



Author	Date
Mark Wilson	17/07/2026
Dr Karlheinz Spitz	
Andy Armansyah	
Phone	Project
	147000226-002
Mobile	
E-mail	
Mark.Wilson@afry.com	
karlheinz.spitz@greencorpllc.com	

Client
PT PLN Indonesia Power

REPORT

LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Gajah Mungkur Floating Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant in Wonogiri, Central Java, Indonesia

Status: 17th July 2026

PT AFRY Indonesia



TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES.....	3
LIST OF FIGURES.....	4
LIST OF MAPS.....	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	10
A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	19
1. Project Background.....	19
2. Project Location and Scope	19
3. Project Components and Activities.....	22
B. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	23
1. National Laws and Regulations.....	23
2. AIBB Environment and Social Framework.....	25
3. Comparative Analysis and Gap-Filling Measures.....	26
C. OBJECTIVES OF THE LALRP	29
D. SCOPE AND NATURE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	29
1. Types of Impacts.....	29
2. Impact Severity and Affected Assets	30
3. Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.....	32
E. METHODOLOGY FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OVERVIEW	35
F. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS	39
1. Demographic and Socio-economic Profile	39
2. Vulnerable Groups.....	40
3. Affected Livelihoods and Assets	42
G. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION	44
1. Consultation and Participation Processes	44
2. Information Disclosure.....	45
3. Grievance Redress Mechanism	46
4. Key Stakeholders and Non-Project Actors	48
H. ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK	50
1. Entitlements Matrix	50
2. Compensation and Assistance Measures.....	53
I. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM	55
1. Objectives and Strategies.....	55
2. Program Overview	55
3. Implementation Arrangements	57
4. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	57
J. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	58
1. Land Acquisition and Compensation Costs	58



2. Livelihood Restoration and Support Costs	58
3. Contingency Expenses.....	58
K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	60
1. Roles of National, Provincial, and Local Authorities	60
2. Responsibilities of PT PLN Indonesia Power and Implementing Agencies.....	60
L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	62
1. Timeline for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities	62
2. Key Milestones	63
M. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING	65
1. Internal Monitoring and Supervision	65
2. External Independent Evaluation	68
3. Reporting Requirements and Frequency	69
N. APPENDICES	70
APPENDIX 1: MAPS OF PROJECT COMPONENTS	70
APPENDIX 2: PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	110
APPENDIX 3: NUMBER OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS PER PROJECT COMPONENT	137
APPENDIX 4: STATUS OF PRIVATE LAND TO BE ACQUIRED	139
APPENDIX 5: AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES.....	142
APPENDIX 6: GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA REGULATION AND AIIB ESS 2 REQUIREMENTS.....	144
APPENDIX 7: LALRP PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY	146
APPENDIX 8: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	178
APPENDIX 9: BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY	184
APPENDIX 10: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN	193
APPENDIX 10A: LRP BASELINE DATA, SUCCESS INDICATORS, AND MONITORING TARGETS	198
APPENDIX 11: TERMS OF REFERENCE DRAFT FOR LALRP COMMITTEE	203
APPENDIX 12: FISHERMEN IDENTIFICATION AND LIVELIHOOD DEPENDENCY ASSESSMENT	206
APPENDIX 13: FISHERIES TECHNICAL MEMO	213
APPENDIX 14: AGREEMENT LETTER ON CULTURAL HERITAGE	215
APPENDIX 15: GRM FLOW DISCLOSURE TO PAPs	216
APPENDIX 16: ACTION PLAN TO FINALIZE LALRP.....	217

LIST OF TABLES

Table A-1	Project Components and Affected Land Areas.....	22
Table D-1	Scope and Nature of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts	33
Table E-1	Census and Socio-Economic Survey	36
Table G-1	Detailed steps of the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	47
Table H-1	Entitlement Matrix.....	51



Table J-1	Summary of LALRP Budget	59
Table L-1	Project Timeline	62
Table L-2	Indicative LALRP Implementation Schedule	62
Table M-1	Internal Monitoring Matrix.....	65
Table M-2	External Evaluation Matrix	68
Table N-1	LRP Baseline Data, succes indicators and monitoring targets	198
Table N-2	Aggreagate LRP Outcome Indocators	201
Table N-3	Adaptive management Triggers.....	201
Table N-4	Village Dependency classication	207
Table N-5	Registered Fishing Groups and membership.....	208
Table N-6	Innertube fisherfolk exit interview data.....	209
Table N-7	key livelihood characteristics by fusher type	210
Table N-8	Fisherfolk Eligibility framework	211

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure ES.1	FPVPP Layout and Water Levels during Dry and Wet Season	12
Figure A.1	Project Location	21

LIST OF MAPS

Map N-1	PV Boundary	71
Map N-2	External Access Road	72
Map N-3	Switchyard.....	73
Map N-4	Transmission Tower 01-02 and ROW 01	74
Map N-5	Transmission Tower 02-03 and ROW 02	75
Map N-6	Transmission Tower 03-04 and ROW 03	76
Map N-7	Transmission Tower 04-05 And Row 04	77
Map N-8	Transmission Tower 05-06 And Row 05	78
Map N-9	Transmission Tower 06-07 and ROW 06	79
Map N-10	Transmission Tower 07-08 and ROW 07	80
Map N-11	Transmission Tower 08-09 and ROW 08	81
Map N-12	Transmission Tower 09-10 and ROW 09	82
Map N-13	Transmission Tower 10-11 and ROW 10	83
Map N-14	Transmission Tower 11-12 and ROW 11	84
Map N-15	Transmission Tower 12-13 and ROW 12	85
Map N-16	Transmission 13-14 and ROW 13.....	86
Map N-17	Transmission 14-15 and ROW 14.....	87



Map N-18	Transmission Tower 15-16 and ROW 15	88
Map N-19	Transmission Tower 16-17 and ROW 16	89
Map N-20	Transmission Tower 17-18 and ROW 17	90
Map N-21	Transmission Tower 18-19 and ROW 18	91
Map N-22	Transmission Tower 19-21 and ROW 19	92
Map N-23	Transmission Tower 20-21 and ROW 20	93
Map N-24	Transmission Tower 21-22 and ROW 21	94
Map N-25	Transmission Tower 22-23 and ROW 22	95
Map N-26	Transmission Tower 23-24 and ROW 23	96
Map N-27	Transmission Tower 24-25 and ROW 24	97
Map N-28	Transmission Tower 25-26 and ROW 25	98
Map N-29	Transmission Tower 26-27 and ROW 26	99
Map N-30	Transmission Tower 27-28 and ROW 27	100
Map N-31	Transmission Tower 28-29 and ROW 28	101
Map N-32	Transmission Tower 29-30 and ROW 29	102
Map N-33	Transmission Tower 30-31 and ROW 30	103
Map N-34	Transmission Tower 31-32 and ROW 31	104
Map N-35	Transmission Tower 32-33 and ROW 32	105
Map N-36	Transmission Tower 33-34 and ROW 33	106
Map N-37	Transmission Tower 34-35 and ROW 34	107
Map N-38	Transmission Tower 35-36 and RoW 35.....	108
Map N-39	Widening Existing Road.....	109



ACRONYM

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected Households
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AMDAL	Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (Environmental Impact Assessment)
APs	Affected Persons
BBWS	Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Bengawan Solo (Bengawan Solo River Basin Organization)
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EHSS	Environmental, Health, Safety and Social Performance
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPV	Floating Photovoltaic
FPVPP	Floating Photovoltaic Power Plant
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectare
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
KJPP	Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik (Public Appraisal Services Office)
LALRP	Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Program
MAPPI	Masyarakat Profesi Penilai Indonesia (Indonesian Society of Appraisers)
MEMR	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Mwac	Megawatt alternating current



ACRONYM

PJT	Perum Jasa Tirta (Jasa Tirta Public Corporation)
PLN	Perusahaan Listrik Negara (State-owned electricity company)
RBOs	River Basin Organizations
RoW	Right of Way
SPC	Special Purpose Company
SPI	Standar Penilaian Indonesia (Indonesia Valuation Standard)
TL	Transmission Line

FINAL



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Term	Definition
Affected Persons (APs)	Individuals adversely affected by the project, physically (relocation, loss of shelter) or economically (loss of assets, income, or livelihood), with or without legal title.
Affected Household (AH)	All people 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, 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.
Reservoir Drawdown Zone	Area surrounding a reservoir where water levels decline during periods when the reservoir is being drained or its water level is intentionally lowered. This zone typically extends from the normal maximum water level (full pool) down to the lowest operational or seasonal water level (dead pool or minimum operating level).
Entitlement	Range of compensation and assistance provided to APs based on type and degree of loss, aimed at restoring living standards.
Entitled Party	Person or entity with recognized rights or interests in affected assets.
Impact	Social or economic effects on APs resulting from project activities.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	Preliminary listing and valuation of affected assets and sources of income within the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement	Physical and/or economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use, undertaken without APs' informed consent.
Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP)	Time-bound plan outlining objectives, strategies, entitlements, activities, responsibilities, and monitoring for land acquisition and livelihood restoration.
Land Acquisition Object	Land, buildings, crops, or other assets subject to acquisition.
Livelihood Restoration	Measures to restore or improve income and living standards of APs, particularly those significantly or vulnerably affected.
Meaningful Consultation	Process ensuring timely, relevant, and accessible information sharing, enabling APs' informed participation in decision-making throughout project planning and implementation.



Negotiated Land Acquisition	Voluntary land transactions through negotiation, without involuntary measures, ensuring fair price and meaningful consultation, including with those without formal rights.
Relocation	Physical displacement of APs from residences or businesses due to the project.
Replacement Cost	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 the replacement cost of assets based on market data.
Resettlement	All measures for mitigating the 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.
Seasonal Fishermen	APs who go fishing only in the dry season to obtain additional income aside from being farmers.
Vulnerable Groups	Groups at risk of adverse impacts, including female-headed households, poor households, the elderly, persons with disabilities, landless, people without legal title, and indigenous peoples/customary communities.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1. Green Energy Project 2023.** To accelerate Indonesia's energy transition, PT. Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) Indonesia Power (Indonesia Power), a subsidiary of the state-owned electricity company PT. PLN (Persero), is developing the Gajah Mungkur Floating Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (FPVPP) (the 'Project') as part of its broader Green Energy Project (*Proyek Hijaunesia*) 2023. The Project has been recognized by the Government of Indonesia as a Strategic National Project. Located in Wonogiri Regency, Central Java, the Project will have a capacity of 100 Megawatt alternating current (MWac) and will connect to the Java Region grid. Its primary components include the floating solar array on the Gajah Mungkur Reservoir, a plant switchyard, a 11.7 km 150 kV transmission line supported by 35 towers, and access roads.
- 2. LALRP Objective.** The primary objective of this Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts. Where impacts are unavoidable, through meaningful consultation, the Project is committed to mitigating adverse effects, providing fair compensation, and restoring if not enhancing the livelihoods of affected persons, with special assistance for vulnerable households. All land acquisition and restoration activities will align with the laws of the Government of Indonesia and AIIB ESF 2 on land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
- 3. LALRP Status.** This LARP is based on a completed 100% census of all land-based project components and an Inventory of Loss (IoL) conducted in 2024–2025, supplemented by the ADB-commissioned Rapid Livelihood Dependency Assessment (RLDA, October 2025) for lake-based livelihoods. The LARP will be finalised following completion of the final Detailed Engineering Design (DED) and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). Any updates will be translated into clear commitments integrated into the forward implementation schedule and Action Plan in APPENDIX 16.
- 4. Land Requirement and Ownership.** The Project will require a total footprint of approximately 352.80 hectares, encompassing both reservoir surface and land areas. Of this, 314.63 hectares consists of the water surface of the Gajah Mungkur Reservoir a state-owned asset managed by BBWS Bengawan Solo and PJT-I which will host the floating solar PV arrays. The Project's land-based components, including the switchyard, launching platform, access roads, and transmission towers and RoW, require approximately 38.17 hectares, comprising a combination of privately-owned land (9.21 ha) and parcels owned by the state and village authorities. There will be no physical displacement of residences. All land acquisition is limited to agricultural or undeveloped parcels.
- 5. Affected Households, Land-Based Components.** Based on the completed 100% census, the Project will affect 403 households (AHs) comprising 1,297 affected persons (APs) across eight villages in three districts. These include private landowners (112 AHs), users and cultivators of state-managed RBO land (283 AHs), and households with mixed tenure (8 AHs). Of the 403 AHs, 294 AHs (905 APs) representing 73% of all land-based AHs are identified as vulnerable based on criteria including elderly-led, female-headed, landless, or living below the poverty line. This figure is substantially higher than the preliminary estimate in earlier drafts, reflecting the completion of the full census and a more systematic vulnerability screening. The Project is classified as Category



A under the AIIB Environmental and Social Policy (ESP, Section 20), as it is likely to have significant adverse social impacts that are irreversible and diverse.

6. **Affected Households, Fisherfolk¹.** The FPV boundary encompasses 314.63 hectares of productive fishing grounds utilised by seasonal fisherfolk. Based on the RLDA (October 2025) commissioned by ADB and serving as the empirical basis for fisherfolk impacts in lieu of a dedicated census, as agreed the assessment identified 635 registered fisher group members across the reservoir, of whom approximately 395 are active in any given dry season. Nine villages are classified as highly fishing-dependent, with fishing contributing 60-90% of total dry-season household income for full-time gill-net operators. The RLDA also identified a previously unrecognised cohort of innertube fishers (nelayan ban) estimated at 50-100 or more individuals active at any one time as a highly vulnerable group. Women engaged in post-harvest processing and trade at TPI Boto and Talunombo are recognised as indirectly affected stakeholders. The FPV footprint represents 8-10% of the effective lake surface during the dry season the period of peak fishing productivity considerably higher than earlier estimates based on full-supply water levels.
7. **Public Consultation and Information Disclosure.** Public Consultation and Information Disclosure. An extensive program of public consultation and information disclosure was conducted from 2023 through May 2025, consistent with AIIB ESS 1 (para. 23) and ESS 2 (para. 17) requirements for meaningful consultation throughout the project cycle. A variety of approaches were used including public meetings, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and parallel small-group sessions to ensure all affected communities had ample opportunity to understand, discuss, and provide feedback on the Project. Three main rounds of public meetings were held: the initial socialisation meeting on July 17, 2024; the first formal public consultation (Phase 1) on February 11–12, 2025, with strong participation from Boto Village (87 AHs) and Kedungombo Village (97 AHs); and the second public consultation (Phase 2) on May 20–22, 2025, complemented by 12 hamlet-level meetings engaging a total of 192 AHs. The RLDA (October 2025) included additional targeted consultations with fisher groups, women processors, aquaculture operators, and institutional stakeholders. Key concerns raised consistently across all consultation rounds include: (i) fairness and transparency of compensation, particularly for sharecroppers and state land users without formal title; (ii) the impact of the FPV installation on fishing areas, fish distribution, and access to productive fishing grounds; (iii) the need for a robust and fully designed Livelihood Restoration Program with clear timelines and targeted support for the most affected groups; (iv) local employment opportunities during construction and operation phases; (v) navigation safety and corridor access once the FPV array is operational; and (vi) certainty regarding the project timeline and compensation payment schedule. Community responses to the project were generally supportive of the renewable energy objectives, while emphasising the importance of equitable compensation and livelihood continuity. All feedback has been systematically recorded and incorporated into the design of this LALRP and the Livelihood Restoration Program. Further details on consultation activities are provided in APPENDIX 7: LALRP PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY.

¹ To this LALRP, AIIB ESS 2 is applied primarily to land acquisition and land-related resettlement impacts. Impacts on seasonal fisherfolk associated with restricted access to reservoir fishing areas are addressed principally as livelihood impacts under AIIB ESS 1, while livelihood restoration measures have been incorporated into this LALRP to ensure affected fisherfolk receive appropriate support during Project implementation



8. **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).** Consistent with AIIB ESS 2 (para. 18) and ESS 1 (para. 24), Indonesia Power has established a project-level GRM accessible both offline and online, to receive and facilitate resolution of displaced persons' concerns at no cost to the complainant. The GRM is gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate, and protects complainants from retaliation. In addition, all displaced persons retain the right to access the AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) if their concerns cannot be resolved satisfactorily through the project-level GRM, consistent with AIIB ESP (para. 74). Further information on the PPM is available at: <https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html>.
9. **Ecological Impacts and Fishing Livelihoods.** The ESIA concludes that overall fish populations in the reservoir will not be significantly reduced by the FPV installation. However, the RLDA establishes that the FPV footprint represents 8-10% of the effective dry-season lake surface the period of peak fishing productivity considerably higher than earlier estimates assuming full-supply water levels. The principal impact on fisherfolk is therefore spatial displacement and potential increases in operational costs (fuel, travel time) as fishing effort concentrates in remaining open-water areas. Ecological and social monitoring during implementation will determine whether actual fish catch is affected beyond displacement effects, and contingency funds have been reserved accordingly. See detail in the figure ES1.

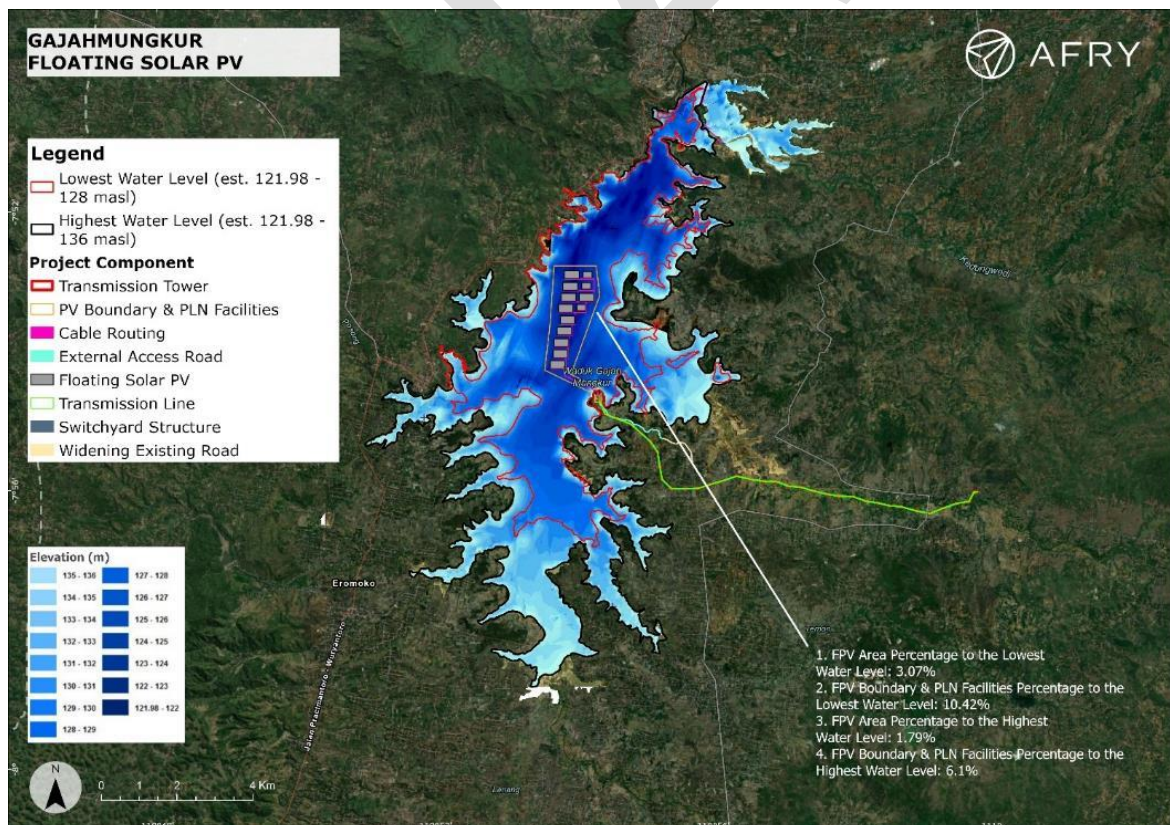


Figure ES.1 FPVPP Layout and Water Levels during Dry and Wet Season

10. **Impacts on Seasonal Fisherfolk.** Seasonal fisherfolk, primarily farmers supplementing household income during the dry season (August–December), will experience restricted access to the



314.63-hectare FPV exclusion zone. Based on the RLDA, this group is larger and more diverse than previously documented, including highly vulnerable innertube fishers (nelayan ban), many of whom operate informally and are not consistently registered within formal fisher groups. The principal impact is expected to be spatial displacement of fishing activities to alternative open-water areas within the reservoir. While alternative fishing grounds remain available, the RLDA and fisheries studies indicate that fishing conditions and catch productivity may vary across locations, particularly during the peak dry-season fishing period. As a result, affected fisherfolk may experience increased operational costs (e.g., fuel and travel time) and potential short-term reductions in catch efficiency or income. To address these risks, the Livelihood Restoration Program includes a Participatory Fisheries Management Framework, aquaculture development support, targeted support for nelayan ban, and ongoing fisheries and socio-economic monitoring during construction and operation. Short-term income stabilisation support is included as a triggered contingency measure if monitoring confirms material income loss or significant reductions in fish catch.

- 11. Indirect Impacts on Seasonal Workers and Women.** Some fisherfolk use dry-season income to hire seasonal agricultural laborers to prepare and plant rice on the exposed drawdown zone. A potential reduction in fisherfolk net income may indirectly limit employment opportunities for these workers. Women engaged in post-harvest processing and trade at TPI sites are indirectly affected through their dependence on fish-landing volumes. Both groups are included in the Livelihood Restoration Program. Social and economic monitoring will track these indirect impacts throughout project implementation.
- 12. Applicable Standards.** This LARP was prepared in alignment with key Indonesian laws, including Law No. 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest and Presidential Regulation No. 78/2023 concerning Handling Community Social Impacts, and with the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF, June 2024), specifically ESS 2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. A key principle is compensation at full replacement cost for all lost assets. Gaps between national law and AIIB ESF requirements particularly regarding eligibility of non-titled land users such as sharecroppers and seasonal fisherfolk are bridged by adopting the higher standard required by AIIB ESF.
- 13. LALRP Budget.** The total estimated budget for LARP implementation is IDR 5,055,696,025 (approximately USD 282,314.94). This budget covers compensation for affected land, crops, and trees, as well as the full cost of implementing the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). The LRP total is IDR 1,308,809,250 (approximately USD 73,085), comprising 9 core programs and 1 triggered contingency measure targeting farmers and sharecroppers, seasonal fisherfolk, innertube fisherfolk, and women in the fish value chain. The LRP budget assumes, based on ESIA findings, that fish catch in alternative areas of the reservoir will remain broadly comparable to current levels in the FPV exclusion zone. Contingency allowances including the triggered income stabilization measure for fisherfolk have been set aside to provide further support if monitoring reveals a reduction in fish catch or unforeseen livelihood impacts
- 14. Implementation Arrangement.** Implementation Arrangement. Indonesia Power holds overall responsibility for LARP implementation as the Implementing Agency on behalf of PT PLN (Persero) as the Executing Agency. A Special Purpose Company (SPC) comprising Indonesia Power and GCL



Intelligent Energy Co., Ltd will manage the day-to-day implementation of the LARP, including stakeholder engagement, compensation disbursement, LRP implementation, and monitoring. The LARP implementation schedule is anchored to a cut-off date of the 4th week of June 2026, with land acquisition and compensation disbursement targeted for completion between June and July 2026, LNTP (early works) in July–August 2026, and full construction (NTP) commencing September 2026. Commercial Operation Date (COD) is TBD. As a Category A project under the AIIB ESP, both internal and external independent monitoring will be conducted throughout the project cycle, with semi-annual reports submitted to AIIB and disclosed on the AIIB website. .

FINAL



RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

15. **Green Energy Project 2023.** Untuk mempercepat transisi energi Indonesia, PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) Indonesia Power (Indonesia Power), sebagai anak perusahaan dari PT PLN (Persero), sedang mengembangkan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya Terapung (Floating Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant/FPVPP) Gajah Mungkur ("Proyek") sebagai bagian dari program Green Energy Project (Proyek Hijaunesia) 2023. Proyek ini telah ditetapkan oleh Pemerintah Indonesia sebagai Proyek Strategis Nasional. Berlokasi di Kabupaten Wonogiri, Jawa Tengah, proyek ini akan memiliki kapasitas sebesar 100 Megawatt alternating current (MWac) dan akan terhubung ke jaringan listrik wilayah Jawa. Komponen utama proyek meliputi instalasi panel surya terapung di Waduk Gajah Mungkur, switchyard, jaringan transmisi 150 kV sepanjang 11,7 km yang didukung oleh 35 tower, serta jalan akses.
16. **Tujuan LALRP.** Tujuan utama dari Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) ini adalah untuk menghindari atau meminimalkan dampak pemukiman kembali secara tidak sukarela (involuntary resettlement). Dalam hal dampak tidak dapat dihindari, proyek berkomitmen melalui konsultasi yang bermakna untuk memitigasi dampak negatif, memberikan kompensasi yang adil, serta memulihkan bahkan meningkatkan penghidupan masyarakat terdampak, termasuk memberikan bantuan khusus bagi rumah tangga rentan. Seluruh kegiatan pengadaan tanah dan pemulihan penghidupan akan dilaksanakan sesuai dengan peraturan Pemerintah Indonesia dan AIIB ESF 2 tentang Pengadaan Tanah dan Pemukiman Kembali Secara Tidak Sukarela (*Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement*). AIIB ESF 2.
17. **Status Dokumen LALRP.** LARP ini disusun berdasarkan sensus 100% yang telah selesai dilakukan untuk seluruh komponen proyek berbasis daratan serta Inventory of Loss (IoL) yang dilaksanakan pada tahun 2024–2025. Kajian ini juga dilengkapi dengan *Rapid Livelihood Dependency Assessment* (RLDA, Oktober 2025) yang ditugaskan oleh ADB untuk mengkaji penghidupan berbasis waduk. LARP akan difinalisasi setelah penyelesaian *Detailed Engineering Design* (DED) final dan *Detailed Measurement Survey* (DMS). Setiap pembaruan akan diterjemahkan menjadi komitmen yang jelas dan diintegrasikan ke dalam jadwal implementasi dan Action Plan sebagaimana tercantum dalam APPENDIX 16.
18. **Kebutuhan dan Kepemilikan Lahan.** Proyek membutuhkan total area sekitar 352,80 hektare yang mencakup area permukaan waduk dan area daratan. Dari total tersebut, seluas 314,63 hektare merupakan permukaan Waduk Gajah Mungkur aset milik negara yang dikelola oleh BBWS Bengawan Solo dan PJT-I yang akan digunakan untuk instalasi panel surya terapung. Komponen proyek berbasis daratan, termasuk switchyard, launching platform, jalan akses, serta tower dan Right of Way (RoW) transmisi, membutuhkan sekitar 38,17 hektare lahan yang terdiri dari kombinasi lahan milik pribadi (9,21 ha) serta lahan milik negara dan pemerintah desa. Tidak akan ada relokasi fisik permukiman. Seluruh pengadaan lahan terbatas pada lahan pertanian atau lahan yang belum dikembangkan.
19. **Rumah Tangga Terdampak, Komponen Berbasis Daratan.** Berdasarkan hasil sensus 100% yang telah diselesaikan, proyek ini akan mempengaruhi 403 rumah tangga terdampak (Affected Households/AHs) yang terdiri dari 1.297 orang terdampak (Affected Persons/APs) di delapan



desa pada tiga kecamatan. Kelompok tersebut mencakup pemilik lahan pribadi (112 AHs), pengguna dan penggarap lahan negara yang dikelola RBO (283 AHs), serta rumah tangga dengan status penguasaan campuran (mixed tenure) sebanyak 8 AHs. Dari total 403 AHs tersebut, sebanyak 294 AHs (905 APs) atau sekitar 73% dari seluruh AH berbasis daratan diidentifikasi sebagai kelompok rentan berdasarkan kriteria seperti rumah tangga yang dipimpin lansia, perempuan kepala keluarga, tidak memiliki lahan, atau hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan. Angka ini jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan estimasi awal pada draft sebelumnya, yang mencerminkan telah selesainya sensus penuh dan penerapan proses skrining kerentanan yang lebih sistematis. Proyek ini diklasifikasikan sebagai Kategori A berdasarkan AIIB Environmental and Social Policy (ESP, Bagian 20), karena diperkirakan menimbulkan dampak sosial yang signifikan, bersifat permanen, dan beragam.

- 20. Rumah Tangga Terdampak , Nelayan.** Area batas FPV mencakup 314,63 hektare wilayah penangkapan ikan produktif yang dimanfaatkan oleh nelayan musiman. Berdasarkan hasil Rapid Livelihood Dependency Assessment (RLDA, Oktober 2025) yang ditugaskan oleh ADB dan digunakan sebagai dasar empiris untuk menilai dampak terhadap nelayan sebagai pengganti sensus khusus, kajian tersebut mengidentifikasi 635 anggota kelompok nelayan terdaftar di seluruh waduk, dengan sekitar 395 orang aktif pada setiap musim kemarau. Sebanyak sembilan desa diklasifikasikan memiliki ketergantungan tinggi terhadap sektor perikanan, di mana kegiatan penangkapan ikan menyumbang sekitar 60-90% dari total pendapatan rumah tangga selama musim kemarau bagi nelayan jaring insang penuh waktu (full-time gill-net operators). RLDA juga mengidentifikasi kelompok nelayan ban yang sebelumnya belum terdokumentasi, dengan estimasi sekitar 50-100 orang atau lebih yang aktif pada satu waktu tertentu, dan dikategorikan sebagai kelompok yang sangat rentan. Perempuan yang terlibat dalam pengolahan pasca panen dan perdagangan ikan di TPI Boto dan Talunombo juga diakui sebagai pemangku kepentingan yang terdampak secara tidak langsung. Area FPV diperkirakan mencakup sekitar 8-10% dari luas efektif permukaan waduk pada musim kemarau, musim dengan produktivitas penangkapan ikan tertinggi yang jauh lebih besar dibandingkan estimasi sebelumnya yang didasarkan pada kondisi muka air penuh waduk.

- 21. Konsultasi Publik dan Penyebarluasan Informasi.** Program konsultasi publik dan pengungkapan informasi dilaksanakan secara luas sejak tahun 2023 hingga Mei 2025, sejalan dengan persyaratan AIIB ESS 1 (paragraf 23) dan ESS 2 (paragraf 17) mengenai konsultasi bermakna selama seluruh siklus proyek. Berbagai pendekatan digunakan, termasuk pertemuan publik, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), dan sesi kelompok kecil paralel untuk memastikan seluruh masyarakat terdampak memiliki kesempatan yang memadai untuk memahami, mendiskusikan, dan memberikan masukan terhadap proyek. Tiga putaran utama konsultasi publik telah dilaksanakan, yaitu: pertemuan sosialisasi awal pada 17 Juli 2024; konsultasi publik formal pertama (Phase 1) pada 11-12 Februari 2025 dengan partisipasi tinggi dari Desa Boto (87 AHs) dan Desa Kedungombo (97 AHs); serta konsultasi publik kedua (Phase 2) pada 20-22 Mei 2025 yang dilengkapi dengan 12 pertemuan tingkat dusun yang melibatkan total 192 AHs. RLDA (Oktober 2025) juga mencakup konsultasi tambahan yang ditujukan secara khusus kepada kelompok nelayan, perempuan pengolah ikan, pelaku budidaya perikanan, dan pemangku kepentingan institusional. Rincian lebih lanjut mengenai kegiatan konsultasi publik disajikan dalam LAMPIRAN 7: RINGKASAN KONSULTASI PUBLIK LALRP.



- 22. Mekanisme Penanganan Keluhan (GRM).** Sesuai dengan AIIB ESS 2 (paragraf 18) dan ESS 1 (paragraf 24), Indonesia Power telah membentuk mekanisme penanganan keluhan tingkat proyek yang dapat diakses secara luring (offline) maupun daring (online) untuk menerima dan memfasilitasi penyelesaian keluhan masyarakat terdampak tanpa biaya bagi pengadu. GRM ini dirancang agar responsif gender, sesuai secara budaya, serta melindungi pengadu dari risiko pembalasan. Selain itu, seluruh masyarakat terdampak tetap memiliki hak untuk mengakses AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) apabila keluhan mereka tidak dapat diselesaikan secara memadai melalui GRM tingkat proyek, sesuai dengan AIIB ESP (paragraf 74). Informasi lebih lanjut mengenai PPM AIIB dapat diakses melalui: <https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html>.
- 23. Dampak Ekologis dan Penghidupan Perikanan.** Hasil ESIA menyimpulkan bahwa secara umum populasi ikan di waduk tidak akan mengalami penurunan yang signifikan akibat instalasi FPV. Namun demikian, RLDA menunjukkan bahwa area FPV mencakup sekitar 8-10% dari luas efektif permukaan waduk pada musim kemarau periode dengan produktivitas penangkapan ikan tertinggi yang jauh lebih besar dibandingkan estimasi sebelumnya yang menggunakan asumsi muka air penuh waduk. Oleh karena itu, dampak utama terhadap nelayan adalah perpindahan area penangkapan ikan secara spasial serta potensi peningkatan biaya operasional, seperti bahan bakar dan waktu tempuh, akibat terkonsentrasinya aktivitas penangkapan ikan pada area perairan terbuka yang tersisa. Monitoring ekologis dan sosial selama implementasi proyek akan dilakukan untuk menentukan apakah hasil tangkapan ikan benar-benar terdampak di luar dampak perpindahan lokasi penangkapan. Dana kontinjensi juga telah disiapkan untuk mengantisipasi kondisi tersebut. Rincian lebih lanjut dapat dilihat pada Gambar ES1.
- 24. Potensi Dampak terhadap Nelayan Musiman.** Nelayan musiman yang sebagian besar merupakan petani dan melakukan kegiatan menangkap ikan sebagai sumber pendapatan tambahan selama musim kemarau (Agustus–Desember) akan mengalami pembatasan akses terhadap zona eksklusi PLTS Terapung (FPV) seluas 314,63 hektare. Berdasarkan hasil RLDA, kelompok ini lebih besar dan lebih beragam dibandingkan yang sebelumnya terdokumentasi. Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (Livelihood Restoration Program/LRP) telah dirancang secara lengkap untuk menangani dampak tersebut, termasuk melalui *Participatory Fisheries Management Framework*, dukungan pengembangan budidaya perikanan, serta dukungan khusus bagi nelayan ban. Dukungan stabilisasi pendapatan jangka pendek juga tersedia sebagai langkah kontinjensi yang akan diaktifkan apabila hasil monitoring selama konstruksi menunjukkan adanya penurunan pendapatan yang material. Nelayan terdampak akan berpindah ke area penangkapan alternatif, yang berpotensi menimbulkan peningkatan biaya operasional seperti bahan bakar dan waktu tempuh.
- 25. Dampak Tidak Langsung terhadap Pekerja Musiman dan Perempuan.** Sebagian nelayan menggunakan pendapatan pada musim kemarau untuk mempekerjakan buruh tani musiman dalam kegiatan pengolahan dan penanaman padi di area surutan waduk (*drawdown zone*). Potensi penurunan pendapatan bersih nelayan dapat secara tidak langsung mengurangi kesempatan kerja bagi kelompok pekerja tersebut. Perempuan yang terlibat dalam kegiatan pasca panen dan perdagangan ikan di lokasi TPI juga terdampak secara tidak langsung karena pendapatan mereka bergantung pada volume hasil tangkapan ikan yang didaratkan. Kedua



kelompok tersebut telah dimasukkan dalam Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (LRP). Monitoring sosial dan ekonomi akan dilakukan selama implementasi proyek untuk memantau dampak tidak langsung tersebut.

- 26. Standard Acuan yang Berlaku dalam Penyusunan LALRP.** LARP ini disusun dengan mengacu pada peraturan utama di Indonesia, termasuk Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum dan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 78 Tahun 2023 tentang Penanganan Dampak Sosial Kemasyarakatan, serta Kerangka Lingkungan dan Sosial AIIB (AIIB Environmental and Social Framework/ESF, Juni 2024), khususnya ESS 2 tentang Pengadaan Tanah dan Pemukiman Kembali Secara Tidak Sukarela (*Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement*). Salah satu prinsip utama adalah pemberian kompensasi berdasarkan biaya penggantian penuh (*full replacement cost*) atas seluruh aset yang hilang. Kesenjangan antara ketentuan hukum nasional dan persyaratan AIIB ESF khususnya terkait kelayakan penerima kompensasi bagi pengguna lahan tanpa hak formal seperti penggarap dan nelayan musiman ditangani dengan menerapkan standar yang lebih tinggi sebagaimana dipersyaratkan oleh AIIB ESF.
- 27. Pembiayaan Pelaksanaan LALRP.** Total estimasi anggaran implementasi LARP adalah sebesar IDR 5.055.069.025 (sekitar USD 282,314.94). Anggaran ini mencakup kompensasi atas tanah, tanaman, dan pohon terdampak, serta seluruh biaya implementasi Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (LRP). Total anggaran LRP adalah sebesar IDR 1.308.809.250 (sekitar USD 73,085), yang terdiri dari 9 program utama dan 1 langkah kontinjensi yang akan diaktifkan (triggered contingency measure) dengan sasaran petani dan penggarap, nelayan musiman, nelayan ban, serta perempuan dalam rantai nilai perikanan. Anggaran LRP disusun dengan asumsi, berdasarkan temuan ESIA, bahwa hasil tangkapan ikan di area alternatif waduk secara umum akan tetap sebanding dengan kondisi saat ini di zona eksklusif FPV. Dana kontinjensi, termasuk langkah stabilisasi pendapatan bagi nelayan, telah disediakan untuk memberikan dukungan tambahan apabila hasil monitoring menunjukkan penurunan hasil tangkapan ikan atau dampak kehidupan lain yang tidak terduga.
- 28. Pengaturan Implementasi.** Indonesia Power memiliki tanggung jawab utama atas pelaksanaan LARP sebagai Implementing Agency atas nama PT PLN (Persero) sebagai Executing Agency. Sebuah Special Purpose Company (SPC) yang terdiri dari Indonesia Power dan GCL Intelligent Energy Co., Ltd akan mengelola implementasi harian LARP, termasuk pelibatan pemangku kepentingan, penyaluran kompensasi, pelaksanaan LRP, dan monitoring. Jadwal implementasi LARP mengacu pada cut-off date pada minggu keempat Juni 2026, dengan target penyelesaian pengadaan tanah dan penyaluran kompensasi pada Juni–Juli 2026, kegiatan Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP/pekerjaan awal) pada Juli–Agustus 2026, dan dimulainya konstruksi penuh (Notice to Proceed/NTP) pada September 2026. Tanggal Operasi Komersial (Commercial Operation Date/COD) masih akan ditentukan (TBD). Sebagai proyek Kategori A berdasarkan AIIB ESP, monitoring internal dan monitoring independen eksternal akan dilakukan selama siklus proyek, dengan laporan semesteran disampaikan kepada AIIB dan dipublikasikan melalui situs web AIIB.



A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Project Background

29. **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 Gajah Mungkur FPVPP (the 'Project') plays a vital role in achieving Indonesia Power's renewable energy objectives.
30. **Project Implementation.** The Project will be implemented by Indonesia Power through a Special Purpose Company (SPC) to be established for this subproject. The SPC will be responsible for engineering, procurement, construction, and operation of the FPVPP, as well as the implementation of this LALRP. The SPC will coordinate closely with state land management agencies (BBWS and PJT), private landowners, local governments, project lenders and affected peoples.

2. Project Location and Scope

31. **Project Schedule.** Pre-construction activities, including land acquisition and LALRP finalization, are targeted for completion by October 2025, followed by land negotiation in November 2025 to allow for construction to commence. The Project has a target indicative Commercial Operation Date (COD) of 1st week of January 2027, in line with the Project's Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and national renewable energy targets.
32. **Project Location.** The Project is located on and around the Gajah Mungkur Reservoir in Wonogiri Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia, and is designed to generate 100 MWac of electrical energy. It 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 solar PV targets outlined in the National Electricity Supply Business Plan (RUPTL 2025–2034) for the Central Java region.
33. **Administrative Setting.** The FPVPP site and other project components will span eight villages across three districts: Boto, Kedungombo, and Setrorejo villages in Baturetno District; Kulurejo, Bulurejo, Kedung Rejo, and Gebang villages in Nguntoronandi District; and Gumiwang Lor Village in Wuryantoro District. The FPVPP will be situated on the state-owned reservoir, while onshore components will be located on state, community, and privately-owned lands.
34. **Zoning of Inundation Region.** To facilitate management, the Gajah Mungkur Reservoir's inundation region is divided into three zones: the permanently inundated area, the drawdown (fluctuation) area known locally as "*pasang surut*," and the green belt. The *pasang surut* (drawdown) area refers to land that is alternately submerged and exposed in response to seasonal changes in reservoir water levels. This area, covering approximately 1,177 hectares, is used for agriculture and is subject to specific land tenure and management practices.
35. **Regional Socio-Economic and Geographic Characteristics.** Fishing in the reservoir is highly seasonal, with local communities using nets, handlines, and other methods from boats for both subsistence and commercial purposes. The choice of fishing location deep or shallow water varies



depending on the season and target species. During the dry season (August to November), seasonal fisherfolk tend to concentrate their activities on the deeper water areas, including the site proposed for the floating solar project, as fish tend to gather there. At this time, individual catches can exceed 20 kg per day, much of which is sold for income. Onshore, land is widely cultivated with rice and other seasonal crops, often by sharecroppers on state-managed land. The affected communities are well-established, with strong social and economic connections to both the land and the reservoir.

FINAL





3. Project Components and Activities

- 36. Project Components and Activities.** The Project includes a floating solar PV array, an onshore plant switchyard, launching platforms for assembly, a 150 kV transmission line (TL) approximately 11.7 km long and supported by 35 towers, access roads, and an extension bay at the existing Nguntoronadi substation (Table A-1). Key activities involve the installation of the floating array, construction of the switchyard and launching platforms, erection of transmission towers, and the widening of existing access roads to accommodate construction traffic.
- 37. Right of Way.** The Right of Way (RoW) for the transmission line consists of a 20-meter-wide corridor. A free space zone must be maintained within the RoW in compliance with Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources regulations (see Section B), with restrictions on the height of buildings and vegetation to ensure safe operation and maintenance. Most of the onshore facilities, including 33 of the 35 transmission towers, are in areas designated as protected rice fields, which require specific permitting to allow for land use conversion for a national strategic project.

Table A-1 Project Components and Affected Land Areas

Project Component	Area (Ha)	Remarks
FPVPP Boundary (Water Area)	313.71	Seasonal fishing area
Plant Switchyard	5.60	Permanent land acquisition
Launching Platform	6.40	Temporary use for construction/assembly
Transmission Towers (35 towers)	6.81	Permanent land acquisition for tower footings
Transmission Line RoW	16.16	Permanent restrictions on land use
Access Roads (New)	1.59	Permanent land acquisition
Access Roads (Widening)	1.21	Permanent land acquisition
Extension Bay	-	No informal land uses identified
TOTAL PROJECT AFFECTED LAND AREA	354.03	Includes land, water surface, and overlaps between components



B. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

38. 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 Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB, June 2024). In cases of discrepancy between national law and AIIB ESF requirements, the Project will adhere to the standard that provides a higher level of protection to affected persons, consistent with AIIB ESP (Section 9).

1. National Laws and Regulations

39. Government of Indonesia Directives. The Project's land acquisition and social impact management process is guided by a comprehensive legal framework established by the Government of Indonesia. Key legislation includes:

- **Minister of Public Works and Housing Regulation No. 06/PRT/M/2020** provides the framework for the operation and management of reservoirs in Indonesia, including Gajah Mungkur. The regulation mandates that reservoir operations prioritize multiple uses—such as water supply, irrigation, hydropower, flood control, and environmental protection—while ensuring safety, water quality, and coordination among relevant agencies. For the Gajah Mungkur Floating Solar Project, this means any installation or operational activities must not interfere with the reservoir's primary functions, must comply with established water level and quality standards, and require close coordination with reservoir authorities and local stakeholders, as well as ongoing environmental and operational monitoring.
- **Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) Regulation No. 49/2018**, as amended by No. 13/2019, establishes the legal framework for the development, utilization, and integration of rooftop and floating solar photovoltaic (PV) systems connected to the electricity grid in Indonesia. The regulation sets out technical, administrative, and commercial requirements for solar PV installations, including provisions for net metering, connection procedures, and safety standards. For the Gajah Mungkur Floating Solar Project, this regulation governs how the solar power generated can be integrated with the national grid, specifies the roles and responsibilities of PLN (the state utility), and ensures that all technical and regulatory standards for grid-connected solar projects are met, thereby facilitating the project's implementation and operation within Indonesia's broader renewable energy policy framework.
- **Law No. 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest:** This is the primary law regulating the formal process for acquiring land for public infrastructure projects. It establishes a multi-stage process that includes planning, preparation (including public consultation), implementation (including appraisal and compensation by an independent appraiser), and handover of land. A key feature of this law is the requirement for asset valuation to be conducted by an independent, licensed public appraiser (*Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik* - KJPP) to determine a "fair and appropriate" value. While it primarily governs involuntary acquisition through eminent domain, its principles on valuation and consultation serve as a benchmark for all public interest projects, including those pursued through negotiation.
- **Government Regulation No. 39 of 2023 (amending GR No. 19 of 2021):** This regulation provides detailed implementing guidelines for Law No. 2/2012, clarifying procedures for consultation,



documentation, and the roles of various government agencies in the land acquisition process. This regulation applies directly to the project, especially in the implementation of Location Determination scheme (*Penlok*).

- **Presidential Regulation No. 78 of 2023 concerning Handling Community Social Impacts in the Framework of Provision of Land for National Development:** This regulation is of critical importance to this Project. It provides a legal framework for addressing social impacts on communities occupying or utilizing state land without formal title, such as the sharecroppers on RBO land. It allows for the provision of compensation for non-land assets (crops, structures) and other forms of assistance to mitigate livelihood impacts.
- **Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) Regulation No. 13 of 2021:** This regulation specifically governs the technical requirements and compensation procedures for land, buildings, and plants situated within the designated free space (Right of Way) of electricity transmission lines. It defines the safety clearances and provides the basis for calculating compensation for restrictions on land use within the RoW.
- **Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI):** Issued by the Indonesian Society of Appraisers (Masyarakat Profesi Penilai Indonesia - MAPPI), these standards guide the methodology for valuing assets. The valuation for this project will refer to the relevant standards to ensure that the appraisal process conducted by the independent appraiser (KJPP) is fair, transparent, and comprehensive.
- **Regulatory Framework for Transmission Line Right of Way (RoW) in Indonesia:** The Right of Way (RoW) requirements for transmission lines in Indonesia, including corridor width and free space (clearance) zones, are primarily governed by: (i) Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) Regulation No. 18 of 2015 on Transmission Network Technical Requirements for Electric Power (Peraturan Menteri ESDM No. 18 Tahun 2015 tentang Persyaratan Teknis Jaringan Transmisi Tenaga Listrik); and (ii) SPLN 1:1995 (Indonesian National Standard for Overhead Transmission Lines up to 500 kV). These regulations define the minimum width of the RoW corridor for different voltage levels and establish the required vertical and horizontal clearances—known as the "free space zone"—to ensure safe operation and maintenance of overhead transmission lines. For instance, for a 150 kV transmission line, the typical RoW corridor is 20 meters wide (10 meters on each side of the centerline), and vertical clearance from ground level is generally set at a minimum of 13.5 meters, with restrictions on the height of buildings and vegetation within this zone.
- **Wonogiri Regency Regulations No 09/2023 concerning Fisheries Business Permit Fees in the Gajah Mungkur Multipurpose Reservoir Waters.** Based on Wonogiri Regency Regulation Number 9 of 2003 concerning Fisheries Business Permit Fees in the Gajah Mungkur Multipurpose Reservoir, fisheries zoning is regulated as follows: (1) Fishing Zone: An area permitted for fishing by fishermen. (2) Cultivation Zone: An area designated for fish farming activities (such as floating net cages). (3) Danger Zone: An area prohibited for fishing activities due to potential risks (e.g., hazardous reservoir structures or water currents). (4) Patin Fish Spawning and Rearing Sanctuary: A special area for the protection and rearing of patin fish during their spawning and rearing phases. In addition to zoning, there are also regulations regarding optimizing the sustainability of fish species: A ban on catching fish less than 10 cm in length. And Breeding fish (or those in spawning condition) must be released so they can reproduce.



There is no specific Indonesian regulation that universally prohibits fishermen from fishing in areas occupied by floating solar farms on reservoirs or lakes. However, access restrictions for fishermen in such areas are typically regulated through project-specific permits, operational safety protocols, and reservoir management policies, rather than a national regulation that applies to all floating solar installations.

2. AIIB Environment and Social Framework

40. AIIB ESF. The Project is required to comply with the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF, June 2024), comprising the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and three Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The applicable standards for this Project are:

- ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management governing the overall environmental and social assessment process, stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, grievance redress, and monitoring requirements applicable to the Project.
- ESS 2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement the primary standard governing this LARP. ESS 2 applies because the Project involves involuntary resettlement as defined in ESS 2 (para. 6), including acquisition of land rights through negotiated settlements where failure to reach agreement could result in expropriation, and involuntary restrictions on access to natural resources (reservoir fishing grounds) that cause affected people to lose access to resources where they have traditional or recognizable use rights.

41. Objectives of AIIB ESS 2. The objectives of ESS 2 are to: (a) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible; (b) minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project alternatives; (c) where avoidance is not feasible, enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels and provide resettlement assistance; (d) understand and address gender-related risks and differential impacts; (e) improve the overall socioeconomic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and (f) conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable displaced persons to share in project benefits.

