with privately owned land.

Table R.2 State land and Private company land required within Project Component

Project component	Type of Land	Total Area (m ²)	Location (Village)
PVPP Boundary	State Land	1,691,000	Kademungan
Transmission Tower	Private Company Land	1,600	Kademungan
Gantry	State Land	389.4	Martopuro

Source: Independent Appraisal (KJPP), 2023

The **Table** details the types of crops present in the project area and the estimated value of compensation to be paid to affected landowners. These estimates are based on an assessment of the actual conditions on the ground, including the economic value of the crops and their productivity levels, to ensure that the affected communities receive fair and equitable compensation per applicable regulations. The estimation cost is based on the KJPP appraisal.

Table R.3 Trees and Crops potentially affected

Project component	Tree/Crops	Estimated Affected (Unit or Kg)
Transmission Tower	Teak (<i>Tectona Grandis</i>)	15
	Kapok (<i>Ceiba Pantandra</i>)	14

Project component	Tree/Crops	Estimated Affected (Unit or Kg)
	Kamelina (<i>Camelina</i>)	42
	Banana (<i>Musa</i>)	8
	Bamboo (<i>Bambusoideae</i>)	10
Transmission RoW	Teak (<i>Tectona Grandis</i>)	69
	Kapok (<i>Ceiba Pantandra</i>)	243
	Kamelina (<i>Camelina</i>)	156
	Acacia	16
	Bamboo (<i>Bambusoideae</i>)	29
	Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	9
	Banyan (<i>Ficus Benghalensis</i>)	1
	Coconut (<i>Cocos Nucifera</i>)	9
	Mahogany (<i>Didymocheton Gaudichaudianus</i>)	2
	Sengon (<i>Albizia chinensis</i>)	1
	Bread Fruit (<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>)	1
	Kayu Jarak (<i>Ricinus Communis</i>)	2
	Kayu Toro /Lamtoro (<i>Leucaena Laucocephala</i>)	6
	Kayu Gempul/Gempol (<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>)	1
	Kayu Bantan	2
	Kayu Wangkol (<i>Albizia procera</i>)	1
	Kayu Aceh	2
	Kayu Trembesi (<i>Samanea Saman</i>)	1
	Petai and Petai Cina (<i>Parkia Speciosa</i>)	9

Source: Independent Appraisal (KJPP), 2023

The table below summarizes the estimated physical compensation values for land, buildings, and plants in Kedemungan, Semut and Martopuro 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 R.3 Estimated Value of Compensation for physical Loss in Kedemungan, Semut and Martopuro villages in Purwosari Sub District; Pasuruan District

No	Project Location	Land Status	Total Area (m ²)	No. of Parcel	Price (IDR)
	Kademungan Village				
1	Tower	State and Private	2,400,000	6	989,694,000
2	ROW	State and Private	30,501		639,245,300
	Semut Village				
1	Tower	Private	2,000	14	1,045,566,000
2	ROW	Private	22,634.42	30	23,266,000
	Martopuro Village				
1	Tower	Private	1,600	5	1,026,288,000
2	ROW	Private	26,424.89	30	9,334,000
	Total		2,509,585.2		3,800,000,000

Source: Independent Appraisal (KJPP), 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.

3. 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 Pasuruan Project. Direct costs include compensation, LRP, and associated fees; administrative and contingency costs are calculated as percentages of direct costs.

Table R.4 Estimated Value of Compensation for LALRP Pasuruan District

Fee Type	Estimated Cost (IDR)
Cost of Land Compensation	3,800,000,000
Land Procurement Implementation & Monitoring Costs	500,000,000
Land Appraisal Fee	263,164,000
Certification Fee	29,485,000
Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP)	1,677,500,000
Administrative Costs (5% of Direct Cost)	313,007,450
Sub Total	6,573,156,450
Contingency Costs (12.5% of Direct Cost)	821,644,556
Total	7,394,801,000

Source: LALRP Pasuruan, 2023

The estimates for the Land Appraiser Fees details as follows:

Table R.5 Estimated Value of Land Appraiser Fee for LALRP Pasuruan District

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>				



Cost Component	Volume	Unit	Unit Price (IDR)	Amount (IDR)
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

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:

1. Proposal to Indonesia Power Director
2. Budget approval
3. Preparation of land ownership documentation
4. Asset survey and measurement
5. Negotiation mandate
6. Payment mandate and preparation of vendor code
7. Signing of land acquisition and payment documents



8. Internal payment approval
9. 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

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APPENDIX 11: 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.	Program 1: Agricultural intensification training, including: SRI (System of Rice Intensification) technique, crop rotation, intercropping of corn with beans. Manufacture and use of organic fertilizers for cost efficiency and more		The affected communities have additional knowledge and skills in agricultural engineering, as well as increasing agricultural production. Identification and open access to the market of agricultural products in a sustainable manner at competitive prices The affected communities have basic managerial	Significant Households 11 Household (2 Household significant loss of land, 1 Household significant loss of land and income, and 8 Household significant loss of income).	3 Year (including Year 1 for preparation and socialization , Year 2-3 for implementation and capacity building	SPC Village Government Agriculture Office	Trainer and Module Honor: Rp. 20,000,000 Location Rental and Logistics needs: Rp. 15,000,000 Horticultural Seeds (3 types x 11 Household) x 3 Years: Rp. 39,600,000 Composter Tool (750,000 x 11 Household) x 3 years: Rp. 24,750,000 Supporting Equipment (Shovel, Spray, Small Scale, etc.): Rp. 6,000,000	IDR 105,350,000