42. Core Principles of AIIB ESS 2. The core requirements of ESS 2 applicable to this Project include:

- **Avoid and Minimize:** Explore all viable project design alternatives to avoid or minimize physical and economic displacement. The Project has achieved this through siting the primary PV array on the reservoir surface rather than on agricultural land and aligning onshore components to avoid residential displacement.
- **Full Replacement Cost:** All lost assets must be compensated at full replacement cost, defined as market value plus transaction costs, without deduction for depreciation as required by ESS 2 and defined in the AIIB ESF Glossary.
- **Eligibility Regardless of Tenure:** All displaced persons, including those without title to land or recognizable legal rights, are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, consistent with ESS 2 (para. 24). This explicitly covers sharecroppers on state-managed RBO land, informal reservoir users, and seasonal fisherfolk.



- **Livelihood Restoration:** Livelihoods must be improved or at least restored through prompt asset replacement, compensation at full replacement cost, and capacity-building programs, consistent with ESS 2 (para. 20).
- **Gender-differentiated Impacts:** Gender-related risks and differential impacts of involuntary resettlement must be understood and addressed, consistent with ESS 2 (para. 4d) and ESS 1 (para. 46-47).
- **Meaningful Consultation:** Meaningful consultation with displaced persons, host communities, and other stakeholders must be carried out throughout the project cycle, consistent with ESS 2 (para. 17) and ESS 1 (para. 23).
- **Grievance Redress:** A suitable project-level GRM must be established to receive and facilitate resolution of displaced persons' concerns, consistent with ESS 2 (para. 18). Displaced persons also retain access to the AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM), consistent with AIIB ESP (para. 74). Further information on the PPM is available at: <https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html>.
- **Compensation Prior to Displacement:** All compensation must be paid in full before displaced persons are required to vacate their land or before construction commences on affected sites, consistent with ESS 2 (para. 23).

3. Comparative Analysis and Gap-Filling Measures

43. Gap Analysis. While Indonesia's legal framework for land acquisition is robust, key differences exist between national law and AIIB ESS 2 requirements. This LARP incorporates specific gap-filling measures to ensure full compliance with AIIB standards, consistent with AIIB ESS 2 (para. 30) and AIIB ESP (Section 9). The principal gaps and measures to address them are summarized in Table B.1 below, with full detail provided in APPENDIX 6.

Gap Area	Indonesian Law	AIIB ESS 2 Requirement	Gap-Filling Measure
Eligibility for Compensation	Primarily focuses on titled landowners; Presidential Regulation No. 78/2023 provides limited coverage for non-titled occupants of state land.	Eligibility must extend to all displaced persons regardless of tenure status, including informal land users and fisherfolk (ESS 2, para. 24).	All sharecroppers, state land users, and fisherfolk are recognized as eligible for compensation and Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) support regardless of tenure status.
Standard of Compensation	Compensation based on "fair and appropriate" value determined through market assessment by an	Compensation must be provided at full replacement cost, including market value plus all transaction	All compensation is calculated at full replacement cost, with all taxes and



	independent appraiser (KJPP).	costs and taxes, without depreciation deductions.	transaction costs covered by Indonesia Power.
Livelihood Restoration	Assistance measures may be provided, but there is no mandatory requirement for a comprehensive livelihood restoration program.	A comprehensive and long-term Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) is required as a standard measure (ESS 2, para. 20).	A fully designed and budgeted LRP has been developed, consisting of 9 core programs and 1 triggered measure covering all affected groups.
Fisherfolk Eligibility	No specific provisions addressing restrictions on reservoir access affecting fishing livelihoods.	Restrictions on access to natural resources affecting persons with traditional or recognizable use rights must be addressed (ESS 2, paras. 6.3 and 6.5).	Seasonal fisherfolk and <i>innertube fisherfolk</i> are explicitly recognized as eligible for LRP support, with the RLDA serving as the basis for identification.
Gender-Differentiated Impacts	No explicit requirement to assess or address gender-differentiated resettlement impacts.	Gender-related risks and differential impacts must be identified, understood, and addressed (ESS 2, para. 4d).	Dedicated LRP programs have been developed for women engaged in the fish value chain, with gender-disaggregated data collected and reported.
Cut-Off Date	Established through the formal location designation (<i>Penetapan Lokasi</i> -Penlok) process.	A cut-off date must be established following the census and publicly disclosed in the project area (ESS 2, para. 24).	Cut-off dates are established for each project component following completion of the 100% census and disclosed through public meetings and village government channels.



Project-Level Mechanism (PPM) Access	The national court system is available for dispute resolution.	Displaced persons must retain access to the AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) (AIIB ESP, para. 74). Further information on the PPM is available at: https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html .	All displaced persons are informed about the availability of the AIIB PPM in Bahasa Indonesia through public notices and the project website.
---	--	---	---

FINAL



C. OBJECTIVES OF THE LALRP

44. **LALRP Objective.** PT PLN Indonesia Power, together with GCL Intelligent Energy Co., Ltd (GCL) is committed to undertaking land acquisition in strict accordance with national regulations and the principles outlined by the project lenders, primarily the AIIB ESF. 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 households to improve their socio-economic conditions.

D. SCOPE AND NATURE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

45. **Temporary and Permanent Displacement Impacts.** The development of the Gajah Mungkur FPVPP requires land acquisition and the use of the Gajah Mungkur Reservoir, which will create temporary and permanent displacement impacts. These impacts have been identified and quantified through an Inventory of Losses (IOL) and socio-economic surveys conducted from July 2024 through January 2026. The project design has avoided any physical relocation of residences; however, it will cause economic displacement for households dependent on agriculture and fishing. Impact on seasonal fisherfolk from the FPV boundary is addressed separately, as the identification and assessment of this group continues in parallel with the 100% census of land based affected households.

1. Types of Impacts

46. **Physical and Economic Displacement.** The Project will result in economic displacement but has avoided any physical displacement (i.e., no residential relocation will occur). The Project's impacts are therefore limited to the loss of productive assets and restrictions on access to livelihood resources.
47. **Permanent Economic Displacement.** This involves the irreversible acquisition of land for project components and long-term restrictions on livelihood activities.
- **Land Acquisition:** Onshore components, including 35 transmission tower footings, the plant switchyard, and new and widened access roads, will require the permanent acquisition of land. This will result in the loss of productive agricultural land for landowners and land users (sharecroppers and others users of stateland).
 - **Access Restrictions:** Permanent restrictions will be enforced in two main areas. First, within the 20-meter-wide Right of Way (RoW) for the 11.7 km transmission line, the height of vegetation and structures will be limited, prohibiting the cultivation of high-value timber and fruit trees. Second, the 314.63 hectare area of the Gajah Mungkur Reservoir occupied by the floating PV array will be restricted, resulting in permanent loss of access to this seasonal fishing ground for the 25-year operational life of the Project.



- 48. Temporary Impacts.** Temporary impacts will occur primarily during the construction phase which takes 12 months in 2026. The assembly and construction of the solar arrays will require a 7.13 -hectare launching platform, which will temporarily occupy agricultural land for approximately four months. Other temporary disruptions include access restrictions and potential damage to crops during the stringing of transmission line cables.

2. Impact Severity and Affected Assets

- 49. Affected Land and Households.** A 100% census has been completed for all land-based project components. Based on this census, the Project will affect a total of 403 households (AHs), comprising 1,297 affected persons (APs) across eight villages in three districts². The affected persons include private landowners, sharecroppers cultivating state-managed and private land, other users of state land, and seasonal fisherfolk who utilize the reservoir (with fisherfolk numbers subject to further dedicated assessment, as described below)³⁴.
- 50. Tenure Status.** Of the 403 AHs covered by the 100% census of land-based components, 112 AHs hold rights to private land (104 with formal certificates, 7 as sharecroppers on private land, and 1 as combined owner-sharecropper), 283 AHs are users or cultivators of state-owned land managed by the RBOs (274 as land users, 6 as sharecroppers, and 3 as renters), and 8 AHs hold both private and state land interests. All categories are eligible for compensation and livelihood restoration assistance consistent with AIIB ESS 2, regardless of formal tenure status.
- 51. Significantly Affected Households.** From the 100% census, households are classified as significantly affected where they lose 10% or more of their productive assets or income. Final tabulation of significant impact categories is being completed alongside the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and will be reported in the final LALRP. Preliminary analysis of the census data confirms that a substantial proportion of AHs, particularly those cultivating state land in the transmission line RoW and launching platform area, face losses at or exceeding the 10% threshold.
- 52. Fisherfolk FPV Boundary.** The 314.63-hectare FPV boundary encompasses productive deep-water fishing grounds utilized by seasonal fisherfolk. Based on the ADB-commissioned Rapid Livelihood Dependency Assessment (RLDA, October 2025), the number of lake-dependent households is significantly broader than previously captured in early drafts of the LALRP:
- 635 registered members of fisherman groups are recorded by the District Fisheries Office, of whom approximately 395 are active in any given dry season;
 - Nine villages are classified as highly fishing-dependent, with fishing contributing 60-90% of total dry-season household income for full-time gill-net operators.

² APs estimated based on the average household size of 4 people per household

³ The figures for impacts within the transmission RoW and the FPV PP boundary are based on sample surveys and will be finalized following a full census and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).

⁴ Poverty line is defined as the value of the minimum expenditure required by a person to meet their basic needs for a month, both food and non-food need. The National Poverty Line as of March 2025 is Rp609,160/capita/month. Retrieved from <https://www.bps.go.id/id/news/2025/07/25/731/tingkat-kemiskinan-kembali-menurun.html>



- A previously unidentified group of innertube fishers (*nelayan ban*) operates during the dry season, estimated at 50–100 or more individuals active at any one time, most of whom carry formal fishing registration cards, and

Women engaged in post-harvest processing and trade at the two fish market (*Tempat Pelelangan Ikan -TPI*) sites are indirectly affected through their dependence on fish-landing volumes.

- The FPV footprint, which represents 8–10% of the effective lake surface during the dry season, coincides with the period of peak fishing productivity. The primary impact on fisherfolk is economic displacement rather than loss of fish populations, as the ESIA concludes that overall fish populations will not be significantly reduced. Affected fisherfolk will be displaced to alternative fishing grounds, potentially incurring higher operational costs. A dedicated census of all active fisherfolk and a full assessment of impacts will be completed before any access restrictions are imposed, in accordance with AIIB ESS 2 requirements.

53. Affected Structures. The Project design has avoided any physical relocation of residences. Construction activities for the transmission line RoW will temporarily affect five non-residential huts during the cable installation phase only. These will be compensated at full replacement cost and restored upon completion.

54. Affected Livelihoods and Agricultural Assets. The primary impact of the Project is on agriculture and fishing-based livelihoods. Most AHs are farmers and sharecroppers with on-land livelihood activities. Major impacts to fishermen aren't anticipated, but further survey work will be conducted prior to any displacement occurring, and an assessment of impacts and definition of mitigation measures will be incorporated as necessary.

- **Farmers and Sharecroppers:** The acquisition of land will result in the loss of productive plots (affecting 270 households, Table D-1), with rice (paddy) being the most significantly affected crop, covering over 12 hectares of impacted land. An estimated 1,215 productive trees, including 1,163 timber trees and 26 fruit trees, will also be removed and compensated at full replacement cost. 105 AHs (Table D-1) are sharecroppers cultivating state-owned land managed by the River Basin Organization (RBO).
- **Seasonal Fisherfolk:** Seasonal fisherfolk, primarily farmers who supplement their income during the dry season (August–December), will experience restricted access to the 314.63-hectare FPV exclusion zone. Based on the RLDA (2025), the FPV footprint represents up to 10% of the effective dry-season fishing surface, a proportion considerably higher than the 3% figure cited in earlier documents that assumed full-supply water levels. The principal impact is spatial displacement and potential increases in operational costs (fuel, travel time) as fishers relocate to alternative grounds. A dedicated fisherfolk census will be completed prior to any access restrictions being imposed, establishing the definitive list of eligible persons and the basis for confirming entitlements under the Livelihood Restoration Program. Ecological monitoring and ongoing livelihood assessments will determine whether actual fish catch is affected beyond displacement effects, and contingency funds have been reserved accordingly



- APPENDIX 13).
 - **Innertube Fishers (Nelayan Ban):** The RLDA identified a previously unrecognised cohort of innertube fishers who operate during the dry season, fishing for 3-5 hours daily using cast nets, typically catching 5-20 kg per day. Despite earlier assumptions, most carry formal fishing registration cards. Though their direct overlap with the FPV footprint is limited, they are highly vulnerable to secondary crowding effects as displaced gill-net operators shift into their traditional near-shore areas. They will be included in the dedicated fisherfolk census and the Livelihood Restoration Program.
 - **Women in the Fish Value Chain:** Women are central to the post-harvest economy at the two fish market sites in Boto and Talunombo, performing scaling, gutting, roe extraction, and retail sales. Their earnings, typically IDR 30,000–60,000 per day, are directly linked to fish-landing volumes. While not direct fishers, they represent an affected stakeholder group whose livelihoods are indirectly exposed to FPV impacts and who are recognised as eligible for inclusion in gender-responsive components of the Livelihood Restoration Program, consistent with AIIB ESS 2 requirements for gender-differentiated impacts.
 - **Indirect Impacts on Seasonal Workers:** Some fisherfolk use dry-season income to hire seasonal agricultural laborers to prepare and plant rice in the exposed drawdown zone. A potential reduction in fisherfolk's net income may indirectly limit employment opportunities for these seasonal workers. This indirect impact will be tracked through the socio-economic monitoring program.
- 55. Impact on Cultural Property.** The project is committed to preserving cultural heritage. The transmission line RoW (between towers T.07-T.08) passes directly over a cultural heritage site in Boto Village known as *Danyangan*. The site consists of a sacred *Bungur* tree and two megalithic stones. To avoid direct impact, the cultural sites will not be relocated. Instead, mitigation measures agreed upon with community custodians will be implemented, which involve respectfully trimming the sacred tree to meet safety clearances, after conducting a local ceremony. A Chance Find Procedure will be adopted for all construction activities to guide contractors and ensure that preventative measures as well as mitigation actions are in place for any unanticipated cultural heritage issues or impacts.
- 56. Impact on Public Infrastructure.** The transmission line will cross public infrastructure, including provincial and village roads, an irrigation ditch, and a river. These crossings will require temporary management during the construction phase but are not expected to result in any permanent loss or relocation of public facilities.
- ### 3. Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts
- 57. Avoidance and Minimization.** From the outset of project planning, a central objective has been to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts through thoughtful design and tailored mitigation measures.
- **Site Selection:** The project's primary power-generating component the PV panels will be installed on the surface of the Gajah Mungkur Reservoir. This strategic choice eliminates the need for large-scale acquisition of privately owned agricultural land, which would otherwise be required for a ground-mounted facility of similar capacity. Site selection followed the Guidelines for the Development of Floating Solar Power Plants (PLTS), 2022, which provides the technical and regulatory framework for floating PV deployment in reservoirs. Key requirements include: (i) Minimum water depth to ensure



the PV modules remain safe at the lowest operational water level; (ii) protection of dam operations, including echo sounding, hydropower intake, irrigation, and other technical activities; and ii) limitations on the percentage of the reservoir that can be covered by floating PV. As a result, the project site was selected based on these technical considerations. Installing the system in shallower areas is not feasible, as low water levels could ground the installation, potentially damaging the floaters and PV panels.

- **Avoidance of Physical Relocation:** The alignment of all onshore components, particularly the transmission line, was planned to completely avoid the need for any physical displacement of residences.
- **Consultative Mitigation for Cultural Heritage:** Instead of removing or relocating the *Danyangan* cultural heritage site, the project engaged in meaningful consultation with the affected community to develop an acceptable in-situ preservation solution, thereby minimizing cultural impact.
- **Fishing Access Corridors:** Based on RLDA findings, the Project will work with fisher groups, PJT-I, and DKP Wonogiri to establish defined navigation corridors and seasonal zoning arrangements to mitigate spatial displacement of fishing effort during and after FPV installation.

Table D-1 Scope and Nature of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Project Component	Affected Area (Ha)	Land Ownership	AHs	APs	Impact Summary
FPVPP Boundary (Water Area)	314.63	State Land (RBOs)	395 – 635		Restricted reservoir access for seasonal fisherfolk. FPV footprint = 8–10% of dry-season lake surface. Livelihood dependency and impact assessment established through the RLDA (ADB-commissioned, October 2025), which serves as the empirical basis for fisherfolk entitlements instead of a dedicated census, as agreed between ADB and AIIB. Specific entitlements confirmed through LRP implementation and monitoring.
Plant Switchyard	4.83	State Land (RBOs)	18	65	Predominantly agricultural land, with periodic cultivation of watermelons and melons. Loss of non-residential structures (huts).
Launching Platform	7.13	State Land (RBOs)	23	86	Predominantly agricultural land, with periodic cultivation of watermelons and melons. Loss of some non-residential structures (hut). • 23 AHs/86 APs: sharecroppers lose temporary access to state land.



Project Component	Affected Area (Ha)	Land Ownership	AHs	APs	Impact Summary
Transmission Towers (35 towers)	1.40	Private Land and State Land (RBOs)	66	233	Predominantly agricultural land. Loss of non-residential structures (huts). • 21 AHs/72 APs: landowners' loss of land. • 37 AHs/131 APs: sharecroppers lose access to land. • 6 AHs/21 APs: land renters lose access to land. (Note: remaining 2 AHs/9 APs affected across overlapping components)
Transmission Line RoW	21.68	Private Land and State Land (RBOs)	275	843	Restricted access to agricultural land during the construction phase. The data is based on surveys*, including: • Mix of private landowners (104 with certificates, 7 sharecroppers on private land) and state land users (274 Land user, 6 sharecroppers, 3 land renter).
Access Roads (New)	0.46	Private Land and State Land (RBOs)	22	72	Predominantly agricultural land. Loss of some non-residential structures (yard area). • 2AHs/4APs: landowners' loss of yard area. • 14AHs/45APs: sharecroppers lose access to agricultural land. • 2AHs/5APs: sharecroppers lose access to agricultural land and some yard areas with legal ownership. • 1AHs/5APs: land renter loses access to land.
Access Roads (Widening)	0.48	State Land (RBOs)	11	40	Loss of some non-residential structures (yard area). 11AHs/40APs: land users' loss of yard area.
Extension Bay	2.19	PT.PLN Land	-	-	Located on PLN owned land uses identified
TOTAL	354.03		403 AHs land component, 100% census + 395 – 635 active fisherfolk (RLDA, 2025)	1,297 APs (land component) + 1,264 - 2,032** APs fisherfolk (estimated from RLDA, 2025)	

**APs estimated based on the average household size of 4 people per household



FINAL



E. METHODOLOGY FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OVERVIEW

- 58. 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., locating the main PV array on the reservoir surface to avoid large-scale private land acquisition). When impacts are unavoidable, they are minimized, and affected persons are supported through compensation and livelihood restoration measures.
- 59. Meaningful Consultation.** Meaningful consultation with affected communities and stakeholders is integral to the process. This began during the AMDAL and ESIA stages (May, July, November 2023) and continued through targeted Focus Group Discussions, interviews, and disclosures for this LALRP (July 2024, February and May 2025, see APPENDIX 7). This ensures transparency and allows stakeholder feedback to inform decision-making.
- 60. Cut-off Date and Eligibility.** The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and assistance is determined after the census and before the appraisal and asset revalidation are conducted for the respective project components. PT PLN Indonesia Power will communicate this date to all affected individuals and communities through public meetings and local village government channels. Individuals who move into the project area or make new claims after this date will not be entitled to compensation. All persons present or with recognized claims before the cut-off date including informal users, sharecroppers, and fisherfolk are eligible for entitlements in accordance with AIIB ESS2 land Acquisition and Involuntary resettlement . Documentation of the public announcements and subsequent census and asset surveys undertaken, if required to correct and update the baseline data, impacts, and entitlements will be included in the final LALRP.
- 61. Negotiated Settlements with Landowners.** Indonesia Power will acquire private land required for transmission towers primarily through negotiated settlements with affected landowners, in line with prevailing national regulations. For users of state-owned land, such as sharecroppers and seasonal fisherfolk, compensation and social safeguards will be provided according to Law No. 2/2012, Presidential Regulation No. 78 of 2023, and the AIIB ESS 2 on land acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. These frameworks ensure that all affected parties—including non-land title holders—receive fair compensation and appropriate livelihood restoration support.
- 62. Eminent Domain.** If a negotiated agreement cannot be reached, the project may, as a last resort, utilize eminent domain as authorized by Indonesian law. To ensure transparency and fairness, Indonesia Power will engage an independent, licensed appraiser to assess and value the assets of affected households in accordance with established procedures.
- 63. Census, Socio-economic Survey, and Asset Inventory.** This LALRP has been developed based on an assessment of impacts derived from an Inventory of Losses (IOL) and asset valuation by an independent appraisal team conducted by Surveyor Indonesia, then a series of social economic surveys conducted from July 15-20, 2024, by AFRY (Table E-1).



Table E-1 Census and Socio-Economic Survey

Project Component	Identified		Sampled AHs/APs
	AHs	APs	
FPVPP Boundary	395–635 active fishers (based on RLDA, 2025)	1,264–2,032 APs (estimated based on average HH size of 3.2 persons)	12% consisting of seasonal fisherfolk: 24 AHs/83 APs
Transmission Tower	66	233	100% census. Breakdown by tenure: Landowners: 21 AHs/72 APs; Sharecroppers: 37 AHs/131 APs; Land Renters: 6 AHs/21 APs; Overlapping components: 2 AHs/9 APs
Switchyard	18	65	100% census. Breakdown by tenure: Sharecroppers (state land): 17 AHs/61 APs; Sharecroppers (state + private land overlap): 1 AH/4 APs
Launching Platform	23	86	100% census. Breakdown by tenure: Sharecroppers (state land): 18 AHs/71 APs; Sharecroppers (state + private land overlap): 2 AHs/7 APs; Sharecroppers (multiple component overlap): 3 AHs/8 APs
Access Road	22	72	100% census. Breakdown by tenure: Landowners: 2 AHs/4 APs; Sharecroppers: 14 AHs/45 APs; Sharecroppers & Private Land: 2 AHs/5 APs; Land Renter: 1 AH/5 APs; Overlapping components: 3 AHs/13 APs
Widening Road	11	40	100% consisting of sharecroppers: 11AHs/40APs
Transmission RoW	275	843	100% census. Tenure breakdown:



Project Component	Identified		Sampled AHs/APs
	AHs	APs	
			Private landowners (certificate): 104 AHs; Private sharecroppers: 7 AHs; State land land user: 274 AHs; State land sharecropper: 6 AHs; State land land renter 3 AHs; Mixed tenure: 8 AHs.
Extension Bay / Nguntoronadi Substation	-	-	PT.PLN-owned land. No informal land uses identified.
Total	403 AHs (land components, 100% census) + 395-635 active fisherfolk (RLDA, 2025)	1,297 APs (land components) + 1,264-2,032 APs fisherfolk (estimated from RLDA,2025)	100% census for all land areas to be acquired

*APs numbers estimated based on average household size of 4 persons per household

- 64. Loss Quantification.** Losses will be valued according to full replacement cost (FRC) principles, in line with AIIB ESS 2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary resettlement and Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI). An independent, licensed public appraiser (*Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik - KJPP*) will lead the final valuation process to ensure fairness and transparency. For further information on replacement cost calculation, refer to APPENDIX 9: BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY.

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 APs, will address the specific needs of farmers, sharecroppers, and seasonal fisherfolk, as required. Vulnerable groups will be provided with supplemental support to ensure their livelihoods are restored or improved. Details on the LRP can be seen on APPENDIX 10: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN.

- 65.** Table H-1

- 66. 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 people have been informed of the GRM procedures (written in Bahasa Indonesia) and their rights during public consultations using the Javanese language. 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.

- 67. Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation.** Implementation of the LALRP is led by the SPC's Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Unit, supported by Indonesia Power's Social Safeguards Division and local government land offices. As a Category A project for Involuntary Resettlement, both internal monitoring and independent external monitoring will be conducted. Internal monitoring will be continuous, with semi-annual social monitoring reports submitted to AIIB. External monitoring conducted by an independent Lender's Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA), will include semiannual reviews, a mid-term audit, and a completion audit to confirm that livelihoods have been restored or improved in line with safeguard requirements. Details on Section M. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING.

FINAL



F. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS

This section presents a baseline socio-economic profile of the affected population, based on data from the completed 100% census of all land-based project components and a series of socio-economic surveys conducted between July 2024 and January 2026. (see Table E-1). The data covers 403 AHs/1,297APs across eight villages in three districts. Data on seasonal fisherfolk and lake-dependent livelihoods is drawn from the AIIB-commissioned Rapid Livelihood Dependency Assessment (RLDA, October 2025). Additional data to be collected through the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and dedicated fisherfolk census will be incorporated in the final LALRP, prior to any civil works commencing..

1. Demographic and Socio-economic Profile

- 68. Demographics.** The 100% census covered 403 AHs comprising 1,297 APs across the eight project-affected villages of Boto, Kedungombo, Setrorejo, Sendangrejo, Bulurejo, Kedungrejo, Kulurejo, and Talunombo. Gender disaggregation of the census population shows an even distribution: 666 males (50%) and 655 females (50%). The affected population is ethnically homogenous, consisting almost entirely of native Javanese, with 98% practicing Islam. Communities are well-established, with most residents having lived in their village since birth.
- 69. Marital Status and Household Composition.** The census records the following marital status distribution among the 1,297 APs: married (797 persons, 59%), unmarried (424 persons, 32%), widowed (113 persons, 8%), and separated/divorced (11 persons, 1%). The average household size is 3.2 persons per household, slightly lower than the 4-person average used in preliminary estimates. Female-headed households account for 29 AHs identified as vulnerable across various combinations, with widowed status being a significant driver of female household headship and associated vulnerability.
- 70. Age Profile.** Age Profile. The census population shows a notable proportion of elderly persons, with 207 AHs (51% of all AHs) having an elderly household head or elderly member as a primary characteristic, either alone or in combination with other vulnerability factors.
- 71. Education.** Educational attainment among the 1,297 APs is as follows: elementary school or equivalent, 397 persons (30%); junior high school, 308 persons (23%); high school, 375 persons (28%); university, 77 persons (6%); no schooling or incomplete primary, 188 persons (14%). Low educational attainment among a significant proportion of APs reinforces the importance of designing livelihood restoration programs that are accessible and appropriate for low-literacy participants.
- 72. Housing and Living Standards.** The majority of affected households own their homes, which are generally of permanent construction. Access to electricity is universal (100% of AHs). Most households own at least one motorcycle and have access to a mobile phone, either directly or through a family member, which facilitates communication for GRM and consultation purposes.
- 73. Economic Activities.** The primary occupation of the affected population is agriculture. Among the 1,297 APs covered by the census, the occupational distribution is: farmer 585 persons (43%); homemaker 156 persons (12%); not working/student/other dependents 357 persons (27%); private sector employee 70 persons (5%); small business owner 33 persons (3%); daily worker 20 persons (1%); factory worker 17 persons (1%); and various other occupations including civil servants, seasonal fishers, cage fishers, and capture fishers comprising the remainder. It should be noted that the census records only 9 persons explicitly identified as fishers across various categories (including seasonal fisherfolk, floating cage



farmers, and other fisherfolk). This significantly understates actual fishing dependency, which is addressed separately through the RLDA. Many persons recorded as "farmers" are simultaneously seasonal fisherfolk during the dry season, and this dual livelihood is not fully captured in single-occupation census categories. The RLDA confirms that up to 200 households among those in the project area supplement agricultural income through dry-season fishing, with 635 registered fisher-group members identified across the reservoir zone.

- 74. Income and Expenditure.** The Minimum Wage for Wonogiri Regency was IDR 2,047,500 per month in 2024.⁵ Survey data from the preliminary socio-economic assessment indicate that most affected households report monthly income above this level, primarily from farming and fishing combined. However, income is highly seasonal: during the dry season (August–December), households engaged in both farming and fishing may achieve gross monthly incomes of IDR 2–5 million, falling to under IDR 1 million per month during the wet season when both crop yields and fishing productivity decline. This seasonal income volatility increases vulnerability to project-related disruption, particularly for households that lose productive land or fishing access without adequate transitional support.
- 75. Reservoir-Based Livelihoods according on Supplementary Profile (RLDA, 2025).** The RLDA provides a more detailed picture of reservoir-dependent livelihoods than the land-based census alone. Key findings relevant to the affected household profile are:
- Nine villages in the project area are classified as highly fishing-dependent, with capture fisheries contributing 60-90% of total dry-season household income for full-time gill-net operators in these communities.
 - Dry-season fishing accounts for approximately 70% of annual catch volume and household fishing income, with the peak period (August-December) coinciding with the FPV construction window and the lowest lake water levels.
 - Average dry-season catch per active fisher is 15-25 kg per day for gill-net operators in high-dependency villages, generating gross income of IDR 5-7 million per month at peak, falling to under IDR 1.5 million in the wet season.
 - The innertube fisher cohort previously unidentified in safeguard documentation typically earns IDR 50,000-120,000 per day from 3-5 hours of fishing, representing a critical but marginal income source.
 - Women in the fish value chain earn IDR 30,000-60,000 per day from post-harvest processing at TPI sites in Boto and Talunombo, with earnings directly tied to daily fish-landing volumes.

2. Vulnerable Groups

- 76. Identification of Vulnerable Groups.** The 100% census has enabled a comprehensive identification of vulnerable households, applying criteria consistent with AIIB ESS 1 (para. 45), which defines vulnerable groups as people who, by virtue of factors beyond their control, are more likely to be adversely affected by the project and more limited in their ability to claim or benefit from project assistance. The census identifies 294 AHs (905 APs), representing 73% of all land-based AHs, as vulnerable based on one or more of the following characteristics: elderly-led, female-headed, landless, or living below the regional poverty line. This figure is substantially higher than the 130 AHs (432 APs) reported in the draft LALRP based on

⁵ Retrieved from the Central Java Provincial Government website: <https://jatengprov.go.id/publik/umk-jateng-2024-diumumkan-kota-semarang-tertinggi/>



the partial preliminary survey, and reflects both the completion of the full census and a more systematic vulnerability screening. All 294 vulnerable AHs will receive priority access to the Livelihood Restoration Program and targeted additional assistance as described in appendix XX of this LALRP

77. Breakdown by Vulnerability Category. The census record the following vulnerable distribution:

Vulnerable category	AHs	APs	% of total AHs
Elderly	98	352	24.3%
Elderly, landless	49	155	12.2%
Landless	50	172	12.4%
Elderly, Poor	22	51	5.5%
Elderly, Landless, Poor	17	38	4.2%
Landless, Poor	15	36	3.7%
Elderly, Female headed, Poor	6	6	1.5%
Elderly, female headed	6	18	1.5%
Elderly, female headed, landless, Poor	6	10	1.5%
Poor	14	41	3.5%
Elderly, Female headed, landless	3	8	0.7%
Female headed, landless	3	10	0.7%
Female headed	2	4	0.5%
Female Headed, Poor	2	3	0.5%
Female headed, Landless, Poor	1	1	0.2%
Total Vulnerable	294	905	73.0%

When vulnerability factors are counted across all combinations, the following aggregate figures apply: elderly-led households appear in 207 AHs (51% of total), landless households in 143 AHs (35%), poor households in 83 AHs (21%), and female-headed households in 29 AHs (7%). Many AHs fall into multiple categories simultaneously, compounding their vulnerability.

78. Landlessness. Landlessness is the structural vulnerability of greatest concern in this project, affecting 143 AHs in various combinations. The majority of landless AHs are sharecroppers or users of state-managed RBO land who do not hold formal title to the land they cultivate. Under AIIB ESS 2, persons without title to land or recognisable legal rights remain fully eligible for compensation for loss of non-land assets and for inclusion in livelihood restoration programs. The LALRP's gap-filling measures explicitly extend eligibility to all such persons, regardless of tenure status.

79. Elderly Households. The high proportion of elderly-led households (207 AHs across all combinations) raises concerns regarding adaptive capacity. Elderly household heads may face greater difficulty transitioning to alternative livelihoods, accessing training programs, or navigating compensation



processes without support. Under AIIB ESS 1 and ESS 2, the Project is required to improve the standards of living of vulnerable groups to at least national minimum standards. The Livelihood Restoration Program includes specific provisions for elderly households, including facilitation of BPJS Kesehatan health insurance registration and annual health check-ups, as detailed in Appendix XX.

80. Female-Headed Households. 29 AHs are identified as female-headed across various vulnerability combinations. Female-headed households, particularly those that are also landless and/or poor, face compounded disadvantage in claiming compensation, participating in formal consultation processes, and accessing livelihood alternatives. Consistent with AIIB ESF requirements on gender (ESS 1, para. 46-47), the Project will implement specific measures to ensure female-headed households are not excluded from consultation or compensation processes.

81. Fisherfolk. Fisherfolk are an additional vulnerable group. Beyond the land-based census, the RLDA identifies additional vulnerability dimensions among reservoir-dependent communities not captured in the land census:

- The innertube fisher (*nelayan ban*) cohort exhibits multiple vulnerability markers: low capitalization, informal work patterns, absence of cooperative membership, and limited voice in local decision-making.
- Women post-harvest workers at the TPI sites are economically active but institutionally invisible, unregistered, paid daily, and without cooperative membership or social protection.
- High-dependency fishing households have narrow economic margins, limited savings, and low adaptive capacity, making them sensitive to even moderate disruptions in catch access or fish distribution.

These groups will be formally included in the dedicated fisherfolk census and the eligibility assessment for livelihood restoration plan.

3. Affected Livelihoods and Assets

82. Livelihood Impacts. The Project's impact on livelihoods varies across different affected groups, as summarized below:

- **Sharecroppers and state land users.** These are the largest affected group, comprising all 283 AHs who cultivate or use state-owned land managed by the RBOs and PJT-I. They lack formal land tenure but have recognised use rights to the land (see Table E-1 for details). As the largest group, they are particularly vulnerable because their access to productive land will be permanently restricted or lost without the fallback of land ownership. Most of these households do not rely solely on the affected plot; many cultivate multiple parcels or have secondary income sources. Based on preliminary survey data, the average economic loss for this group is estimated at approximately 11% of total household income from the directly affected plots.
- **Private Landowners** (112 AHs). These households will experience permanent loss of a portion of their land for tower footings and other components, or long-term restrictions on land use within the transmission line RoW. Of these, 104 hold Hak Milik certificates and 2 hold SPPT documentation. Several parcels in the RoW component face high impact percentages, with several AHs losing more than 50% of an affected parcel, though the relationship between parcel-level and total household impact depends on the number and size of other land holdings. See the details in APPENDIX 5.



- **Seasonal Fisherfolk.** primarily farmers from villages including Boto, Gumiwang Lor, Gebang, and Kedungombo, supplementing their income during the dry season (August–December), are the principal group affected by reservoir access restrictions. The RDLA (October 2025) provides the identification and impact assessment basis for this group, covering 635 registered fisher group members across nine high-dependency villages, of whom approximately 395 are active in any given dry season. Registered fisher group membership lists maintained by DKP Wonogiri, cross-referenced with RLDA household survey data, form the primary identification mechanism for eligibility under the Livelihood Restoration Program. Based on interviews with fishermen groups (APPENDIX 12), and FGDs (APPENDIX 7), the primary impact is spatial displacement from the FPV exclusion zone and potential increases in operational costs (fuel, travel time) as fishing effort concentrates in the remaining open-water area. The livelihood restoration program in Appendix XX of this LARP provides a fully designed set of measures to address these impacts, including short-term operational cost support, participatory fisheries management, and medium-to-long-term livelihood diversification. A contingency fund has been reserved to provide additional compensation if ecological and social monitoring during implementation confirms a reduction in fish catch or household income beyond projected levels.
- **Innertube Fishers (*Nelayan Ban*).** Based on RLDA estimated 50–100+ active during dry season. The RLDA identified this previously undocumented cohort as a distinct and highly vulnerable fishing group. Despite operating with minimal equipment, most *nelayan ban* carry formal fishing registration cards (17 of 19 interviewed), confirming their status as legitimate resource users eligible for livelihood support. Their daily income of IDR 50,000–120,000 from 3-5 hours of dry-season fishing represents an essential contribution to household subsistence. While their mobility provides some capacity to adapt to spatial restrictions, they are highly exposed to secondary crowding effects as displaced gill-net operators shift into their near-shore fishing areas. The Livelihood Restoration Program includes targeted measures for this cohort, including priority access to short-term income stabilisation support and inclusion in the participatory fisheries management framework, as detailed in Section I
- **Women in the Fish Value Chain.** Women dominate post-harvest processing and retail at the TPI sites in Boto and Talunombo, earning IDR 30,000-60,000 per day from scaling, gutting, roe extraction, and retail sales. Though not directly displaced, their earnings depend entirely on the continuity and volume of fish landings; any reduction in catch volumes or changes in landing locations immediately reduces their working days and income. The Livelihood Restoration Program includes gender-responsive measures specifically designed for this group, including skills training, micro-finance support, and women's cooperative development, as detailed in Section I
- **Impacts on Seasonal Workers.** As noted in Section D, some fisherfolk use dry-season income to hire groups of agricultural labourers (up to 15 members per group) to prepare and plant rice on the exposed drawdown zone. A potential reduction in fisherfolk's net income may indirectly reduce employment opportunities for these workers. This indirect impact will be monitored through the socio-economic monitoring program.



G. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

1. Consultation and Participation Processes

- 83. Meaningful Consultation.** Meaningful consultation has been a cornerstone of the LARP preparation process and will continue throughout the Project's lifecycle, consistent with AIIB ESS 1 (para. 23) and ESS 2 (para. 17). The objective is to ensure that all stakeholders particularly displaced persons are fully informed and could participate in decision-making processes that affect them. The consultation process has been designed to be inclusive, transparent, and iterative, with a total of 20 formal consultation events involving 106 participants (91 male, 15 female) held between the AMDAL stage and the initial LARP survey between May 2023 and August 2025. Full details of all consultation activities are provided in (APPENDIX 7).
- 84. AMDAL and ESIA Consultations.** The engagement process began on May 25, 2023, with a public consultation during the regulatory Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) stage, involving community representatives, including fisherfolk and farmers. Further stakeholder consultations were held during the ESIA preparation in July and November 2023 to discuss the project's scope and gather baseline information.
- 85. 2024 LALRP Consultations and FGDs.** A series of more focused consultations were held from July 15-23, 2024, to inform this LALRP. This involved 18 meetings with 50 stakeholders, including interviews with village heads, government agency representatives (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-Bappeda*, Fisheries Office), and leaders of farmer and fisherfolk groups. A key Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was held on July 17, 2024, with 27 male participants in Boto Village to gain in-depth insights into land use history, livelihood impacts, and community expectations.
- 86. 2025 Public Disclosure Consultations.** To ensure full transparency and gather feedback on the draft plan, two main rounds of dedicated LALRP disclosure consultations were held in 2025.
- **February 11-12, 2025:** Large-group disclosure meetings were held in Boto and Kedungombo villages, attended by a total of 184 affected households, including representatives from vulnerable groups (women and the elderly).
 - **May 20-22, 2025:** Additional consultations in a smaller group format were conducted across affected communities to allow for more in-depth discussions on specific impacts, such as those related to access roads, transmission towers, and fishing activities.
- 87. RLDA Consultations (October 2025).** The ADB-commissioned Rapid Livelihood Dependency Assessment (RLDA) conducted in October 2025 included extensive stakeholder engagement specifically focused on lake-based livelihoods. This comprised 90 household surveys across nine high-dependency villages, 21 key-informant interviews with sub-district heads, village heads, PJT-I, DKP Wonogiri, and value-chain actors, and 5 focus group discussions with active fisher groups, women fish processors, aquaculture operators, and fish traders. These consultations provided the empirical basis for fisherfolk entitlements and LRP design, complementing the land-based census consultations.
- 88. Key Concerns Raised.** Key concerns raised by stakeholders during consultations include:



- Fairness and transparency of compensation, particularly for sharecroppers without formal land title
- Impact of the FPV installation on fishing areas, fish distribution, and fish populations
- Spatial displacement of fishing effort and potential crowding in remaining open-water areas
- Need for a robust and fully designed Livelihood Restoration Program
- Local employment opportunities during construction and operation
- Certainty regarding project timeline and compensation payment schedule
- Navigation safety and corridor access once the FPV array is operational
- Gender equity in consultation processes and access to livelihood support

All feedback has been systematically recorded and used to refine this LARP. Full details are provided in APPENDIX 7: LALRP PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY.

89. Ongoing Consultation Commitments. Consistent with AIIB ESS 2 (para. 17) and ESS 1 (para. 23.3), meaningful consultation will continue throughout project implementation. The SPC will:

- Conduct consultations with displaced persons on their rights, entitlements, and resettlement options prior to any displacement
- Involve affected persons in the monitoring and evaluation of the LARP
- Maintain open communication channels through the LARP Committee (quarterly meetings) and the Fisheries Management Forum (bi-monthly meetings)
- Ensure women, elderly, and other vulnerable groups have specific opportunities to participate, including through women-only sessions where appropriate
- Disclose monitoring reports to affected communities in a timely and accessible manner in Bahasa Indonesia

2. Information Disclosure

90. Information Disclosure. The Project is committed to a transparent information disclosure process consistent with AIIB ESS 1 (para. 19–22). The full LARP has not been translated into Bahasa Indonesia in its entirety; instead, key information relevant to affected communities including the Executive Summary, impact summaries, entitlement matrix, and GRM procedures has been translated and disclosed in simplified format during public consultations and community meetings. This material is available at the offices of all eight affected villages and at the Project's site office. The full LARP in English is disclosed on the AIIB website consistent with AIIB ESP disclosure requirements. Additionally, a targeted consultation was conducted in Q3 2025 with fisherfolk representatives from Boto Village, PT PLN Indonesia Power, AFRY, Greencorp, and AIIB to confirm the spatial extent of fishing grounds, seasonal activity patterns, and fisher density in the reservoir during wet and dry seasons. Key findings from this consultation confirmed that: (i) the FPV footprint overlaps directly with the most productive dry-season deep-water fishing zone; (ii) peak fishing activity occurs between August and November, coinciding with the lowest reservoir water levels; (iii) fisher density within and around the proposed FPV area is highest during the dry season, with an estimated 75–100 gill nets active within the footprint at peak; and (iv) fisherfolk expressed willingness to cooperate with spatial reallocation of fishing grounds provided that



alternative zones are clearly defined and accessible. These findings were subsequently validated and expanded through the RLDA (October 2025). Further details on all consultation activities are provided in APPENDIX 7: LARP PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY."

3. Grievance Redress Mechanism

91. Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism. A project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established consistent with AIIB ESS 2 (para. 18) and ESS 1 (para. 24) to provide a clear, accessible, and fair process for resolving complaints and concerns from displaced persons in a timely and impartial manner, at no cost to the complainant. The GRM will be managed by Indonesia Power during the planning phase and by the SPC during construction and operation, and will remain active throughout the Project lifecycle

92. GRM Design Principles. The GRM has been designed to:

- Address displaced persons' concerns promptly using an understandable and transparent process that is gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all affected people, including vulnerable groups
- Not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies available under Indonesian law
- Protect complainants from retaliation, grant confidentiality, and enable anonymous submissions if requested, consistent with AIIB ESS 2 (para. 18.3)
- Maintain a publicly accessible case register and disclose reports on grievance redress and outcomes
- Be operational no later than the commencement of project activities and remain active for the duration of the Project

93. GRM Access Channels. Indonesia Power has established a GRM accessible both offline and online. An affected person can submit a grievance:

- Verbally or in writing to a designated project Community Liaison Officer (CLO)
- Through their local village head
- Directly to PT PLN Indonesia Power
- Online through the project's designated digital platform

All grievances are logged into a central register for tracking. GRM banners explaining submission procedures have been placed in accessible public locations including village offices. The current focal point for PT PLN Indonesia Power GRM is Mr. Puguh Anantawidya, reachable at +62 818 713 943 or puguh.anantawidya@plnindonesiapower.co.id.



Table G-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, involve contractors.	Within 7-14 days of receipt (depending on grievance type)
4. Resolution and Communication	Develop and agree on resolution options in consultation with the complainant. Communicate the decision, and if necessary, facilitate an appeal. Implement the agreed resolution.	Within 30 days of receipt
5. Feedback and Close-Out	Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the resolution through follow-up with the complainant. Document closure and incorporate feedback into the GRM process.	After the resolution is implemented

94. Appeal. If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, they have the right to appeal. a structured appeal process is available through the following channels, in escalating order:

- i. Internal escalation within the SPC/Indonesia Power: The complainant may request that their grievance be reviewed by a higher level of management within the SPC or Indonesia Power's EHSS Department, if they are not satisfied with the initial resolution provided by the Community Liaison Officer or village head.
- ii. LARP Committee: Unresolved or high-level grievances may be brought to the LARP Committee, which comprises representatives from Indonesia Power/SPC, local village leaders, and nominated representatives of affected households. The LARP Committee meets quarterly and serves as a forum for resolving implementation disputes that cannot be addressed at the CLO level.
- iii. AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM): If the complainant believes that AIIB has failed to implement its Environmental and Social Policy in relation to the Project, they may submit a complaint directly to the AIIB PPM. The PPM is accessible to all Project-affected people and operates independently of Indonesia Power and the SPC. Information on how to access the PPM is available at all eight affected village offices, at the Project site office, and on the AIIB website: <https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html>.



- iv. Formal Indonesian legal system: As a final resort, the affected person may seek redress through the formal Indonesian legal system, including administrative courts (Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara) for disputes related to government decisions, or civil courts for compensation disputes

95. AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism. In addition to the project-level GRM, all displaced persons retain the right to access the AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) if their Project-related concerns cannot be resolved satisfactorily through the project-level GRM or AIIB management processes, consistent with AIIB ESP (para. 74). The PPM is available to people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by a failure of AIIB to implement the ESP. Further information on the PPM is available at: <https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html>.

96. PPM Information. Indonesia Power will inform all displaced persons of the availability of the PPM in an accessible and understandable manner in Bahasa Indonesia, including:

- Through public notices at all eight affected village offices
- At the Project's site office
- On the project's website
- Through community meetings during LARP implementation

Information on PPM access procedures will be included in all GRM communications and disclosed consistently with AIIB ESP (para. 74) requirements.

4. Key Stakeholders and Non-Project Actors

97. Stakeholders. The successful implementation of the LALRP depends on the coordinated efforts of several key stakeholders:

- PT PLN Indonesia Power, as Implementing Agency, holds ultimate responsibility for LARP implementation, financing, and compliance with AIIB ESF requirements
- Special Purpose Company (SPC), comprising Indonesia Power and GCL Intelligent Energy, responsible for day-to-day LARP execution including compensation disbursement, LRP implementation, GRM operation, and monitoring
- National Land Agency (BPN), responsible for legal validation of private land acquisition, title verification, and facilitating legal transfer of ownership
- BBWS Bengawan Solo and PJT-I, as managers of state-owned reservoir land and water resources, essential for formalising use of reservoir surface and managing impacts on state land users
- DKP Wonogiri, key partner for fisherfolk identification, fisher group registration, aquaculture licensing, and Catch Per Unit Effort monitoring under the Participatory Fisheries Management Framework
- Provincial and Regency Government, responsible for ensuring project alignment with regional spatial plans and connecting affected households with government social and economic programs
- Village Governments, primary interface between project and communities; responsibilities include information dissemination, community meetings, identity verification of affected persons, witnessing compensation payments, and serving as first point of contact for the GRM



- Affected Households, including landowners, sharecroppers, seasonal fisherfolk, nelayan ban, and women in the fish value chain, as central stakeholders with rights to meaningful consultation, compensation, and livelihood support throughout the LARP cycle

FINAL



H. ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

- 98. Compensation and Assistance Framework.** This framework defines the compensation and assistance measures for all persons displaced by the Project, ensuring compliance with Indonesian law and the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF, June 2024), specifically ESS 2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The central principle is that all compensation for lost assets will be provided at full replacement cost before any displacement, and all displaced persons, regardless of their land tenure status, are eligible for assistance to restore their livelihoods consistent with AIIB ESS 2 .
- 99. Compensation at Full Replacement Cost.** All lost assets will be compensated at full replacement cost, as defined in the AIIB ESF Glossary: the market value of a lost asset plus any transaction costs required to replace that asset, without depreciation deduction. For agricultural land, this means the pre-project market value of land with equal productive potential in the same location. For structures, it is the cost of constructing a replacement of similar or better quality. All taxes, registration fees, and administrative costs associated with asset replacement are the responsibility of Indonesia Power and will be included in the compensation calculation. The final valuation will be determined by an independent licensed public appraiser (Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik -KJPP) in accordance with Indonesian Valuation Standards (SPI).
- 100. Eligibility Regardless of Tenure Status.** Consistent with AIIB ESS 2, all persons displaced by the Project who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cut-off dates established in this LARP. This explicitly includes sharecroppers and users of state-managed RBO land, informal reservoir users, and seasonal fisherfolk. They will be included in all consultation processes and the Livelihood Restoration Program.
- 101. Payment Timing.** All compensation will be paid in full to affected persons before they are required to vacate their land or before any construction activities commence on the affected sites. No civil works will begin on any project component, and no access restrictions will be imposed, until all compensation has been paid in full and agreed livelihood restoration support measures are in place for the persons displaced by that component.
- 102. Gap-Filling Measures.** Indonesian national law, primarily Law No. 2/2012 and Presidential Regulation No. 78/2023, provides a sound framework for land acquisition but contains gaps relative to AIIB ESS 2, particularly regarding the eligibility of non-titled users and the standard of compensation. This LARP bridges these gaps by: (i) extending full eligibility to all displaced persons regardless of tenure status; (ii) applying full replacement cost rather than "fair market value"; (iii) including all transaction costs in compensation calculations; and (iv) implementing a comprehensive Livelihood Restoration Program as a mandatory component rather than discretionary assistance.