LALRP Pasuruan_CLEAN_FINAL DRAFT for Disclosure_05092025PV Power Plant in Pasuruan Regency, East java, Indonesia

Page 115/128

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
	sustainability Cultivation of fast-harvest horticultural crops (chili, tomatoes, eggplant) on the sidelines of corn plants.		skills and effective financial management Providing sustainable agricultural alternatives on a household scale to reduce dependence on large areas of land and still generate income or household consumption. Empower non-productive workers by creating support roles in project activities					
2.	Development of a nursery for the				3 years		Establishing cooperatives/farmer groups= 20,000,000	IDR 270,000,000



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
	development of local plants, goat and cow feed and horticulture						Preparing nursery locations and equipment = 100,000,000 Nurseries and maintenance =100,000,000 Business development (building markets and sales networks) = 50,000,000	
3.	Entrepreneurship and financial management skills in the field of entrepreneurship.	Provision of horticultural plant seed assistance					Resource Persons and Training Modules: Rp. 17,000,000 MSME Consultation (Routine Visit 4x in 3 Year): Rp. 48,000,000	IDR 130,000,000
4.	Small-scale integrated agriculture program, including:	Horticultural plant seedlings Organic Fertilizers and					Technical Training (Resource Persons, Venue, Logistics): Rp. 15,000,000 Assistance (seeds, fertilizers, planting media,	IDR 82,800,000



LALRP Pasuruan_CLEAN_FINAL DRAFT for Disclosure_05092025PV Power Plant in Pasuruan Regency, East java, Indonesia

Page 117/128

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
	Agricultural training using polybags Training in making compost from household waste and livestock waste Training in making simple irrigation systems	Household Scale Composters Supporting Tools (Polybag, and simple irrigation hoses)					soil, and polybags): Rp. 29,750,000 Medium Irrigation: Rp. 10,000,000 Household composer (11 x 850,000 x 3) = Rp.28,050,000	
5.	Identify market access and establish cooperation with relevant industries to distribute		Identification and open access to the market of agricultural products in a sustainable manner at competitive prices	Non-Significantly Households 74 Household including 64 Household as Landowners, 7 Household as Sharecroppers	3 Year (including Year 1 for preparation and socialization , Year 2-3 for	SPC Village Government Agriculture Office	Coordination meeting with agriculture office and relevant industries = Rp. 6,000,000 Market survey activities = Rp. 8,500,000 Development of market cooperation agreements	Rp. 26,500,000



LALRP Pasuruan_CLEAN_FINAL DRAFT for Disclosure_05092025PV Power Plant in Pasuruan Regency, East java, Indonesia

Page 118/128

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
	agricultural products at competitive value.		The affected communities have basic managerial skills and effective financial management Providing sustainable agricultural alternatives on a household scale to reduce dependence on large areas of land and still generate income or household consumption.	and 3 households as land renters	implementation and capacity building)		(administrative & legal support) = Rp. 12,000,000	
6.	Entrepreneurship and financial management skills in the field of						Training modules and materials = Rp. 8,500,000 Trainer fees (2 trainers x 3 sessions x 3) = Rp. 40,500,000	Rp. 89,500,000



LALRP Pasuruan_CLEAN_FINAL DRAFT for Disclosure_05092025PV Power Plant in Pasuruan Regency, East java, Indonesia

Page 119/128

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
	entrepreneur ship.						Venue, logistics and consumption = Rp. 7,500,000 Follow-up mentoring for business management x 3= Rp. 33,000,000	
7.	Small-scale integrated agriculture programs, including: Agricultural training using polybags Training in making compost from household waste and livestock waste Training in making	Horticultural plant seedlings Organic Fertilizers and Household Scale Composters Supporting Tools (Polybag, and simple irrigation hoses)					Horticultural plant seedlings (adjusted to Pasuruan's agricultural types) x 3 = Rp. 66,000,000 Organic fertilizers and household scale composters = Rp. 17,000,000 Supporting tools (polybag, simple irrigation hoses) = Rp. 13,500,000 Training for polybag agriculture x 3 = Rp. 18,000,000 Compost making training from household and	Rp. 138,500,000



LALRP Pasuruan_CLEAN_FINAL DRAFT for Disclosure_05092025PV Power Plant in Pasuruan Regency, East java, Indonesia