1. Entitlements Matrix

- 103. 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.



Table H-1 Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss	Eligibility	Entitlement
1	Permanent Loss of Private Land	Landowners with legal titles or other recognisable claims (Hak Milik, SPPT, girik, or village land transaction certificate) for transmission tower footings, switchyard, and access roads.	Cash compensation at full replacement cost through negotiated settlement, including all transaction costs and taxes. Pro-rata participation in the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) based on livelihood impact.
2	Use of State Land (RBO/PJT)	State agencies (BBWS/PJT-I) as land managers. Impacts on users are covered separately below.	Formal inter-agency agreement for use of reservoir surface and associated land, consistent with applicable regulations (Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 06/PRT/M/2020).
3	Loss of Access to State Land Sharecroppers and Land Users	All persons cultivating or using state-owned land managed by RBOs/PJT-I, regardless of whether they hold formal tenure documentation. A total of 283 AHs identified in the 100% census.	Cash compensation for lost crops and non-land assets at full replacement cost. Transitional assistance equivalent to a minimum of two agricultural seasons to allow livelihood restoration. Full access to the LRP with targeted agricultural support. Compensation determined through consultation with each AH and confirmed prior to displacement.
4	Permanent Loss of Land Use Rights Private Sharecroppers	Persons cultivating affected private land without formal ownership title. A total of 7 AHs identified in census.	Cash compensation for lost crops and non-land assets at full replacement cost. Transitional assistance for a minimum of two agricultural seasons. Full access to the LRP.
5	Restrictions within Transmission Line RoW	All landowners and land users within the 20-metre-wide transmission line RoW both private landowners (104 AHs with certificates, others with recognisable claims) and state land users (identified in census).	Cash compensation for restrictions on land use (e.g., inability to grow tall trees, height limitations) consistent with MEMR Regulation No. 13/2021. Compensation for all trees that must be cleared at full replacement cost, including future harvest values for productive species. Transitional support provided where income loss exceeds 10% of household income.
6	Loss of Crops and Trees	All owners of affected crops and trees, including landowners, sharecroppers, and state land users, regardless of tenure. Based on IoL:	Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on current market value as determined by independent appraiser (KJPP). Compensation for fruit-bearing trees includes value of lost future



No.	Type of Loss	Eligibility	Entitlement
		1,712 trees and multiple crop types confirmed.	harvests. Timber trees (e.g., jati, acacia) compensated at replacement value of mature timber.
7	Temporary Loss of Land (Launching Platform)	All land users of the 7.13-hectare area required for construction assembly, primarily sharecroppers on state land. A total of 18 AHs identified.	Compensation for lost crops and income for the duration of land use (approximately 4 months). Land to be fully restored to pre-project condition upon completion of use at Indonesia Power's cost. Additional compensation provided if restoration is not completed within the agreed timeframe.
8	Temporary Affected Structures	Owners of the 5 non-residential huts temporarily affected during transmission line cable installation.	Full compensation for relocation and restoration of structures at replacement cost. Structures to be restored to pre-project condition or equivalent upon completion of construction.
9	Restricted Reservoir Access Seasonal Fisherfolk	All seasonal fisherfolk displaced from the 314.63-ha FPV exclusion zone, including gill-net operators, cast-net operators, branjang operators, and innertube fishers (nelayan ban). Eligibility established through dedicated fisherfolk census, with cut-off date to be announced prior to access restrictions.	Measures to address increased operational costs (fuel and travel time) due to displacement to alternative fishing grounds. Support for aquaculture development, fish stocking programs, and participatory fisheries management. Short-term income stabilisation assistance during FPV construction phase, prioritising high-dependency households and nelayan ban. Specific entitlements to be confirmed through dedicated census and supplemental assessment. Contingency funds allocated if monitoring confirms reduction in fish catch.
10	Impacts on Women in Fish Value Chain	Women engaged in post-harvest processing and trade at TPI sites whose earnings are directly linked to fish-landing volumes. Identified through RLDA (2025).	Inclusion in gender-responsive LRP components, including skills training, micro-finance support, market access assistance, and capacity building for women's cooperatives. Maintenance or improvement of TPI access and hygiene facilities. Recognition as legitimate economic stakeholders in all consultations and monitoring processes.
11	Indirect Impacts on Seasonal	Seasonal labourers hired by fisherfolk households to cultivate	Monitoring of indirect impacts through socio-economic monitoring program. If



No.	Type of Loss	Eligibility	Entitlement
	Agricultural Workers	drawdown zone plots, who may experience reduced employment if fisherfolk net income declines.	monitoring confirms material income loss, additional support measures will be determined in consultation with affected persons and reported to AIIB.
12	Impact on Cultural Heritage	Community custodians of the Danyangan heritage site in Boto Village (sacred Bungur tree and two megalithic stones).	Implementation of agreed in-situ mitigation measures, including respectful trimming of sacred tree following community ceremony and consultation with custodians. No physical relocation of cultural heritage assets. Chance Find Procedure adopted for all construction activities.
13	Vulnerable Households	A total of 294 AHs (905 APs) identified as vulnerable in the 100% census, including elderly-led, female-headed, landless households, and households living below the poverty line.	Entitled to all regular compensation measures plus priority access to all LRP components; dedicated outreach and assistance for compensation processes; facilitation of BPJS Kesehatan registration; annual health check-ups; educational assistance for children; tailored social welfare support; and special attention to female-headed households to ensure equal access to compensation and consultation.
14	Unforeseen Impacts	Any displaced person experiencing impacts not previously identified in the plan.	Assessed on a case-by-case basis through the GRM and LARP monitoring process. Entitlements determined through consultation consistent with AIIB ESS 2 principles and reported to AIIB.

2. Compensation and Assistance Measures

104. Negotiated Settlement Process. PT PLN Indonesia Power will acquire private land required for transmission towers and other onshore components primarily through negotiated settlements with affected landowners, consistent with AIIB ESS 2 which requires that negotiated settlement procedures be developed in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner so that those entering settlements maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. An independent licensed appraiser (KJPP) will conduct asset valuation to ensure compensation offers are grounded in objective market assessments.

105. Eminent Domain as Last Resort. PT PLN Indonesia Power's primary approach to land acquisition is through negotiated settlement with affected landowners, and eminent domain will only be considered if all good-faith negotiation efforts have been exhausted. If a negotiated agreement cannot be reached, the project may, as a last resort, utilise eminent domain as authorised under Indonesian Law No. 2/2012. The



exercise of eminent domain is not considered a forced eviction under the AIIB ESF, provided it complies with national law and is conducted consistently with basic principles of due process: adequate advance notice is given to affected persons, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeal are provided, and unnecessary or disproportionate force is avoided

- 106. Livelihood and Transitional Support.** Recognising that cash compensation alone may not be sufficient to restore livelihoods, particularly for sharecroppers and fisherfolk who lose access to productive resources rather than titled land, the Project will provide additional transitional support. Transitional allowances will bridge the gap between displacement and the point at which new income sources reach pre-project levels. The Livelihood Restoration Program provides long-term support as described in Section I.
- 107. Cut-Off Date and Encroachment.** Cut-off dates for eligibility will be established following the completion of the census and prior to appraisal for each project component. Indonesia Power will communicate cut-off dates to all affected persons and communities through public meetings and village government channels and will post notices in the project area consistent with AIIB ESS 2. Persons who move into the project area or make new claims after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation. Documentation of cut-off date announcements will be included in the final LARP.
- 108. Monitoring of Compensation Delivery.** All compensation payments will be monitored and documented. Signed acknowledgement forms and payment records will be maintained for each AH. No land clearance or civil works will commence on any affected site until payment records confirm that all AHs for that component have received their full entitlements and that LRP activities are in place. Progress will be reported to AIIB through semi-annual monitoring reports.
- 109. AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism.** In addition to the project-level GRM described in Section G, all displaced persons retain the right to access the AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) if their concerns cannot be resolved satisfactorily through project-level mechanisms or AIIB management processes. PT PLN Indonesia Power will inform all displaced persons of the availability of the PPM in an accessible and understandable manner in Bahasa Indonesia, including on the project website and through public notices at village offices, consistent with AIIB ESP. Further information on the PPM is available at: <https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html>.



I. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

1. Objectives and Strategies

110. The Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) is a core component of this LARP, designed to ensure that all persons displaced by the Project can sustainably restore and, where possible, improve their pre-project income levels and overall standard of living. The LRP is grounded in AIIB ESS 2, which requires that livelihoods be improved or at least restored through prompt replacement of assets, compensation at full replacement cost, and capacity-building programs to support improved use of livelihood resources and enhanced access to alternative sources of livelihood.

111. Design principles. The LRP is evidence-based, grounded in the 100% census and RLDA (October 2025); differentiated across affected groups, farmers and sharecroppers, seasonal fisherfolk, nelayan ban, and women in the fish value chain rather than applying a uniform approach; gender-responsive with dedicated programs for women in the fish value chain and complementary to existing government programs (KIP, Dana BOS, BPJS PBI, KUR) by providing gap funding rather than duplicating existing entitlements. All programs are fully designed and budgeted in this document; detailed descriptions and cost calculations are provided in APPENDIX 10.

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

- Income Diversification and Enhancement:** To support affected households in their transition from activities that are no longer viable or which will incur reduced income due to project impacts and 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.
- Targeted Skills Development:** To offer vocational training that is aligned with viable local market opportunities and the existing skills and interests of the affected population, thereby increasing their employability and entrepreneurial capacity.
- Prioritized Employment:** To give priority to qualified members of affected households for employment opportunities that arise during the project's construction and operational phases.
- Specialized Support for the Vulnerable:** To provide additional, tailored assistance to identified vulnerable households to address their specific needs and ensure they are not left behind in the recovery process.

2. Program Overview

113. The LRP comprises nine core programs and one triggered contingency measure, targeting four distinct affected groups. Table I.1 provides a summary; full program descriptions are in APPENDIX 10.

Tabel I-1 LRP Program Overview

No.	Program	Primary Target Group	Timeline	Budget (IDR)
1	Agricultural Intensification Training	130 AHs (farmers/sharecroppers,	Pre-construction, 1 year	142,850,000



No.	Program	Primary Target Group	Timeline	Budget (IDR)
		significantly and moderately affected)		
2	Small-Scale Integrated Agriculture	All land-based AHs	Pre-construction – Operational	45,000,000
3	Freshwater Fish Cultivation (Aquaculture)	12 fisher groups	Pre-construction, 1 year	264,000,000
4	Energy Education Tourism, the Pilot in Boto Village	Boto Village; expansion subject to evaluation	Pre-construction Operational	282,000,000
5	Local Labor Absorption	60 AH members across 3 villages	Construction - Operational	36,000,000
6	Social Welfare Vulnerable Households	294 AHs / 905 APs (approximately 175 school-age children eligible for educational assistance)	Minimum 1 year, reviewed annually	135,550,000
7	KUR Facilitation Women in Fish Value Chain	Approximately 60 AHs (TPI Boto and Talunombo)	Pre-construction - Construction	23,500,000
8	Participatory Fisheries Management Framework (Including coordination support for Marine and fisheries Agency of Wonogiri Regency)	12 fisher groups, innertube fisherfolk, and PAP-affected fisher groups within DKP's restocking program	Pre-construction - Year 1 Operational	85,000,000
9	Targeted Support innertube fisherfolk	Approximately 100 active innertube fisherfolk	Pre-construction - Year 1 Operational	70,000,000
	Sub-Total			1,083,900,000
	VAT (5%)			54,195,000
	Sub-Total + VAT			1,138,095,000
	Contingency (15%) (including Program 10 triggered measure)			170,714,250
	Grand Total (IDR)			1,308,809,250
	Grand Total (USD)			USD 73,085.17

Kurs USD in 20 May 2026 : IDR 17,908

The LRP budget ceiling of IDR 1,140,000,000 reflects the amount approved by the Project Owner (PT PLN Indonesia Power), as agreed with the Consultant during LRP preparation, with the contingency rate set at 15% to allow Program 10 to be funded as a triggered measure from within this ceiling. Following subsequent revisions to Program 6 (alignment of educational assistance with the verified count of school-age children) and Program 8 (addition of fish restocking coordination support), the revised LRP total is IDR 1,308,809,250, exceeding the previous ceiling by IDR 168,809,250. This revision, together with other findings arising from the RLDA and Lender review comments, will be subject to re-approval by PT PLN IP. See the table below for detail program 10.



No.	Program	Target Beneficiaries	Trigger Condition	Budget (IDR)
10	Short-Term Income Stabilisation Fisherfolk	Approximately 50 households × 5 months	Activated if monitoring confirms a 20% decline in household income	75,000,000

Detailed cost calculations for each program are provided in APPENDIX 10.

3. Implementation Arrangements

114. Implementation Responsibility. The LRP will be managed by the SPC through a dedicated Social Safeguards Unit. The LRP has been fully designed based on consultations already conducted through the RLDA (October 2025) and the 100% census process. No further design consultancy is required. The SPC will engage implementation partners such as local NGOs, Dinas Pertanian extension services, DKP Wonogiri, and specialist training providers for program delivery only, through transparent procurement procedures completed prior to commencement of LRP activities. Key institutional partners include DKP Wonogiri (Programs 3, 8, 9), Dinas Pertanian (Programs 1, 2), PJT-I (Program 8), village governments (all programs), BPJS Kesehatan (Program 6), and KUR providers (Program 7). The LALRP Committee will oversee implementation and ensure transparency, meeting quarterly with documented minutes., ,

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

115. LRP Monitoring. The SPC's Social Safeguards Unit will conduct continuous internal monitoring with quarterly progress reports to PT PLN Indonesia Power. Key outcome indicators include household income levels against RLDA and census baseline (disaggregated by livelihood type, gender, and vulnerability), participation rates in training programs, fisherfolk access to alternative grounds, nelayan ban registration status, women's KUR uptake, and catch-per-unit-effort trends from DKP monitoring. Full monitoring indicators and reporting requirements are detailed in Section M.

116. External Monitoring. Consistent with AIIB ESP (Section 83), an independent third party will conduct semi-annual field reviews of LRP implementation and prepare monitoring reports for submission to AIIB. A completion audit will be conducted upon completion of all LRP activities to confirm whether livelihood restoration objectives have been achieved.

117. Adaptive Management. If monitoring identifies that programs are not achieving intended outcomes, including confirmation of trigger conditions for Program 10, the SPC will prepare corrective action plans in consultation with affected communities and submit them to AIIB. Activation of Program 10 will be reported through the semi-annual monitoring report.



J. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

118. Total Budget. The total estimated budget for LALRP implementation is IDR 4,842,996,370 (approximately USD 294,183). This budget covers compensation for affected land, crops, and trees, as well as the full cost of implementing the proposed Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). The LRP includes targeted support such as skills training, assistance for alternative income-generating activities, and other measures designed to restore and improve the livelihoods of affected households. The budget assumes, based on ESIA findings, that fish catch in alternative areas of the reservoir will remain comparable to current levels in the FPVPP exclusion zone, as no significant impact on fish populations is predicted. However, recognizing that impact predictions involve some uncertainty and that actual outcomes may differ, the LALRP budget also allocates funds for environmental and socio-economic monitoring. In addition, contingency allowances have been set aside as a time-limited triggered measure (Program 10), disbursable only to fisherfolk on pre-established DKP registration lists and nelayan ban registered through LRP Program 9, and only upon confirmation through semi-annual monitoring of a $\geq 20\%$ decline in household fishing income relative to the RLDA baseline. This eligibility control ensures that contingency funds are targeted and cannot be claimed by unidentified or unverified persons..

119. The LALRP budget will be fully funded by Indonesia Power. It is considered preliminary and will be finalized upon the completion of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and the final asset valuation conducted by the independent appraiser (KJPP). The total budget will be adjusted based on the additional work to be completed to finalize the LALRP. An updated figure or a figure including a higher contingency may be applied for project budgeting purposes and for agreement with the client.

1. Land Acquisition and Compensation Costs

120. This category covers the direct costs of acquiring private land and compensating for all affected assets at full replacement cost. The budget includes provisions for the negotiated acquisition of privately-owned land required for transmission towers and other onshore components, as well as compensation for all productive assets, including an estimated 1,215 trees and various crops within the project footprint.

2. Livelihood Restoration and Support Costs

121. This category covers the full cost of designing and implementing the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP), providing transitional support, and covering all administrative functions. The budget is designed to be comprehensive, ensuring sufficient resources are available for targeted programs for farmers, sharecroppers, and seasonal fisherfolk, as well as additional support for vulnerable households. It also includes operational costs for monitoring and managing the Grievance Redress Mechanism. A total of IDR 1,140,000,000 is allocated for the LRP.

3. Contingency Expenses

122. The total budget includes a contingency to account for potential price escalations, unforeseen impacts, or other unexpected expenses that may arise during the implementation of the LALRP, ensuring sufficient funds are available to successfully complete all required activities.



Table J-1 Summary of LALRP Budget

Fee Type	Estimated Cost (IDR)
Cost of Land Compensation	1,910,998,913
Land Procurement Implementation & Monitoring Costs	500,000,000
Land Appraiser Fee	263,164,000
Certification Fee	29,485,000
Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP)	1,308,809,250
Administrative Costs (5% of Direct Cost)	200,622,858
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>4,213,080,021</i>
Contingency Costs (20% of Direct Cost) ⁶	842,616,004
Total	5,055,696,025
Total USD	USD 282,314.94

Kurs 1 USD= 17 908 in 20 May 2026

⁶ Contingency Cost of 20% accommodates transaction cost, provisions to address any increased operational costs that affected seasonal fisherfolk may experience, and cost to cover potential legal disputes.



K. 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, from national land management agencies to the project's implementing bodies.

1. Roles of National, Provincial, and Local Authorities

123. 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 for private lands. Its responsibilities include verifying land titles, facilitating the legal transfer of ownership for acquired parcels, and leading the Land Acquisition Implementation Team.

124. State Land Management Agencies (BBWS and PJT): The Bengawan Solo River Basin Organization (BBWS) and the Jasa Tirta Public Corporation (PJT) are critical stakeholders as the managers of the state-owned land and water resources of the Gajah Mungkur Reservoir. Their cooperation is essential for formalizing the use of the reservoir surface for the Floating Photovoltaic (FPV) array and managing impacts on sharecroppers cultivating state land within the inundation zone.

125. Provincial and Regency Government: These levels of government are responsible for ensuring the project aligns with regional spatial plans and for facilitating public consultations. They will also play a supportive role in the implementation of livelihood restoration programs by connecting affected households with existing government social and economic development initiatives.

126. 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, helping to verify the identity of affected persons, witnessing compensation payment processes, and serving as a first point of contact for the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

2. Responsibilities of PT PLN Indonesia Power and Implementing Agencies

127. PT. PLN Indonesia Power. As the Implementing Agency on behalf of PT PLN (the Executing Agency), PT PLN 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 AIIB ESF, providing the necessary budget, and maintaining overall oversight through its Environmental, Health, Safety and Social (EHSS) Performance Department. Indonesia Power is also responsible for all monitoring and reporting to AIIB.

128. Special Purpose Company (SPC): PT PLN Indonesia Power, together with GCL Intelligent Energy (GCL), will establish an SPC to act as the primary implementing body, responsible for managing the day-to-day execution of the LALRP. The SPC's duties will include:

- Conducting direct negotiations with landowners.
- Managing the disbursement of all compensation payments.



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

129. LALRP Committee: To ensure effective coordination and community participation, an LALRP Committee will be formed. This committee will be composed of representatives from Indonesia Power/SPC, local village leaders, and nominated representatives of affected households, including fisherfolk, sharecroppers, and vulnerable groups. The committee's primary functions will be to oversee the implementation process, ensure transparency, facilitate communication among all parties, and help resolve any high-level grievances or implementation obstacles. The LALRP committee will meet quarterly, with minutes of meetings documented and filed by the SPC's social safeguards specialist/CLO. The draft shown in APPENDIX 11: TERMS OF REFERENCE DRAFT FOR LALRP COMMITTEE.

130. 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.



L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

1. Timeline for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities

131. Implementation Schedule. The implementation of all activities outlined in this LALRP will be carefully scheduled to align with the overall project timeline for the Gajah Mungkur FPVPP. A critical principle of the implementation schedule is that no civil works will begin on any project component, and no access restrictions will be imposed, until all compensation has been paid in full and agreed livelihood restoration support measures are in place for the affected persons. 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.

Table L-1 Project Timeline⁷

Project Activity	Timeline
Cut off date	Week 4 June 2026
Revaluation of Assets by KJPP	Week 1 – week 4 of June 2026
Establishment of SPC	Week 1 October 2025
PPA Signed	Week 2 October 2025
LNTF	Week 4 July 2026 - week 4 August 2026
Negotiation Settlement	Week 2 October 2025 - Week 2 December 2025
Financial Close	Week 4 December 2025
NTP (construction)	Week 1 September 2026 - Week 4 December 2027
Commercial Operation Date	Week 1 January 2028

Table L-2 Indicative LALRP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Indicative Timeframe	Responsible Party
Phase 1: LALRP Finalization & Disclosure		
Announcement of Project Cut-off Date	Quarter 3, 2025	Indonesia Power / SPC
Final Socio-economic Survey, Census & Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	Quarter 4, 2025	SPC / Consultant
Final Asset Valuation by Independent Appraiser (KJPP)	Quarter 4, 2025	Independent Appraiser

⁷ This is preliminary based on current schedule and will be updated during finalisation of LALRP



Activity	Indicative Timeframe	Responsible Party
Detailed preparation of LRP programs and establishment of agreements with APs for LRP participation	Quarter 3 and 4, 2025	Indonesia Power / SPC
Final LALRP Approval and Public Disclosure	Quarter 1, 2026	Indonesia Power / AIIB/ SPC
Phase 2: LALRP Implementation		
Negotiation with Landowners & Agreement Signing	Quarter 1, 2026	SPC / LALRP Committee
Disbursement of All Compensation Payments	Quarter 1, 2026	SPC
Launch of Livelihood Restoration Program Activities	Quarter 2, 2026	SPC / LRP Partners
Site Handover for Commencement of Civil Works	Quarter 2, 2026	Indonesia Power
Phase 3: Ongoing Support and Monitoring		
Grievance Redress Mechanism Implementation	Ongoing Through Project Cycle	SPC / LALRP Committee
Livelihood Restoration Program Implementation	Quarter 2, 2026 – Quarter 2, 2028	SPC / LRP Partners
Internal and External Monitoring & Reporting	Ongoing	SPC / External Monitor
LALRP Midterm Audit	Year 1.5 of LALRP implementation	SPC, external auditor, AIIB
LALRP Completion Audit	Year 3 of LALRP implementation	SPC, external auditor, AIIB

2. Key Milestones

132. 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:



- Final LARP approved and publicly disclosed (TBD): All stakeholders, especially displaced persons, are fully aware of the final agreed plan before any land acquisition activities commence.
- Cut-off date announced (4th week June 2026): All eligible displaced persons identified and notified. Persons entering the project area after this date are not entitled to compensation. Cut-off date publicly posted in all eight affected villages consistent with AIIB ESS 2 (para. 24).
- KJPP valuation completed (1st-4th week June 2026): Final asset values confirmed at full replacement cost, providing the basis for compensation negotiations.
- All compensation payments disbursed. Compensation Report submitted (prior to LNTP): This is the critical precondition for commencement of any early works or access restrictions. No land clearance or civil works commence until this milestone is confirmed and reported to AIIB.
- LRP pre-construction programs commenced (prior to land acquisition): Programs 1, 2, 7, 8, and 9 activated before any displacement occurs, ensuring support measures are in place ahead of impact.
- LNTP issued (3rd week July 2026): Early works commence only after full compensation disbursement confirmed.
- NTP issued (1st week September 2026): Full construction commences with LRP construction-phase programs fully operational.
- First semi-annual monitoring report submitted to AIIB: Demonstrates project's commitment to transparency and accountability in LARP implementation.
- LARP Completion Audit: Final confirmation that livelihoods have been restored or improved to at least pre-project levels, consistent with AIIB ESS 2 objectives.

133. No Displacement Before Compensation. The sequencing of activities in this schedule is governed by the principle that no person shall be displaced physically or economically before receiving full compensation and having access to agreed livelihood support measures. This applies to:

- Land-based AHs: No land clearance or civil works on any component until all AHs for that component have received full compensation, confirmed by signed payment acknowledgement forms.
- Fisherfolk: No access restrictions imposed on the FPV footprint until LRP programs for affected fisherfolk (Programs 3, 8, 9) are operational and the Participatory Fisheries Management Framework is established, including definition of alternative fishing zones and navigation corridors.
- Triggered measures: Program 10 activated based on monitoring evidence during construction, not as a precondition for construction commencement.



M. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

A comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, and reporting framework is essential to ensure that this LARP is implemented as planned and that it successfully achieves its objectives of restoring the livelihoods and well-being of all displaced persons. The framework includes both internal and external monitoring components to ensure objectivity, transparency, and accountability, consistent with AIIB ESP (Section 82–84) and ESS 2 (para. 29).

1. Internal Monitoring and Supervision

134. Internal Monitoring. The SPC, through its dedicated Social Safeguards Unit and with oversight from Indonesia Power's Environmental, Health, Safety and Social (EHSS) Department, will be responsible for continuous internal monitoring of all LARP activities. Internal monitoring tracks both process indicators and outcome indicators. The internal monitoring will focus on key indicators as set out in Table M.1 below

135. Quarterly Internal Progress Reports. The SPC will prepare quarterly internal progress reports based on internal monitoring findings, submitted to Indonesia Power to inform overall project management and facilitate adaptive management of the LARP. These reports will cover:

- Progress of compensation payments against the list of entitled persons and agreed schedule
- Status of LRP program implementation, tracking participation rates disaggregated by gender and vulnerability category
- Functioning of the GRM, including number and types of grievances received, resolution times, and complainant satisfaction
- Progress of all activities against the implementation schedule in Section L
- Fisherfolk operational costs and net income relative to RLDA baseline
- Status of Participatory Fisheries Management Framework implementation
- Any emerging issues requiring corrective action

Table M-1 Internal Monitoring Matrix

Monitoring Aspect	Indicators	Information Sources	Frequency	Responsible Party
Compensation Delivery	Percentage of AHs receiving full compensation per project component; timing of payments relative to displacement; signed acknowledgement forms received.	Payment records, acknowledgement forms, entitlement delivery receipts, and household verification records.	Throughout compensation delivery, consolidated quarterly.	SPC / Indonesia Power
LRP Program Delivery	Participation rates per program disaggregated by gender and vulnerability	Program attendance lists, distribution	Quarterly	SPC / LRP Implementation Partners



Monitoring Aspect	Indicators	Information Sources	Frequency	Responsible Party
	status; percentage of target AHs reached; distribution of in-kind support.	records, and training completion records.		
Livelihood Outcomes — Land-Based AHs	Household income levels compared to census baseline, disaggregated by livelihood type, gender, and vulnerability category; percentage of AHs with income restored to pre-project levels.	Household surveys, income monitoring records, and comparison with 100% census baseline data.	Semi-annually	SPC, including Social Safeguards Specialist
Livelihood Outcomes — Fisherfolk	Fisherfolk access to alternative fishing grounds; operational costs (fuel and travel) compared to RLDA baseline; CPUE trends in alternative fishing areas; <i>nelayan ban</i> income levels compared to RLDA baseline.	CPUE data from DKP Wonogiri, household surveys with fisherfolk samples, and Fisheries Management Forum records.	Semi-annually	SPC / DKP Wonogiri
Gender Indicators	Percentage of women participating in LRP programs; number of women facilitated for KUR access; women's income levels at TPI Boto and Talunombo compared to RLDA baseline; income recovery of female-headed AHs.	Women-specific survey data, KUR application records, and TPI income monitoring data.	Semi-annually	SPC, including Social Safeguards Specialist
Vulnerable Households	Percentage of 294 vulnerable AHs reached through LRP Program 6; vulnerable household income levels compared to census baseline; school enrolment of children from vulnerable households; completion rates of elderly health check-ups.	Program 6 records, household surveys, school enrolment data, and health check-up records.	Semi-annually	SPC
Nelayan Ban	Number of <i>nelayan ban</i> registered with	Program 9 records, DKP registration data,	Semi-annually	SPC / DKP Wonogiri



Monitoring Aspect	Indicators	Information Sources	Frequency	Responsible Party
	formal fisher groups (<i>kelompok nelayan</i>); distribution of life vests and cast nets; income levels compared to RLDA baseline.	and follow-up exit interviews.		
Fisheries Management	Frequency and attendance of Fisheries Management Forum meetings; navigation corridors defined and operational; rotational net-setting schedule agreed and implemented; integration of CPUE data into DKP system.	Forum meeting minutes, corridor mapping records, and DKP CPUE database.	Quarterly	SPC / PJT-I / DKP Wonogiri
Program 10 Trigger Monitoring	Average fishing household income compared to RLDA baseline (trigger threshold: $\geq 20\%$ decline); ability of <i>nelayan ban</i> households to cover basic expenditures.	Household surveys with fisherfolk samples during construction and rapid income assessments.	Monthly during construction phase	SPC
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Number of grievances received by type and project component; resolution rate within 30 days; complainant satisfaction levels; number of unresolved grievances escalated.	GRM case register, resolution records, and follow-up surveys.	Quarterly and as grievances occur	SPC / LARP Committee
Consultation and Participation	Number of consultation events conducted; attendance disaggregated by gender and vulnerability status; incorporation of community feedback into LARP implementation.	Consultation meeting minutes, attendance sheets, and feedback records.	Quarterly	SPC
Budget and Schedule	LRP budget expenditure compared to plan; compensation disbursement progress against schedule; budget reallocations, if any.	Financial reports, disbursement records, and project implementation schedule.	Semi-annually	SPC / Indonesia Power



2. External Independent Evaluation

136. Independent External Monitoring. As the project is classified as Category A for Involuntary Resettlement, a Lender's Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA) will be engaged by SPC to provide an objective assessment of LALRP's effectiveness and compliance. This LESA will be an expert in social safeguards and resettlement and will not be otherwise involved in the project. The LESA will conduct periodic evaluations throughout the implementation process, including:

- **A Mid-term Audit:** This will be conducted approximately halfway through the LALRP 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 or improvement 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 AIIB and will be used to make any necessary adjustments to the implementation strategy.

137. External monitoring reports will be submitted to AIIB through Indonesia Power within 30 days of each field review, and disclosed on the AIIB website consistent with AIIB ESF information disclosure requirements.

Table M-2 External Evaluation Matrix

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
Baseline Information	Location of project, valuation of all affected assets, income sources and levels, land and resource ownership and use patterns, and gender-disaggregated socio-economic data.
Compensation Adequacy	Compensation paid without depreciation or other deductions; adequacy of compensation to replace lost assets at full replacement cost.
Livelihood Restoration Land-Based AHs	Restoration of household income to pre-project levels, disaggregated by livelihood type, gender, and vulnerability status; percentage of AHs with income above census baseline.
Livelihood Restoration Fisherfolk	Fishing income and operational costs compared to RLDA baseline; CPUE trends in alternative fishing areas; effectiveness of Fisheries Management Forum implementation.
Standards of Living Vulnerable Groups	Income levels of 294 vulnerable AHs compared to poverty line benchmarks; continuity of school enrolment; access to health services; recovery outcomes for female-headed AHs.
Displaced Persons' Satisfaction	Awareness of land acquisition procedures and entitlements; satisfaction with compensation process; awareness and accessibility of GRM mechanisms.
Gender Responsiveness	Women's participation in LRP programs; women's income recovery; livelihood outcomes for female-



Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
GRM Effectiveness	Timeliness and quality of grievance resolution; complainant satisfaction; accessibility of GRM for vulnerable groups. Headed AHs.
Resettlement Planning Effectiveness	Accuracy of enumeration of affected persons and assets; delivery of targeted support to vulnerable groups; frequency and quality of monitoring and reporting.

3. Reporting Requirements and Frequency

138. 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 AIIB. 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. AIIB discloses these semi-annual monitoring reports on its websites, the addresses of which will be updated in the final LALRP.

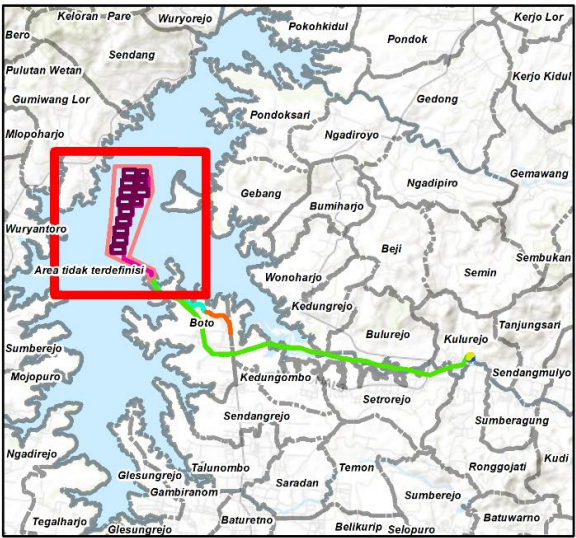
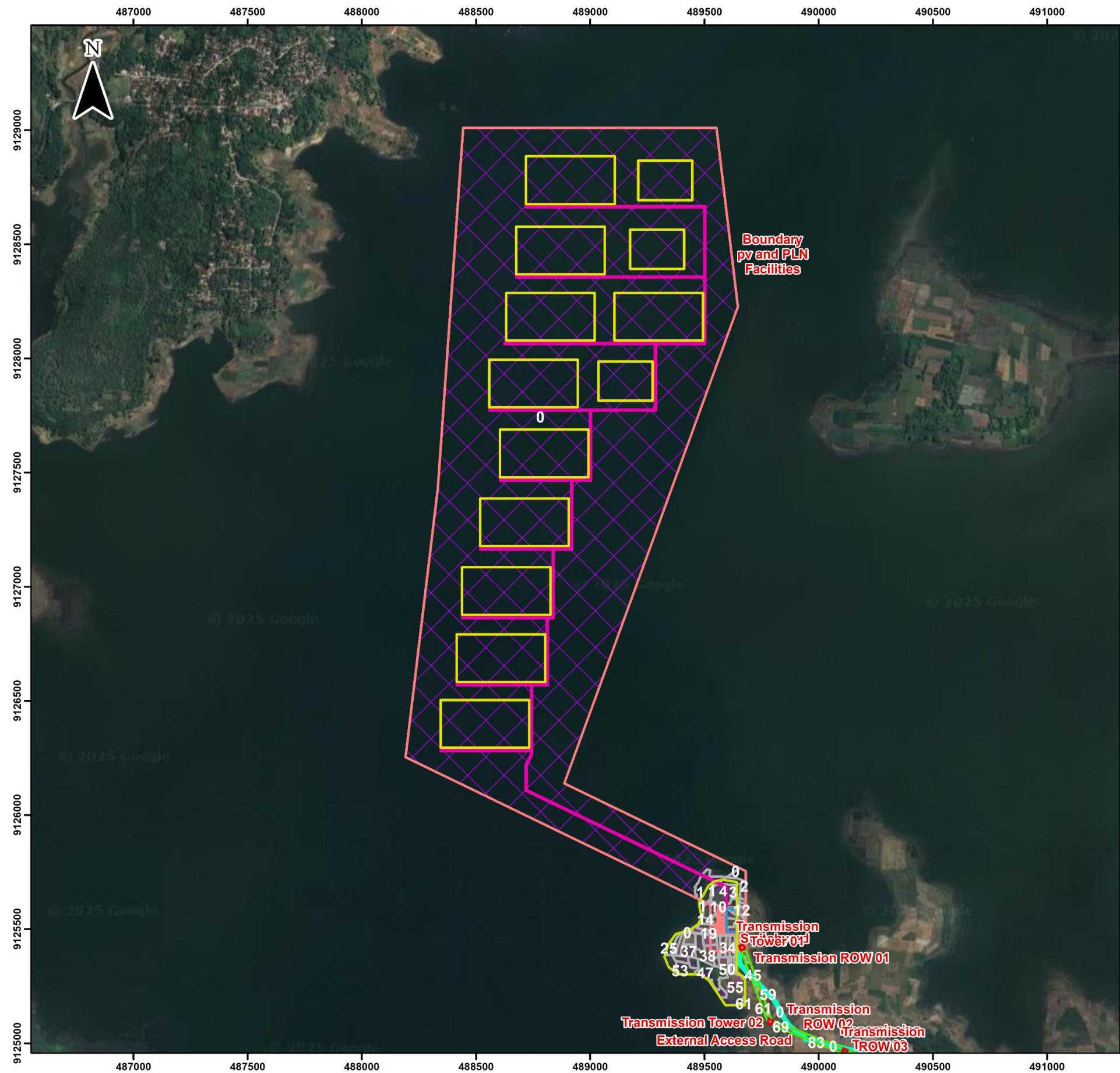
139. Disclosure. The key findings of the monitoring reports will also be disclosed to the affected communities in a timely and accessible manner. This will be done through culturally appropriate channels, such as community meetings and public noticeboards, to ensure transparency and keep the community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



N. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: MAPS OF PROJECT COMPONENTS

FINAL



MAP TITLE :
BOUNDARY PV AND PLN FACILITIES
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

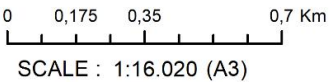
MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

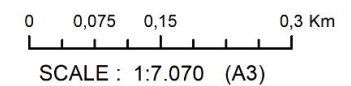
LEGEND :
Area of Infuence (Aoi)
[Pink hatched box] State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)

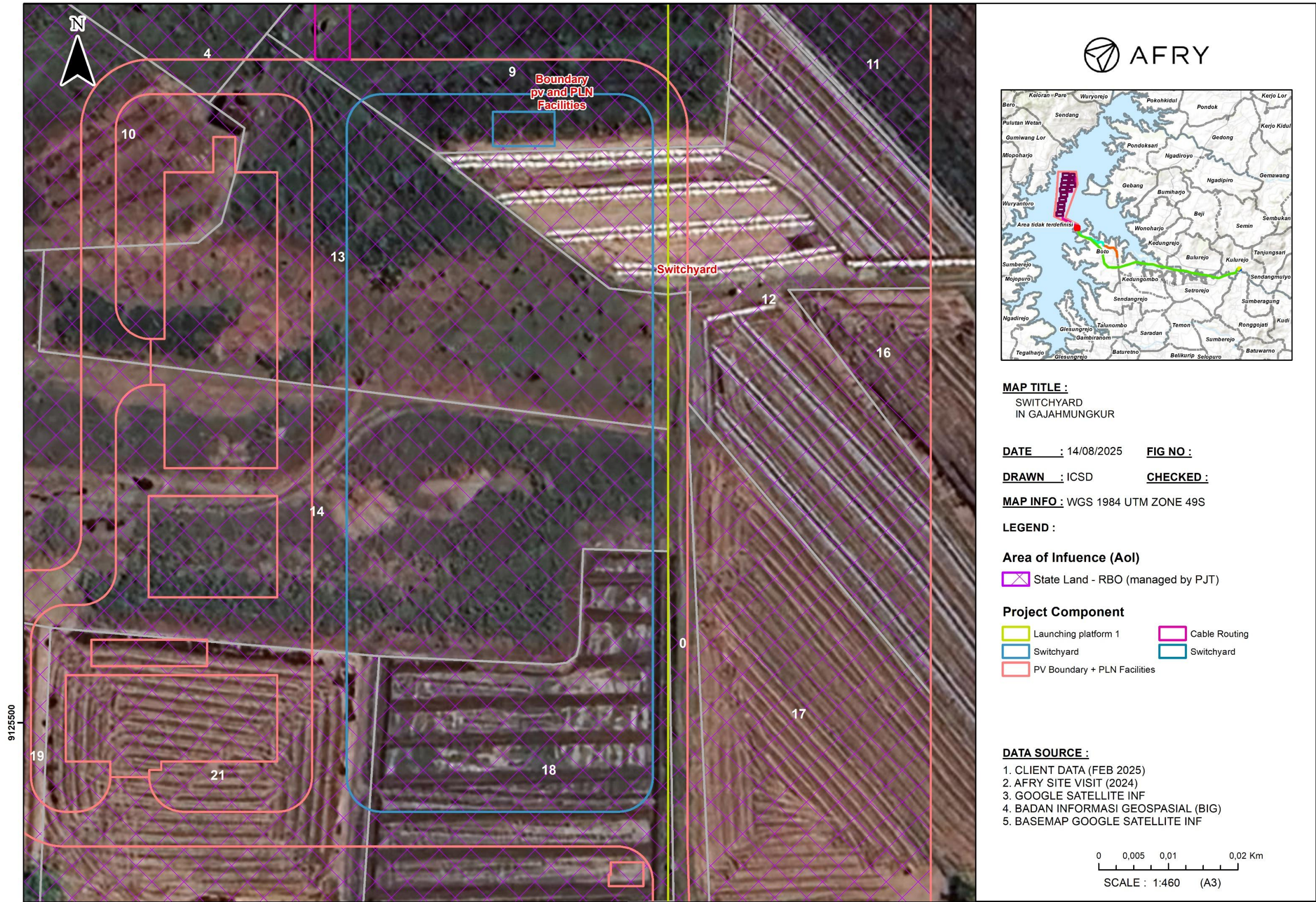
Project Component

[Yellow box] Launching platform 1	[Cyan box] External Access Road
[Red box] Transmission Tower	[Orange box] PLTS Terapung
[Blue box] Switchyard	[Green box] Transmission ROW
[Pink box] PV Boundary + PLN Facilities	[Blue box] Switchyard
[Magenta box] Cable Routing	

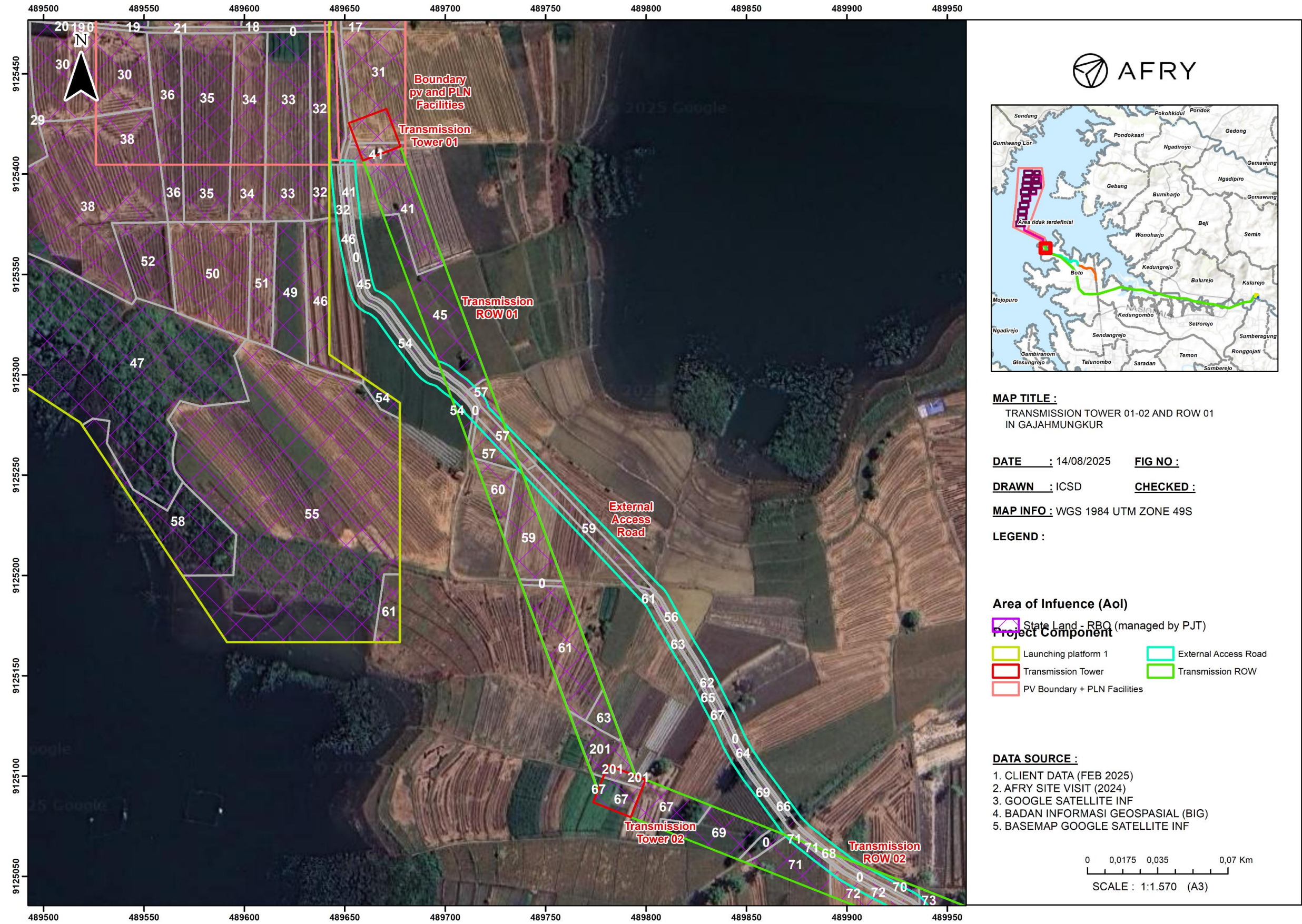
DATA SOURCE :
1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



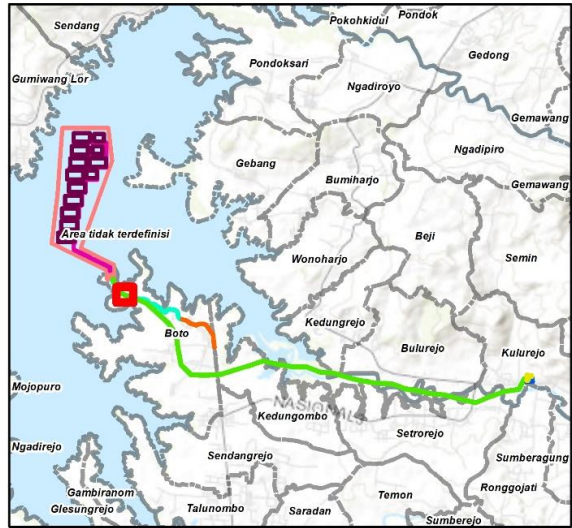




Map N-3 Switchyard



Map N-4 Transmission Tower 01-02 and ROW 01



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 02-03 AND ROW 02
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

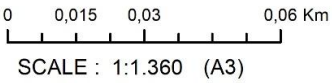
DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

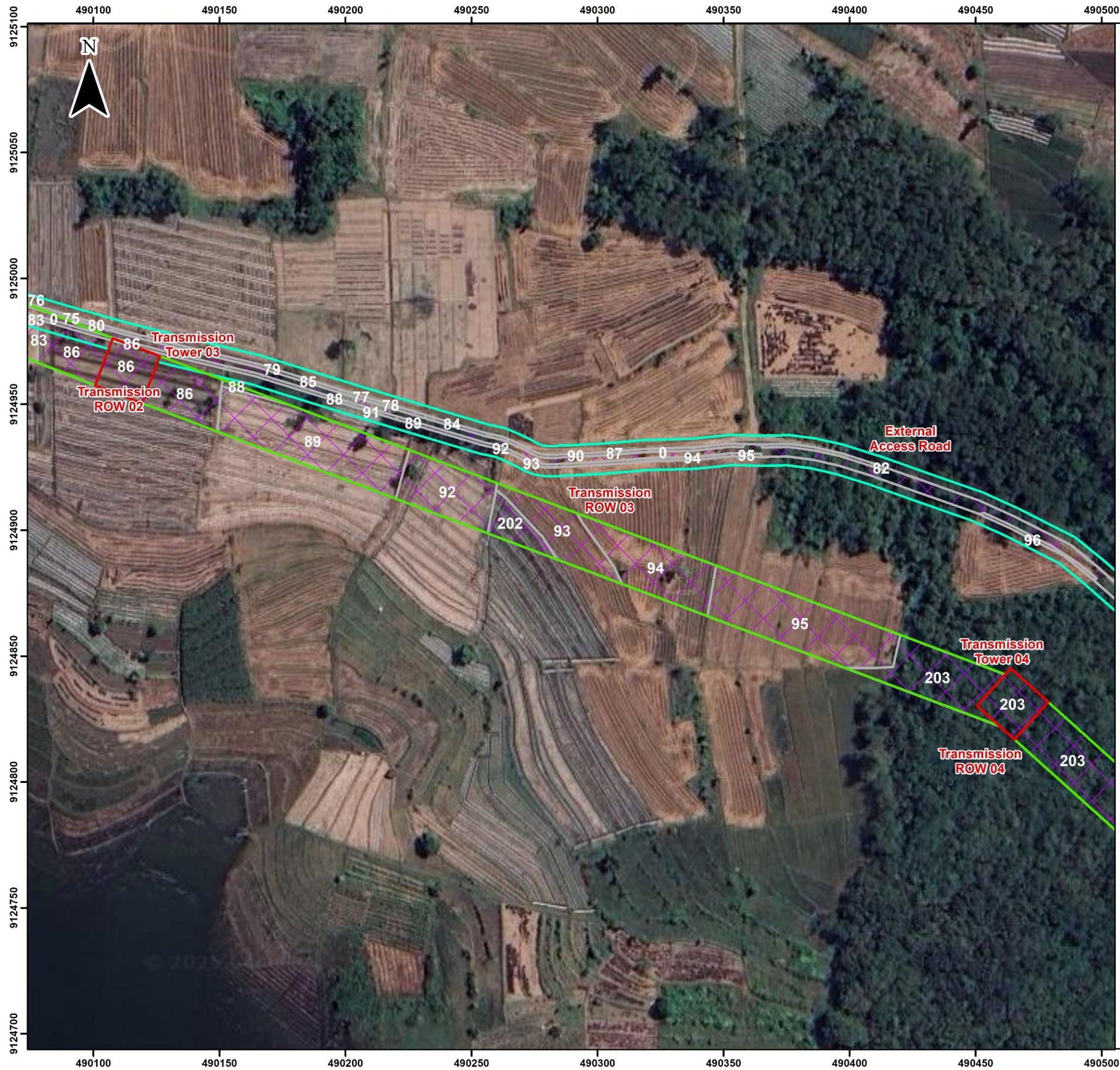
LEGEND :

- Area of Infuence (Aol)**
- State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)
- Project Component**
- Transmission Tower
 - Transmission ROW
 - External Access Road

- DATA SOURCE :**
- CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
 - AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
 - GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
 - BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
 - BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-5 Transmission Tower 02-03 and ROW 02



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 03-04 AND ROW 03
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Influence (Aoi)

State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)

Project Component

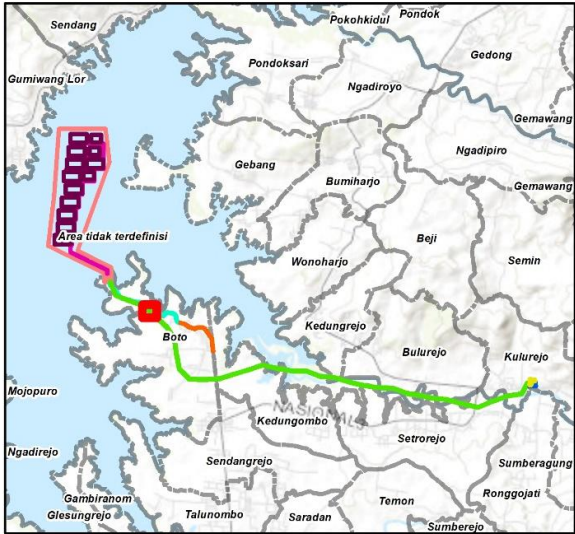
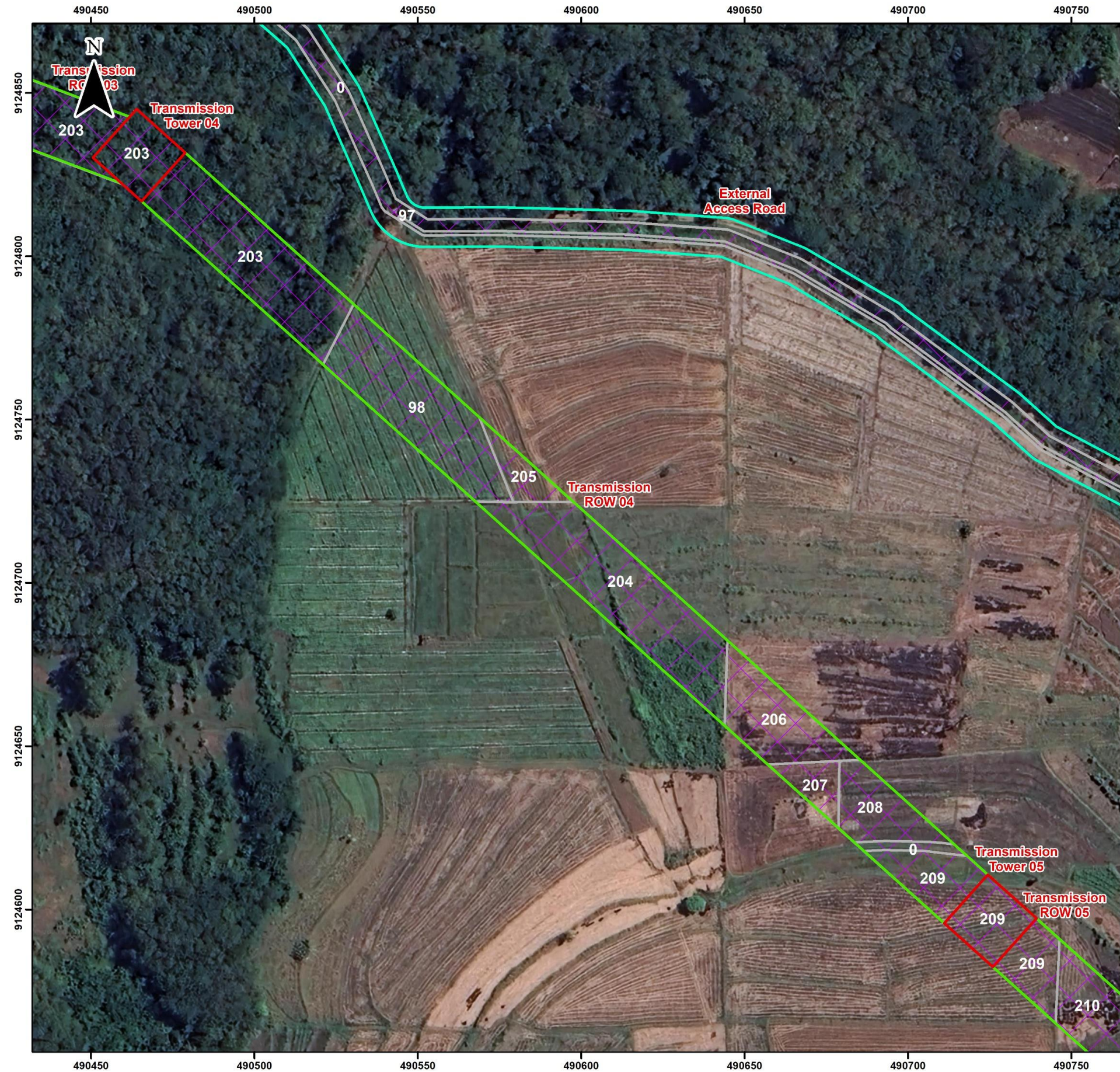
Transmission Tower Transmission ROW
 External Access Road

DATA SOURCE :

1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,015 0,03 0,06 Km
SCALE : 1:1.450 (A3)

Map N-6 Transmission Tower 03-04 and ROW 03



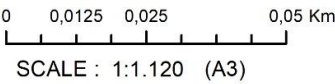
MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 04-05 AND ROW 04
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**
DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**
MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S
LEGEND :

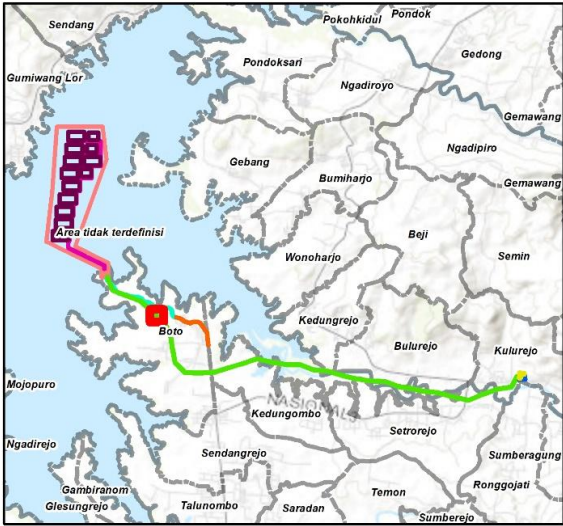
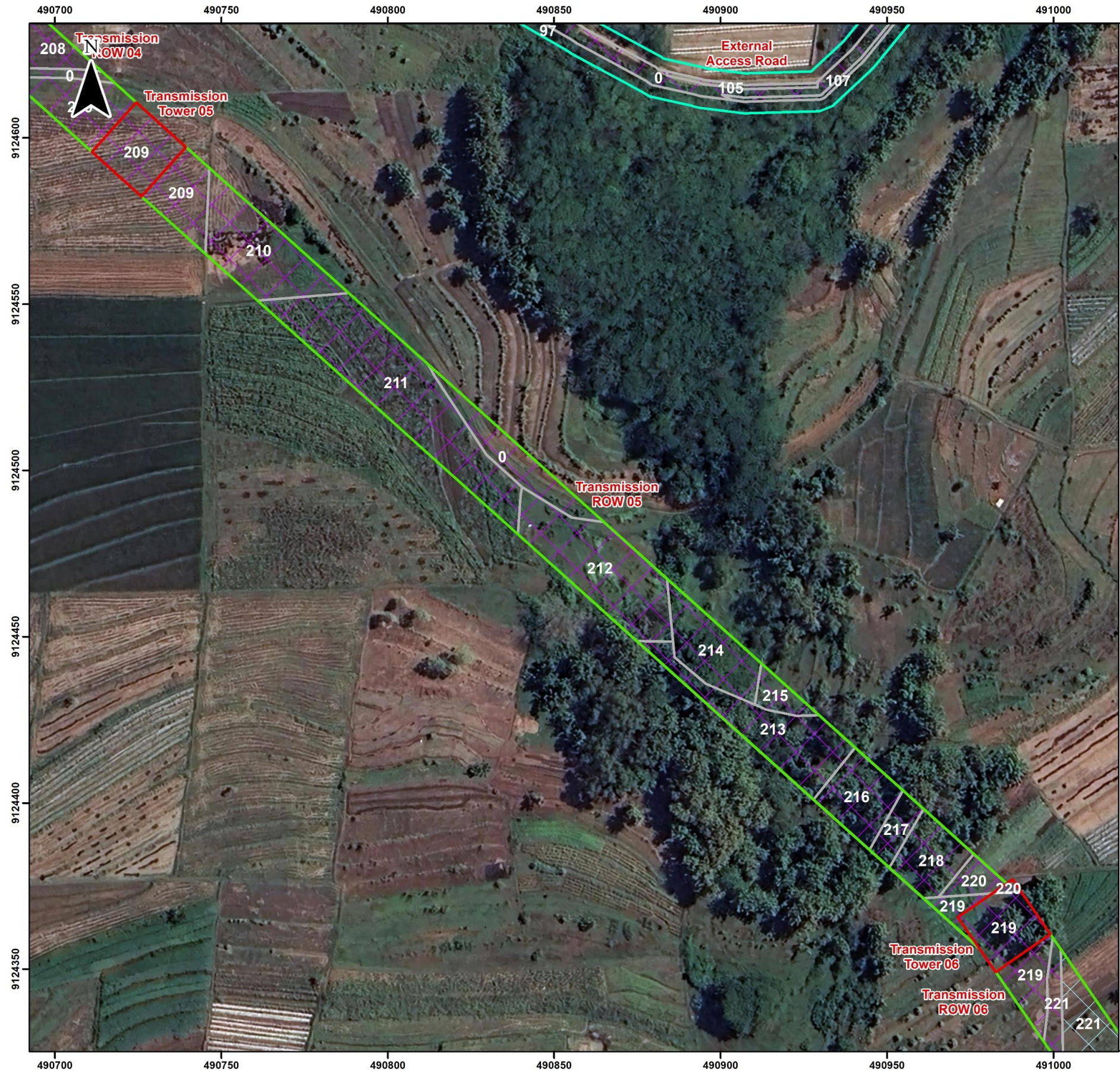
Area of Infuence (Aol)
[Purple hatched box] State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)

Project Component
[Red outline box] Transmission Tower [Green outline box] Transmission ROW
[Cyan outline box] External Access Road

DATA SOURCE :
1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-7 Transmission Tower 04-05 And Row 04



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 05-06 AND ROW 05
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

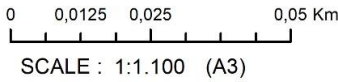
MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

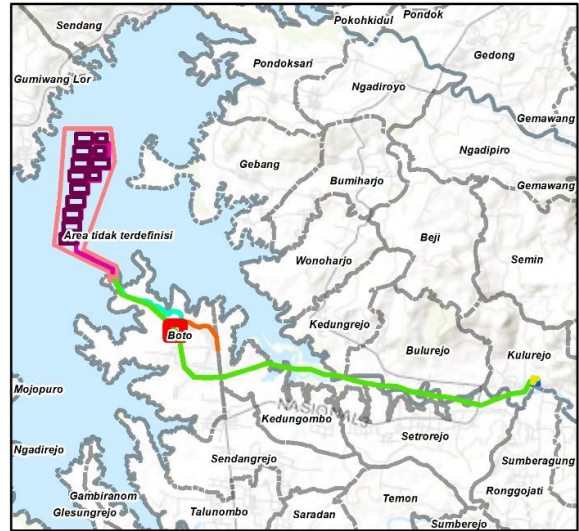
Area of Influence (Aol)
[Purple hatched box] State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)
[Blue hatched box] Private Land

Project Component
[Red outline box] Transmission Tower [Green outline box] Transmission ROW
[Cyan outline box] External Access Road

DATA SOURCE :
1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-8 Transmission Tower 05-06 And Row 05



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 06-07 AND ROW 06
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Infuence (Aol)

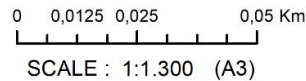
- Government / Public Facilities
- State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)
- Private Land

Project Component

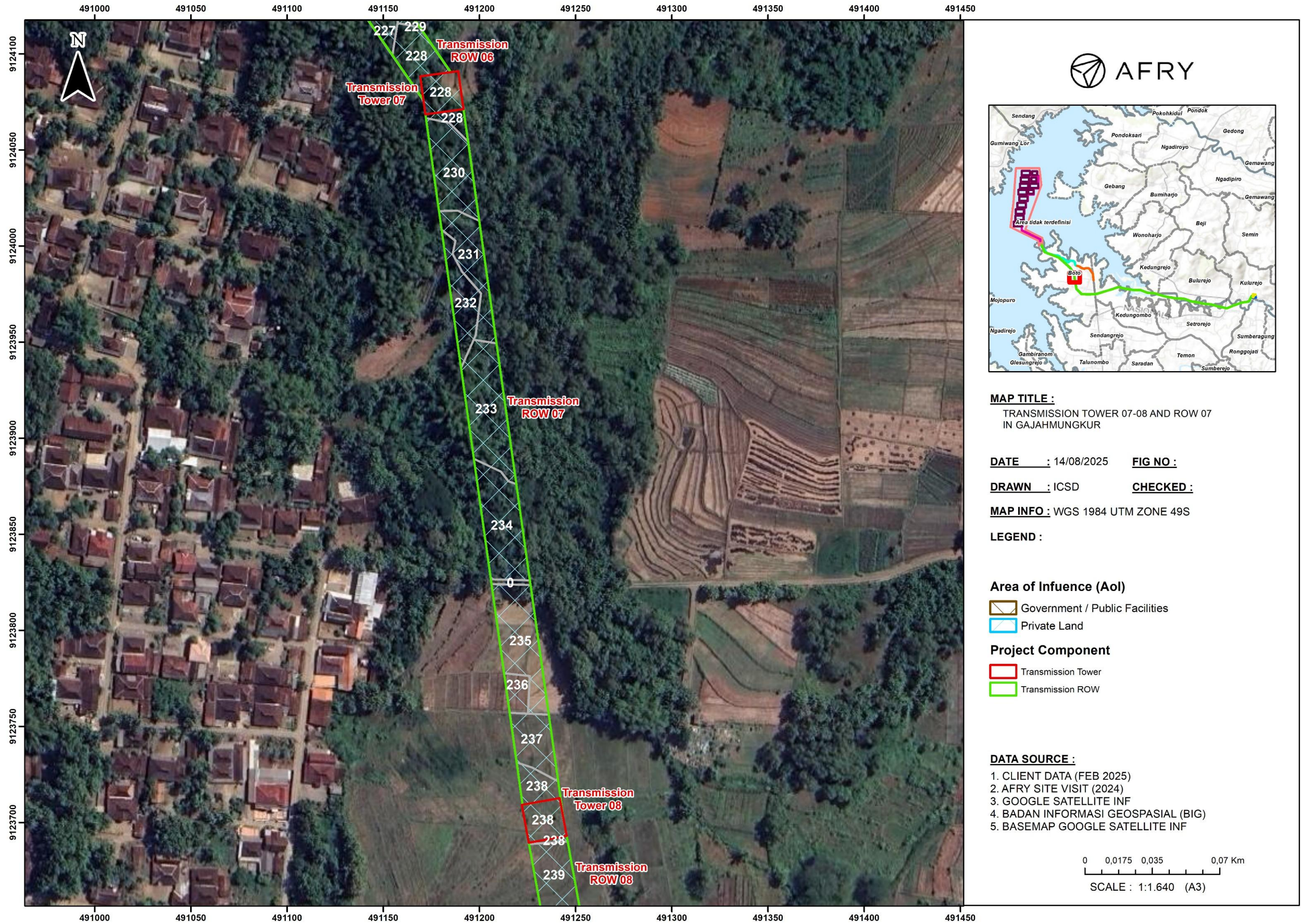
- Transmission Tower
- Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

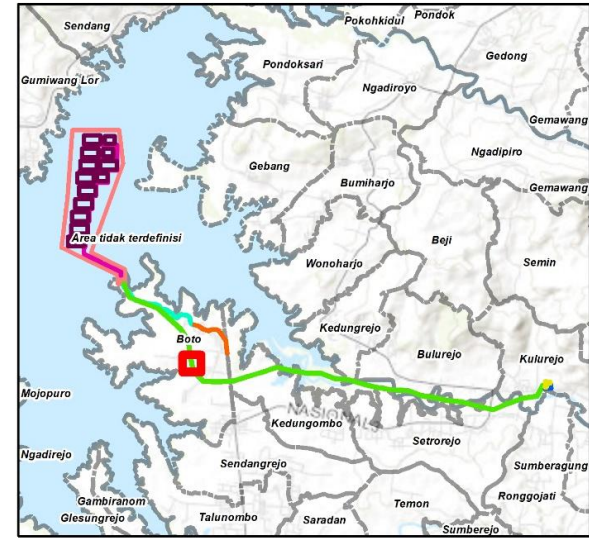
- CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
- AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
- GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
- BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
- BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-9 Transmission Tower 06-07 and ROW 06



Map N-10 Transmission Tower 07-08 and ROW 07



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 08-09 AND ROW 08
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Infuence (Aoi)

- Government / Public Facilities
- State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)
- Private Land

Project Component

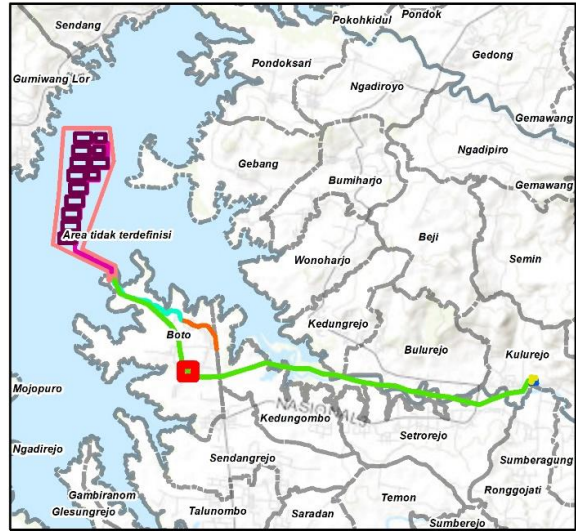
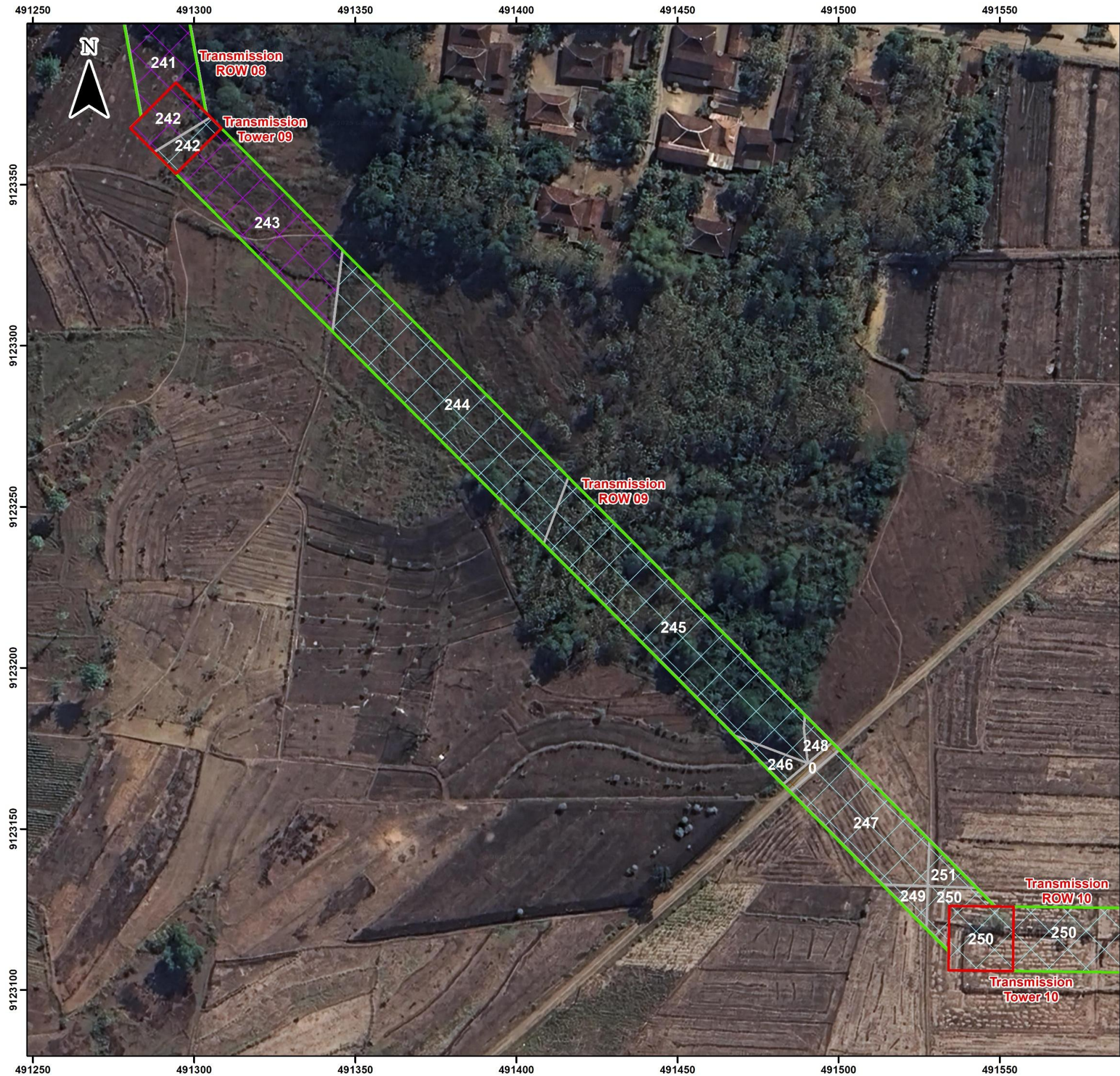
- Transmission Tower
- Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

- CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
- AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
- GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
- BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
- BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,015 0,03 0,06 Km
SCALE : 1:1.460 (A3)

Map N-11 Transmission Tower 08-09 and ROW 08



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 09-10 AND ROW 09
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Infuence (Aol)

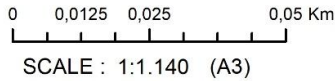
- Government / Public Facilities
- State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)
- Private Land

Project Component

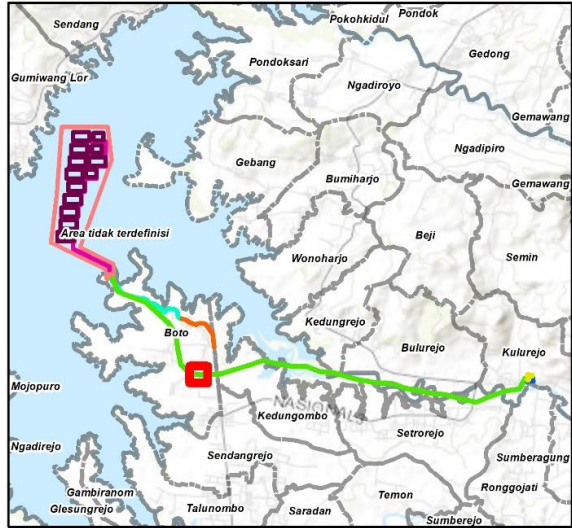
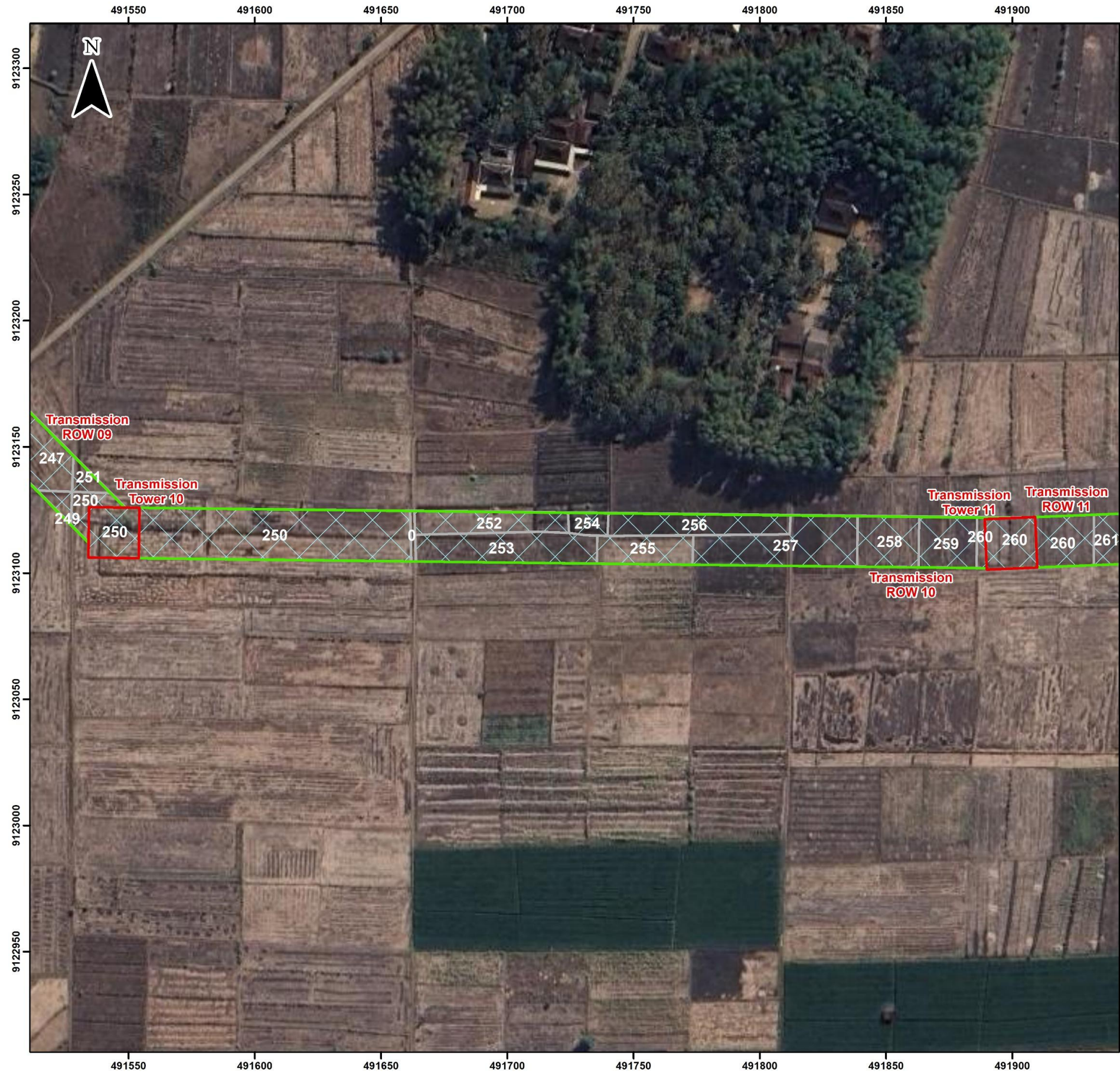
- Transmission Tower
- Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

- CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
- AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
- GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
- BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
- BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-12 Transmission Tower 09-10 and ROW 09



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 10-11 AND ROW 10
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

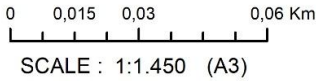
Area of Influence (Aoi)

- Government / Public Facilities
- Private Land

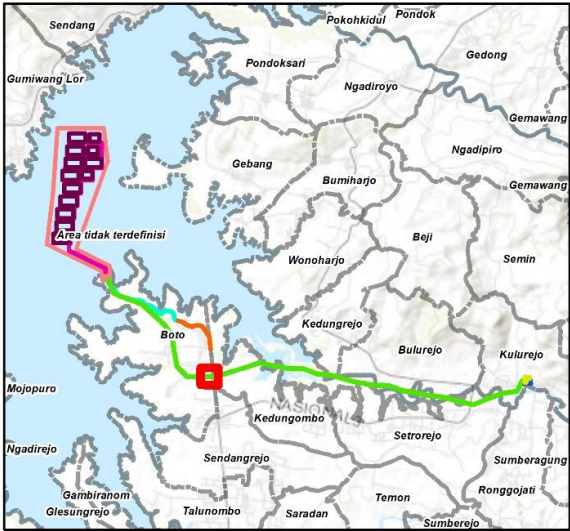
Project Component

- Transmission Tower
- Transmission ROW

- DATA SOURCE :**
- CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
 - AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
 - GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
 - BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
 - BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-13 Transmission Tower 10-11 and ROW 10



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 11-12 AND ROW 11
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Infuence (Aol)

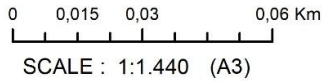
- Government / Public Facilities
- Institution
- Private Land

Project Component

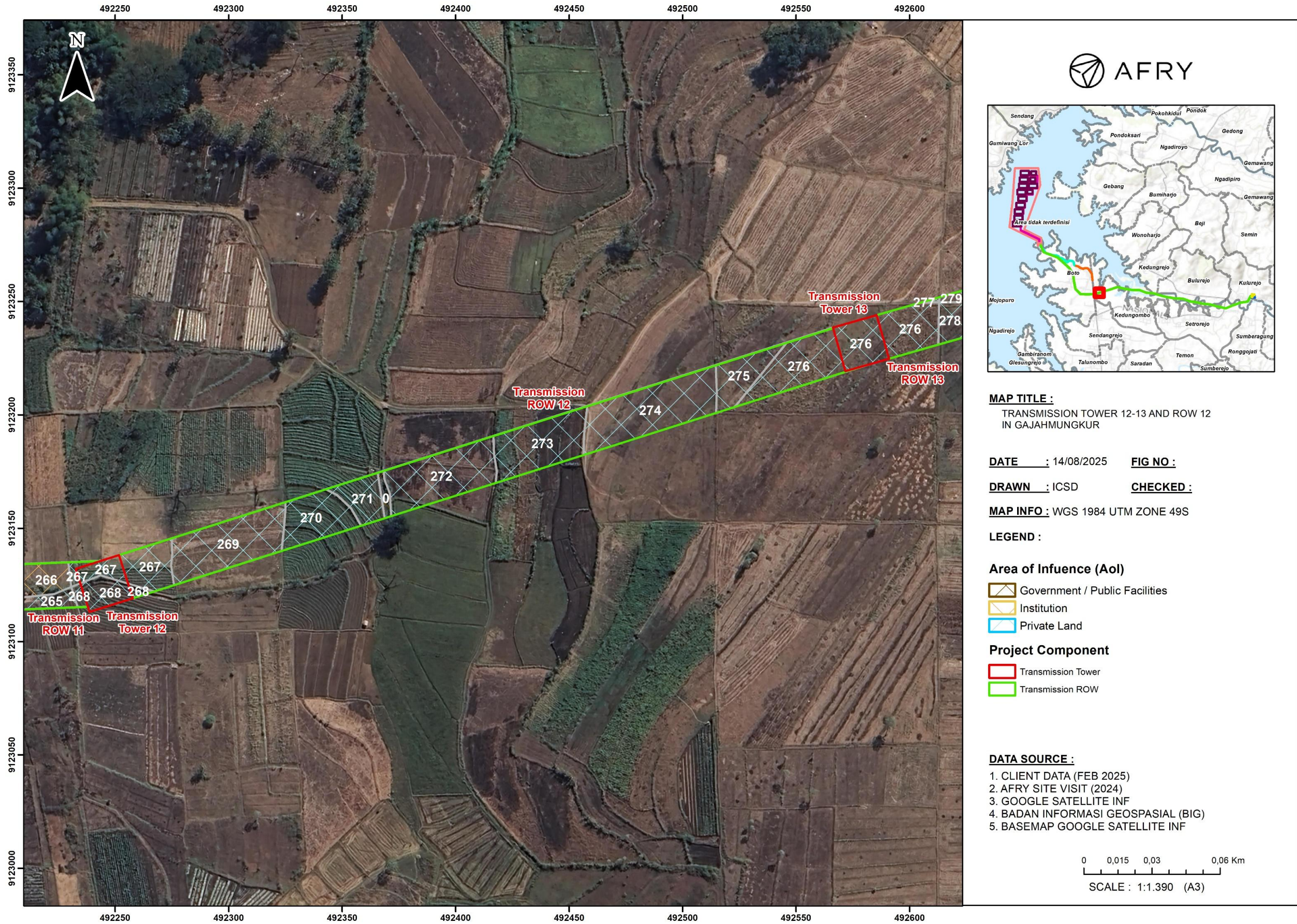
- Transmission Tower
- Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

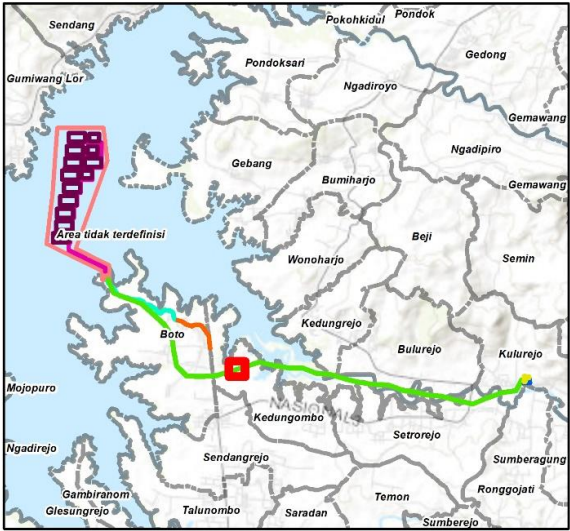
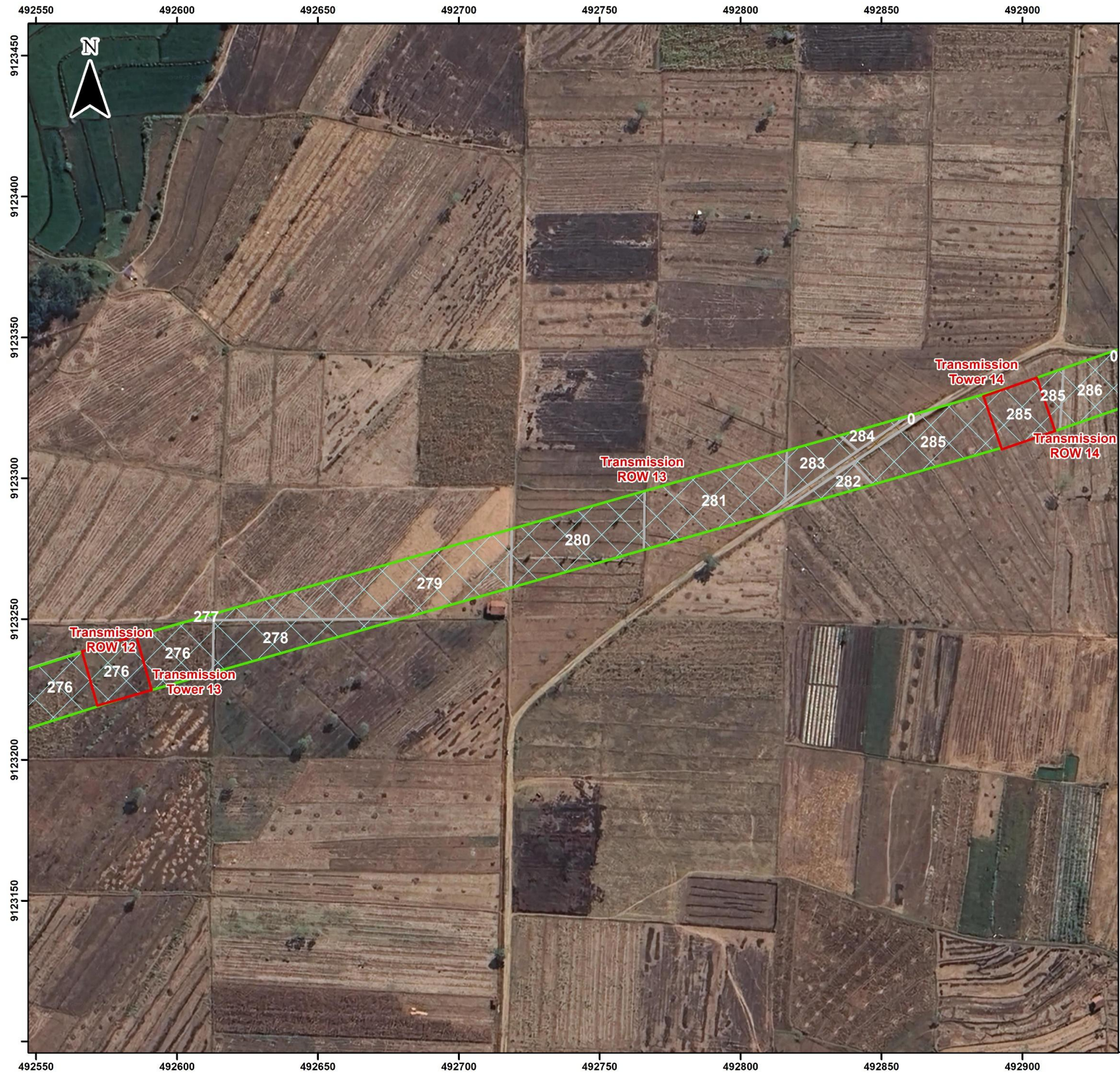
1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-14 Transmission Tower 11-12 and ROW 11



Map N-15 Transmission Tower 12-13 and ROW 12



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 13-14 AND ROW 13
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Influence (Aoi)

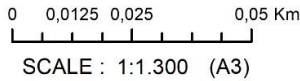
- Government / Public Facilities
- Private Land

Project Component

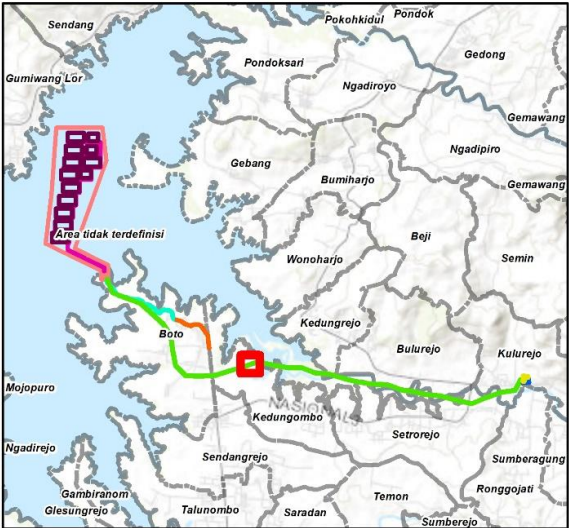
- Transmission Tower
- Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-16 Transmission 13-14 and ROW 13



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 14-15 AND ROW 14
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Influence (Aoi)

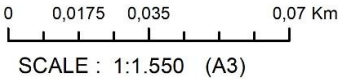
- Government / Public Facilities
- State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)
- Private Land

Project Component

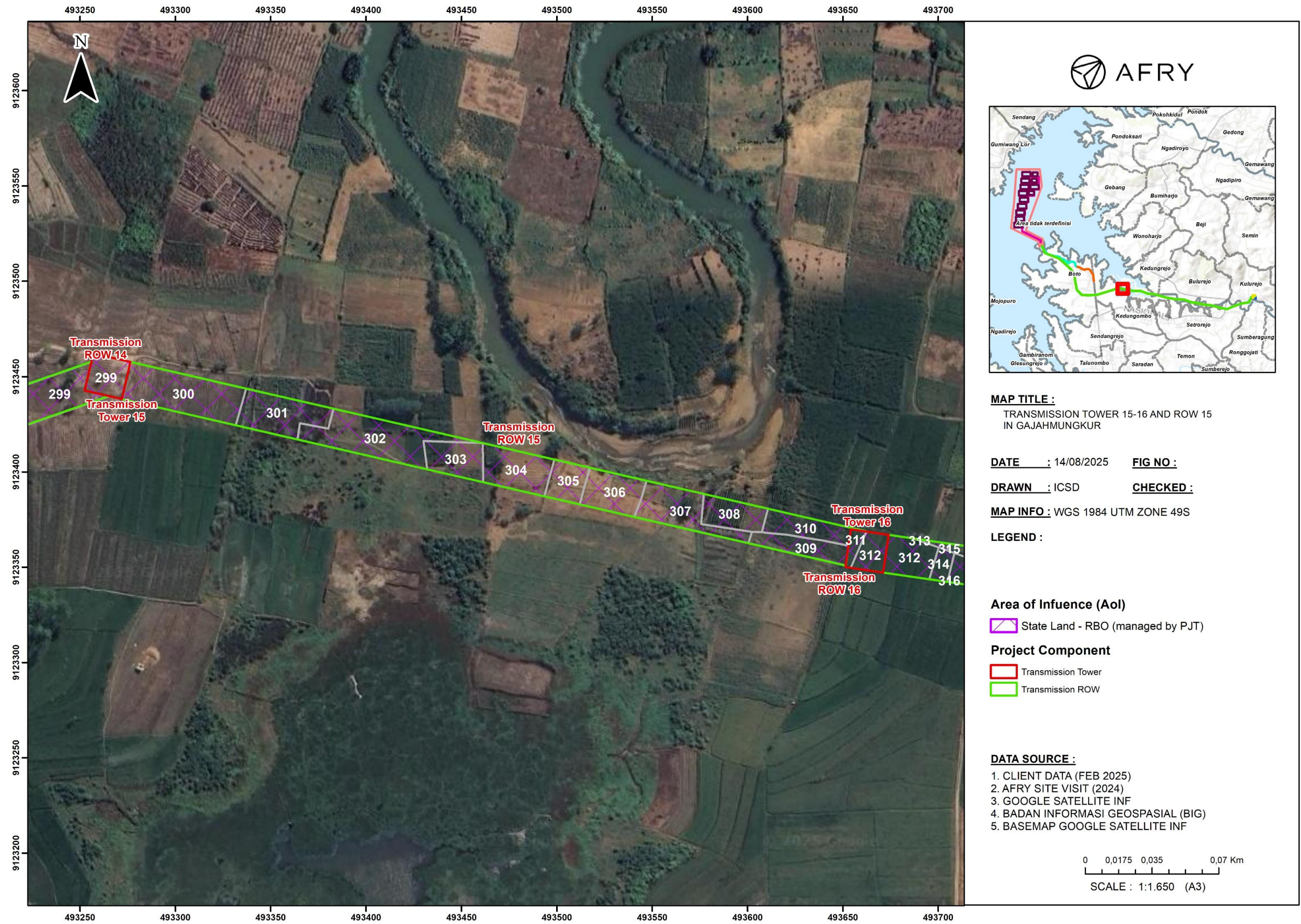
- Transmission Tower
- Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

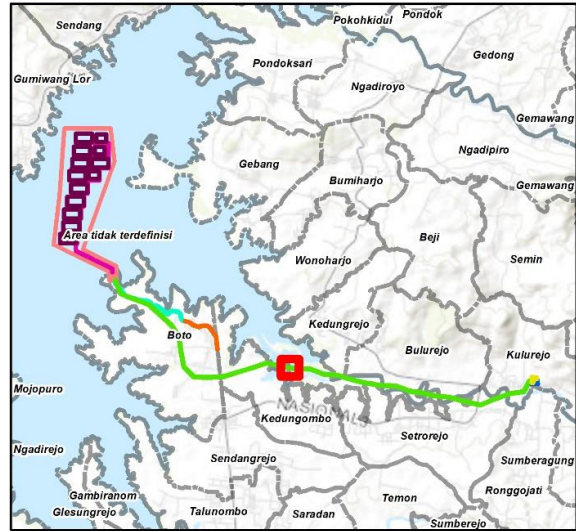
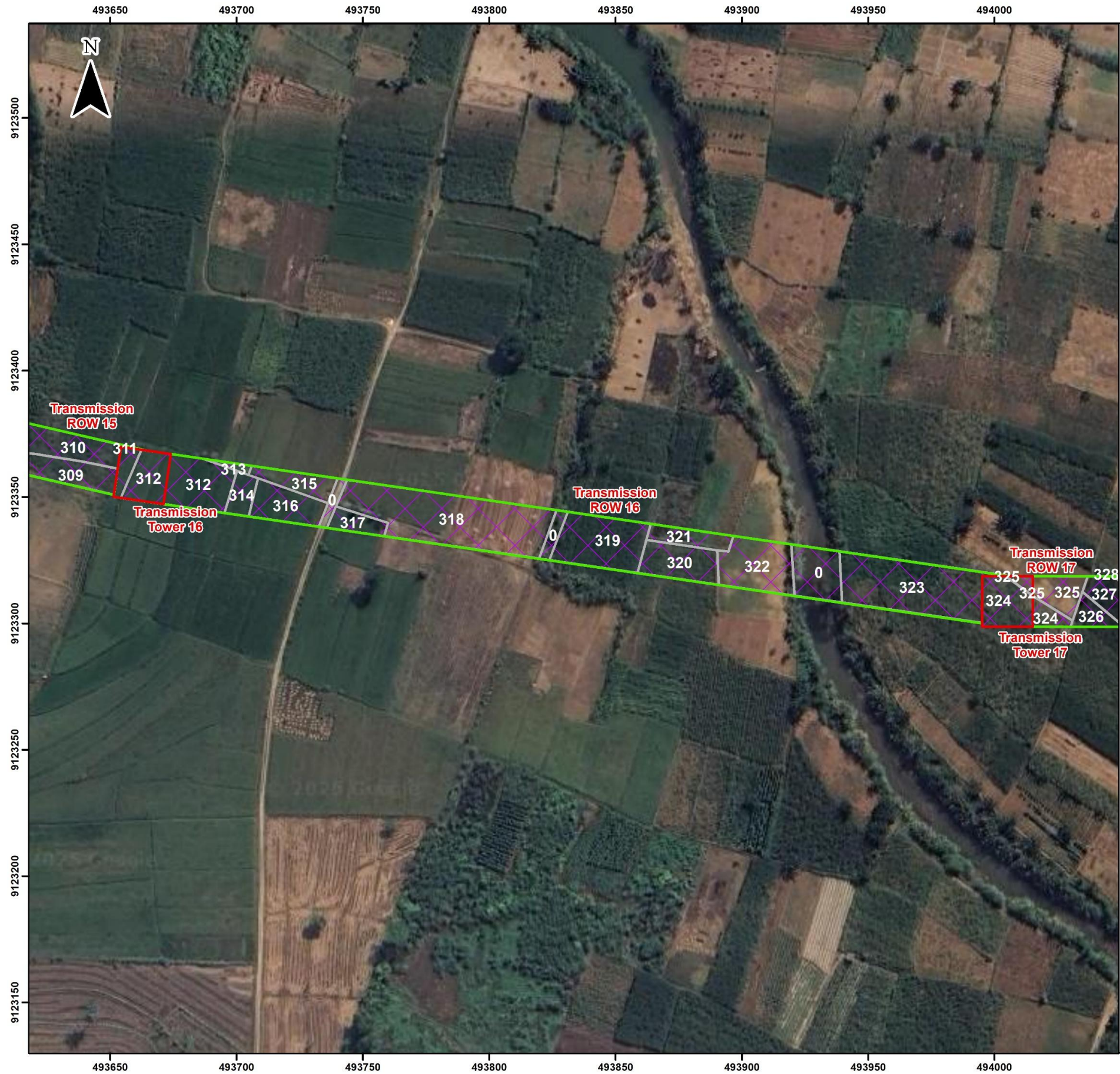
- CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
- AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
- GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
- BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
- BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-17 Transmission 14-15 and ROW 14



Map N-18 Transmission Tower 15-16 and ROW 15



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 16-17 AND ROW 16
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO. :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Influence (Aoi)

State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)