Page 120/128

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
	simple irrigation systems						livestock waste x 3 = Rp. 18,000,000 Simple irrigation system training x 3 = Rp. 19,500,000	
8.	Provide social welfare improvement programs for communities that are recorded as vulnerable categories, which will include: Educational Assistance: the provision of scholarships and stationery for APs who are still in formal	Educational equipment such as books, pencils, pens, and other office stationery. Health equipment such as wheelchairs, hearing aids, and Health checkpoints.	Affected community groups that are categorized as vulnerable communities receive additional programs to improve social welfare (education and health)	20 AHs/59 APs (From all communities that have been censused and surveyed) Here are the details of the vulnerable groups: Landless: 7 AHs/24 APs Poor Household: 1 AHs/4 APs Landless and Elderly: 3 AHs/11 APs	3 Years	SPC Education Office National Health Insurance (BPJS Kesehatan) Health Office Phc Social Service Job Training Center Village Government	Education assistance (59 APs x 250,000) = Rp. 14,750,000 Health and psychological check-ups (2x in 1 year) x 3 = Rp. 36,000,000 Medical devices = Rp. 20,000,000	IDR 70,750,000



LALRP Pasuruan_CLEAN_FINAL DRAFT for Disclosure_05092025PV Power Plant in Pasuruan Regency, East java, Indonesia

Page 121/128

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
	education age (Elementary-Senior High School). Health Assistance: Provision of free health check-up services and psychological services once a year. Advocate and facilitate registration as a Contribution Assistance Recipient (PBI) at National Health			Landless and Poor: 1 AHs/3 APs Woman Headed and Poor: 1 AHs/2 APs Woman Headed and Elderly: 2 AHs/4 APs Woman Headed, Poor, and Elderly: 4 AHs/8 APs Poor, Elderly, and Landless: 1 AHs/3 APs				



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
	Insuran (BPJS Kesehatan). Provision of blood pressure monitoring devices to the local health clinic.							
9.	Vocational training (materials, trainer fees)	Supporting tools (Training Modules and materials)	Skills training provides plantation workers with new competencies and broader job opportunities	77 Household (Seasonal Workers in PTPN Land)	6 Month	- SPC - Vena Energy - PTPN 1 Regional 5 Randuagung Pasuruan	Training modules and materials = Rp. 8,500,000 Trainer fees (2 trainers x 3 sessions x 3) = Rp. 40,500,000 Venue, logistics and consumption = Rp. 7,500,000	56,500,000
10.	Unskilled laborers. Include: Training on the basic		The availability of alternative jobs for PTPN workers who are affected by the	77 Household (Seasonal Workers in PTPN Land)	3 Years	SPC Manpower Office Village Government	Basic solar power plant technical training (77 People x 3 Batch) x 3 = Rp. 135,000,000	IDR 165,000,000



LALRP Pasuruan_CLEAN_FINAL DRAFT for Disclosure_05092025PV Power Plant in Pasuruan Regency, East java, Indonesia

Page 123/128

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
	components of solar PV Job Placement in the Solar Power Plant Area Socialization and Coordination of Worker Selection		reduction in work due to the construction of solar power plants in <i>unskilled labor positions</i> The quality and quantity of livestock and or livestock products are maximized so that they have a high selling value			PTPN Management • Animal Husbandry Service	Training modules and tools = Rp. 15,000,000 Recruitment, socialization and selection assistance = Rp. 15,000,000	
11.	Livestock management training, including: Enclosure management Basic control of livestock diseases	Livestock provision (cattle or goats) Supporting equipment and basic livestock feed Technical mentoring for			3 Years		Training (3 vet trainers) = Rp. 15,000,000 Assistance for supporting equipment = Rp. 10,000,000 Procurement of goat seedlings (2 goats x 11 groups x Rp. 2,500,000) x 3 years = Rp. 55,000,000 = 165,000,000	IDR 190,000,000



LALRP Pasuruan_CLEAN_FINAL DRAFT for Disclosure_05092025PV Power Plant in Pasuruan Regency, East java, Indonesia

Page 124/128

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
	Healthy feed management for livestock Provision of a pair of goat seedlings (male and female) for each group of 7 unskilled laborers in Purwosari, Pasuruan to support household-based livestock development	goat management						
Sub Total								1,324,900,000
Operational Cost (10%)								132,490,000



LALRP Pasuruan_CLEAN_FINAL DRAFT for Disclosure_05092025PV Power Plant in Pasuruan Regency, East java, Indonesia

Page 125/128

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
Contingency 20% for labor & Vulnerable groups affected ⁷								211,984,000
Grand Total (IDR)								1,677,500,000
Grand Total (USD)								102,948.85

⁷ This contingency cost is specifically allocated to increase the income of affected workers or unexpected costs that can be used for emergencies for vulnerable groups.



APPENDIX 12: LAND ACQUISITION PLANNING DOCUMENT (COVER)

DOKUMEN PERENCANAAN PENGADAAN TANAH (DPPT) UNTUK PEMBANGUNAN PEMBANGKIT LISTRIK TENAGA SURYA (PLTS) PASURUAN 100 MWAC



2024

Notes: This document is for internal PLN/IP needs only



APPENDIX 13: 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), 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.