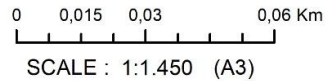
Project Component

Transmission Tower

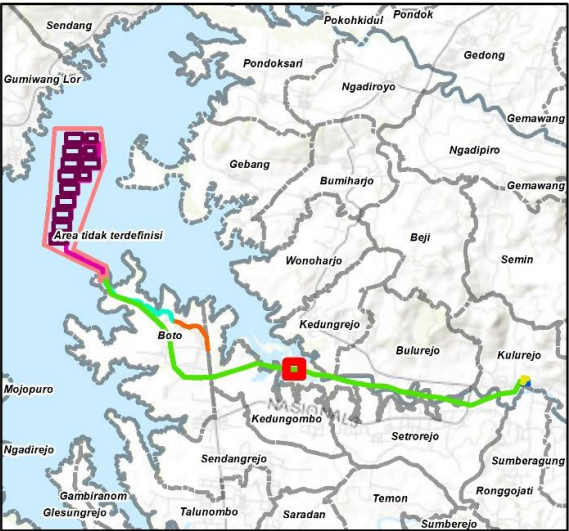
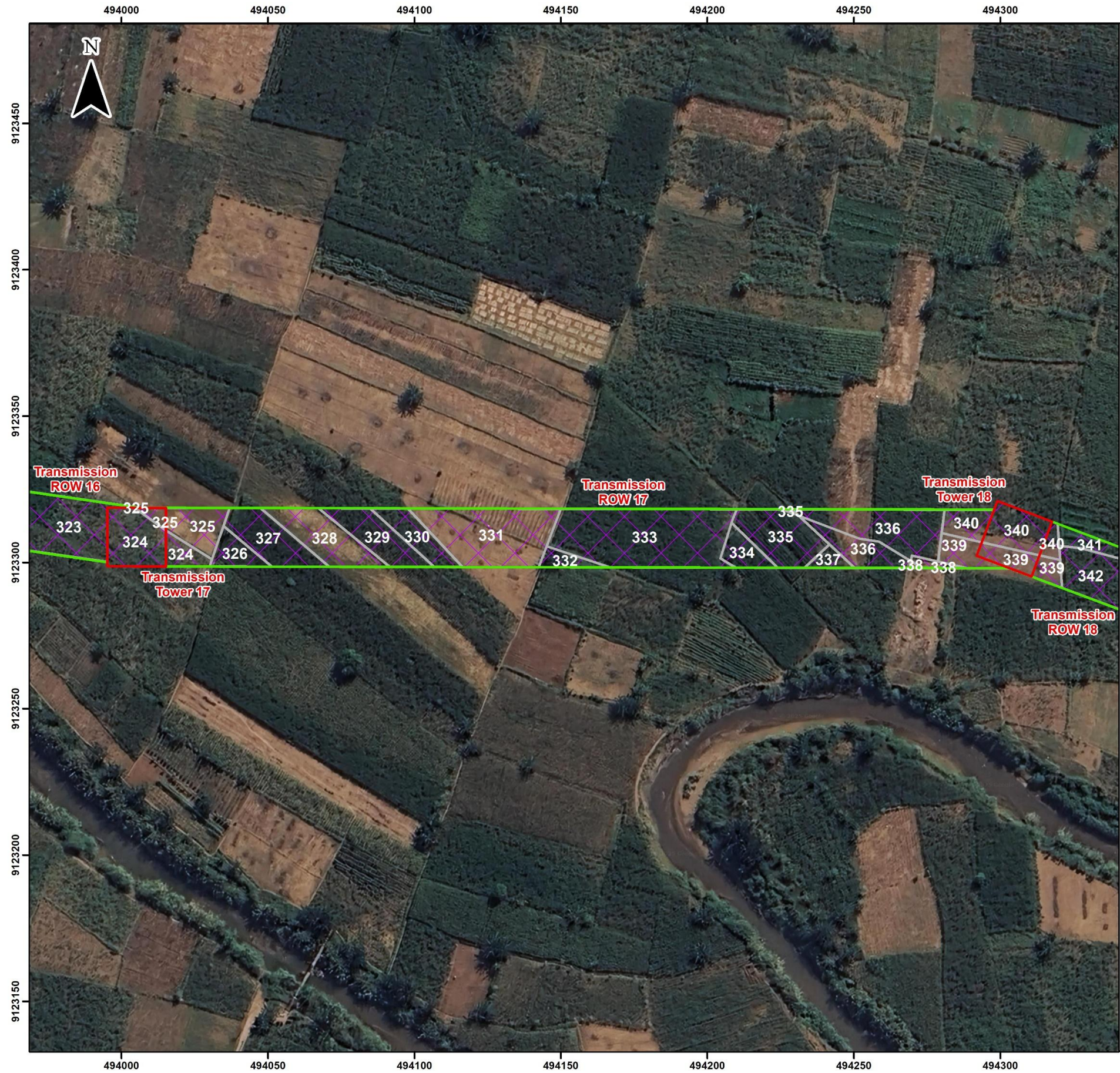
Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-19 Transmission Tower 16-17 and ROW 16



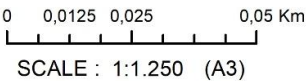
MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 17-18 AND ROW 17
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO. :**
DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**
MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S
LEGEND :

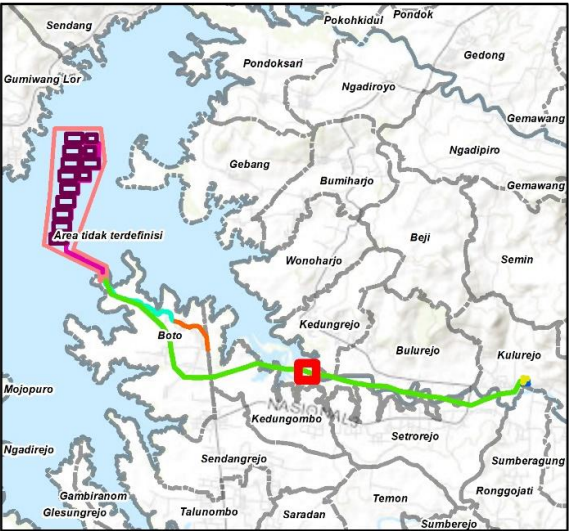
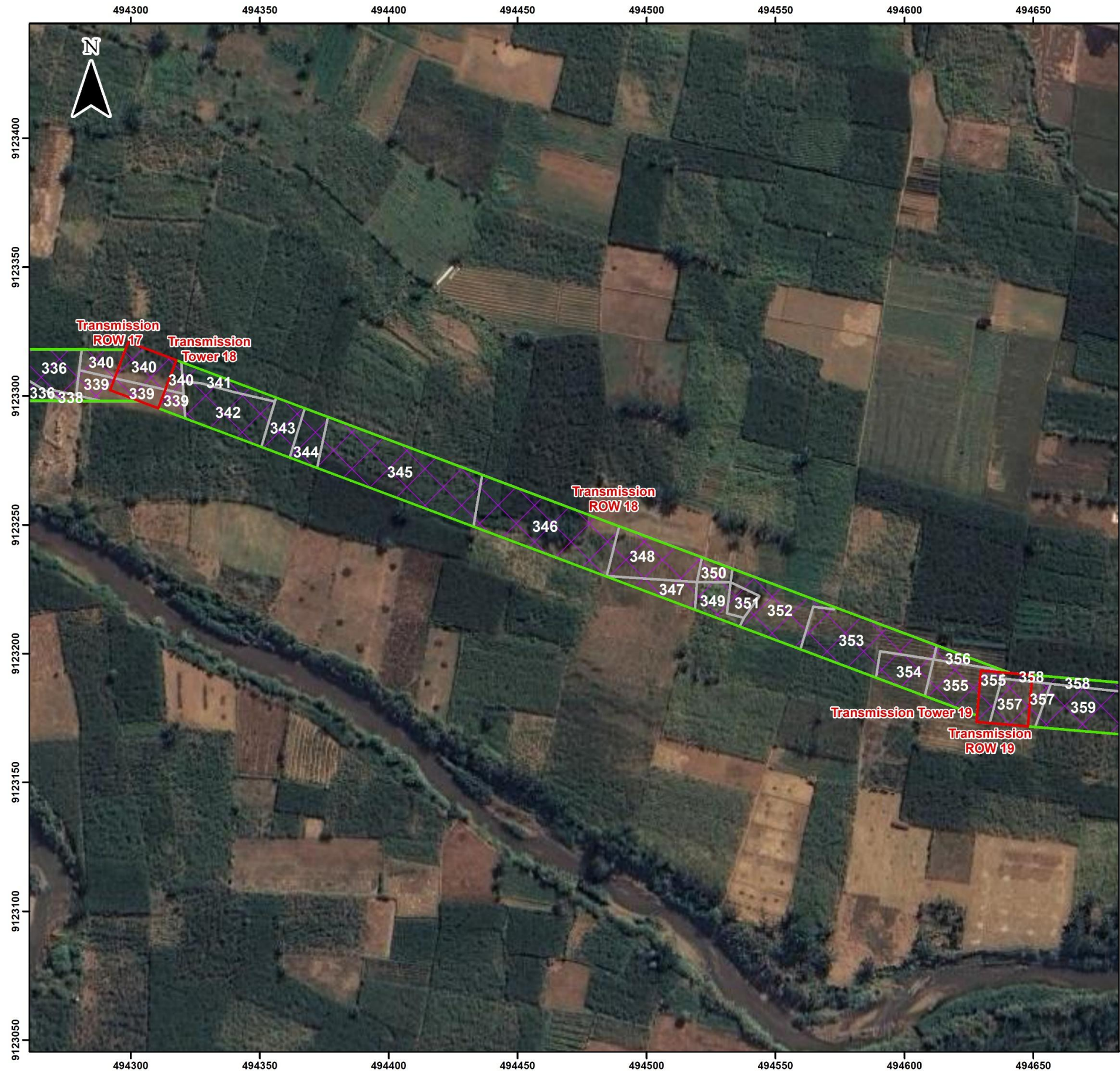
Area of Infuence (Aoi)
[Symbol] State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)

Project Component
[Symbol] Transmission Tower
[Symbol] Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :
1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-20 Transmission Tower 17-18 and ROW 17



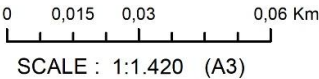
MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 18-19 AND ROW 18
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO. :**
DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**
MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S
LEGEND :

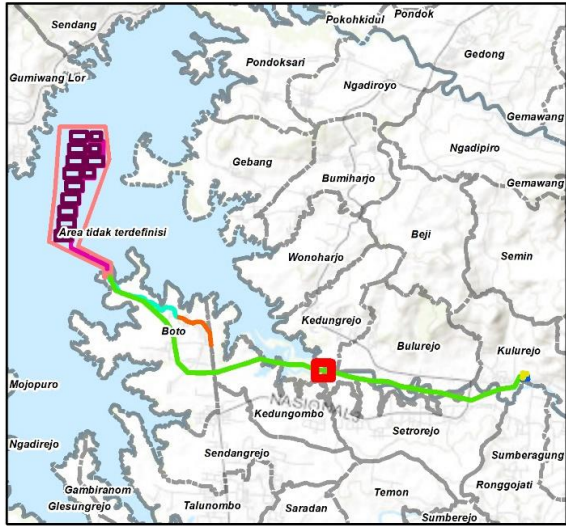
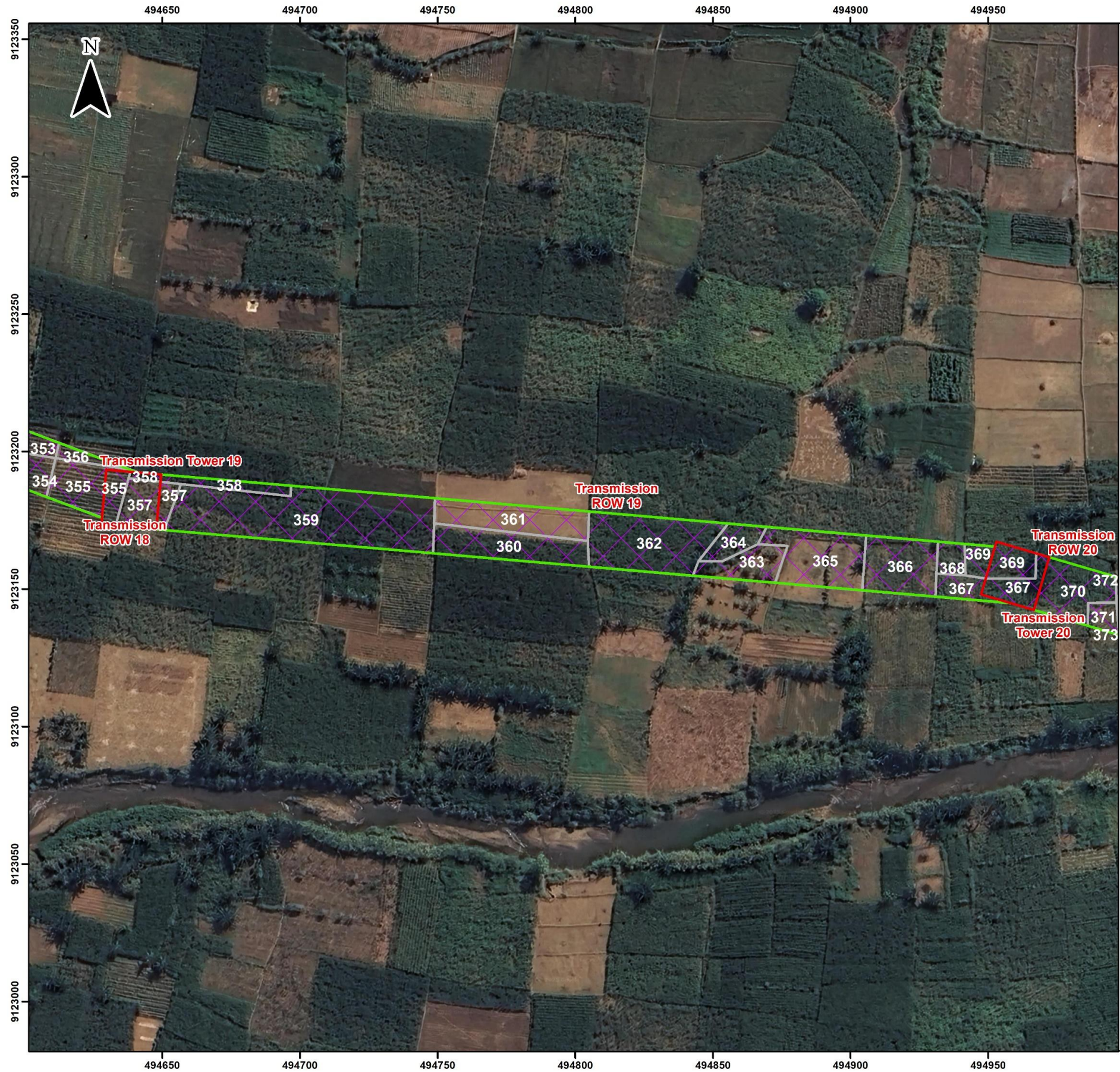
Area of Influence (Aoi)
[Purple outline symbol] State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)

Project Component
[Red outline symbol] Transmission Tower
[Green outline symbol] Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :
1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-21 Transmission Tower 18-19 and ROW 18



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 19-20 AND ROW 19
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

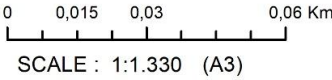
MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

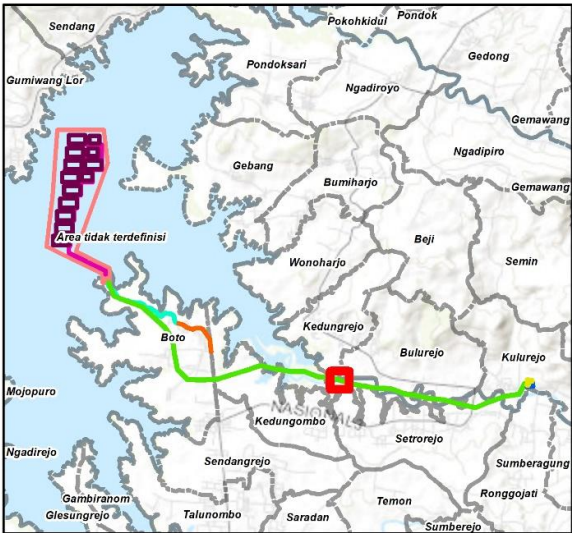
Area of Influence (Aol)
State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)

Project Component
Transmission Tower
Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :
1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-22 Transmission Tower 19-21 and ROW 19

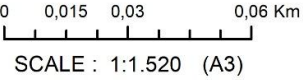


MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 20-21 AND ROW 20
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

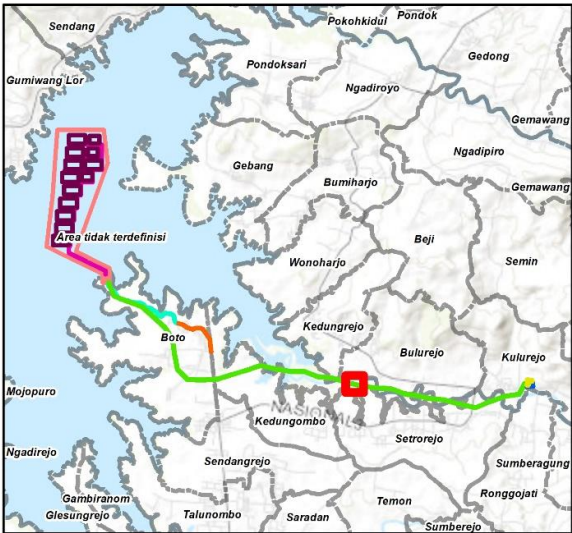
DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**
DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**
MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S
LEGEND :

- Area of Influence (Aoi)**
- State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)
- Project Component**
- Transmission Tower
 - Transmission ROW

- DATA SOURCE :**
- CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
 - AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
 - GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
 - BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
 - BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-23 Transmission Tower 20-21 and ROW 20



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 21-22 AND ROW 21
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Influence (Aoi)

State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)

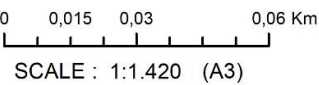
Project Component

Transmission Tower

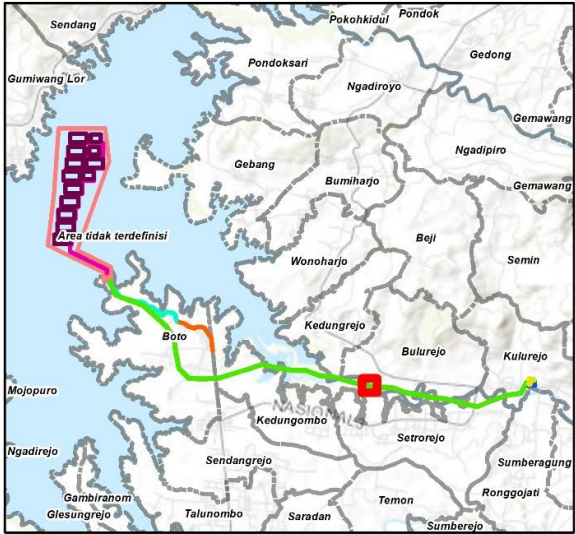
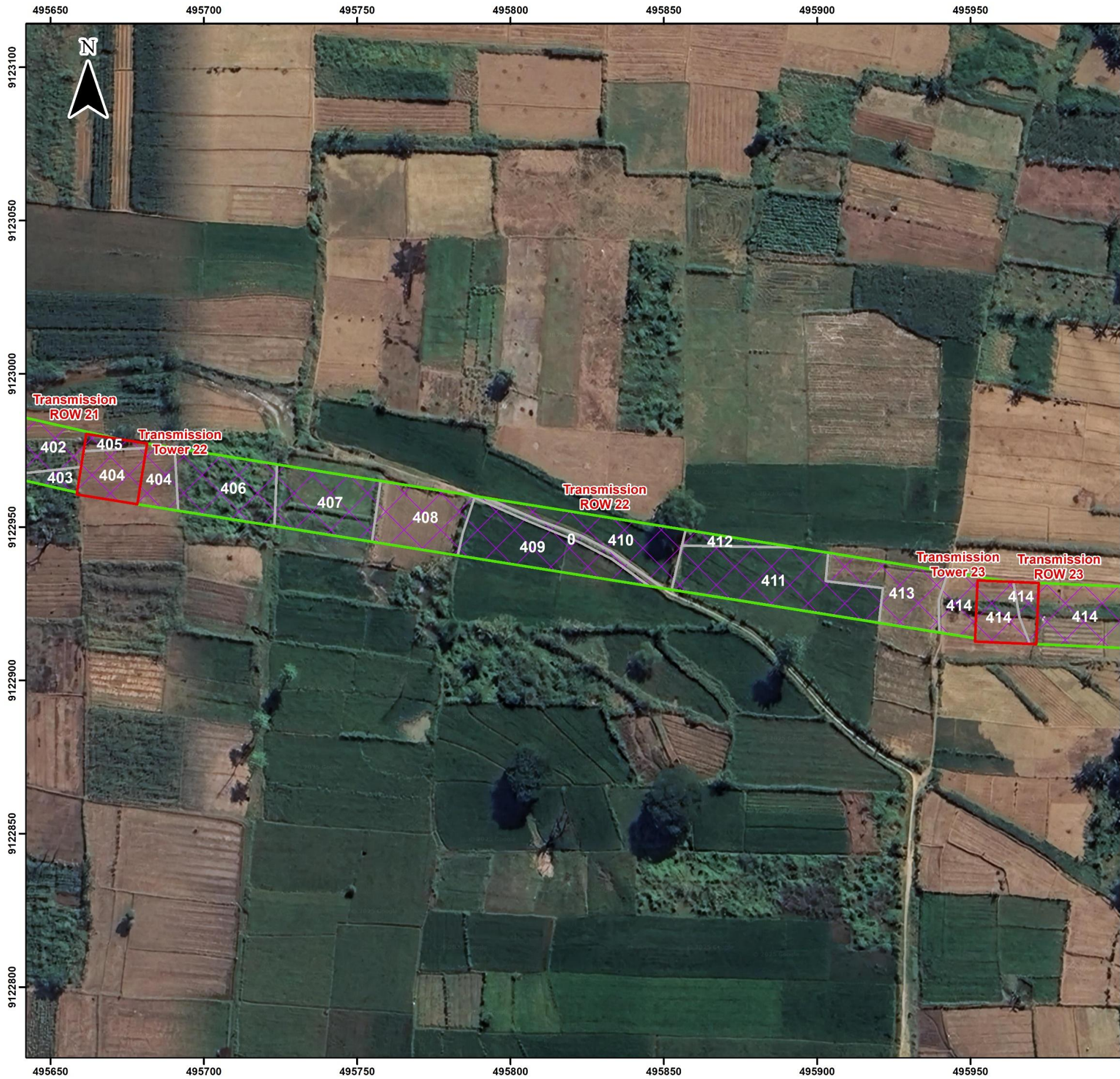
Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-24 Transmission Tower 21-22 and ROW 21



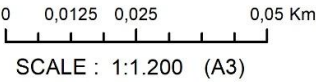
MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 22-21 AND ROW 22
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**
DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**
MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S
LEGEND :

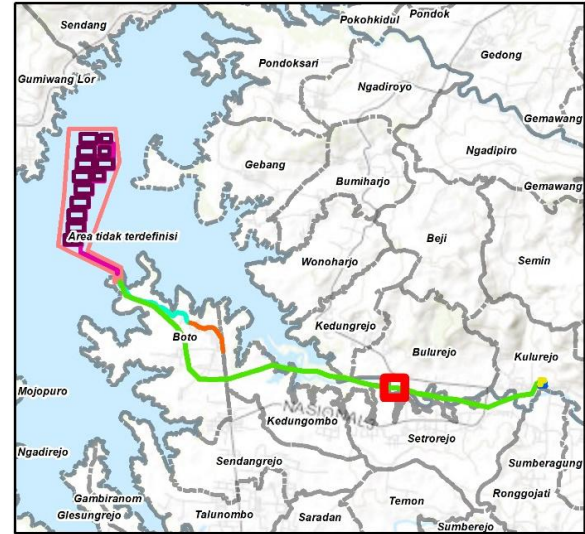
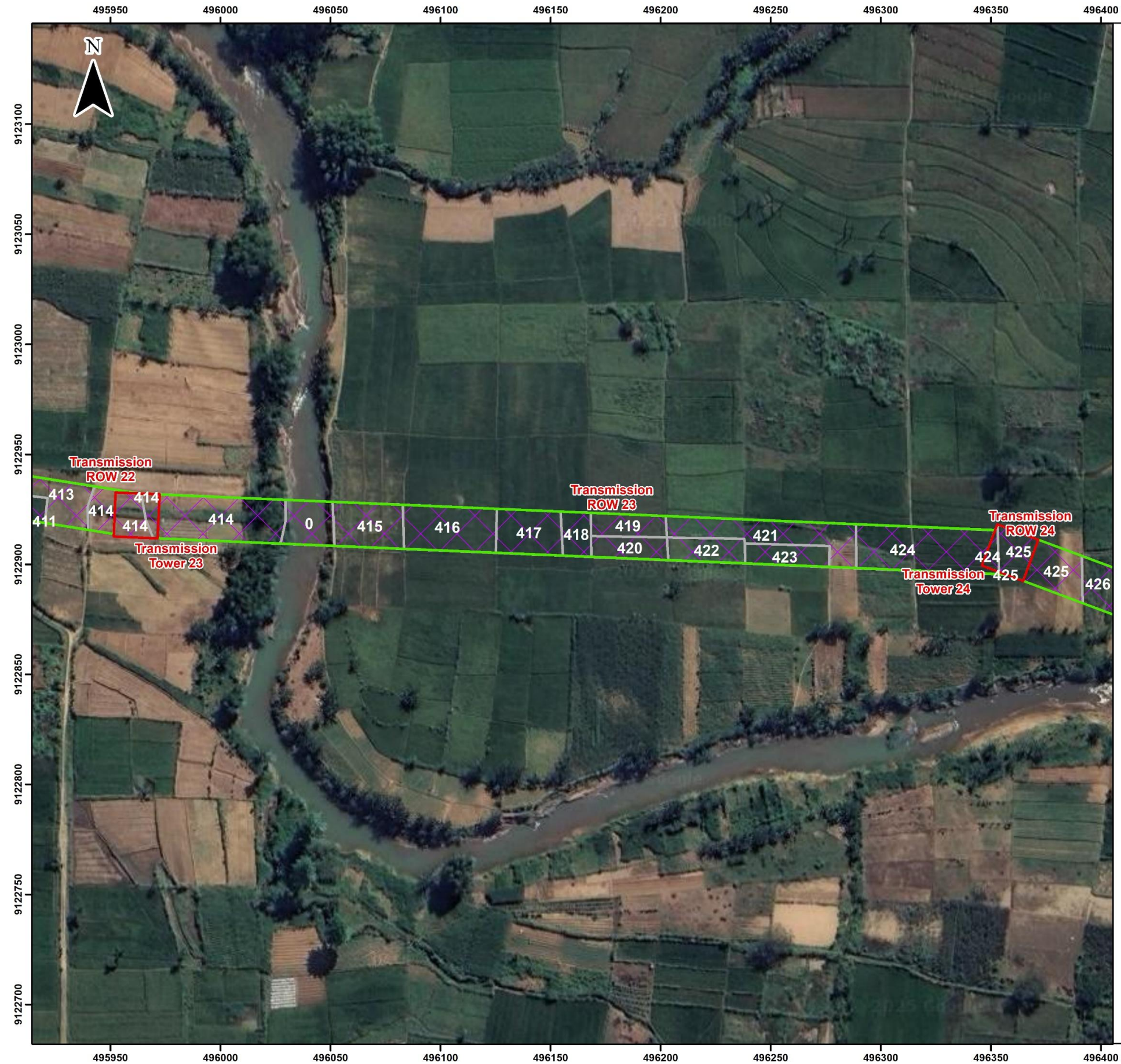
Area of Infuence (Aol)
[Purple outline symbol] State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)

Project Component
[Red outline symbol] Transmission Tower
[Green outline symbol] Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :
1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-25 Transmission Tower 22-23 and ROW 22



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 23-24 AND ROW 23
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Influence (Aoi)

State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)

Project Component

Transmission Tower

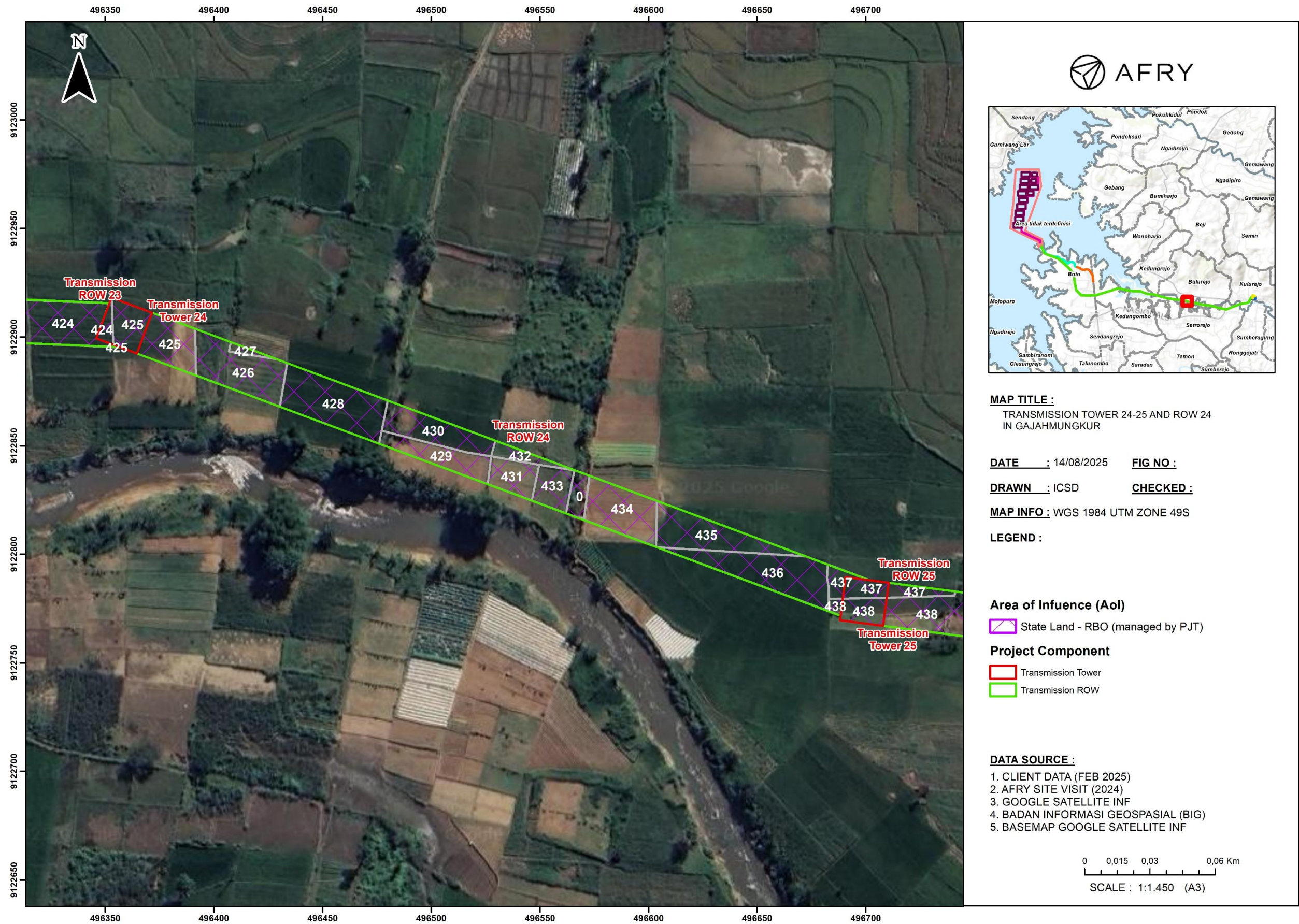
Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

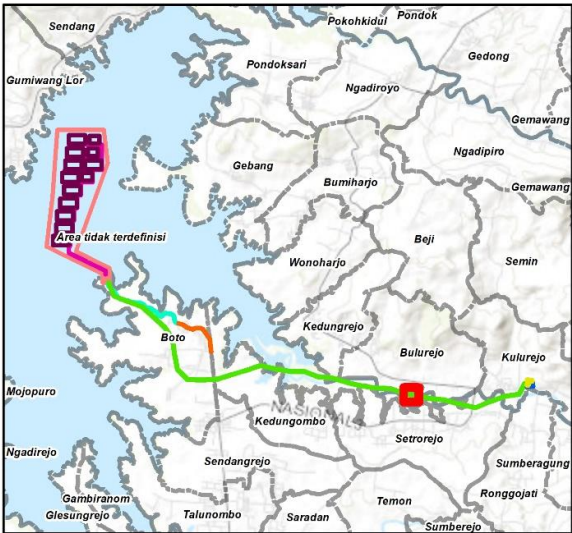
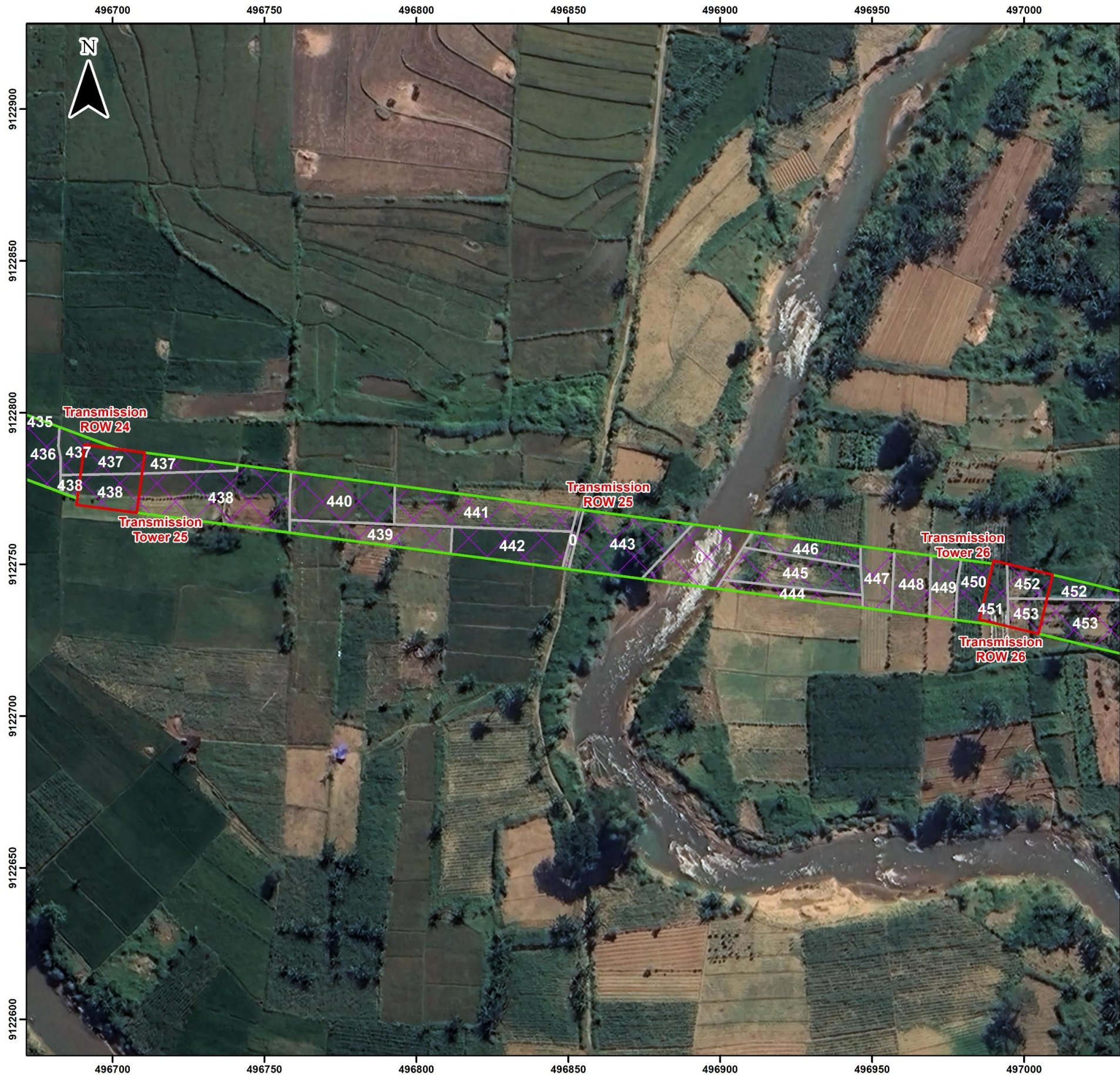
1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,0175 0,035 0,07 Km
SCALE : 1:1.650 (A3)

Map N-26 Transmission Tower 23-24 and ROW 23



Map N-27 Transmission Tower 24-25 and ROW 24



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 25-26 AND ROW 25
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Influence (Aoi)

State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)

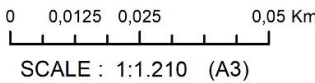
Project Component

Transmission Tower

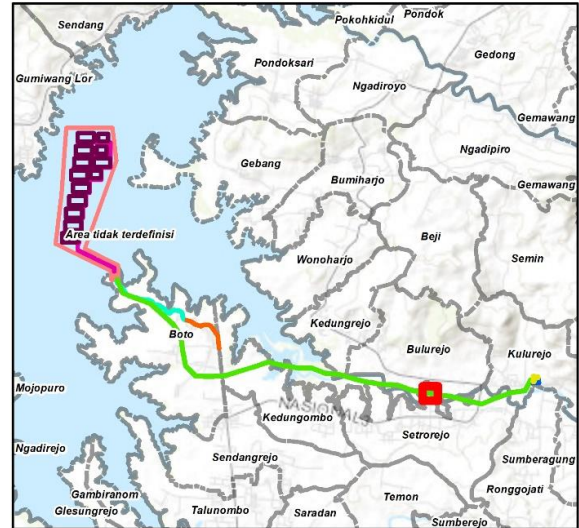
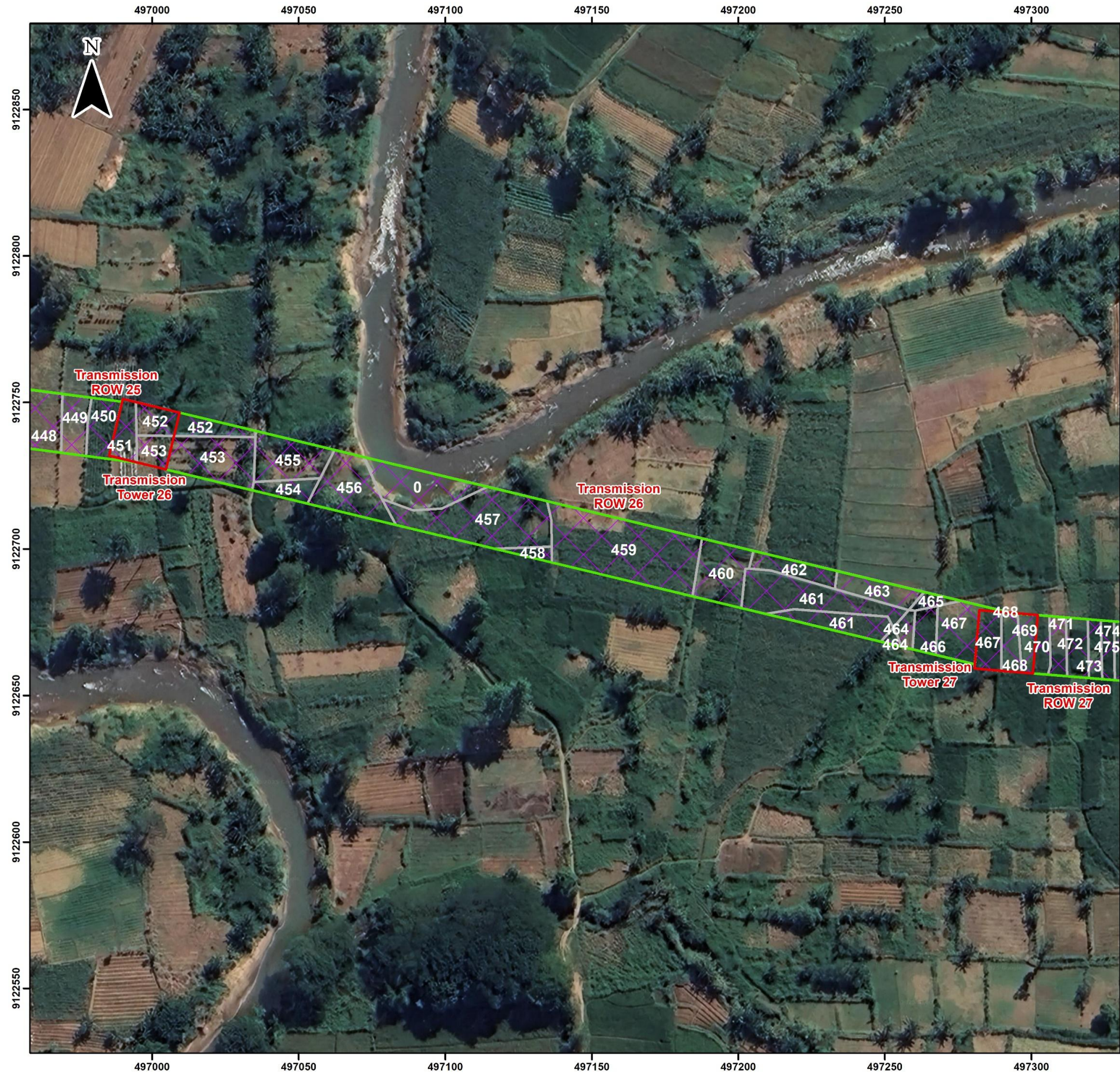
Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-28 Transmission Tower 25-26 and ROW 25

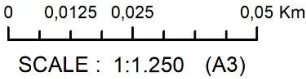


MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 26-27 AND ROW 26
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

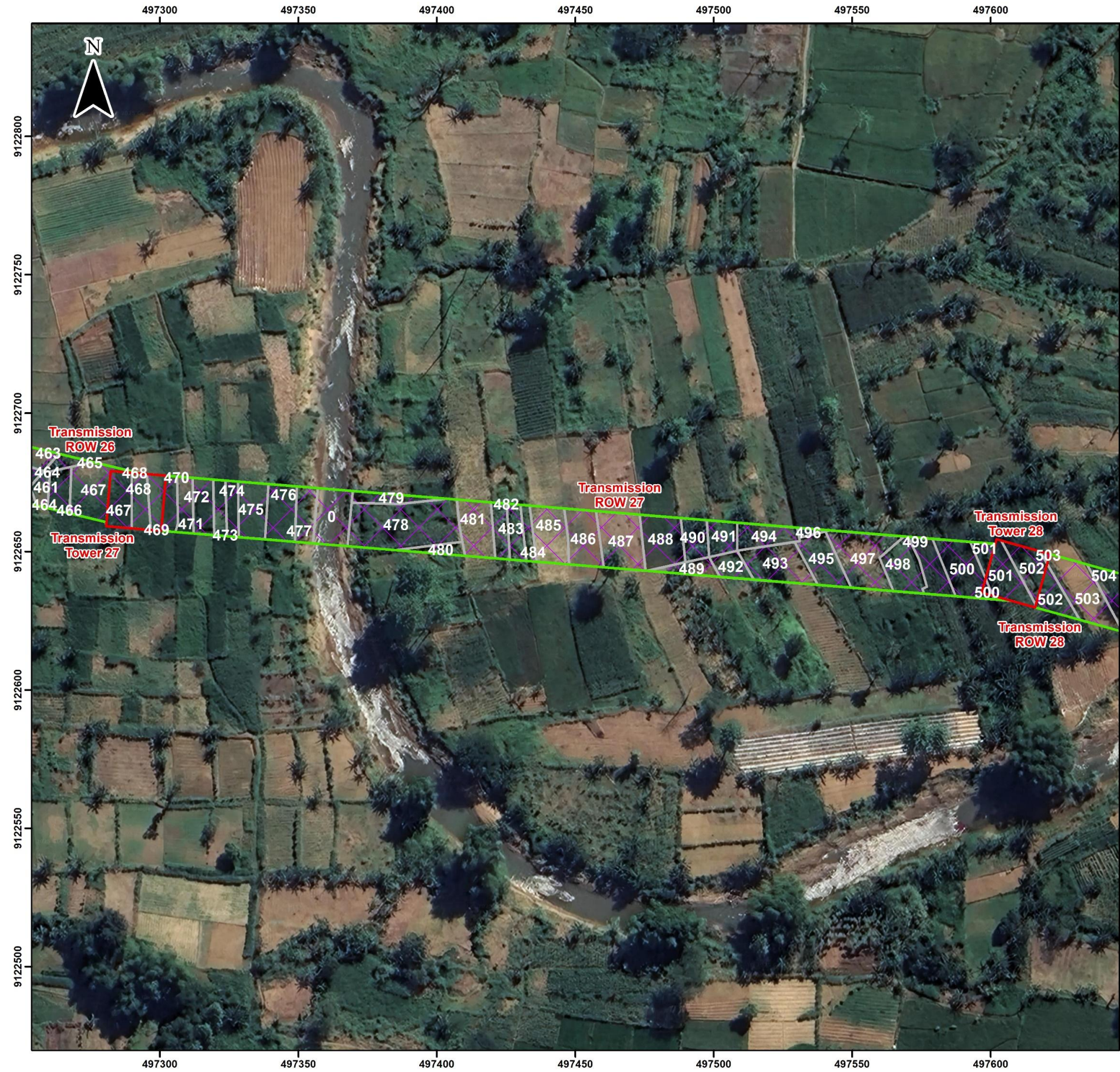
DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**
DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**
MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

- LEGEND :**
- Area of Influence (Aoi)**
- State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)
- Project Component**
- Transmission Tower
 - Transmission ROW

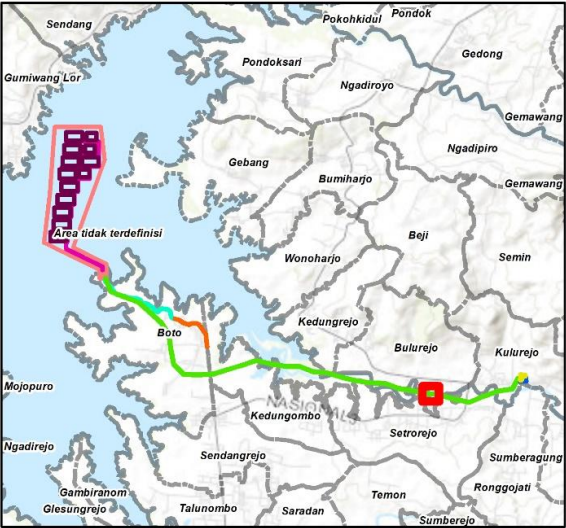
- DATA SOURCE :**
- CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
 - AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
 - GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
 - BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
 - BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



Map N-29 Transmission Tower 26-27 and ROW 26



Map N-30 Transmission Tower 27-28 and ROW 27



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 27-28 AND ROW 27
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Infuence (Aol)

State Land - RBO (managed by PJT)

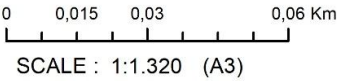
Project Component

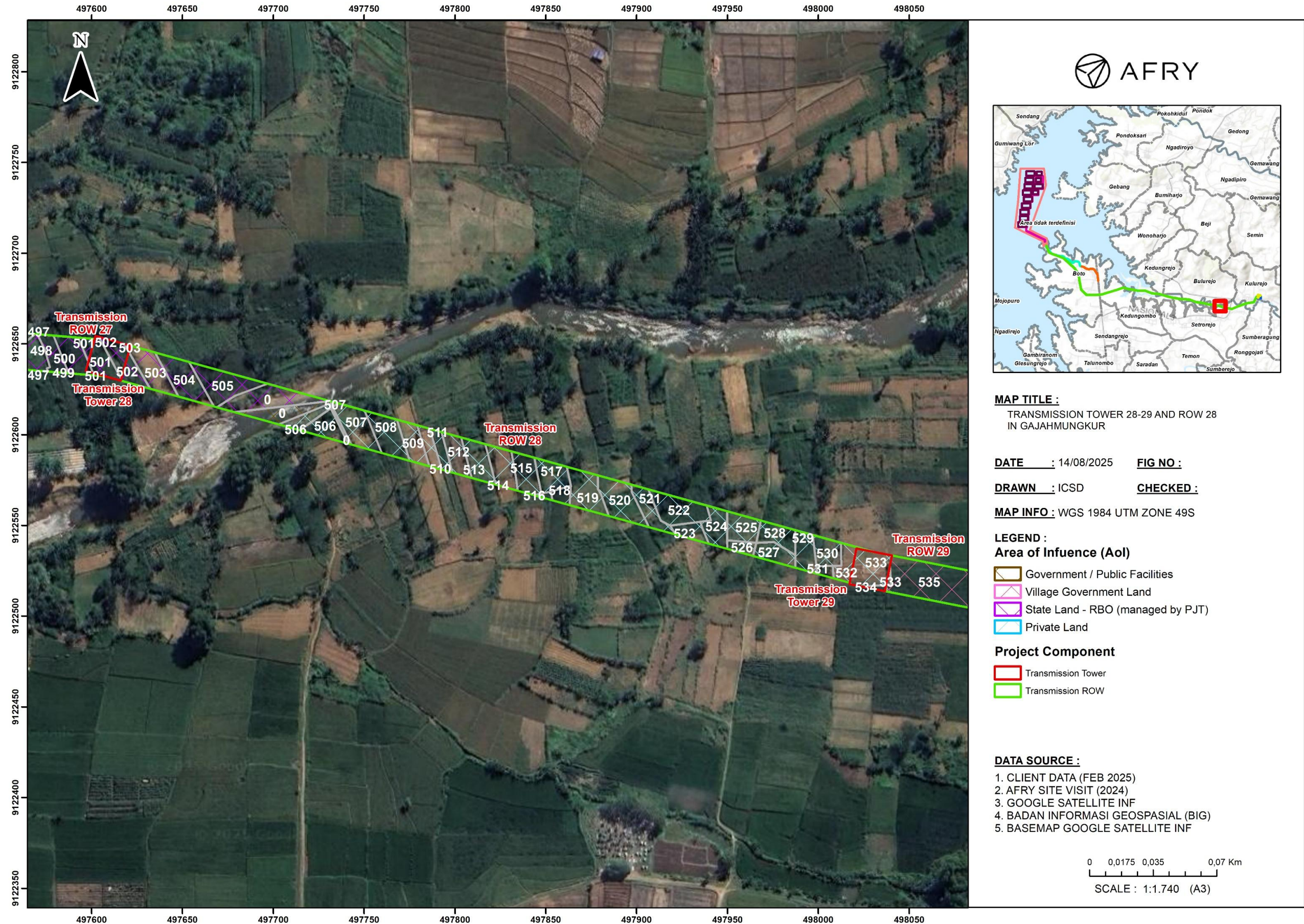
Transmission Tower

Transmission ROW

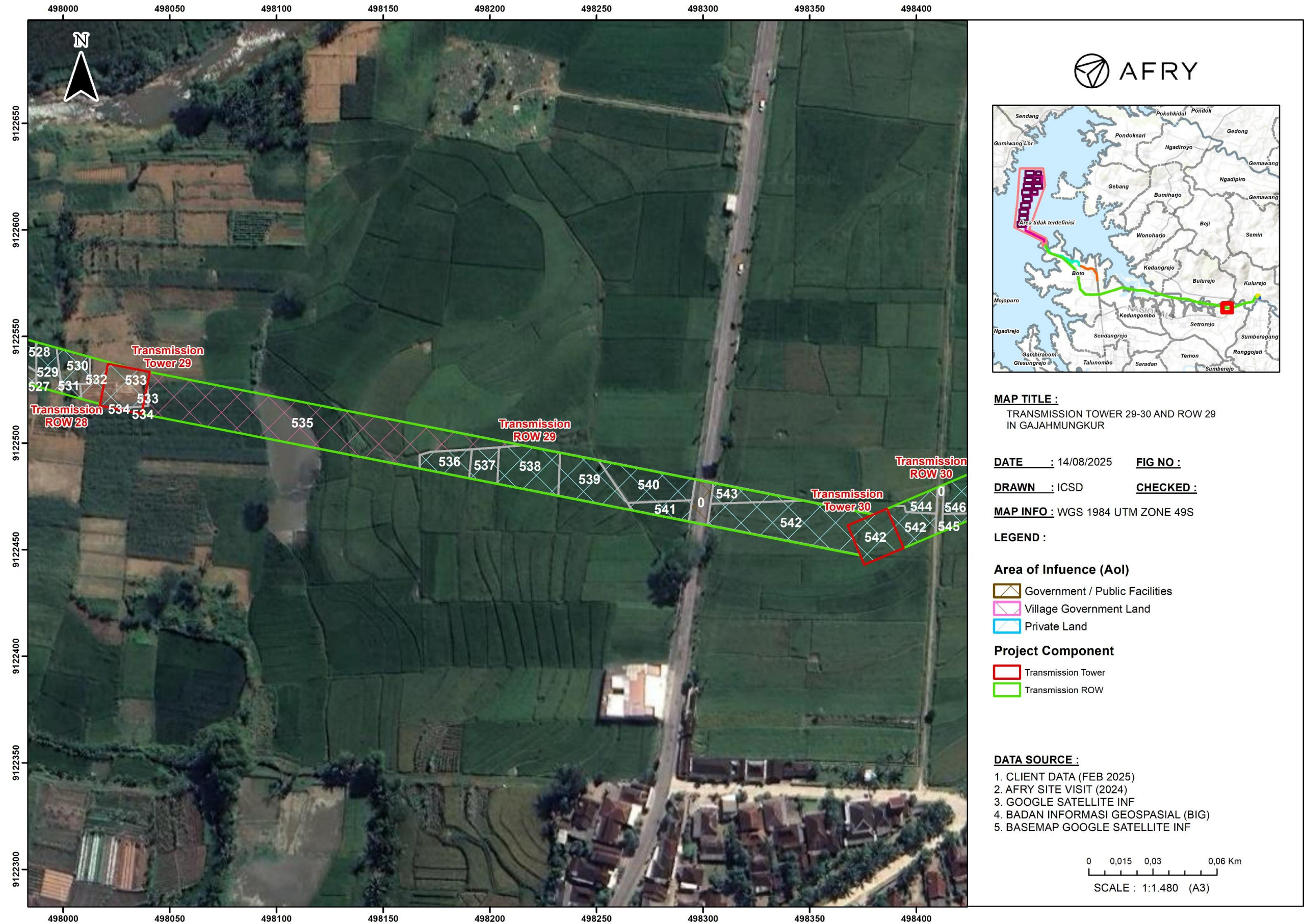
DATA SOURCE :

1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

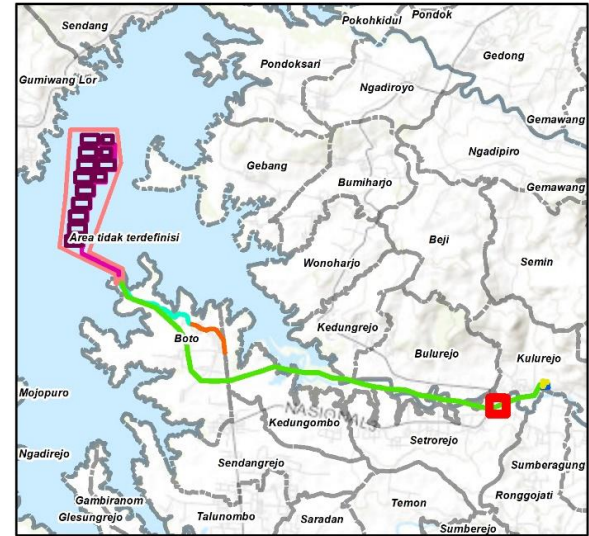
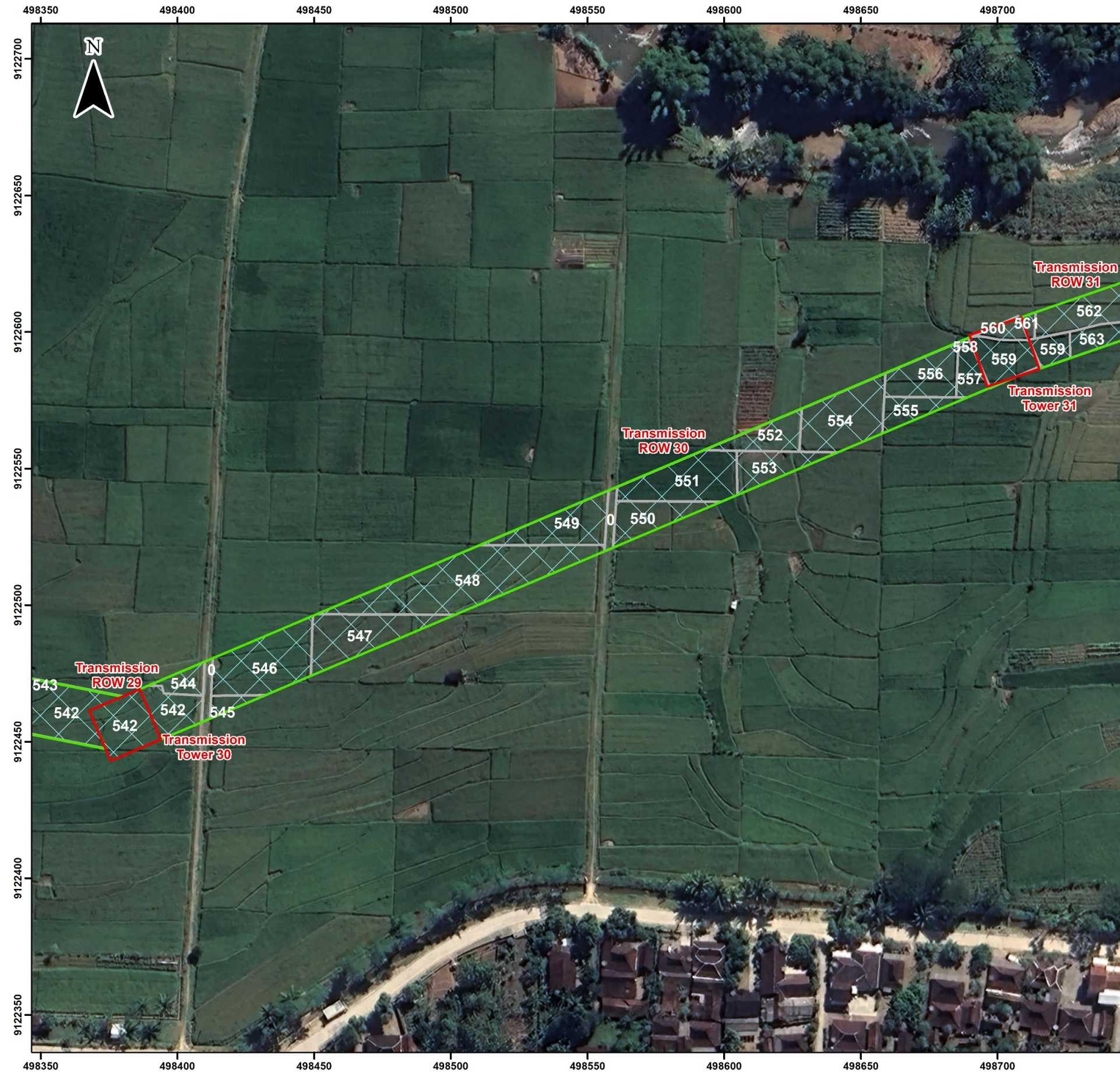




Map N-31 Transmission Tower 28-29 and ROW 28



Map N-32 Transmission Tower 29-30 and ROW 29



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 30-31 AND ROW 30
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Influence (Aoi)

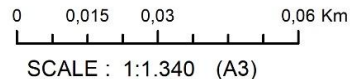
- Government / Public Facilities
- Private Land

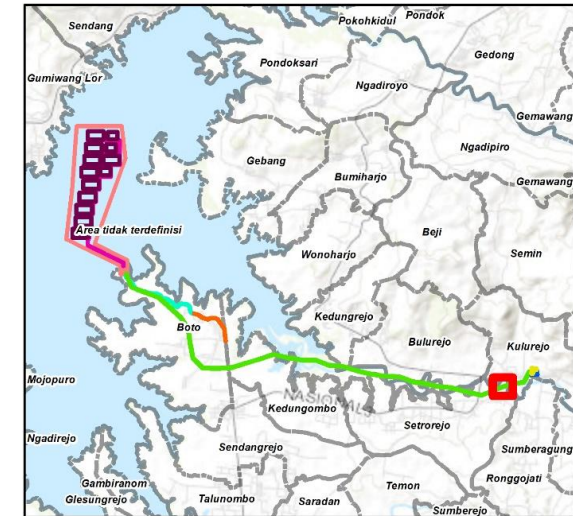
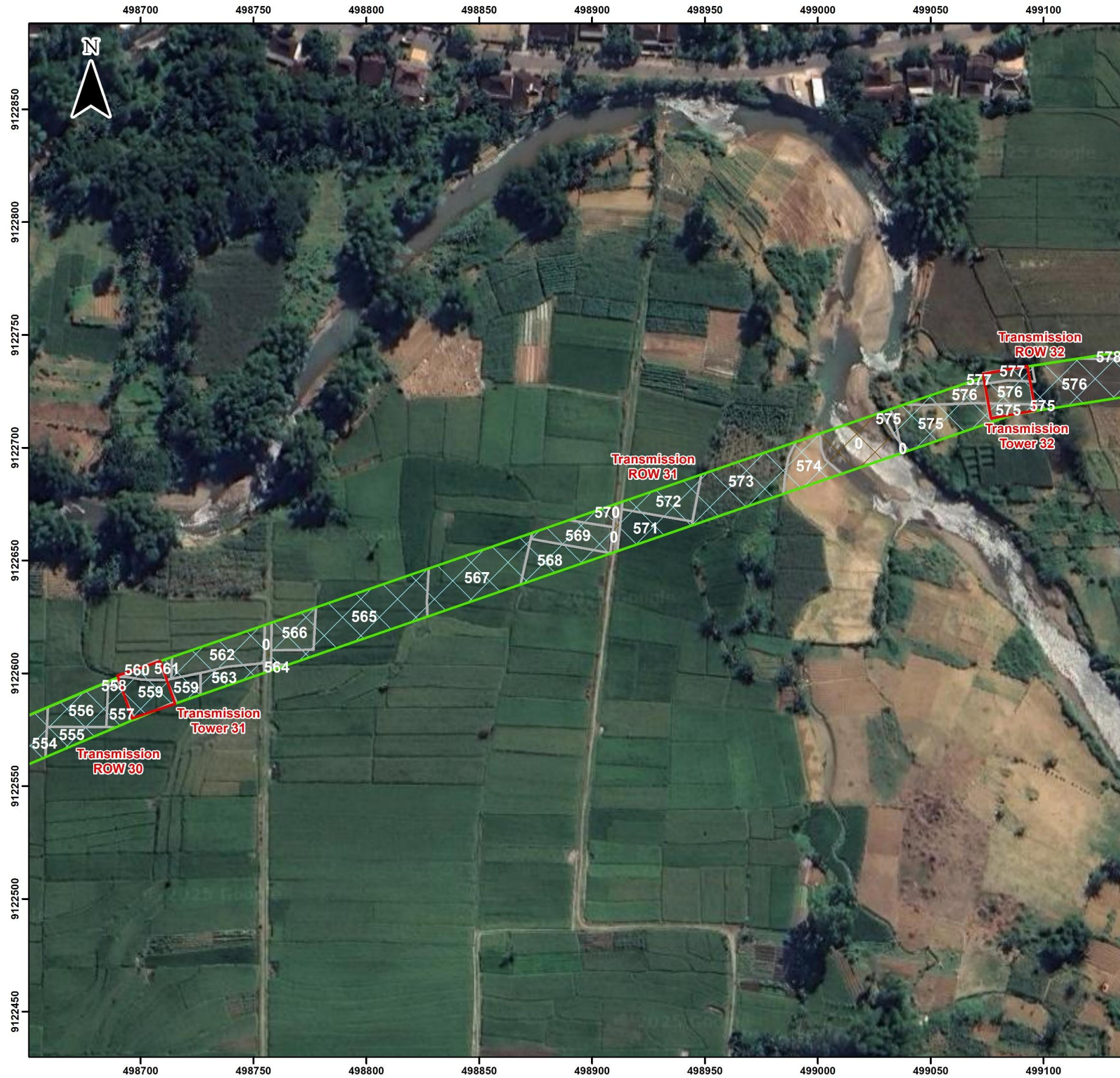
Project Component

- Transmission Tower
- Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

- CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
- AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
- GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
- BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
- BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF





MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 31-32 AND ROW 31
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Influence (Aoi)

- Government / Public Facilities
- Private Land

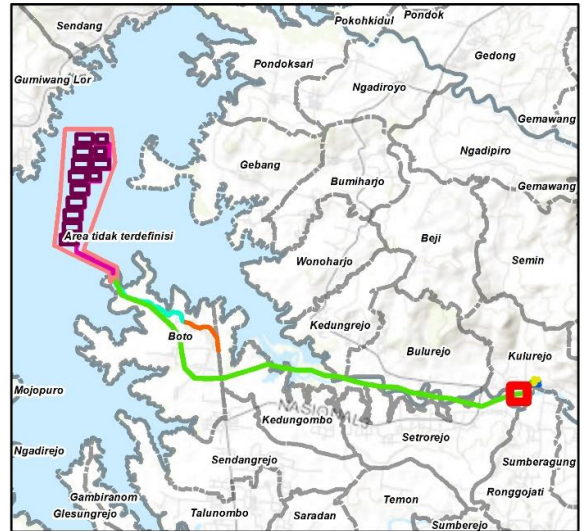
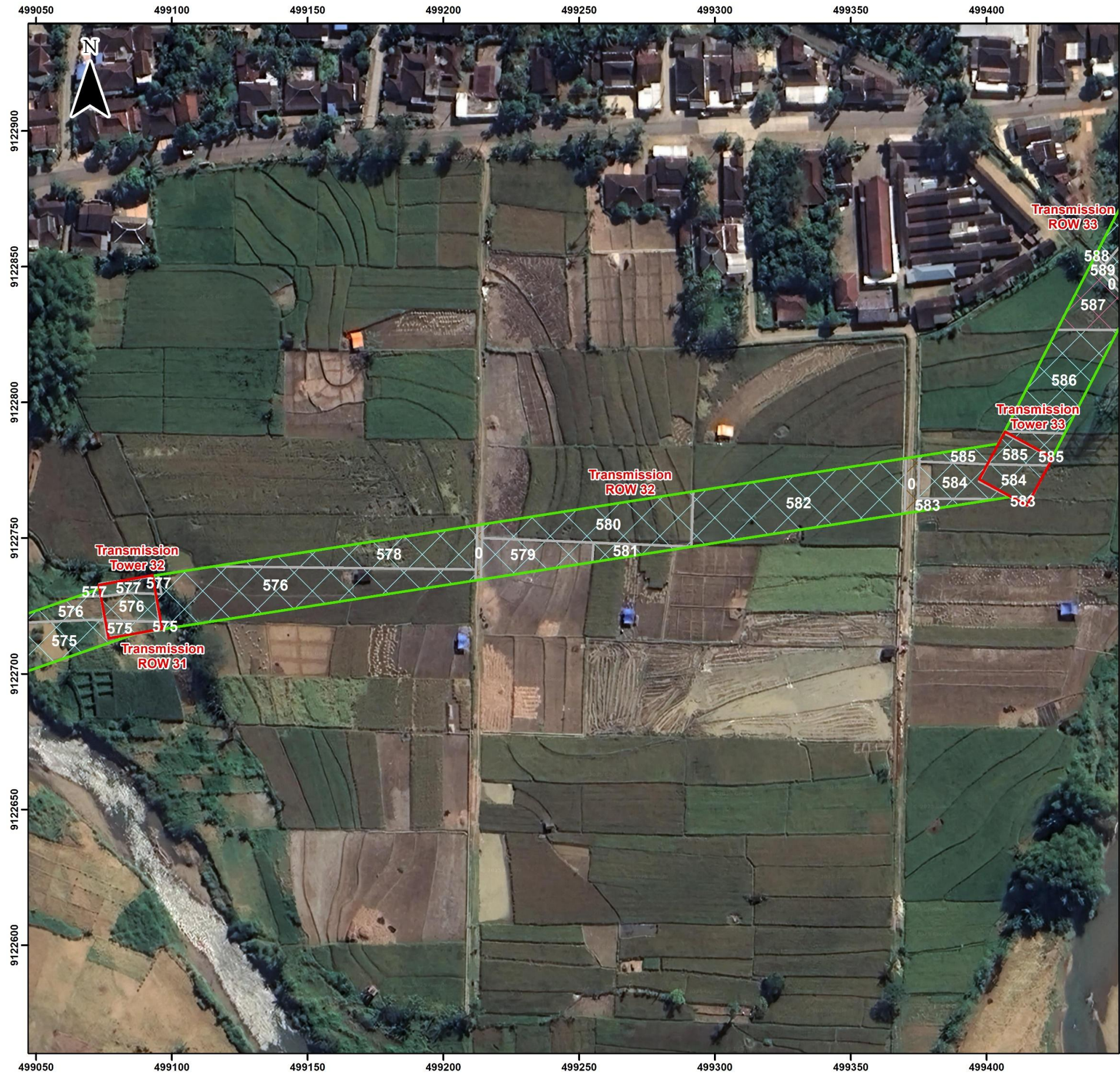
Project Component

- Transmission Tower
- Transmission ROW

- DATA SOURCE :**
- CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
 - AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
 - GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
 - BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
 - BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,0175 0,035 0,07 Km
SCALE : 1:1.630 (A3)

Map N-34 Transmission Tower 31-32 and ROW 31



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 32-33 AND ROW 32
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Influence (Aoi)

- Government / Public Facilities
- Village Government Land
- Private Land

Project Component

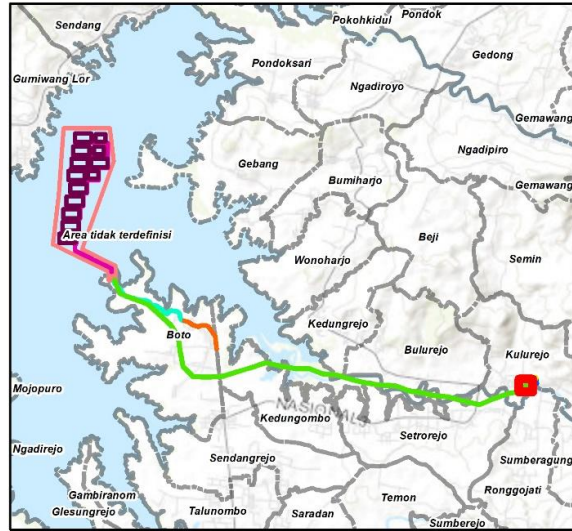
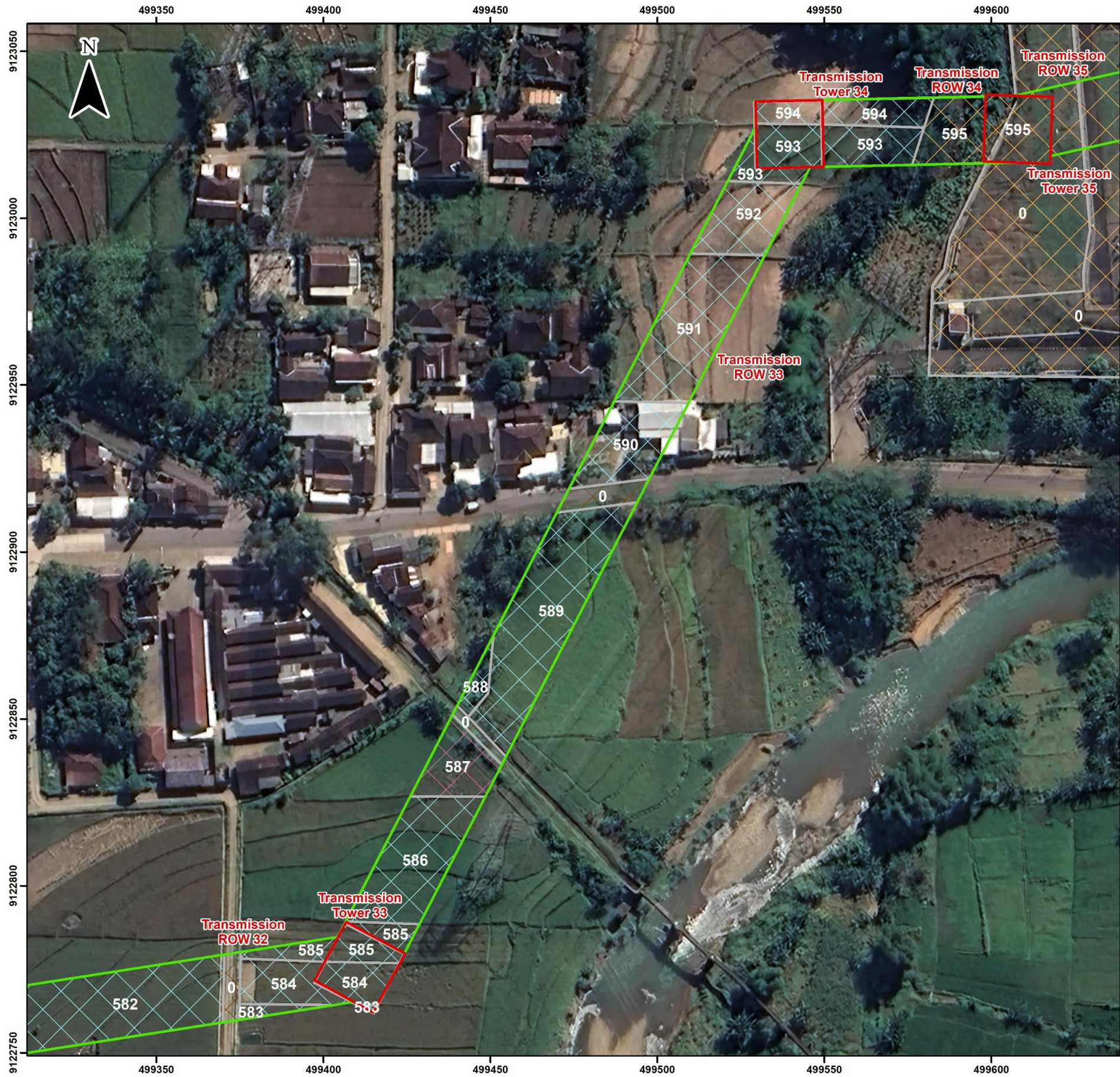
- Transmission Tower
- Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

1. CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
2. AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
3. GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
4. BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
5. BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF

0 0,015 0,03 0,06 Km
SCALE : 1:1.350 (A3)

Map N-35 Transmission Tower 32-33 and ROW 32



MAP TITLE :
TRANSMISSION TOWER 33-34 AND ROW 33
IN GAJAHMUNGKUR

DATE : 14/08/2025 **FIG NO :**

DRAWN : ICSD **CHECKED :**

MAP INFO : WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 49S

LEGEND :

Area of Infuence (Aol)

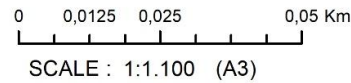
- Government / Public Facilities
- Village Government Land
- Institution
- Private Land

Project Component

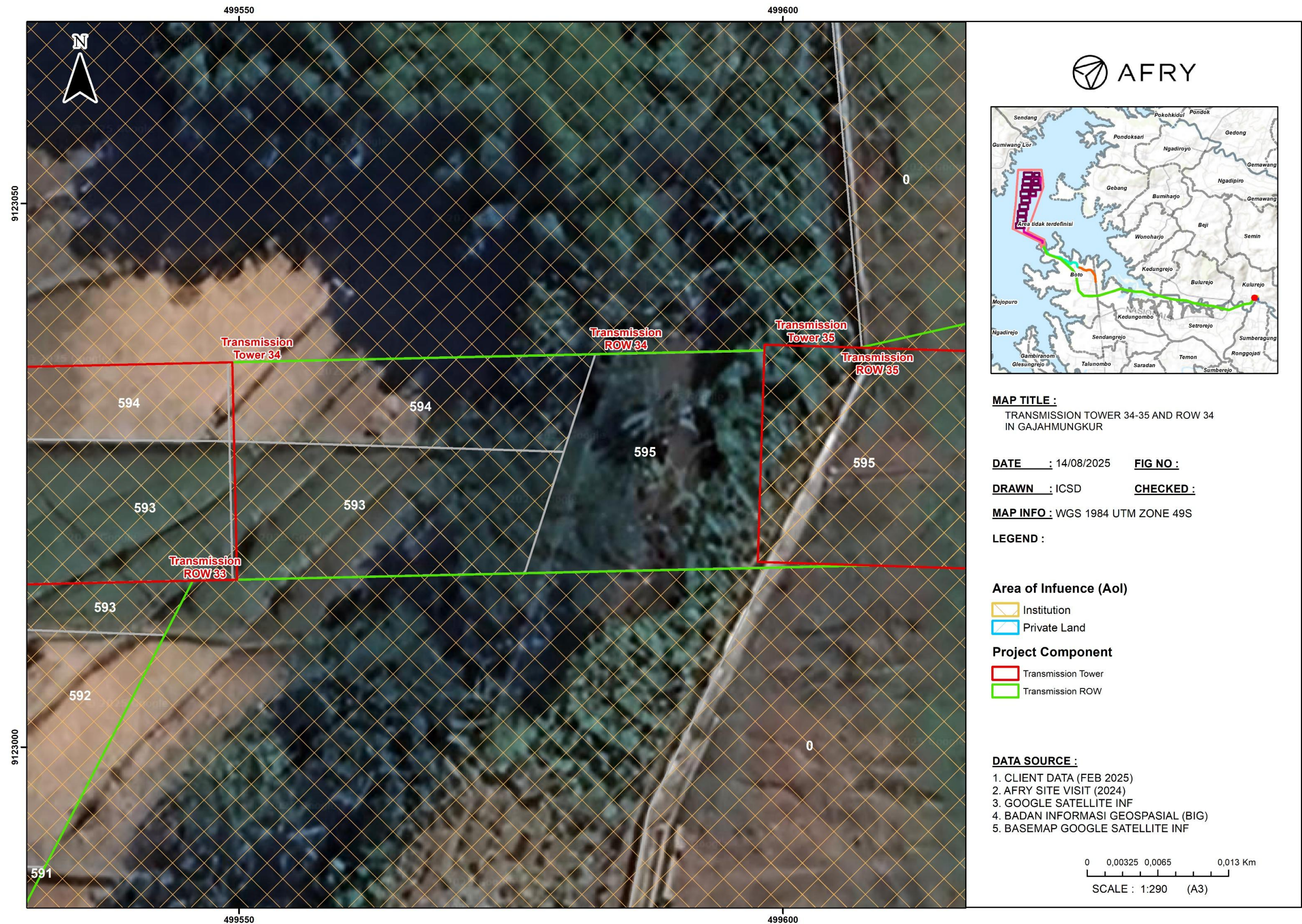
- Transmission Tower
- Transmission ROW

DATA SOURCE :

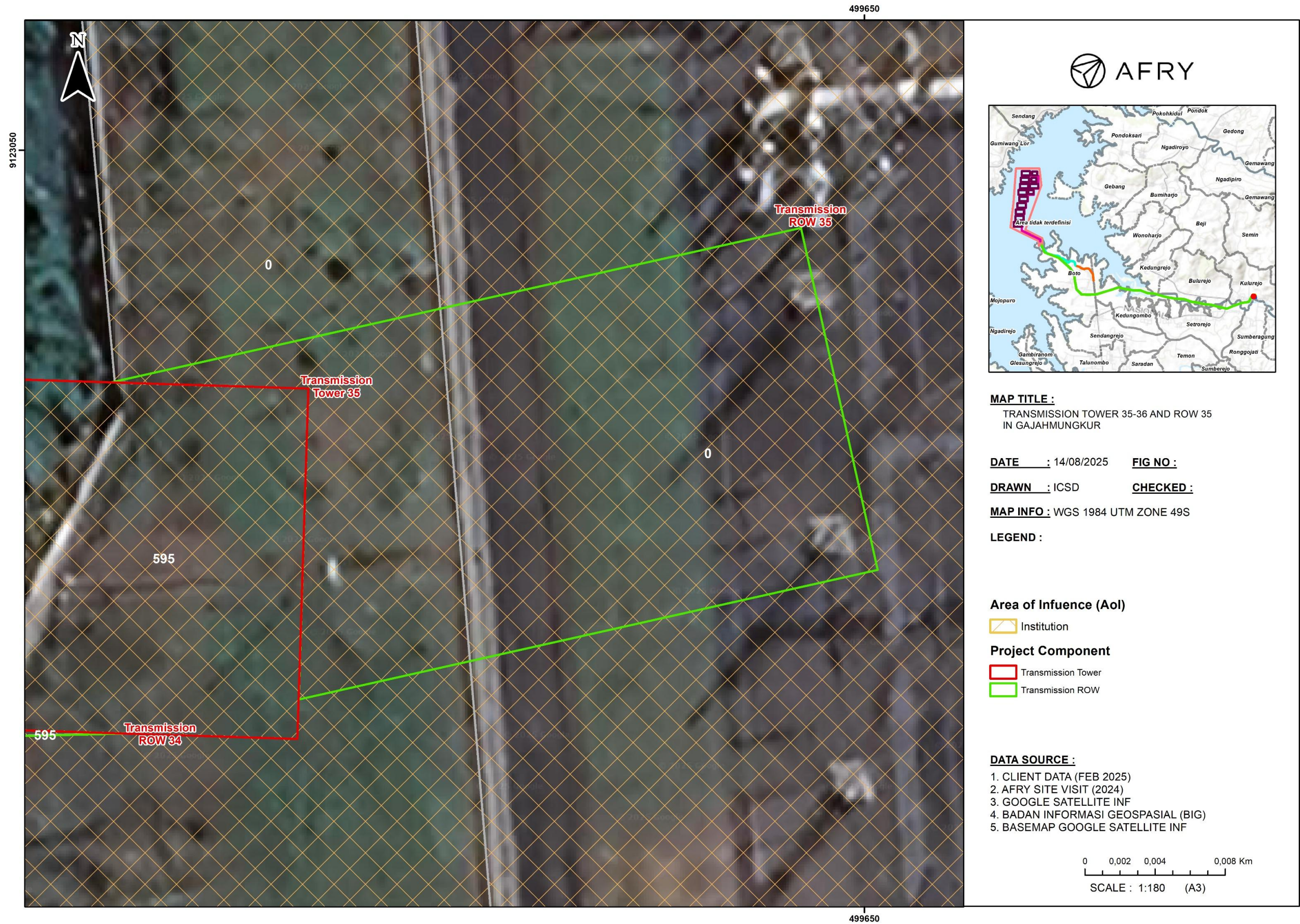
- CLIENT DATA (FEB 2025)
- AFRY SITE VISIT (2024)
- GOOGLE SATELLITE INF
- BADAN INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL (BIG)
- BASEMAP GOOGLE SATELLITE INF



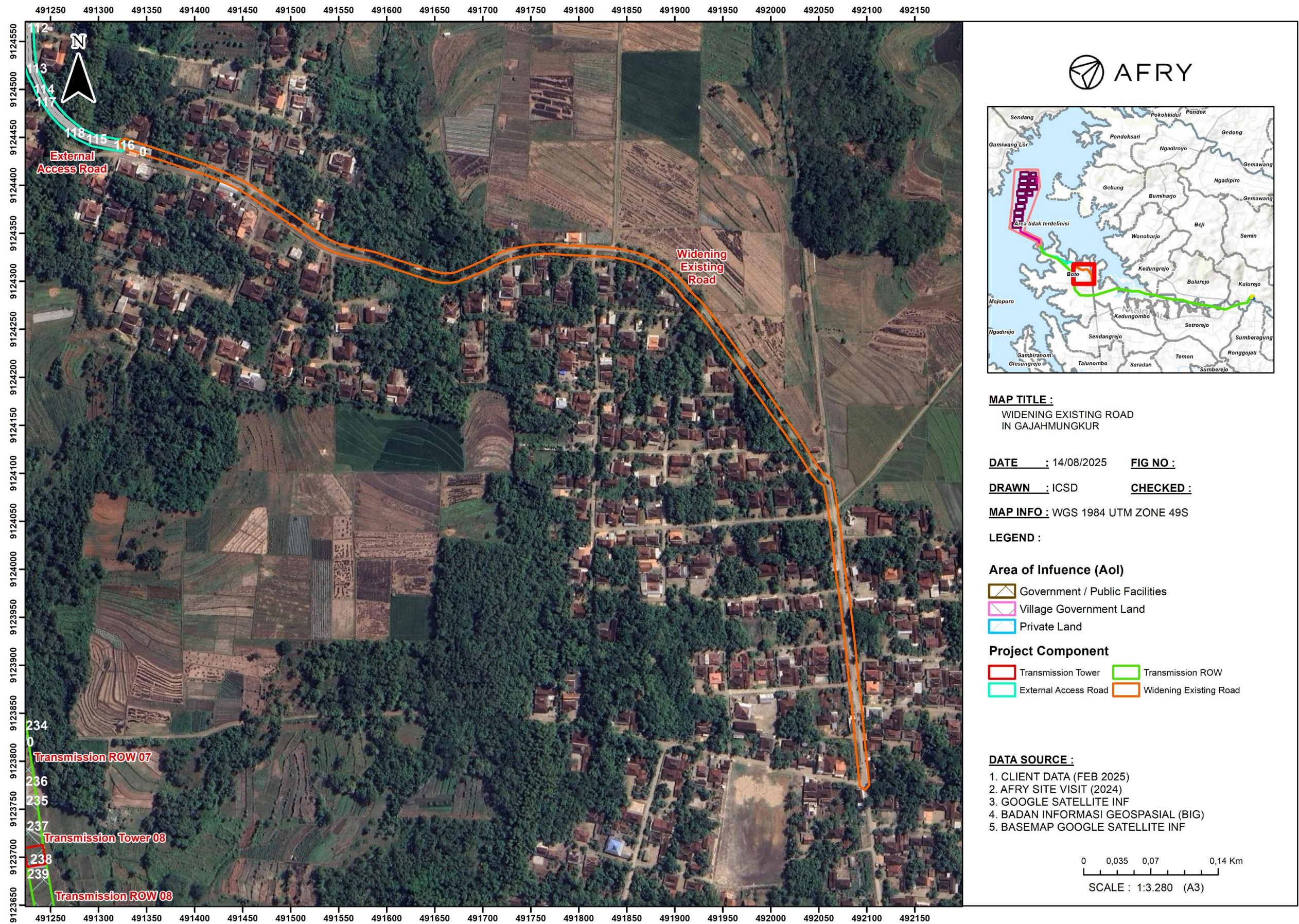
Map N-36 Transmission Tower 33-34 and ROW 33



Map N-37 Transmission Tower 34-35 and ROW 34



Map N-38 Transmission Tower 35-36 and RoW 35



Map N-39 Widening Existing Road

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-1	Baturetno	1	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 850,0 m ² , 611,00 m ² was affected, representing a 72% impact.
GMK-HH-2	Baturetno	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5000,0 m ² , 1131,200 m ² was affected, representing a 23% impact.
GMK-HH-3	Talunombo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3021,0 m ² , 946,00 m ² was affected, representing a 31% impact.
GMK-HH-4	Sendangrejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1012,0 m ² , 813,200 m ² was affected, representing a 80% impact.
GMK-HH-5	Sendangrejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4384,0 m ² , 714,900 m ² was affected, representing a 16% impact.
GMK-HH-6	Sendangrejo	2	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1400,0 m ² , 144,500 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact.
GMK-HH-7	Sendangrejo	4	Private		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3636,0 m ² , 347,700 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-8	Sendangrejo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6663,0 m ² , 1265,00 m ² was affected, representing a 19% impact.
GMK-HH-9	Sendangrejo	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4191,0 m ² , 52,00 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-10	Sendangrejo	2	Private		Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2205,0 m ² , 86,800 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-11	Sendangrejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2500,0 m ² , 602,00 m ² was affected, representing a 24% impact.
GMK-HH-12	Sendangrejo	3	Private		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 11920,0 m ² , 981,600 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-13	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5000,0 m ² , 1555,700 m ² was affected, representing a 31% impact.
GMK-HH-14	Boto	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income	Elderly	Affected by the Tower, Access Road, and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5635,0 m ² , 146,00 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-15	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs) & Private	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7050,0 m ² , 1577,900 m ² was affected, representing a 22% impact.
GMK-HH-16	Boto	5	Private	Loss of Income	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6950,0 m ² , 400,00 m ² was affected, representing a 6% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-17	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income		Affected by the Tower, Access Road, and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 9410,0 m ² , 400,00 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-18	Boto	4	Private		Elderly	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2791,0 m ² , 51,00 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-19	Boto	5	Private	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 10119,30 m ² , 1050,00 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact.
GMK-HH-20	Boto	2	Private		Elderly	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6490,0 m ² , 400,00 m ² was affected, representing a 6% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-21	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the Launching Platform projects. Out of a total land area of 8388,840 m ² , 5795,1100 m ² was affected, representing a 69% impact.
GMK-HH-22	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4099,90 m ² , 689,900 m ² was affected, representing a 17% impact.
GMK-HH-23	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6070,0 m ² , ,00 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-24	Boto	6	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the FPV PP Boundary, Switchyard, and Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 48775,0 m ² , ,00 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-25	Boto	5	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 8000,0 m ² , 139,900 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-26	Boto	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Landless	Affected by the Launching Platform projects. Out of a total land area of 2513,0 m ² , 1667,00 m ² was affected, representing a 66% impact.
GMK-HH-27	Boto	6	State Land (RBOs)		#N/A	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 9000,0 m ² , 400,00 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-28	Boto	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the Launching Platform projects. Out of a total land area of 5711,0 m ² , 2283,00 m ² was affected, representing a 40% impact.
GMK-HH-29	Boto	5	Private	Loss of Income	Landless, Poor	Affected by the Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 1401,510 m ² , ,00 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-30	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the Switchyard, Access Road, and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4403,220 m ² , 2100,700 m ² was affected, representing a 48% impact.
GMK-HH-31	Boto	2	Private	Loss of Income	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4990,0 m ² , 198,8800 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-32	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5341,0 m ² , 1516,3600 m ² was affected, representing a 28% impact.
GMK-HH-33	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the Switchyard, Access Road, and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7519,70 m ² , 4539,700 m ² was affected, representing a 60% impact.
GMK-HH-34	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the Launching Platform and Switchyard projects. Out of a total land area of 6818,750 m ² , 6282,5600 m ² was affected, representing a 92% impact.
GMK-HH-35	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Launching Platform and Switchyard projects. Out of a total land area of 3756,250 m ² , 750,00 m ² was affected, representing a 20% impact.
GMK-HH-36	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Landless	Affected by the Switchyard and Tower projects. Out of a total land area of 7500,0 m ² , 1974,00 m ² was affected, representing a 26% impact.
GMK-HH-37	Boto	3	Private	Loss of Land	Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2210,0 m ² , 605,500 m ² was affected, representing a 27% impact.
GMK-HH-38	Boto	1	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6410,0 m ² , 1659,800 m ² was affected, representing a 26% impact.
GMK-HH-39	Boto	1	Private	Loss of Income	Female Headed, Poor	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5300,0 m ² , 400,00 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-40	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)		Poor	Affected by the Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 13956,370 m ² , 30,3700 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-41	Boto	3	Private			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 9800,0 m ² , 65,300 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-42	Boto	2	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2230,0 m ² , 491,00 m ² was affected, representing a 22% impact.
GMK-HH-43	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4220,0 m ² , 873,500 m ² was affected, representing a 21% impact.
GMK-HH-44	Boto	2	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Female Headed	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 14010,0 m ² , 1530,600 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-45	Boto	6	Private		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 8371,0 m ² , 504,600 m ² was affected, representing a 6% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-46	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the Launching Platform, Switchyard, Access Road, and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 13465,790 m ² , 4329,1700 m ² was affected, representing a 32% impact.
GMK-HH-47	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1498,0 m ² , 614,200 m ² was affected, representing a 41% impact.
GMK-HH-48	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the FPV PP Boundary, Switchyard, and Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 8007,0 m ² , 8007,00 m ² was affected, representing a 100% impact.
GMK-HH-49	Boto	3	Private	Loss of Income	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 21000,0 m ² , 1048,00 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-50	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 22534,0 m ² , 743,200 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-51	Boto	3	Private	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6192,0 m ² , 688,00 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-52	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3452,0 m ² , 1134,00 m ² was affected, representing a 33% impact.
GMK-HH-53	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)		Poor	Affected by the Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5447,0 m ² , 138,900 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-54	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Launching Platform, Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3447,0 m ² , 380,4200 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-55	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs) & Private	Loss of Income	Elderly	Affected by the Switchyard and Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 4784,0 m ² , 402,00 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-56	Boto	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the Launching Platform, Switchyard, Tower, Access Road, and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 24655,660 m ² , 9004,6600 m ² was affected, representing a 37% impact.
GMK-HH-57	Boto	3	Private	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6836,0 m ² , 1282,400 m ² was affected, representing a 19% impact.
GMK-HH-58	Boto	2	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3889,40 m ² , 1424,800 m ² was affected, representing a 37% impact.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-59	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5700,0 m ² , 110,7700 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-60	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 8599,760 m ² , 21,7600 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-61	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs) & Private	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 6096,260 m ² , 4013,7600 m ² was affected, representing a 66% impact.
GMK-HH-62	Boto	5	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 2113,020 m ² , 25,3500 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-63	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the FPV PP Boundary, Launching Platform, Switchyard, and Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 12589,90 m ² , 4589,900 m ² was affected, representing a 36% impact.
GMK-HH-64	Boto	1	Private		Elderly, Female Headed, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5460,0 m ² , 112,600 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-65	Boto	3	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1792,30 m ² , 842,300 m ² was affected, representing a 47% impact.
GMK-HH-66	Boto	5	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5757,246 m ² , 754,00 m ² was affected, representing a 13% impact.
GMK-HH-67	Boto	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the Launching Platform and Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 9154,090 m ² , 2171,9700 m ² was affected, representing a 24% impact.
GMK-HH-68	Boto	3	Private			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7805,0 m ² , 145,700 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-69	Boto	2	Private		Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4000,0 m ² , 240,300 m ² was affected, representing a 6% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-70	Boto	5	Private		Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2787,0 m ² , 69,200 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-71	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3500,0 m ² , 137,00 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-72	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2604,0 m ² , 16,6500 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-73	Boto	2	Private	Loss of Income		Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 13890,0 m ² , 400,00 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-74	Boto	5	Private		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6100,0 m ² , 325,0500 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-75	Boto	7	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the Launching Platform, Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 10555,50 m ² , 3040,500 m ² was affected, representing a 29% impact.
GMK-HH-76	Boto	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Landless	Affected by the Launching Platform projects. Out of a total land area of 4402,660 m ² , 3879,8200 m ² was affected, representing a 88% impact.
GMK-HH-77	Boto	1	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Female Headed, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1356,0 m ² , 774,200 m ² was affected, representing a 57% impact.
GMK-HH-78	Boto	3	Private			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4870,0 m ² , 462,00 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-79	Boto	6	Private		Elderly	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 9455,0 m ² , 349,00 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-80	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 4048,0 m ² , 82,500 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-81	Boto	5	Private	Loss of Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4846,0 m ² , 228,900 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-82	Boto	2	Private		Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6820,0 m ² , 600,300 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-83	Boto	3	Private		Landless	Affected by the Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 5787,110 m ² , 128,900 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-84	Boto	5	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 9918,0 m ² , 1128,500 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-85	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the Launching Platform projects. Out of a total land area of 4830,0 m ² , 1621,00 m ² was affected, representing a 34% impact.
GMK-HH-86	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)		Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 10000,0 m ² , 293,300 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-87	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the Launching Platform projects. Out of a total land area of 3499,30 m ² , 2564,300 m ² was affected, representing a 73% impact.
GMK-HH-88	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 8857,080 m ² , 20,6600 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-89	Boto	5	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4812,0 m ² , 870,00 m ² was affected, representing a 18% impact.
GMK-HH-90	Boto	6	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the Switchyard projects. Out of a total land area of 9661,40 m ² , 4737,400 m ² was affected, representing a 49% impact.
GMK-HH-91	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs) & Private	Loss of Income	Landless	Affected by the Launching Platform, Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 8426,0 m ² , 135,00 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-92	Boto	3	Private		Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3310,0 m ² , 89,300 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-93	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 8360,720 m ² , 121,7200 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-94	Boto	2	Private		Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 9125,0 m ² , 455,7700 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-95	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs) & Private			Affected by the Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 10110,780 m ² , 44,1300 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-96	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5904,640 m ² , 2167,6400 m ² was affected, representing a 37% impact.
GMK-HH-97	Boto	7	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the FPV PP Boundary, Launching Platform, Switchyard, and Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 33352,0 m ² , 12956,00 m ² was affected, representing a 39% impact.
GMK-HH-98	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Launching Platform, Switchyard, Access Road, and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5278,990 m ² , 2153,4100 m ² was affected, representing a 41% impact.
GMK-HH-99	Boto	1	Private		Elderly, Female Headed, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3156,0 m ² , 240,700 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-100	Boto	5	Private	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 11020,0 m ² , 1597,00 m ² was affected, representing a 14% impact.
GMK-HH-101	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)		Landless	Affected by the Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3740,0 m ² , 87,00 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-102	Boto	2	Private		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5200,0 m ² , 464,400 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-103	Boto	6	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7180,0 m ² , 924,900 m ² was affected, representing a 13% impact.
GMK-HH-104	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the Launching Platform, Switchyard, and Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 14780,770 m ² , 3085,7800 m ² was affected, representing a 21% impact.
GMK-HH-105	Boto	6	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the Launching Platform projects. Out of a total land area of 21017,0 m ² , 12685,00 m ² was affected, representing a 60% impact.
GMK-HH-106	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the Launching Platform and Switchyard projects. Out of a total land area of 12490,380 m ² , 5550,2400 m ² was affected, representing a 44% impact.
GMK-HH-107	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of ,0 m ² , ,00 m ² was affected, representing a impact.
GMK-HH-108	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the Launching Platform and Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 4283,790 m ² , 1013,6900 m ² was affected, representing a 24% impact.
GMK-HH-109	Boto	1	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Female Headed, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7596,0 m ² , 1298,400 m ² was affected, representing a 17% impact.
GMK-HH-110	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs) & Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Switchyard and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4220,90 m ² , 1720,900 m ² was affected, representing a 41% impact.
GMK-HH-111	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the Launching Platform projects. Out of a total land area of 6682,30 m ² , 1802,300 m ² was affected, representing a 27% impact.
GMK-HH-112	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs) & Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the Switchyard, Tower, Access Road, and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 12215,450 m ² , 3946,5300 m ² was affected, representing a 32% impact.
GMK-HH-113	Boto	4	Private	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3500,0 m ² , 1553,200 m ² was affected, representing a 44% impact.
GMK-HH-114	Boto	5	Private			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 11442,0 m ² , 98,3400 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-115	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4500,0 m ² , 717,200 m ² was affected, representing a 16% impact.
GMK-HH-116	Boto	6	Private			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 9411,0 m ² , 917,600 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-117	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs) & Private	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the Launching Platform, Access Road and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 9582,0 m ² , 3124,2900 m ² was affected, representing a 33% impact.
GMK-HH-118	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	The total building area of 1,057 m ² is estimated to have 15 affected buildings (1%) based on imagery or parcel mapping.
GMK-HH-119	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)	0	Elderly	The total building area of 335 m ² is estimated to have 5 affected buildings (1%) based on imagery or parcel mapping.
GMK-HH-120	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Asset		The total building area of 187 m ² is estimated to have 88 affected buildings (47%) based on imagery or parcel mapping.
GMK-HH-121	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income		The total building area of 128 m ² is estimated affected by widening road project component by 12 m ² (9%) based on imagery or parcel mapping
GMK-HH-122	Boto	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income	Elderly, Landless	The total building area of 324 m ² is estimated not affected by widening road project component (0%) based on imagery or parcel mapping
GMK-HH-123	Boto	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Asset and Income	Landless	The total building area of 120 m ² is estimated not affected by widening road project component (0%) based on imagery or parcel mapping
GMK-HH-124	Boto	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Asset		The total building area of 20 m ² is estimated affected by widening road project component by 2 m ² (10%) based on imagery or parcel mapping
GMK-HH-125	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)		Landless	The total building area of 105 m ² is estimated affected by widening road project component by 15 m ² (14%) based on imagery or parcel mapping
GMK-HH-126	Boto	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	The total building area of 110 m ² is estimated affected by widening road project component by 27 m ² (25%) based on imagery or parcel mapping
GMK-HH-127	Boto	5	State Land (RBOs)			The total building area of 585 m ² is estimated affected by widening road project component by 19 m ² (3%) based on imagery or parcel mapping
GMK-HH-128	Boto	5	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	The total building area of 152 m ² is estimated not affected by widening road project component (0%) based on imagery or parcel mapping
GMK-HH-129	Kedungombo	5	Private	Loss of Income	Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 8321,0 m ² , 400,00 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-130	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2247,0 m ² , 306,00 m ² was affected, representing a 14% impact.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-131	Kedungombo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 897,0 m ² , 236,00 m ² was affected, representing a 26% impact.
GMK-HH-132	Kedungombo	4	State Land (RBOs)		Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 850,0 m ² , 83,00 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-133	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2460,0 m ² , 87,2690 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-134	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 8517,0 m ² , 321,00 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-135	Kedungombo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 831,0 m ² , 783,500 m ² was affected, representing a 94% impact.
GMK-HH-136	Kedungombo	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5940,0 m ² , 284,00 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-137	Kedungombo	5	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 8604,0 m ² , 420,500 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-138	Kedungombo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5000,0 m ² , 1600,00 m ² was affected, representing a 32% impact.
GMK-HH-139	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3005,0 m ² , 957,00 m ² was affected, representing a 32% impact.
GMK-HH-140	Kedungombo	4	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4860,0 m ² , 24,00 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-141	Kedungombo	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3500,0 m ² , 261,300 m ² was affected, representing a 7% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-142	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 899,0 m ² , 431,600 m ² was affected, representing a 48% impact.
GMK-HH-143	Kedungombo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 855,0 m ² , 225,00 m ² was affected, representing a 26% impact.
GMK-HH-144	Kedungombo	3	State Land (RBOs)		Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1500,0 m ² , 67,5900 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-145	Kedungombo	1	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1059,0 m ² , 207,00 m ² was affected, representing a 20% impact.
GMK-HH-146	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3900,0 m ² , 52,400 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-147	Kedungombo	7	Private		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 12865,0 m ² , 29,300 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-148	Kedungombo	1	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1800,0 m ² , 620,300 m ² was affected, representing a 34% impact.
GMK-HH-149	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Landless, Poor	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1687,0 m ² , 82,1430 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-150	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1722,0 m ² , 236,00 m ² was affected, representing a 14% impact.
GMK-HH-151	Kedungombo	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3000,0 m ² , 226,00 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-152	Kedungombo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2680,0 m ² , 328,700 m ² was affected, representing a 12% impact.
GMK-HH-153	Kedungombo	1	Private		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4420,0 m ² , 336,300 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-154	Kedungombo	4	State Land (RBOs)		Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5023,50 m ² , 32,00 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-155	Kedungombo	3	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3850,0 m ² , 1033,400 m ² was affected, representing a 27% impact.
GMK-HH-156	Kedungombo	1	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5240,033 m ² , 460,9330 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-157	Kedungombo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3720,0 m ² , 1523,600 m ² was affected, representing a 41% impact.
GMK-HH-158	Kedungombo	3	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 8249,0 m ² , 161,700 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-159	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3030,0 m ² , 342,700 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-160	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Poor	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3926,0 m ² , 100,00 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-161	Kedungombo	3	Private	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2690,0 m ² , 1178,500 m ² was affected, representing a 44% impact.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-162	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1151,40 m ² , 72,400 m ² was affected, representing a 6% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-163	Kedungombo	6	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3227,0 m ² , 351,00 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-164	Kedungombo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 10232,0 m ² , 1037,00 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact.
GMK-HH-165	Kedungombo	4	#N/A			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 22327,0 m ² , 1175,300 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-166	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3545,0 m ² , 86,200 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-167	Kedungombo	2	Private		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3513,0 m ² , 153,300 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-168	Kedungombo	5	Private	Loss of Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2620,0 m ² , 180,100 m ² was affected, representing a 7% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-169	Kedungombo	2	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3107,0 m ² , 377,8600 m ² was affected, representing a 12% impact.
GMK-HH-170	Kedungombo	3	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2000,0 m ² , 400,00 m ² was affected, representing a 20% impact.
GMK-HH-171	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1127,0 m ² , 42,700 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-172	Kedungombo	1	Private		Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7395,0 m ² , 622,00 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-173	Kedungombo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3855,0 m ² , 750,600 m ² was affected, representing a 19% impact.
GMK-HH-174	Kedungombo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3200,0 m ² , 484,00 m ² was affected, representing a 15% impact.
GMK-HH-175	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income	Elderly, Female Headed, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4340,0 m ² , 418,600 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-176	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6312,0 m ² , 622,400 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-177	Kedungombo	4	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 10626,0 m ² , 363,00 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-178	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Female Headed, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6000,0 m ² , 773,00 m ² was affected, representing a 13% impact.
GMK-HH-179	Kedungombo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2592,0 m ² , 993,600 m ² was affected, representing a 38% impact.
GMK-HH-180	Kedungombo	6	Private		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 14428,0 m ² , 1043,00 m ² was affected, representing a 7% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-181	Kedungombo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1450,0 m ² , 683,00 m ² was affected, representing a 47% impact.
GMK-HH-182	Kedungombo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1519,0 m ² , 713,00 m ² was affected, representing a 47% impact.
GMK-HH-183	Kedungombo	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 9050,0 m ² , 404,600 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-184	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1550,0 m ² , 450,00 m ² was affected, representing a 29% impact.
GMK-HH-185	Kedungombo	3	Private		Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 10000,0 m ² , 61,00 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-186	Kedungombo	3	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 972,0 m ² , 128,100 m ² was affected, representing a 13% impact.
GMK-HH-187	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3667,0 m ² , 700,00 m ² was affected, representing a 19% impact.
GMK-HH-188	Kedungombo	5	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3584,0 m ² , 147,800 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-189	Kedungombo	1	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3900,0 m ² , 400,00 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact.
GMK-HH-190	Kedungombo	1	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Female Headed, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2617,0 m ² , 366,00 m ² was affected, representing a 14% impact.
GMK-HH-191	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Landless, Poor	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3586,670 m ² , 25,4700 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-192	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income		Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4501,530 m ² , 374,3600 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-193	Kedungombo	1	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Female Headed, Landless, Poor	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 953,0 m ² , 190,00 m ² was affected, representing a 20% impact.
GMK-HH-194	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3904,0 m ² , 148,600 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-195	Kedungombo	3	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2389,0 m ² , 222,300 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-196	Kedungombo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1655,0 m ² , 69,500 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-197	Kedungombo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2676,0 m ² , 408,500 m ² was affected, representing a 15% impact.
GMK-HH-198	Setrorejo	6	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7056,0 m ² , 69,400 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-199	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4188,0 m ² , 1500,00 m ² was affected, representing a 36% impact.
GMK-HH-200	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3560,0 m ² , 554,200 m ² was affected, representing a 16% impact.
GMK-HH-201	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Female Headed	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6671,0 m ² , 1548,300 m ² was affected, representing a 23% impact.
GMK-HH-202	Setrorejo	6	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4933,0 m ² , 260,100 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-203	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 9900,0 m ² , 276,500 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-204	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7074,0 m ² , 736,800 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact.
GMK-HH-205	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5300,0 m ² , 52,200 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-206	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1151,0 m ² , 142,00 m ² was affected, representing a 12% impact.
GMK-HH-207	Setrorejo	2	Private		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7707,0 m ² , 368,500 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-208	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4995,0 m ² , 99,900 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-209	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1308,0 m ² , 222,100 m ² was affected, representing a 17% impact.
GMK-HH-210	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 28144,0 m ² , 1861,6090 m ² was affected, representing a 7% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-211	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Female Headed, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3000,0 m ² , 205,100 m ² was affected, representing a 7% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-212	Setrorejo	3	Private	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5960,0 m ² , 1292,00 m ² was affected, representing a 22% impact.
GMK-HH-213	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2523,0 m ² , 203,200 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-214	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2016,0 m ² , 227,500 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-215	Setrorejo	2	Private	Loss of Income		Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4103,0 m ² , 203,00 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-216	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2384,0 m ² , 221,900 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-217	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4000,0 m ² , 838,900 m ² was affected, representing a 21% impact.
GMK-HH-218	Setrorejo	3	Private		Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6900,0 m ² , 226,300 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-219	Setrorejo	2	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1012,0 m ² , 546,00 m ² was affected, representing a 54% impact.
GMK-HH-220	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 855,0 m ² , 150,500 m ² was affected, representing a 18% impact.
GMK-HH-221	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4200,0 m ² , 760,100 m ² was affected, representing a 18% impact.
GMK-HH-222	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Female Headed, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 300,0 m ² , 275,00 m ² was affected, representing a 92% impact.
GMK-HH-223	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1800,0 m ² , 643,00 m ² was affected, representing a 36% impact.
GMK-HH-224	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1774,0 m ² , 122,500 m ² was affected, representing a 7% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-225	Setrorejo	1	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3350,0 m ² , 261,600 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-226	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2405,0 m ² , 475,100 m ² was affected, representing a 20% impact.
GMK-HH-227	Setrorejo	3	Private			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 12074,0 m ² , 1206,300 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-228	Setrorejo	1	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Female Headed, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1160,0 m ² , 247,9900 m ² was affected, representing a 21% impact.
GMK-HH-229	Setrorejo	2	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1776,50 m ² , 535,900 m ² was affected, representing a 30% impact.
GMK-HH-230	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 125,10 m ² , 125,100 m ² was affected, representing a 100% impact.
GMK-HH-231	Setrorejo	2	Private			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 18930,0 m ² , 225,400 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-232	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 16079,0 m ² , 172,800 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-233	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6771,0 m ² , 740,600 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-234	Setrorejo	1	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Female Headed, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6844,0 m ² , 1159,00 m ² was affected, representing a 17% impact.
GMK-HH-235	Setrorejo	1	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Female Headed, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2960,0 m ² , 816,600 m ² was affected, representing a 28% impact.
GMK-HH-236	Setrorejo	5	Private	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1764,0 m ² , 564,800 m ² was affected, representing a 32% impact.
GMK-HH-237	Setrorejo	2	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 566,0 m ² , 300,500 m ² was affected, representing a 53% impact.
GMK-HH-238	Setrorejo	6	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3606,0 m ² , 400,00 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-239	Setrorejo	5	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5000,0 m ² , 171,100 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-240	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the Access Road projects. Out of a total land area of 8164,0 m ² , 33,300 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-241	Setrorejo	5	Private		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7030,0 m ² , 274,800 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-242	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3210,0 m ² , 719,100 m ² was affected, representing a 22% impact.
GMK-HH-243	Setrorejo	1	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Female Headed	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5503,0 m ² , 360,800 m ² was affected, representing a 7% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-244	Setrorejo	3	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2232,0 m ² , 931,900 m ² was affected, representing a 42% impact.
GMK-HH-245	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)		Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3070,0 m ² , 171,6500 m ² was affected, representing a 6% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-246	Setrorejo	6	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6524,0 m ² , 312,00 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-247	Setrorejo	2	Private			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 9520,0 m ² , 199,600 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-248	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 730,0 m ² , 91,900 m ² was affected, representing a 13% impact.
GMK-HH-249	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Female Headed	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6375,0 m ² , 1107,00 m ² was affected, representing a 17% impact.
GMK-HH-250	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1550,0 m ² , 421,900 m ² was affected, representing a 27% impact.
GMK-HH-251	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 750,0 m ² , 124,7100 m ² was affected, representing a 17% impact.
GMK-HH-252	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2050,710 m ² , 304,900 m ² was affected, representing a 15% impact.
GMK-HH-253	Setrorejo	4	Private	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1850,0 m ² , 510,900 m ² was affected, representing a 28% impact.
GMK-HH-254	Setrorejo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 10956,0 m ² , 344,400 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-255	Setrorejo	3	Private	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1500,0 m ² , 351,600 m ² was affected, representing a 23% impact.
GMK-HH-256	Setrorejo	2	Private	Loss of Income	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7003,0 m ² , 699,200 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-257	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3450,0 m ² , 95,200 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-258	Setrorejo	2	Private		Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2775,0 m ² , 101,600 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-259	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 879,0 m ² , 122,400 m ² was affected, representing a 14% impact.
GMK-HH-260	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1988,0 m ² , 312,00 m ² was affected, representing a 16% impact.
GMK-HH-261	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6450,0 m ² , 589,600 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-262	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 910,0 m ² , 145,400 m ² was affected, representing a 16% impact.
GMK-HH-263	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3330,0 m ² , 405,900 m ² was affected, representing a 12% impact.
GMK-HH-264	Setrorejo	3	Private		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 11400,0 m ² , 453,900 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-265	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1896,820 m ² , 241,2600 m ² was affected, representing a 13% impact.
GMK-HH-266	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1874,0 m ² , 154,600 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-267	Setrorejo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3091,0 m ² , 663,800 m ² was affected, representing a 21% impact.
GMK-HH-268	Setrorejo	1	Private		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3475,0 m ² , 275,700 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-269	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4340,0 m ² , 739,00 m ² was affected, representing a 17% impact.
GMK-HH-270	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4480,0 m ² , 1281,900 m ² was affected, representing a 29% impact.
GMK-HH-271	Setrorejo	2	Private	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 600,0 m ² , 170,800 m ² was affected, representing a 28% impact.
GMK-HH-272	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 976,0 m ² , 142,00 m ² was affected, representing a 15% impact.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-273	Setrorejo	5	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1074,10 m ² , 637,700 m ² was affected, representing a 59% impact.
GMK-HH-274	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1066,0 m ² , 113,500 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-275	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3620,0 m ² , 1077,300 m ² was affected, representing a 30% impact.
GMK-HH-276	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4080,0 m ² , 237,500 m ² was affected, representing a 6% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-277	Setrorejo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 147,0 m ² , 147,00 m ² was affected, representing a 100% impact.
GMK-HH-278	Setrorejo	2	Private	Loss of Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 8413,0 m ² , 572,500 m ² was affected, representing a 7% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-279	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 660,0 m ² , 23,700 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-280	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6144,20 m ² , 364,200 m ² was affected, representing a 6% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-281	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6100,0 m ² , 460,00 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-282	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2100,0 m ² , 239,200 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-283	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5408,0 m ² , 528,0650 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-284	Setrorejo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2454,0 m ² , 260,00 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-285	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2524,0 m ² , 90,00 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-286	Setrorejo	1	State Land (RBOs)		Poor	Affected by the Tower projects. Out of a total land area of 4994,0 m ² , 54,4600 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-287	Setrorejo	1	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1992,0 m ² , 593,600 m ² was affected, representing a 30% impact.
GMK-HH-288	Setrorejo	5	Private	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3166,0 m ² , 400,00 m ² was affected, representing a 13% impact.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-289	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 836,0 m ² , 141,700 m ² was affected, representing a 17% impact.
GMK-HH-290	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3970,0 m ² , 234,900 m ² was affected, representing a 6% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-291	Setrorejo	1	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Female Headed, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1676,0 m ² , 588,700 m ² was affected, representing a 35% impact.
GMK-HH-292	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2574,0 m ² , 88,00 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-293	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1825,0 m ² , 170,300 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-294	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2803,0 m ² , 211,800 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-295	Setrorejo	6	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Female Headed	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4540,0 m ² , 230,700 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-296	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5193,0 m ² , 537,400 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact.
GMK-HH-297	Setrorejo	4	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 9800,0 m ² , 151,900 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-298	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Female Headed	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1380,0 m ² , 324,00 m ² was affected, representing a 23% impact.
GMK-HH-299	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2000,0 m ² , 441,700 m ² was affected, representing a 22% impact.
GMK-HH-300	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1225,0 m ² , 208,00 m ² was affected, representing a 17% impact.
GMK-HH-301	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1800,0 m ² , 808,700 m ² was affected, representing a 45% impact.
GMK-HH-302	Setrorejo	2	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 945,0 m ² , 247,500 m ² was affected, representing a 26% impact.
GMK-HH-303	Setrorejo	3	Private		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6809,540 m ² , 343,5400 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-304	Setrorejo	4	Private		Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 910,0 m ² , 69,200 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-305	Setrorejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 900,070 m ² , 300,5700 m ² was affected, representing a 33% impact.
GMK-HH-306	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 464,0 m ² , 143,900 m ² was affected, representing a 31% impact.
GMK-HH-307	Setrorejo	5	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 10920,0 m ² , 264,300 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-308	Setrorejo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4412,0 m ² , 657,100 m ² was affected, representing a 15% impact.
GMK-HH-309	Setrorejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 810,0 m ² , 250,100 m ² was affected, representing a 31% impact.
GMK-HH-310	Setrorejo	2	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3300,0 m ² , 2835,00 m ² was affected, representing a 86% impact.
GMK-HH-311	Sumberejo	3	Private	Loss of Income	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7948,0 m ² , 692,800 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-312	Ronggojati	2	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3000,0 m ² , 924,800 m ² was affected, representing a 31% impact.
GMK-HH-313	Kulurejo	5	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1707,0 m ² , 157,00 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-314	Kulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 8428,0 m ² , 238,00 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-315	Kulurejo	3	Private		Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1875,0 m ² , 11,00 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-316	Kulurejo	2	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Female Headed, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 615,0 m ² , 484,500 m ² was affected, representing a 79% impact.
GMK-HH-317	Kulurejo	4	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2670,0 m ² , 983,00 m ² was affected, representing a 37% impact.
GMK-HH-318	Kulurejo	5	Private		Elderly, Female Headed, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2650,0 m ² , 106,3100 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-319	Kulurejo	5	Private		Elderly	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3840,0 m ² , 190,2900 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-320	Kulurejo	3	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1910,0 m ² , 441,00 m ² was affected, representing a 23% impact.
GMK-HH-321	Kulurejo	6	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3760,0 m ² , 968,400 m ² was affected, representing a 26% impact.
GMK-HH-322	Kulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1932,80 m ² , 302,800 m ² was affected, representing a 16% impact.
GMK-HH-323	Kulurejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of ,0 m ² , ,00 m ² was affected, representing a impact.
GMK-HH-324	Kulurejo	1	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2144,0 m ² , 489,00 m ² was affected, representing a 23% impact.
GMK-HH-325	Kulurejo	3	Private		Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 6000,0 m ² , 141,800 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-326	Kulurejo	5	Private			Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3018,0 m ² , 103,400 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-327	Kulurejo	6	Private		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2335,0 m ² , 117,00 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-328	Kulurejo	2	Private	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5375,0 m ² , 1588,800 m ² was affected, representing a 30% impact.
GMK-HH-329	Kulurejo	2	Private		Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1188,0 m ² , 5,00 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-330	Kulurejo	3	Private		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1850,0 m ² , 147,00 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-331	Kulurejo	3	Private		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 49853,0 m ² , 336,300 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-332	Kulurejo	4	Private		Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2600,0 m ² , 106,3100 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-333	Semin	2	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 19450,0 m ² , 512,200 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-334	Bulurejo	3	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4123,0 m ² , 21,800 m ² was affected, representing a 1% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-335	Bulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4000,0 m ² , 603,700 m ² was affected, representing a 15% impact.
GMK-HH-336	Bulurejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2823,0 m ² , 303,700 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-337	Bulurejo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 733,0 m ² , 401,700 m ² was affected, representing a 55% impact.
GMK-HH-338	Bulurejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5500,0 m ² , 563,00 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact.
GMK-HH-339	Bulurejo	6	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 8000,0 m ² , 691,600 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-340	Bulurejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7916,0 m ² , 861,400 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-341	Bulurejo	7	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5975,0 m ² , 175,00 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-342	Bulurejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1600,0 m ² , 496,700 m ² was affected, representing a 31% impact.
GMK-HH-343	Bulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1950,0 m ² , 222,300 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-344	Bulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3054,0 m ² , 1169,400 m ² was affected, representing a 38% impact.
GMK-HH-345	Bulurejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5036,0 m ² , 706,200 m ² was affected, representing a 14% impact.
GMK-HH-346	Bulurejo	1	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 576,0 m ² , 260,00 m ² was affected, representing a 45% impact.
GMK-HH-347	Bulurejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4046,50 m ² , 593,700 m ² was affected, representing a 15% impact.
GMK-HH-348	Bulurejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Female Headed	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 12250,0 m ² , 1481,500 m ² was affected, representing a 12% impact.
GMK-HH-349	Bulurejo	5	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7734,0 m ² , 404,00 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-350	Bulurejo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2746,0 m ² , 397,900 m ² was affected, representing a 14% impact.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-351	Bulurejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1057,0 m ² , 470,00 m ² was affected, representing a 44% impact.
GMK-HH-352	Bulurejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2598,270 m ² , 98,2700 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-353	Bulurejo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 8200,0 m ² , 359,800 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-354	Bulurejo	1	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4240,0 m ² , 290,500 m ² was affected, representing a 7% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-355	Bulurejo	5	Private		Female Headed, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3000,0 m ² , 121,00 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-356	Bulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3750,0 m ² , 302,00 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-357	Bulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1460,0 m ² , 290,600 m ² was affected, representing a 20% impact.
GMK-HH-358	Bulurejo	2	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5650,0 m ² , 279,00 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-359	Bulurejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1781,30 m ² , 644,300 m ² was affected, representing a 36% impact.
GMK-HH-360	Bulurejo	3	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1696,0 m ² , 165,500 m ² was affected, representing a 10% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-361	Bulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3700,0 m ² , 607,500 m ² was affected, representing a 16% impact.
GMK-HH-362	Bulurejo	6	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 11200,0 m ² , 9,00 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-363	Bulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Female Headed	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2450,0 m ² , 9,00 m ² was affected, representing a 0% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-364	Bulurejo	2	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 13100,0 m ² , 348,500 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-365	Bulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2021,0 m ² , 237,100 m ² was affected, representing a 12% impact.
GMK-HH-366	Bulurejo	3	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1858,0 m ² , 165,5110 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-367	Bulurejo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5550,0 m ² , 1487,00 m ² was affected, representing a 27% impact.
GMK-HH-368	Bulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3600,0 m ² , 326,300 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-369	Bulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 4710,0 m ² , 309,300 m ² was affected, representing a 7% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-370	Bulurejo	7	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5900,0 m ² , 443,100 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-371	Bulurejo	3	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 17980,0 m ² , 982,500 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-372	Bulurejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Female Headed, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1500,0 m ² , 585,400 m ² was affected, representing a 39% impact.
GMK-HH-373	Bulurejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1339,0 m ² , 406,00 m ² was affected, representing a 30% impact.
GMK-HH-374	Kedungrejo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2485,0 m ² , 209,700 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-375	Kedungrejo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3912,0 m ² , 300,00 m ² was affected, representing a 8% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-376	Kedungrejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1500,0 m ² , 190,00 m ² was affected, representing a 13% impact.
GMK-HH-377	Kedungrejo	4	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1251,0 m ² , 115,500 m ² was affected, representing a 9% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-378	Kedungrejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3891,0 m ² , 900,100 m ² was affected, representing a 23% impact.
GMK-HH-379	Kedungrejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7916,0 m ² , 875,00 m ² was affected, representing a 11% impact.
GMK-HH-380	Kedungrejo	6	Private	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1524,0 m ² , 238,00 m ² was affected, representing a 16% impact.
GMK-HH-381	Kedungrejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1970,0 m ² , 553,700 m ² was affected, representing a 28% impact.
GMK-HH-382	Kedungrejo	3	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3250,0 m ² , 75,00 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-383	Kedungrejo	6	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1930,0 m ² , 397,900 m ² was affected, representing a 21% impact.
GMK-HH-384	Kedungrejo	3	State Land (RBOs)		Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3346,0 m ² , 96,400 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-385	Kedungrejo	3	State Land (RBOs)			Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5758,50 m ² , 142,00 m ² was affected, representing a 2% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-386	Kedungrejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2000,0 m ² , 231,5100 m ² was affected, representing a 12% impact.
GMK-HH-387	Kedungrejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3656,0 m ² , 768,300 m ² was affected, representing a 21% impact.
GMK-HH-388	Kedungrejo	2	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2776,0 m ² , 107,700 m ² was affected, representing a 4% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-389	Kedungrejo	4	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly, Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1000,0 m ² , 242,00 m ² was affected, representing a 24% impact.
GMK-HH-390	Kedungrejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3725,0 m ² , 441,00 m ² was affected, representing a 12% impact.
GMK-HH-391	Kedungrejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5345,0 m ² , 1286,300 m ² was affected, representing a 24% impact.
GMK-HH-392	Kedungrejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1000,0 m ² , 168,4900 m ² was affected, representing a 17% impact.
GMK-HH-393	Kedungrejo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3375,0 m ² , 557,400 m ² was affected, representing a 17% impact.
GMK-HH-394	Kedungrejo	2	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2161,0 m ² , 649,300 m ² was affected, representing a 30% impact.
GMK-HH-395	Kedungrejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 5280,0 m ² , 2429,700 m ² was affected, representing a 46% impact.
GMK-HH-396	Kedungrejo	5	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land	Elderly	Affected by the Tower and ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2802,90 m ² , 1532,900 m ² was affected, representing a 55% impact.
GMK-HH-397	Kedungrejo	1	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Female Headed, Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 624,0 m ² , 156,00 m ² was affected, representing a 25% impact.
GMK-HH-398	Kedungrejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 3172,0 m ² , 756,300 m ² was affected, representing a 24% impact.



HH ID	DESA	HH MEMBER	TENURE STATUS	IMPACT SEVERITY	VULNERABILITY STATUS	SUMMARY OF KEY IMPACTS
GMK-HH-399	Kedungrejo	7	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Income		Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 11711,20 m ² , 528,700 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-400	Kedungrejo	3	State Land (RBOs)		Landless, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1812,0 m ² , 96,9100 m ² was affected, representing a 5% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-401	Kedungrejo	3	State Land (RBOs)	Loss of Land and Income	Elderly	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 1998,70 m ² , 553,700 m ² was affected, representing a 28% impact.
GMK-HH-402	Kedungrejo	1	State Land (RBOs)		Elderly, Female Headed, Poor	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 2619,0 m ² , 78,600 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.
GMK-HH-403	Sukoharjo	3	State Land (RBOs)		Landless	Affected by the ROW projects. Out of a total land area of 7000,0 m ² , 187,800 m ² was affected, representing a 3% impact, which is considered insignificant.

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS PER PROJECT COMPONENT

Project Component	Total Number of Parcels in Project Component	Total Parcels Surveyed	Parcels Surveyed ¹	Land/Property Status	Total Affected Land (m ²)	Total Surveyed Land (m ²)	AH - Landowner	AH - Share-cropper	AH - Landowner & Share-cropper	AH - Land Renter	AH - Seasonal Fisherfolk
FPVPP Boundary	N/A	N/A	N/A	State Owned (Reservoir)	3,137,117	0	0	0	0	0	200
Plant Switchyard	16	16	1, 4, 7, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 27, 30, 31, 34, 38, 51	State Owned	56,000	47,888	0	19	0	0	0
Launching Platform	22	21	22, 25, 26, 28, 29, 37, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 58, 61, 92, 107, 116	State & Private Owned	64,000	45,051	0	13	0	0	0
Transmission Towers	33	33	228, 232, 238, 250, 260, 267, 268, 270, 276, 285, 522, 530, 531, 533, 534, 542, 551, 558, 559, 560, 563, 564, 575, 576, 577, 578, 583, 584, 585, 588, 590, 593, 594	Private Land	21,476	21,476	21	0	0	0	0
	40	40	209, 219, 220, 299, 312, 323, 324, 325, 339, 340, 341, 355, 357, 358, 367, 369, 370, 377, 393, 394, 395, 396, 403, 404, 405, 411, 414, 424, 425, 437, 438, 450, 452, 453, 467, 468, 500, 501, 502, 503	State Owned	64,268	20,113	0	37	0	0	0
	N/A	N/A	N/A	Private / State Land	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	6	0

Project Component	Total Number of Parcels in Project Component	Total Parcels Surveyed	Parcels Surveyed ¹	Land/Property Status	Total Affected Land (m ²)	Total Surveyed Land (m ²)	AH - Landowner	AH - Share-cropper	AH - Landowner & Share-cropper	AH - Land Renter	AH - Seasonal Fisherfolk
Access Roads (New)	5	5	109, 111, 113, 114, 117	Private Land	6,970	352	2	0	2	0	0
	27	23	56, 59, 64, 68, 70, 71, 72, 75, 78, 79, 80, 83, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 102, 104, 109	State & Village Land	9,326	7,362	0	14	0	1	0
Access Roads (Widening)	1	1	N/A	State & Village Land	12,076	12,076	0	11	0	0	0
Transmission Line RoW ²	313	28	214, 221, 231, 234, 253, 258, 262, 265, 279, 290, 291, 292, 297, 309, 310, 327, 372, 392, 457, 497, 514, 549, 579, 580, 581, 586, 591	Private & State Land	174,508	16,418	15	9	0	1	0
TOTAL	507	165			3,540,364	174,842	38	103	2	8	200



APPENDIX 4: STATUS OF PRIVATE LAND TO BE ACQUIRED

No	PAP Number	Villages	Land Ownership Document	Total land areas documented under legal ownership document (m2)	Affected Land (m2)	Percent of land take (%)	Leftover land which not acquired by project (m2)	Affected by Project Component
1	120	Boto	SHM	6490	400	6	1300	Transmission Tower
2	69		SPPT	13000	400	3	3600	Transmission Tower
3	19		SHM	1456	54	4	1402	Access Road
4	147		SHM	5000	400	8	4600	Transmission Tower
5	148		SHM	800	400	50	400	Transmission Tower
6	6		SHM	4604	173.1	4	4.430.8	Access Road
7	47		SHM	1523.74	70.8	5	1,452.94	Access Road
8	56		SHM	1456	54	4	1,402	Access Road
9	7		SHM	3287.11	128.9	4	3158.21	Access Road
10	116		SHM	144	54.1	38	89.9	Access Road
11	17		SHM	1402	42.64	3	1359.36	Access Road
12	57		SHM	2510	2038	81	472	Transmission ROW
13	60		SHM	947	276	29	671	Transmission ROW
14	79		SHM	2500	229.5	9	2270.5	Transmission ROW
15	98		SHM	1365	492.2	36	872.8	Transmission ROW
16	149		SHM	5000	797.3	16	4202.7	Transmission ROW
17	115		SHM	1652	1149.7	70	502.3	Transmission ROW
18	113	Bulurejo	SHM	4800	1.786,8	37	3013.2	Transmission ROW
19	25	Kedungombo	SHM	4000	400	10	3600	Transmission Tower
20	26		SHM	4321	400	9	3921	Transmission Tower
21	90		SHM	8467	239	3	8.228	Transmission Tower

No	PAP Number	Villages	Land Ownership Document	Total land areas documented under legal ownership document (m2)	Affected Land (m2)	Percent of land take (%)	Leftover land which not acquired by project (m2)	Affected by Project Component
22	24		SHM	2000	453.6	23	1546.4	Transmission ROW
23	77		SHM	2055	626.7	30	1428.3	Transmission ROW
24	80		SHM	5150	29.3	1	5120.7	Transmission ROW
25	11	Kulurejo	SHM	3000	138.6	5	2861.3	Transmission Tower
26	54		SHM	1000	200.3	20	800	Transmission Tower
27	92		SHM	907	160.2	18	747	Transmission Tower
28	12		SHM	1850	261.3	14	1588.7	Transmission Tower
29	95		SHM	935	7.4	1	928.6	Transmission Tower
30	53		SHM	3000	105	4	2895	Transmission Tower
31	52		SHM	2300	94.8	4	2205.2	Transmission Tower
32	37		SHM	1,390	462.2	19	927.8	Transmission ROW
33	59		SHM	1,135	130.2	11	1004.8	Transmission ROW
34	99		SHM	1,072	996.8	93	75.2	Transmission ROW
35	133		SHM	2,670	977.8	37	1692.2	Transmission ROW
36	82		SHM	928	238	26	690	Transmission Tower
37	111	Setrorejo	SHM	3966	23	1	3934	Transmission Tower
38	112		SHM	2259	377	17	1882	Transmission Tower
39	32		SHM	3000	307	10	2693	Transmission Tower
40	33		SHM	4103	93	2	4010	Transmission Tower
41	51		SHM	3000	400	13	2600	Transmission Tower
42	137		SHM	3000	832	28	2168	Transmission ROW
43	93	Kedungrejo	SHM	929	238	26	691	Transmission Tower
				85,270.85	5,384.14	6	79,886.71	



No	PAP Number	Villages	Land Ownership Document	Total land areas documented under legal ownership document (m2)	Affected Land (m2)	Percent of land take (%)	Leftover land which not acquired by project (m2)	Affected by Project Component
				122,516.85	16,662.2	14	105,854.61	



APPENDIX 5: AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES

Table Number of trees/crops by type affected on component project

No	Type of Tree	Number of trees	Number of AHs
1	Timber Tree	1,163	72
2	Fruit Tree	26	26
3	Bamboo	26	9
Total		1,215	107

Table of Crops and Trees based on rvayor Indonesia

Project Component	Tree/crops	Estimated affected (Kg)
Access Road	Paddy (Oryza sativa)	2,105
	Chili (Capsicum annum)	526
	Watermelon (Citrullus lanatus)	437
	Corn (Zea mays)	30
Launching Platform	Paddy (Oryza sativa)	45,724
	Chili (Capsicum annum)	1,220
	Watermelon (Citrullus lanatus)	635
Transmission line	Paddy (Oryza sativa)	8,656
	Chili (Capsicum annum)	819
	Watermelon (Citrullus lanatus)	516
	Corn (Zea mays)	2,874
	Long Beans (Vigna unguiculata)	1,088
	Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum)	862
	Elephant Grass (Cenchrus purpureus)	648
	Mung Beans (Vigna radiata)	419
	Banana (Musa sapientum fixa)	414
	Cucumber (Cucumis sativus)	265
	Soybeans (Glycine max)	94
	Cassava (Manihot esculenta)	16
	Timber tree	1,163
	Fruit tree	26
	Bamboo	99
Transmission Tower	Paddy	7,720
	Chili	424
	Watermelon	213
	Corn	4,596
	Long Beans	105
	Tobacco	176
	Mung beans	33



Project Component	Tree/crops	Estimated affected (Kg)
	Cucumber	55
	Soybeans	160
	Peanuts	85
Switchyard	Paddy	49,067
	Chili	101
	Watermelon	1,961
	Corn	598
	Melon	860
PV Boundary	Paddy (Oryza sativa)	18,480

APPENDIX 6: GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA REGULATION AND AIIB ESS 2 REQUIREMENTS

Issue	Indonesian Laws and Regulations	AIIB ESF Requirement	Gap	Gap-Filling Measure in this LARP
Early Screening for Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Law No. 2/2012 (Article 15) requires screening to determine the scope of social impacts through surveys at the pre-feasibility stage. Surveys are generally limited to observations of land and crops/trees, with no explicit requirement for gender analysis or identification of vulnerable households.	AIIB ESS 1 (para. 8) requires comprehensive environmental and social assessment covering direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts, including impacts on livelihoods, vulnerable groups, and gender. AIIB ESS 2 (para. 10) requires a full census, socio-economic evaluation, and gender-disaggregated data collection as the basis for resettlement planning.	National screening requirements lack depth for social impact assessment and do not require gender analysis or vulnerability identification. The timing of screening also limits adequate early-stage scoping.	A 100% census was completed for all land-based project components with gender-disaggregated data collection. An RLDA (October 2025) was conducted to address gaps in fisherfolk livelihood assessment. Vulnerability screening was applied to all 403 AHs, identifying 294 vulnerable households.
Meaningful Consultation and Disclosure	Law No. 2/2012 and GR No. 39/2023 require public consultation during the land acquisition process. GR No. 39/2023 (Article 13) requires public disclosure through socialization meetings, direct forums, or announcement letters. A 60-day consultation period is required prior to issuance of the Location Permit. MEMR Regulation No. 13/2021 requires a 14-working-day announcement of inventory and identification results.	AIIB ESS 1 (para. 23) requires meaningful consultation throughout the project cycle that is early, ongoing, inclusive, and gender-sensitive. AIIB ESS 2 (para. 17) requires consultation with displaced persons regarding rights, entitlements, and resettlement options, including participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring.	National consultation requirements are largely limited to AMDAL and land acquisition stages rather than the entire project cycle. Consultation records are often brief and do not adequately document issues raised and responses provided.	A comprehensive consultation program was conducted from 2023 to May 2025, including AMDAL consultations, ESIA consultations, LARP FGDs and surveys, RLDA surveys and FGDs, and two rounds of formal LARP disclosure consultations (February and May 2025). Women-only sessions and hamlet-level meetings ensured inclusive participation. Ongoing consultation commitments are formalized through the LALRP Committee and Fisheries Management Forum. Records are systematically documented in Appendix 7.
Standard of Compensation	Law No. 2/2012 (Articles 31–36) and SPI 204 provide compensation based on “fair replacement value,” including physical and non-physical losses. Presidential Regulation No. 78/2023 extends coverage to sharecroppers and state land users with more than 10 years of occupancy. MEMR Regulation No. 13/2021 covers compensation for productive assets within transmission line RoW areas.	AIIB ESS 2 requires compensation at full replacement cost, including market value plus taxes, registration fees, moving costs, and other transaction costs, without depreciation deductions. Compensation must be paid prior to displacement (ESS 2, para. 23).	National law does not explicitly define full replacement cost in line with AIIB ESF requirements. Transaction costs and temporary income losses are not always clearly covered.	All compensation is calculated at full replacement cost consistent with the AIIB ESF Glossary. Indonesia Power will bear all taxes, registration fees, and transaction costs. Independent licensed appraisers (KJPP) will conduct valuations consistent with SPI 204. Compensation for temporary income loss during RoW construction is explicitly included in the entitlement matrix.
Eligibility of Non-Titled Land Users	Law No. 2/2012 focuses primarily on formally titled landowners. Presidential Regulation No. 78/2023 provides compensation for state land users occupying land for at least 10 years, confirmed by the village head. Coverage for informal users and private-land sharecroppers remains limited.	AIIB ESS 2 (para. 24) extends eligibility to all displaced persons without formal title or recognized legal rights for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets.	National law does not comprehensively cover informal users, private-land sharecroppers, seasonal fisherfolk, or innertube fisherfolk affected by access restrictions.	All 283 state land users, 14 private-land sharecroppers/renters, and all seasonal fisherfolk and innertube fisherfolk are explicitly recognized as eligible for compensation and LRP support regardless of tenure status. Eligibility is confirmed through the 100% census and RLDA.
Improving Standards of Living of Vulnerable Groups	National regulations provide compensation but contain no explicit requirement to improve living standards of vulnerable households. Existing CSR programs are generally community-based and not specifically targeted at displaced persons.	AIIB ESS 2 (para. 22) requires improvement of living standards of poor and vulnerable groups to at least national minimum standards. Special assistance is required for female-headed and vulnerable households.	National law does not require targeted livelihood improvement or monitoring of vulnerable households. Existing PLN guidance is not consistently applied.	A total of 294 vulnerable AHs were identified through the census. LRP Program 6 provides dedicated educational and health assistance, while all vulnerable households receive priority access to all LRP programs. A three-year monitoring program will track household income restoration.

Issue	Indonesian Laws and Regulations	AIIB ESF Requirement	Gap	Gap-Filling Measure in this LARP
Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP)	Indonesian regulations do not require a comprehensive LRP for public interest projects. Development assistance may be included in compensation but is not mandatory.	AIIB ESS 2 (para. 20) requires livelihood restoration or improvement through land-based strategies, prompt asset replacement, and capacity-building measures. An LRP is a mandatory component of the LARP.	National regulations do not require long-term livelihood restoration or monitoring of livelihood outcomes.	A fully designed and budgeted LRP has been developed consisting of 9 core programs and 1 triggered contingency measure targeting farmers, fisherfolk, innertube fisherfolk, and women in the fish value chain.
Fisherfolk and Reservoir Access Restrictions	No specific provision exists under Indonesian law for compensation or livelihood restoration related to restricted access to reservoir fishing grounds. Wonogiri Regency Regulation No. 09/2023 regulates fisheries zoning but not compensation for access restrictions.	AIIB ESS 2 (paras. 6.3 and 6.5) covers involuntary restrictions on access to natural resources, including aquatic resources where affected persons have recognizable use rights.	Seasonal fisherfolk and innertube fisherfolk have no formal protection under the national framework.	Seasonal fisherfolk and innertube fisherfolk are explicitly recognized as displaced persons under AIIB ESS 2. Livelihood impacts were assessed through the RLDA. LRP Programs 3, 7, 8, 9, and 10 specifically address fisherfolk-related impacts.
Gender-Differentiated Impacts	No explicit requirement exists to assess or address gender-differentiated resettlement impacts. Women's participation is not specifically mandated beyond general consultation requirements.	AIIB ESS 2 (para. 4d) requires identification and mitigation of gender-related risks and differential impacts. ESS 1 requires gender-disaggregated baseline data and gender-sensitive consultation.	National law does not require systematic assessment of gender-differentiated impacts or gender-responsive livelihood restoration.	Gender-disaggregated data were collected throughout the census and RLDA. Women-only FGDs were conducted. Female-headed households receive priority access to all LRP programs. LRP Programs 6 and 7 specifically support women.
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	GR No. 39/2023 and MEMR Regulation No. 13/2021 provide grievance procedures limited to the land acquisition process.	AIIB ESS 2 (para. 18) requires a project-level GRM that is gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate, accessible, and operational throughout the project lifecycle.	National GRM mechanisms are limited in scope and do not cover all categories of affected persons or the full project lifecycle.	A project-level GRM has been established with both offline and online access. The GRM is gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate, and includes confidentiality protections. All displaced persons are informed about the AIIB PPM mechanism.
Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement Outcomes	Law No. 2/2012 (Article 51) limits monitoring to compensation disbursement. No requirement exists to monitor post-compensation livelihood restoration outcomes.	AIIB ESS 2 (para. 29) requires monitoring of resettlement outcomes, periodic reporting, and an independently verified LARP completion audit.	National monitoring focuses only on compensation disbursement and does not include livelihood restoration outcomes or vulnerability indicators.	A comprehensive monitoring framework has been established, including internal monitoring, external independent monitoring, and a LARP completion audit. Household income restoration, vulnerability indicators, and Catch Per Unit Effort trends will be monitored and reported semi-annually to AIIB.
Negotiated Land Acquisition	Minister of ATR/BPN Regulation No. 19/2021 permits negotiated land acquisition for areas below 5 hectares. No explicit requirement exists to document absence of coercion or informed decision-making.	AIIB ESS 2 (para. 25) requires negotiated settlements to be transparent, equitable, and voluntary, ensuring affected persons maintain equal or improved livelihoods.	National regulation does not require documentation of voluntary consent, absence of coercion, or independent verification. Informal users are excluded from the negotiated process.	Negotiated settlements are documented with evidence of voluntary consent, independent valuation, and meaningful consultation. Non-titled users are included in the negotiation process. Eminent domain is used only as a last resort after good-faith negotiation efforts.

APPENDIX 7: LALRP PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY

First LALRP Disclosure

No. of Public Consultation Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
AHs: 87 Vulnerable AHs: 42 (23 APs Female Groups, 19 Elderly AHs)	Boto Village	Plant Switchyard, Launching Platform, Transmission Tower, Transmission ROW, Access Road, Widening Access Road, Floating PV, and Boundary PV	The community hopes to benefit from the construction of the PLTS project.	PT PLN utilizes foreign lenders because of low-interest loans for renewable energy projects, including programs implemented gradually through CSR initiatives. There are opportunities for skilled workers to be employed by PT PLN Indonesia Power.
			Health and environmental impacts caused by heat reflections from solar panels.	Solar panels absorb light rather than reflect heat, so the impact is insignificant.
			Impacts of PLTS construction on land and community livelihoods.	The use of greenbelt land along the Wonogiri Reservoir is restricted and must comply with PUPR regulations. Agricultural activities can still be conducted under the supervision of PJT Wonogiri.
			Access to reservoir water for farmers and fishermen, as well as better livelihood guarantees.	According to standard operating procedures (SOPs), affected communities will receive compensation in the form of fair replacement value (<i>ganti-untung</i>). The impact on farmers in the switchyard area will be permanent, while fishermen will receive compensation through an appraisal process. The project design has accounted for a recession boundary of 60-100 meters, ensuring that fishing activities can continue despite floater barriers. There will also be fish stocking programs and collaborative projects with

No. of Public Consultation Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				village heads. PT PLN IP is only responsible for placing floating solar PV, while reservoir water management falls under the jurisdiction of PJT 1, ensuring that fishermen will not be significantly affected.
			Alternative employment opportunities for affected residents who only own a single plot of land.	The local community will be given hiring priority. Alternative employment options will be discussed with village heads in coordination with PT PLN Indonesia Power leadership.
			The timeline for the implementation or execution of the PLTS project.	Delays in project execution are due to pending regulatory approvals, including compliance with environmental impact assessment (AMDAL) requirements. The AMDAL permit process is expected to take place around March 2025 for landowners (SHM), while legal arrangements for tenant farmers will be handled through compensation for land cultivated under PJT ownership
97 AHs Vulnerable APs: 53 APs (25 APs identified as female groups and 28 APs	Kedungombo Village; Setrorejo Village; Kedungrejo Village; Kulurejo Village; Bulurejo Village; Gebang Village; and	Floating PV, Transmission Tower, Transmission Line ROW, and Nguntoronadi Substation.	Alternative food sources for affected fishermen.	The reservoir for the Floating Solar Power Plant (PLTS) has the potential to increase the fish population, benefiting fishermen, although it may slightly limit their mobility.
			Improvement of road and bridge access used during the construction of the Floating	PT PLN Indonesia Power plans to reinforce access infrastructure, including bridges. Additionally, PT PLN Indonesia Power will restore road access after the construction is completed.

No. of Public Consultation Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
identified as elderly)	Gumiwang Lor Village		Solar Power Plant.	
			Consideration of wind direction from the Floating Photovoltaic (FPV) project to avoid potential impacts from tornadoes.	The risk of tornadoes, based on past occurrences, is a key concern for PT PLN Indonesia Power in ensuring the safety of the surrounding community.
			Impact of the Right-of-Way (RoW) on soil conditions and the environment beneath it.	The land under the Right-of-Way (RoW) can still be utilized with specific height restrictions based on the minimum clearance distance between the power cables and the ground. From a safety perspective, an insulation system has been installed under technical requirements. Meanwhile, land around the transmission towers can still be used for farming, such as growing chili and other crops.
			Utilization of vacant land for housing or businesses after the project is completed.	The use of land under the RoW must comply with the maximum building height regulations, ensuring that construction does not reach or exceed the electrical cable height limits. According to current standards, construction under the transmission lines is allowed if the safe clear distance between the roof and the cables is maintained between 22 and 45 meters. However, post-project construction could have significant impacts, so such activities should be avoided to prevent potential risks or adverse effects.
			Employment opportunities for affected community	The construction phase, which is expected to last around one year, will require a large workforce. Therefore, the company will prioritize hiring local community members who meet the necessary qualifications.

No. of Public Consultation Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
			members in the PLTS area.	
			Compensation for privately owned and cultivated land.	The compensation mechanism will be determined based on land ownership status. For land with official legal documents, compensation will be provided according to regulations. Meanwhile, for land without legal ownership documents, compensation will be provided in other forms, such as ex-gratia payments. This approach is taken because PT PLN IP is subject to oversight by the Audit Board (BPK). The final compensation will be evaluated and discussed with KJPP (Public Appraisal Office). For land under BBWS (River Basin Agency) authority, compensation will be based on plant value rather than land value, and the assessment process will be conducted by KJPP.
			Land title subdivision for plots affected by the project.	The land title subdivision process will be further discussed to reach the most appropriate resolution.
			Certainty regarding the construction timeline to help farmers plan their harvest schedule.	The project implementation is scheduled for late June, with preliminary stages commencing in April and May. Before project execution, public consultations and information dissemination will take place from February to June.
			Categories of plants are eligible for compensation.	Compensation will be provided for high-value perennial crops, such as teak, coconut, and similar economically valuable trees. If crops are still in the growth phase, the planting and harvesting seasons will serve as reference points.

No. of Public Consultation Attendance	Villages	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
			Required documents for compensation for landowners with freehold title (SHM).	For land with a Freehold Title Certificate (SHM), landowners are required to obtain a land ownership statement issued by the village head, including measurements and a land sketch, which will serve as supporting documents for Indonesia Power's consideration.

Second LALRP Disclosure

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
Tuesday, 20 May 2025 09.00 AM - 12.00 PM	Pak Sri Widodo House RT 04 RW 03 Belikrejo Boto Village	Project-Affected People (PAPs) (13): 12 Men, 1 Woman Non-PAPS (1): 1 Man	Access Road	What is the policy regarding access road widening?	The access road will utilize 90% of existing village roads and will be widened. A realignment (straightening) of certain road segments has been proposed by the consultant to facilitate heavy equipment access, with a design width of 5–6 meters (though 12 meters was proposed to authorities for flexibility). Village land will be prioritized for optimization. Irrigation channels will be upgraded and relocated to be functional for residents. A community volleyball court will also be relocated.
				What are the boundaries and width of the affected road?	
				What is the estimated size of the impacted area?	
				Will there be any changes to roads on PJT land?	Only curves will be straightened; other PJT roads will just be widened to the right or left. The land can still be used for agriculture. Access road construction is planned to begin in November to enable entry for heavy equipment.
				How will the newly built access roads be maintained, and what compensation will be given for previously community-built roads?	Some roads were built by the community and will be compensated accordingly. Maintenance of the new access roads will be the responsibility of PLN Indonesia Power.
				Will excavation soil be taken from nearby land?	Soil will be sourced from below reservoir elevation 135, not from surrounding land, avoiding harm to cultivated areas.
				What is the compensation plan for irrigation well drilling?	If feasible, the power supply will be drawn from PLN. If not, solar panels with cables along the access road route will be installed.
	Pak Susilo House RT 03 RW 03 Belikrejo Desa Boto	Project Affected People(19): 15 Male, 4 Female	Plant Switchyard, Access Road, Transmission Tower, Path Field/SUTT	Why is it that when the measurement starts, farmers are not told the size of their land area to be used.	All the stages will be notified, from May to December it will be finalized starting from the land area and the price will be fixed, before in 2026 the panels will start to be built. *Green Corp's response: The existence of consultants is to bridge the process so that it is in line with what is expected and open to the community. Based on the data received for today's meeting, not only the community is

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
					affected by land users in 1 place but also there are those in several places for example Pak Riyanto is affected by all the land. So there is a surveyor who is responsible for calculating land assets whose data is already owned by Indonesia Power. This meeting is the last meeting to discuss, while the next meeting is a meeting from the IP directly with the affected community to discuss land prices that adjust the appraisal. IP will continue to prioritize compensation, not only the land but also the value of the crops. Then there will be a difference between those whose land is temporarily or permanently affected. Later there will be compensation and compensation. Before mobilization, if possible, everything is clear with the community, then what must be prepared by the community are important documents such as personal identity and correspondence. Regarding correspondence, the community can also check whether their land correspondence is clear or not, for example, inherited or has not been renamed. Matters related to the loss of livelihood are of course well considered by the IP, namely through the livelihood recovery program. Currently, the community's land has been appraised so that the next stage of the community will be visited directly by Indonesia Power to negotiate compensation.
				During the meeting that has been held, every question is not sure of the answer, because the answer is definitely tomorrow. As a community representative, I do not want this development project to harm people who are weaker in position. Mr. Susilo felt that the public had not	



Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				received a yes or no answer (certainty) from the question. Mr. Susilo used to get appropriate compensation (2 hectares were replaced for only 600,000) because at that time it was calculated according to the elevation of the land. The community supports the development project, but please be given certainty and guidance that can be the basis for the community to give approval to support the development project. Until now, the community wants community representatives, regents and Indonesia Power to also meet in person. Regarding the community whose land is completely no longer functionally viable for livelihood, Indonesia Power can consider the rights that are specific to the community, for example whether the affected community's children can be employed. The public is expected to be given special guidance that can underlie them to be in a safe position for a long period of time related to openness for the future. Please be given clarity on how many residents are affected and how much will be replaced and there are records that can be accounted for if there is a discrepancy.	

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				We are a community that is directly affected 1. The location that is directly affected by the solar power project, I am in the location that is permanently affected, namely the road and office so that we will be affected in terms of livelihood. 2. Then what about those whose land is temporarily affected. 3. Hope that there will be proper compensation for farmers whose cultivated land is affected.	Facilitator's Response: Indonesia Power conducted a long survey and study because it did not want to miss the slightest bit of people's rights. Starting from socio-economic studies, asset and plant value studies to environmental impact studies. Currently, the community manages BBWS land, so Indonesia Power will certainly consider how the affected communities can still be replaced. In May 2025, the location usage data will end so that no point will change again. Regarding the value of the assets of the affected community, there is a separate appraiser in the form of an appraisal which of course is written referring to existing regulations and policies. Starting from June-December 2025, the community should have received their rights, if the community has not received their rights, then they can refuse development. Regarding the potential loss of livelihood that will be experienced by the community, of course, it will be taken into account so that it gives birth to the livelihood recovery program (LALRP). So all of this is part of the process to explain to the public the stages until everything is achieved. The process of recovering people's livelihoods will later consider the needs and conditions of the community. Regarding the livelihood recovery program, details that will be given to the community to answer the needs of the community will be discussed in the next meeting directly between Indonesia Power and the community. All recovery programs that will be received after the loss will be discussed directly with local stakeholders so that all processes will go through openness. There is a LALRP document containing the study processes that will later be tested by the public

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				How will the land that is not directly affected but is around the development project, will it be compensated as well, for example through the RoW cable.	Facilitator's response: Regarding land, the land around the solar power plant can still be managed by the community, but if it is passed by the RoW cable, it can still be planted with perennials, the facilitator explained in detail the location and use of the community's land using a construction map. The launching of the platform is temporary, so after being used for the assembly station the area can be reused for cultivation.
				Will the community get compensation related to the external access road that they have built independently for the road to their respective land so far.	Green Corp's response: legal rights and documents, related to the status of whose roads belong to the village or belong to the district. At the time of its existence, Indonesia Power certainly could not spend money on land that had no legal rights. So the final result of Indonesia Power will contribute to improving the road and can still be used for the public. It must be noted by the community that the road that is widened and repaired is not the property of Indonesia Power so it is still intended for the community.
				The problem of measuring land related to the certainty of the area to be used is not yet known.	At that time, BBWS was still measuring the overall area according to the needs of the land, but Indonesia Power had already pocketed the names and assets of its land which will be discussed further.
				Regarding the policy that regulates the valuation of land value for compensation, what if the land is not private property and at that time is not being cultivated, can it still be compensated.	Green Corp's response: Later the community will get compensation for growing crops, so the value and assets of plants that have been planted on the land will be valued with calculations in accordance with the appraisal that has previously gone through the survey process.



Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
	Pak Sutarto House RT 03 RW 03 Belikrejo Desa Boto	Project affected People (12): 11 Male, 1 Female	Transmission ROW	How can the affected house be solved? First, compensation, later it will be compensated as whose property, the compensation problem, how is it not yet understood, socialization is only already conducted but there is no clarity about it? Don't know how to process the procurement process? How?	That the difference in compensation has been regulated in the regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources. In the ongoing project, long-term activities will be carried out with CSR activities. The height of the tower is regulated in regulations, where the tallest tower is 120 meters. For compensated residents, they can still use their land that is passed by the ROW line.
				How many meters is the cable line to the other point? How much is it from the ground to the wire? The installation of this cable will certainly cause radiation. Is it safe for local residents? Is it safe to plant trees underneath? And will it affect soil fertility?	The distance between towers is approximately 400m, this may change depending on the environment as well. The distance of the cable from the ground is 30m, this is calculated from the highest point like a tile if there are houses around the tower. Regarding safety, this point has certainly been taken into account and approved by the Ministry of Human Resources so that it is safe and not affected by harmful radiation. Trees will be cut down if they exceed 30m and compensated. Plants that can be planted such as corn, rice, and palawija. With the tower built, it has no effect on soil fertility
				Regarding safety, since there is an electric tower here, lightning is getting more violent every day, if we go to the rice fields, it is cloudy, is there a danger of lightning? And the effect of the lightning rod does not work because when I walk home from the ricefields I don't want to be struck by lightning.	If there is an electric pole in the rice field, lightning will certainly look for the highest object, the tower already has a lightning rod, the dangerous thing is the tree. If the case is in a certain radius there is only 1 person, that person has the potential to be struck by lightning, the existence of a tower has no effect causing lightning to be more violent, because in Jakarta which has many tall buildings it has no effect, there is a factor in the field conditions
				I have land, one area is divided into three, but the certificate is only one, all are affected, how is the compensation?	Disputed land is sought to be resolved first, land procurement matters will be assisted by PLN Indonesia Power by collaborating with a notary

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				Are there any age criteria or restrictions for CSR recipients?	So far there are no criteria, the most important thing is to be productive and still able to work, but the placement will be differentiated, women and men can apply
				For the house that RoW passes, how is the compensation?	The calculation carried out by KJPP is not only the land but also other aspects for its assessment. They have detailed measurement criteria, ranging from length of ownership, and others. This will be more of PLN Indonesia Power's concern in the future.
Wednesday, 21 May 2025 09.00 AM - 12.00 PM	Pak Untung House RT 02 RW 03 Karanganom Desa Boto	Project-Affected People (PAPs) (16): 14 Men, 1 Woman) Non-PAPS (1): 2 Me	Widening Road	When will the FSPV project begin?	Administrative processes will commence in May, followed by the issuance of government permits in June to release documents related to the FSPV project. If compensation is required, it is expected to be completed by the company by December 2025. Consequently, the installation of the FSPV project is anticipated to take place from January to December 2026.
				I currently occupy BPU land (government-owned land) which is affected by the road widening. Once the project is underway, the road will be used by heavy equipment, and there may be significant vibrations from the passing trucks, which are likely to be stronger than those caused by regular vehicles. My concern is about the potential impact of these vibrations—how will the issue of strong vibrations from heavy machinery using the widened road be addressed?	For land that is not privately owned, compensation will not be provided. However, further discussions will be held regarding potential compensation for impacts experienced by the surrounding community, including vibrations caused by heavy equipment. An assessment will be conducted to evaluate the impacts of the project. A limited compensation may be offered for impacts resulting from the road widening for the FSPV access. Discussions on vibration impacts and their potential effects on permanent structures near the widened road are expected to take place before November, or at the latest, by December
				What are the boundaries and width of the widening, and will there be compensation for affected buildings?	The road widening will be carried out to a width of 5–6 meters. Since the road being used was originally constructed through community self-funding, its maintenance, once in operation, will become the responsibility of the company. Additionally, compensation

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
					will be categorized into two types: compensation for permanent impacts and compensation for impacts during the operational phase. Both will be further assessed to help minimize any potential negative effects.
				From my conversation with the Regent, it was advised that the road widening should not interfere with the surrounding irrigation system, as there are concerns about potential negative impacts such as flooding. It was also suggested that the widening could be adjusted to either the right or left side to avoid narrowing the irrigation channels.	The plan is that the irrigation around the area will not be removed; instead, the irrigation will only be shifted and improved from the existing irrigation system, so as to minimize the possibility of flooding that has occurred before. There will be further calculations and considerations regarding the irrigation and the possibility of flooding that has previously happened
				The road intended for widening was originally built using my personal funds and serves as access to agricultural land. If the road is to be used for the FSPV project, it is inevitable that the local community will be affected. Therefore, if its use is insisted upon, compensation is expected so that an alternative road can be constructed to help the community access their farmland	The access road scheme has already been approved through the relevant permitting process, and at that time, it was designated specifically for the passage of heavy vehicles. From our side, we will support the improvement and widening of the existing road so that it can be used by both the company and the community. Compensation will be provided for the previously constructed road, taking into account the background and history of its development by the community (Mr. Susilo), with thorough consideration before any final decision is made
				How many irrigation wells are planned, and if land runs out, can it be adjusted?	The number and locations will depend on the condition of the affected areas, especially dry farmland. New wells may be placed on the left side of the road based on community suggestions.
				What compensation will be provided if teak trees are affected by road widening and irrigation relocation?	Compensation will be provided for any affected teak trees. In fact, all impacts resulting from the road widening project will be compensated, including teak trees. Additionally, a replanting program will be implemented for trees affected

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
					by the project, as teak trees serve an important function as windbreaks
				Which types of crops are eligible for compensation?	In general, crops with economic value such as rice and teak will be compensated. Unlike land compensation, plant compensation is conditional but will be valued based on market prices. Affected crops have already been inventoried, and discussions will continue to reach a win-win solution.
				Will there be job opportunities for the local community?	Indeed, it has been one of our key considerations to prioritize the employment of local community members, particularly in the areas of security and panel maintenance. This will be supported by training programs provided before they begin work on-site.
	Pak Sambudi House RT 01 RW 03 Karanganom Desa Boto	Project-Affected People (PAPs) (14): 13 Men, 2 Women) Non-PAPS (1): 1 Man	Tower	After land acquisition due to tower construction, will the land tax responsibility remain with the previous owner or be transferred to PT PLN?	Regarding tax responsibilities, land that has been acquired will be exempt from taxation as it will become the property of PT PLN. Therefore, all responsibilities, including tax obligations, will be borne by PT PLN.
				What is the process for land acquisition affected by the construction of the tower for the Gajah Mungkur Floating Solar Power Plant, and how is the division handled if there are two land certificates?	In the acquisition process, a third party will be appointed to manage the assessment, administrative procedures, and land acquisition. The permitting process, including the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), takes considerable time. It is expected that the permit will be issued by June, which will help clarify the land acquisition process. In terms of land ownership regulations, legally registered land cannot be divided (except in the case of the owner's death). If division is required, the government will assist in determining land area and the proportional division of taxes and land responsibilities. It is also possible for a single tower to sit on land owned by multiple individuals. In such cases, once the tower is constructed, ownership data will be updated,

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
					and tax obligations will be adjusted accordingly in coordination with the PLTS project.
				Will there be compensation for those cultivating on inundated land?	Initially, PJT did not support compensation for inundated land. However, PT PLN IP, prioritizing a human-centered approach, will appoint a consultant to assess appropriate compensation for individuals cultivating such land due to the tower construction. Additionally, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program will be implemented after construction, aiming to gradually provide benefits to the local community.
				What is the compensation process for crops or trees affected during construction, particularly on inundated land?	Compensation will be provided for economically valuable plants. If such plants are affected due to the movement of heavy equipment during construction—whether the damage is permanent or semi-permanent—separate compensation will be calculated. In general, all affected components will receive compensation, with market prices serving as the main consideration for determining the value.
				After the construction is completed, can crops still be planted underneath the tower?	The land may still be used to grow low-growing crops. However, buildings or tall trees/plants that exceed the clearance between the tower and the ground are not permitted
				As a widow and elderly person, I'm concerned about losing access to the land I farm. Are there any assistance or compensation programs for widows and elderly land cultivators?	Vulnerable groups such as widows and the elderly are a key consideration for us. As such, there are targeted assistance programs designed specifically for vulnerable groups. These programs include access to social services covering health, education, and other social protections that can help support their well-being
	Head of Bulurejo House RT 01	PAP (12): 9 Male, 1 Female	Transmission ROW	If a house is affected by RoW, what about the people?	PLN Indonesia Power uses a 150kv output, the output of this transmission radiation is small, smaller than cellphone radiation when sleeping, for a safe distance the height of the cable from home has been regulated in the regulations

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
	RW 01 Bolo Desa Bulurejo	Non PAP : 1 (Male)			of the Ministry of Human Resources. The state sees this development, permits it, and assesses its feasibility. Houses with a height of 5-8 meters are still safe, the radiation is only in the cable sleeve, the radiation produced is small so it is not affected to the bottom.
				is there any health compensation?	Health compensation is not given directly, it will be included in the CSR program in the form of vaccine administration and health checks which will be rescheduled with the annual program
				I do not object to the construction of this solar power plant, but please reconsider, my house is really close and approximately 1 meter away from the tower, I only think about safety, I ask to be shifted	good suggestions received
				Are there any fatal risks after the network is installed? If it happens until death, is there any accountability from PLN?	Of course, PLN Indonesia Power will be responsible in the event of an accident caused by the network
				regarding the implementation of compensation, will the village apparatus be involved?	The scheme from PLN Indonesia Power directly with the relevant owner and assisted by a notary, the land certificate is checked, the notary helps with the legality, if there is a dispute, the notary will be assisted in issuing the certificate by the notary. Socialization will be held regularly and of course the village head will be involved as well
				Regarding roads, construction will certainly go through village roads, there will definitely be road damage and inconvenience of access for residents	PLN Indonesia Power will certainly involve local residents, PLN Indonesia Power will inform before the launch that there will be an entry tool, information to villages and residents, if there is damage to the road PLN Indonesia Power will be returned and replaced as before, including trees and plants will be compensated and there will be widening of road access

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				What about the provisions regarding the CSR program?	There are no criteria for age limits, as long as they are still productive and able to work. People are prioritized to work in solar PV with different positions
				For the house that RoW passes, how is the compensation?	The calculation will be carried out by the KJPP because PLN Indonesia Power does not have the authority to assess. KJPP not only assesses the growing land but also other aspects for its assessment. They have detailed measurement criteria, ranging from length of ownership, and others. This will be more of PLN Indonesia Power's concern in the future.
Wednesday, 21 May 2025 14.00 PM - 17.00 PM	Rumah Pak Haryanto RT 04 RW 08 Beji Kedungombo	Project-Affected People (PAPs) (14): 13 Men, 2 Women) Non-PAPS (1): 1 Man	Tower	After land acquisition due to tower construction, will the land tax responsibility remain with the previous owner or be transferred to PT PLN?	Regarding tax responsibilities, land that has been acquired will be exempt from taxation as it will become the property of PT PLN. Therefore, all responsibilities, including tax obligations, will be borne by PT PLN.
				What is the process for land acquisition affected by the construction of the tower for the Gajah Mungkur Floating Solar Power Plant, and how is the division handled if there are two land certificates?	In the acquisition process, a third party will be appointed to manage the assessment, administrative procedures, and land acquisition. The permitting process, including the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), takes considerable time. It is expected that the permit will be issued by June, which will help clarify the land acquisition process. In terms of land ownership regulations, legally registered land cannot be divided (except in the case of the owner's death). If division is required, the government will assist in determining land area and the proportional division of taxes and land responsibilities. It is also possible for a single tower to sit on land owned by multiple individuals. In such cases, once the tower is constructed, ownership data will be updated, and tax obligations will be adjusted accordingly in coordination with the PLTS project.

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				Will there be compensation for those cultivating on inundated land?	Initially, PJT did not support compensation for inundated land. However, PT PLN IP, prioritizing a human-centered approach, will appoint a consultant to assess appropriate compensation for individuals cultivating such land due to the tower construction. Additionally, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program will be implemented after construction, aiming to gradually provide benefits to the local community.
				What is the compensation process for crops or trees affected during construction, particularly on inundated land?	Compensation will be provided for economically valuable plants. If such plants are affected due to the movement of heavy equipment during construction—whether the damage is permanent or semi-permanent—separate compensation will be calculated. In general, all affected components will receive compensation, with market prices serving as the main consideration for determining the value.
				After the construction is completed, can crops still be planted underneath the tower?	The land may still be used to grow low-growing crops. However, buildings or tall trees/plants that exceed the clearance between the tower and the ground are not permitted.
				As a widow and elderly person, I'm concerned about losing access to the land I farm. Are there any assistance or compensation programs for widows and elderly land cultivators?	Vulnerable groups such as widows and the elderly are a key consideration for us. As such, there are targeted assistance programs designed specifically for vulnerable groups. These programs include access to social services covering health, education, and other social protections that can help support their well-being.
	Rumah Pak Suyato RT04 RW10 Melikan Setrorejo	Project affected people (19): 13 Male, 3 Female Non PAP 3 Men	Tower	Between the cultivator and PJT is given clarity, for example Mas Darto and Rizky, the land comes from Rizky, even though PJT, now it is currently who is working on Mas Darto, so if there is compensation later, what will it be, please explain.	In May 2025 will be the time limit for determining the stake point, later we will confirm and finalize the land we use. Then in June 2025 IP will contact PLN for compensation issues. The heavy equipment itself will enter in November 2025, and construction starts from December 2025 –

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
					December 2026, so before November 2025 the community's compensation should be clear. *Green Corp's response: In Setrorejo there are 17 sites, both RoW, now related to ownership status, some belong to PJT and some belong to the community with SKT and SHM status. The scheme for the site is buy and sell, what is purchased is the area of the site needs, which is 400 square meters, later the land documents will be submitted to PLN with a decision to buy and sell in accordance with the appraisal, legally the one who is entitled to compensation is the owner of the land, whether it is the owner of the land who has an independent certificate (SHM) or SKT (letter of physical owner of the land). The buy-and-sell model is negotiation according to appraisal standards, whose study results come from independent studies as a benchmark and others can be negotiated with PLN. Regarding the footprint on PJT land, of course, the form of compensation is in the form of compensation, for the time being from the data taken is compensation for cultivators who are seen from the plants because the land is not private property so that only plants are counted. Regarding the crop compensation model, so far it also follows the market price calculated by the expert. Finally, for the network (RoW), it will follow the candy that has regulated the calculation of land, assets, or buildings whose nature is still the private property of the community with the note that perennials more than 30 meters cannot be planted, so the compensation is for the soil, growing plants and buildings on it. The calculation of land and buildings is 15% of the market price, while plants are 100%. So the IP will later replace based on this calculation. Within 1-2 months, it will be immediately resolved by the IP. Regarding land documents, please prepare from now on so that there will



Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
					be no problems, for example land that has not yet changed the name of heritage and others.
				Regarding plants that are not always planted along the route, for example seasonal crops such as corn, rice, and chili are planted at this time. Now later those who are affected by the site or not, please take into account the plants, especially the towers, please take into account so that the community does not lose money	*Facilitator's Response: Actually, there has been a note before, related to seasonal crops or vacant land, please also give us a note so that it can be additional information to the IP so that there is no loss from both parties
				Regarding the ownership letter if you lose the SHM letter borrowed by you, what about the compensation later because there is no original letter. Regarding prices, if possible before coming to the house there is a meeting of fellow SHM owners, because they are afraid that farmers do not know what price they will give, so if possible there are standards from PLN regarding prices so that no one is bought at high and low prices.	Try to chase the person who lost the letter first, because the document must be original, or maybe have a copy of the letter, if there is none, you can come to the BPN office or land to take care of the loss letter because if you have a certificate of ownership of the land, you must have documentation or a copy of the certificate. Then regarding the price, it will indeed be determined from PLN which has gone through an expert study, namely the appraisal team so that there are standards for valuing land to match the market price. Regarding buying and selling, of course, the SHM will be changed and the land area will be reduced according to the influence of the land.
				How will the land that the cable pass through will there be compensation.	Facilitator's Response: Yes, there is still compensation with the calculation in the form of plant value because the land is still owned by the community with the record of not being able to plant perennials that exceed 30 meters.

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				Bridging the community, when there is development later, of course there will be roads that must be considered because they carry heavy goods, therefore we from the village who are also affected by the use of the road so that we are not disturbed by the solution.	During the construction period, if there is damage to the road, the IP will be responsible for repairs and restoration as before.
				Will the IP open opportunities to empower the local community, for example, training in the form of skills that can encourage people to join as workers at PLTS?	Regarding employment, there is already a quota for local communities so that they can prepare to join solar PV according to their needs and qualifications.
	Rumah Pak Supono Tukluk RT02 RW03 Kulurejo	PAP : 12 Male, 7 Female	Tower	If there are 2 to 3 different owners of land in 1 area, how is it handled?	We and the notary will release the land on the plot, we certify it, then the land will be in the name of PLN. The owner does not need to change the certificate because it will be a matter for PLN Indonesia Power.
				what material transport is used? At the time of the work, it will definitely damage the village road. How does PLN Indonesia Power respond to this	transport using excavators, mills, and other heavy equipment. When there is damage to public facilities, of course, there will be compensation by repairing them to their original form, including plants and trees, there will still be compensation
				When exactly will construction start?	January 2026 before construction starts, all rights releases must be completed
				The price problem I don't know anything, how is the valuation	There will be a meeting regarding the discussion of plant prices etc. In order to reach a consensus and there will be no price difference
				How long is the compensation given?	Compensation is of course given once, but economic recovery is approximately 2-5 years, for the continuation there is a CSR program
				What if the cultivator and the owner are different? Who is entitled to compensation?	cultivation in the tidal area belongs to the state, the land is green land that is indeed used for farmers, the compensation is only plants planted on the ground because it is state-owned land. Regarding the fact that

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
					Perum Jasa Tirta I borders the green zone, we maintain that the water can be maintained in terms of quality and quantity. The loss of location was discussed by fellow residents. In terms of compensation for plant compensation, Perum Jasa Tirta I has not been able to provide a recommendation for land transfer
				What about the provisions regarding the CSR program?	There are no criteria for age limits, as long as they are still productive and able to work. People are prioritized to work in solar PV with different positions
				For the house that RoW passes, how is the compensation?	The calculation will be carried out by the KJPP because PLN Indonesia Power does not have the authority to assess. KJPP not only assesses the growing land but also other aspects for its assessment. They have detailed measurement criteria, ranging from length of ownership, and others. This will be more of PLN Indonesia Power's concern in the future
Thursday, 22 May 2025 09.00 AM - 12.00 PM	Pak Riyanto RT 01 RW 03 Karanganom Desa Boto	Project-Affected People (PAPs) (14): 14 Men Non-PAPS (1): 1 Man	Fishermen	There were six fishermen groups participated in this discussion, including: - Sukomakmur Fishermen Group with approximately 24 members (Boto Village) - Sedyamulya Fishermen Group with approximately 44 members (Boto Village) - Minamulya Fishermen Group with approximately 32 members (Boto Village) - Tirta Harapan Fishermen Group with approximately 30 members (Setrorejo Village)	

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				- Karyamina Fishermen Group with approximately 70 members (Kedungombo Village) - Sidodadi Fishermen Group with approximately 18 members (Nguntoronadi Village)	
				The installation of panels may reduce the fishing area, and there are concerns that the number of fish may decrease due to electric current from the floating solar power plant (PLTS). Could you also provide analysis or evidence that the panels won't affect fish, including their growth and population?	According to research, fish tend to gather under the solar panels, as these structures create new habitats. This leads to stable fish populations and even increased reproduction rates (as observed in other locations). Floating solar panels generally reduce the amount of sunlight penetrating the water, which stabilizes fish habitats, limits excessive algae growth, and lowers water temperatures—factors that enhance fish survival. Additionally, they increase dissolved oxygen (DO) levels, which is essential for fish growth. Although the fishing area may be reduced, efforts will be made to maintain fish populations by creating new breeding grounds and restocking fish.
				The panel installation is located in a key fishing area, especially during the dry season. Tukul (the PLTS area) is a strategic location for fishermen, so we're worried that the fishing area and fish populations will decline.	The panels are placed in the center of the reservoir as they cannot be near the PLTA. Their location was determined based on national regulations and was approved by PJT. The design allows access to remain open by choosing a section that doesn't dry up during the dry season. Additionally, PT PLN IP ensures access for fishermen by maintaining a distance of 70–100 meters from the boundaries and 150–200 meters from the panels. Even at maximum drawdown, fishermen can still fish. As a mitigation effort, support programs like fish restocking will involve PJT, PLTA, and PLTS.
				Are there clear demarcations that visibly define the boundary between the panel area and the fishing zone?	Buoys will be installed around the solar panel area to help fishermen identify the boundaries. Security personnel will also be stationed to monitor and guard the perimeter.

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				We're concerned about radiation from electricity. What does research say about radiation risks from solar panels?	The electrical system used for the floating PLTS meets stricter safety standards than land-based systems. If any leakage occurs, the power will automatically shut off, making the risk of electric shock to fishermen or fish very unlikely. Electric current in the reservoir will not harm the fish.
				Given the risk to fishermen's lives, is there any free accident insurance, such as from Jasa Raharja, provided by PT PLN?	If an accidental electric shock or leakage occurs, PT PLN IP will be responsible. Safety protocols will be discussed with PJT and the security team to inform the community about safety regulations and prohibited activities. PJT response : PJT has considered safety measures and guarantees the security of the solar panel installation. Security personnel will be deployed to safeguard the reservoir area.
				Will there be any compensation or reimbursement due to the reduction in fishing area?	Compensation will come in the form of livelihood restoration programs, such as fish restocking, aquaculture training, and the development of fish markets (e.g., establishing fish auction centers for each fishing group). *Greencorp Response: The community is encouraged to shift its mindset. The PLTS can create new opportunities—for example, if fish numbers decline, boats could be rented for tourism. Multi-stakeholder collaboration with PLN, PJT, local government, and the community could support this, and the government could help develop nature-based tourism in Wonogiri. A rest area for visitors could also be developed to support local small businesses (UMKM). *PJT Response: The PLTS will boost tourism potential, especially in the Boto area, making it a new tourism destination. It can also become an educational and

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
					research site for students. PJT will construct reservoir safety pathways to support tourism activities.
				We have some vision for tourism, but we're still short of boats for tourism purposes. Will the project create jobs for productive-age fishermen?	Many community aspirations can be accommodated under the CSR program. Boats, being relatively expensive assets, can be proposed for government assistance. For job creation, PLN will prioritize hiring qualified individuals from the local community.
				For fishermen's families who are qualified and have potential, please consider recruiting them for the PLTS project.	There will be many support programs for fishermen's families, focusing on social protection, health, and education.
				If the PLTS is installed and the reservoir fills up in the rainy season or dries out in the dry season, will the water flow system remain the same? This affects both farmers and fishermen who rely on seasonal operations. When the water is full, access is easier for tourism, but when it recedes, access becomes harder.	The floating PLTS will not affect the reservoir's water discharge operations. Irrigation and the hydropower plant (PLTA) remain the top priority. Water levels do not affect the solar panels. *PJT Response: The PLTS follows the operational flow of the reservoir, not the other way around.
				Can you provide the annual water flow schedule for Gajah Mungkur Reservoir? This is important for farming and fishing planning.	*PJT Response: The reservoir's operational schedule depends on seasonal conditions and will be managed and adjusted accordingly, taking various factors into account.
	Balai Desa Gebang	PAP (19): 15 Male, 4 Female	Fishermen	If the spare distance from the location to the land recedes, how	It has no effect because it will not change much, the community can still be in traffic and it is safe for traffic.

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
		Non PAP : 1 (Male)		many meters will the fishermen be hampered by the path Is it still passable and the safe point is if you want to cross. Want to see an example of an existing solar panel video to get an idea.	It's okay but it shouldn't be too pointed to the solar panel because there is an electrical installation, later there will be a kind of float that shows which limits can be passed and which can't, so it can still be passed at a safe distance PJT's Response: Earlier, there was a question related to the placement of a floating solar power plant in Gajah Mungkur and what it will be like when the tide is high. This is indeed the layout of the placement of solar power plants like this has been taken into account in terms of security and reservoir storage according to regulations from the ministry and also considers the use of the reservoir itself in the form of water resource management such as flood control and agricultural irrigation, then there is innovation in the form of fisheries as well. Through the national strategic project of solar PV which of course affects the income of the community as fishermen, which has been considered by PLN and PJT as managers and asset owners. This will be what will happen when the solar power plant is installed, the fishermen will later be installed with this and we will install buoys or other forms of restrictions so that the fishing community does not cross the limit, because in terms of solar power plants there will be dangerous electricity if they are side by side. Therefore, it is better for the community not to cross the existing boundaries. The Mungkur elephant when it recedes is very receding during the tides that we cannot control which PJT can only allocate and predict. If the community has difficulty finding income, PJT has also tried to study water discharge so that it can still be allocated for agriculture, flood control, and reservoir security control. In the design of solar PV, PJT considers that when the reservoir recedes, the solar power plant does not shift to the mainland and the safety

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
					mechanism will later have a shell that maintains the point or existence of the solar PV.
				The condition of the panel during the tide season will be like a balloon inflating, when the ball recedes and the ball is allowed to pass, the composition and whether or not fishermen can pass by, whether or not the floating electricity will be affected, whether there are rules later allowed and not in the tide conditions and at low tide. For example, at high tide, in what area is the distance to the panel between south and north, and whether there are regulations governing it at low tide. As we know that every year there will be a tornado, so is the solar panel strong to withstand the wind because it is related to the safety of fishermen. After that, if fishermen get the livelihood program, the data collection system will be clear so that there is clarity	Regarding the cable from the panel to the southern area, it will be like floating or floating, there will be some kind of sign so that fishermen cannot pass, so if fishermen want to go south, fishermen can turn north first. *PJT's response: In response to the receasing conditions, later it can go north, but if there is really no boat path because of the recedence, it will be discussed with Indonesia Power.
				*Community response: In the dry season fishermen do not dare to pass through the northern part because the waves are too big, if you use a large boat here, you cannot find fish	



Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				because it is not the sea, so you still have to use a boat	
				Most fish will definitely approach the water current, so if there is only jambal in others, the center of the fish is precisely in the area of the solar panel because it is the deepest area, especially at low tide.	Facilitator's Response: Of course, there will be research related to fish movements so that information is obtained regarding the timing of the movement of the fish through mapping so that the community has a handle or reference to know the cultivation and fishing zones.
				In the map of fishermen groups there are zones that are not allowed to be caught, fishing zones, protection zones (for fish development), unfortunately it is actually there that the fishing reforestation zone is only mostly in the middle.	Facilitator's Response: It means that the zone chosen by BBWS is right because when solar panels are installed in the greening zone, fish can breed in the area and spread to the fishing zone that is in accordance with the fisheries service map.
				If the name is for compensation to be assisted to make a cage pond, as long as the cage is not placed anywhere, it is allowed by the service, so there are rules. Now if we are given it, the distance from home to there will be far, so how will it be.	
				Response of Women's Group (Sri Maryadi): Concerns related to reduced livelihoods, but ready to support livelihood programs that can become a new business for husbands.	
				If fishermen get work accident insurance while catching fish, while accidents outside fishermen get but the percentage is different.	

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				If possible, the electric cable line will be under water, not in the middle so that the community, especially fishermen, can continue to pass by comfortably. Fishermen increase their income in the agricultural sector, is it possible to increase PLN's agricultural income, for example, to provide solar water pumps that are affected because the solar water pump does not yet exist and it may be able to reduce the cost of agriculture so that it can increase farmers' income.	Of course, when the solar power plant operates, there is a CSR program and of course there is a current program with fishermen's equipment and seeds, as for such things, it will be an input for us when the solar power plant is operational.
Thursday, 22 May 2025 14.00 PM - 17.00 PM	Gumiwang Lor Village Hall	PAP : 14 Male, 0 Female Non PAP : 3 (Male)	Fishermen	For the west side if it recedes, the water is at most about 90-100, for the west side from south to north can it be for activities or will it be closed? when there is a limitation around the solar panel, how much netter can we capture? What negative impact will befall the Gumiwang community? Is it in the	For ship operations, solar power plants are objects in the national park, there are safety standards that must be met which will later be taken care of to the Central Java Police, both security for fishermen passing by and devices installed in this reservoir. When the panels have been installed, fishermen around the west when activities to the north have to turn because access is blocked by electric cables. PLN Indonesia Power does not make it in the ground because when it recedes it floats at least 1-2 meters. For ship traffic that uses propellers is risky, to balance the safety aspect in this area with the standard that must be met, namely detouring. This is one of the impacts, operations will change there is a 20 meter break to build a buoy, there is a small buoy in the outermost area of the panel, a simple buoy that is not made of a fence. We will place a floater that will also light up at night, the safe distance is 5-10 meters from the floater. Solar power plants are one of the clean plants, in contrast to coal plants that are no longer allowed. So now it is

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
				form of pollution impacts, garbage? We, the community, do not understand that this is a continuation of friends of the fishing group who live around the reservoir	intensified for clean bankers. This solar power plant does not produce pollution, no combustion, no waste, and is also not noisy. Regarding this solar power plant, PLN Indonesia Power hopes that when it is installed, there will be new businesses for tourism. It is expected that in the next 5-10 years the economy will gradually increase
				what is the clarity of the zone for tourist and fishermen boats and the system?	the system and procedures will be regulated by Perum Jasa Tirta I regarding altitude rules, at what level fishermen can take fish, at what level tourists can pass, further action will be taken by Perum Jasa Tirta I
				How long is the compensation given? We fishermen have a side livelihood to become farmers if not breeders, so for suitable recovery, namely the provision of seeds and livestock that are most needed as well as fish preservation places	Compensation is of course given once, but economic recovery is approximately 2-5 years, for the continuation there is a CSR program
				The fisher spreads the net, the bottom current is strong, what if the net enters the installation below? What is the procedure for CSR? Each year will be able to or only once	For solar power plants there is a sling cable attached to the ballast that will be tethered to the bottom of the reservoir, when there is a net or others it will be tethered to the floater, the upper wing only limits on the upper side of the barrier is simple, only a float with a rope, the net will be held in a sling 20 meters away. Regarding CSR, it is expected to be sustainable, later it will be coordinated with the local village head
				What about the provisions regarding the CSR program?	There are no criteria for age limits, as long as they are still productive and able to work. People are prioritized to work in solar PV with different positions
				For the house that RoW passes, how is the compensation?	The calculation will be carried out by the KJPP because PLN Indonesia Power does not have the authority to assess. KJPP not only assesses the growing land but also other aspects for its assessment. They have detailed measurement criteria, ranging from length of ownership,

Date/Time	Place	Number of attended	Project Component	Suggestions and Opinions by Community Affected	Indonesia Power's Response
					and others. This will be more of PLN Indonesia Power's concern in the future.

July 2024 - Focus Group Discussion

No	Participant	Main Information	Follow up Action
1	BBWS, Sharecroppers, Fishermen Representatives, and the General Public	Impact on the livelihoods. The potential loss of agricultural land could significantly impact the livelihoods of the sharecroppers, leading to calls for detailed impact assessments and tailored mitigation measures. The reduction of fishing areas has impacted fishermen's livelihoods. The presence of solar PV also affects fishermen's access routes to fishing locations, leading to increased operational costs. Mitigation planned. Require clarity on the project timeline for sharecroppers, as well as consultation and compensation for those directly affected by the project. Consultation with fishermen is required to determine the form of compensation or programs for those impacted by the project. Public consultation and transparency. There was a strong demand for continuous public consultation and transparency from the project developer. The community wants regular updates in involvement in decision making process Complaint mechanism. The importance of establishing clear and accessible complaint mechanism was also highlighted ensuring that residents have a way to voice concerns and receive timely responses.	Communication and Consultation with project-affected individuals (such as tenant farmers, fishermen, and communities affected by road access) to foster transparency about the project and achieve mutually beneficial agreements and solutions. Offer fair compensation for any loss of land or crops. Provide support to assist affected tenant farmers in transitioning to alternative farming locations if relocation is necessary. Offer fair compensation to affected fishermen and address potential income loss during the transition period. The project provides training, technical assistance, and resources to affected tenant farmers and fishermen to help them adapt or offer alternative livelihoods if needed. PT PLN Indonesia Power must implement a monitoring system to track affected tenant farmers and fishermen and ensure they receive support during the transition period. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be reinforced by ensuring that all community members are aware of how to lodge complaints or express concerns.

No	Participant	Main Information	Follow up Action
			PT Indonesia Power will commit to prompt and through responses to all grievance. A dedicated team will be assigned to manage and resolve issues with feedback provided to the complainants.

APPENDIX 8: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Type of loss	Eligibility	Number of eligible Household	Entitlement	Potential issues During the Implementations of LALRP	
1. Loss of Land					
Loss of Agricultural Land with legal ownership					
1.a. Permanent acquisition of agricultural land with legal ownership (required for Switchyard, Launching Platform, Transmission Tower, and New Access Road)	Those who have formal legal rights (certificates)	Private landowner with legal titles AHs: 24; APs: 83 (AHs: 3; APs: 11 overlays by Access Road and ROW, impact between legal ownership and sharecroppers)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost reflecting the fair market value at the time of valuation for the portion of land affected All taxes and transaction fees are borne by the Project Financial assistance for the renewal of the land ownership documents (certificate and land documents recognized as full title) for the residual area of the entitled persons' land	The landowner may expect that the remaining, non-acquired portion of the land will also be purchased by the project, due to the risk that its market value may decrease in the future and that it may no longer be suitable for productive use. There is a potential risk of difficult negotiations arising from this issue related to the non-acquired residual land.	
Loss of livelihood or income in State Land RBO (PJT)					
1.b. Loss of livelihood or income in state land (required for Switchyard, Launching Platform, Transmission Tower, and New Access Road)	Those whose claims to their land are recognized as full titles include those who occupy state land in good faith. Sharecropper eligible under Presidential Decree No 78 of 2023	Sharecropper that utilizes state land AHs: 112; APs: 364	The acquisition of the land affected that is used by sharecroppers will be compensated at full replacement cost, based on the value of the standing crops or tress cultivated on the land.		



Type of loss	Eligibility	Number of eligible Household	Entitlement	Potential issues During the Implementations of LALRP
			Land acquired will not be compensated to land users.	
<i>Loss of Residential Land with legal titles and as sharecroppers in RBO (PJT)</i>				
1.c. Permanent acquisition of residential land and RBO land, including the trees and crops (required for New Access Road).	Private landowner with legal titles and sharecroppers using RBO land.	AHs: 4; AP: 9 (2 AHs overlay by ROW and impacted both legal ownership and sharecroppers in residential land).	The acquisition of affected residential land and any standing crops or trees on it will be compensated for at full replacement cost.	
2. Loss of Crops and Trees (in both of legal titles area or RBO (PJT) area)				
2.a. Trees located in residential land and farmland (required for New Access Road, Transmission Tower, and Transmission RoW)	Owner of the trees	AHs: 107 (based on nominative report)	Compensation is provided in the form of cash based on the appraisal results and is disbursed prior to the tree cutting process. Landowners may also have the right to collect timber after the trees have been felled	Disagreement may happen between parties regarding the compensation value that will be provided which may deem not sufficient. Moreover, a detailed procedure to collect the timber after tree-cutting process may expect to be established
2.b. Trees located in state land (under the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing)	Institution (BBWS and PJT)	-	If the felled trees are part of a green area or conservation zone, the project is mandated to undertake reforestation by planting an equal or greater number of trees in designated alternative locations with the BBWS	

Type of loss	Eligibility	Number of eligible Household	Entitlement	Potential issues During the Implementations of LALRP
			and PJT. This requirement ensures that the project's environmental impact is mitigated and contributes to the overall sustainability of the area. However, if the felled trees are individually owned, PT PLN IP shall provide full replacement value based on the agreed valuation stated in the KJPP document.	
3. Loss of livelihoods and income (in both of legal titles area or RBO (PJT) area)				
3.a. Permanent loss of Livelihood or Income (required for Transmission Tower, Plant Switchyard, Launching Platform)	All AHs permanently losing land based income source	AHs: 111; (24 AHs have legal ownership, and 87 AHs identified as sharecropper) APs: 393 (83 APs have legal ownership, and 310 APs identified as sharecropper)	Compensation for the loss of crops at Full Replacement Value Participation in the Livelihood Restoration Program	Formal evidence of land use is not held by all AHs; Livelihood Restoration Program will be devised in consultation with the AHs, including the details of the vocational/skills training,
3.b. Potential net Income reduction (fishing exclusion zone)	Seasonal fisherfolk (not significantly affected)	12 Fishermen groups as detailed in Appendix 12.	Cash compensation for higher expenses due to increased travel distance to be determined in the social monitoring program.	Difficulties in quantifying additional expenses incurred during social monitoring.
4. Significantly and Vulnerable AHs				

Type of loss	Eligibility	Number of eligible Household	Entitlement	Potential issues During the Implementations of LALRP
4.a. Significantly Affected Household	Households affected by income reduction of more than 10%	AHs: 35 APs: 131	To ensure that significantly economically impacted households can restore their livelihoods, PT PLN Indonesia Power will provide a Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) to these households.	The result of the compensation from the appraisal may potentially be challenged by the PAPs to seek clarification on how to assess the compensation that will be given in accordance with the opportunity to restore their livelihood. This potential issue would likely to raise if the PAPs thought or found the result was not supporting their needs, not fairly assessed, or at least what they expected it to be.
	Households whose land is reduced by more than 10% of total land owned	AHs: 27 APs: 85	If land replacement is not feasible, affected households are entitled to monetary compensation equivalent to the value of their assets. The compensation for acquired land or assets shall be based on Full Replacement Value, as determined by an independent appraisal. Households in this category are also eligible for Livelihood Restoration Programs (LRP) provided by PT PLN Indonesia. If necessary, these households may also be entitled to additional	

Type of loss	Eligibility	Number of eligible Household	Entitlement	Potential issues During the Implementations of LALRP
			assistance from PT PLN Indonesia.	
	Households whose land is reduced by more than 10% of total land owned and Households whose income is reduced by more than 10%.	AHs: 21 APs: 77	Households lose more than 10% of their productive land, they are entitled to replace land of equal or better quality and size. If land replacement is not feasible, affected households are entitled to monetary compensation equivalent to the value of their assets. The compensation for acquired land or assets shall be based on prevailing market prices, as determined by an independent appraisal. Households in this category are also eligible for Livelihood Restoration Programs (LRP) provided by PT PLN Indonesia. If necessary, these households may also be entitled to additional assistance from PT PLN Indonesia.	

Type of loss	Eligibility	Number of eligible Household	Entitlement	Potential issues During the Implementations of LALRP
4.b. Vulnerable Household	Vulnerable groups (women headed households, elderly, landless, poor) include households that are more at risk of experiencing difficulties in restoring their livelihoods due to the project.	AHs: 65 APs: 221	Vulnerable household groups are entitled to special assistance, the Livelihood Restoration Program from PT PLN Indonesia Power.	Aside from special assistance for general vulnerable groups, PAPs may expect another specific assistance that covering two or more vulnerable group category that owned by an individual (e.g Landless, poor and women-headed) that require aid or empowerment to sustain their livelihood. This case will likely to occur mainly when there are no family members that look after them, which they are on their own to provide for themselves.



APPENDIX 9: BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY

1. Introduction

This appendix outlines the methodology and key references used to estimate the budget for land acquisition and livelihood restoration under the Gajah Mungkur 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 LALRP census and DMS. The full asset list, including ownership, is provided in Annex A-2, A-3 and A4, and this will be updated in line with IP instruction to undertake additional asset survey and valuation.

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

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

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

2.2 Market Value Approach

The principal valuation approach is the market value method, as required by Indonesian regulation and AIIB ESF, 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 including adjustments based on final DMS and affected PAPs and assets, and fisherfolk baseline study.

3. Estimated Costs

3.1 Physical Asset Compensation

Physical asset compensation covers land, structures, crops, and trees to be acquired or affected by the project. For Gajah Mungkur, the estimated physical compensation value is **IDR 1,910,998,913**. This amount is an estimate for budget planning; final values will be determined after negotiations and formal appraisals.

Table 3-1 below, Land acquisition in each project component under formal [legal](#) rights. Legal landowners can be found in areas affected by the New Access Road, and Transmission Tower. The estimated budget obtained from KJPP calculations. During the appraisal, KJPP using the Indonesian Appraisal Code of Ethics (KEPI) and the Indonesian Appraisal Standards (SPI) VII-2018 Edition. The estimated budget will be updated during negotiation with the landowners.



Table 3-1. land required within project component

Project Component	Total Area (m ²)	Location (Village)	Private Land (m ²)
New Access Road	11,590	Boto	1,600
Transmission Tower	11,680	Boto	577.54
	8,452	Kedungombo	1,039
	29,150	Kulurejo	967.6
	6,686	Setrorejo	1,200
	3,164	Kedungrejo	N/A
	8,700	Bulurejo	N/A
Plant Switchyard	50,610	Boto	N/A
Launching Platform	60,400	Boto	N/A
FPVPP Boundary	3,162,700	Boto	N/A
Extension Bay	7,000	Kulurejo	7,000
Total			

Source: Surveyor Indonesia, 2023

Table 3-2, below is a summary of trees and crops affected for each project component under legal right and in compliance with Government of Indonesia regulation and AIIB ESF on Involuntary Resettlement.

The estimated budget will be updated after negotiations with the landowner.

Table 3-2 Trees and crops affected

Project Component	Tree/crops	Estimated affected (Kg)
Access Road	Paddy (Oryza sativa)	2,105
Access Road	Chili (Capsicum annum)	526
Access Road	Watermelon (Citrullus lanatus)	437
Access Road	Corn (Zea mays)	30
Launching Platform	Paddy (Oryza sativa)	45,724
Launching Platform	Chili (Capsicum annum)	1,220
Launching Platform	Watermelon (Citrullus lanatus)	635
Transmission line	Paddy (Oryza sativa)	8,656



Project Component	Tree/crops	Estimated affected (Kg)
Transmission line	Chili (Capsicum annum)	819
Transmission line	Watermelon (Citrullus lanatus)	516
Transmission line	Corn (Zea mays)	2,874
Transmission line	Long Beans (Vigna unguiculata)	1,088
Transmission line	Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum)	862
Transmission line	Elephant Grass (Cenchrus purpureus)	648
Transmission line	Mung Beans (Vigna radiata)	419
Transmission line	Banana (Musa sapientum fixa)	414
Transmission line	Cucumber (Cucumis sativus)	265
Transmission line	Soybeans (Glycine max)	94
Transmission line	Cassava (Manihot esculenta)	16
Transmission line	Timber tree	1,163
Transmission line	Fruit tree	26
Transmission line	Bamboo	99
Transmission Tower	Paddy	7,720
Transmission Tower	Chili	424
Transmission Tower	Watermelon	213
Transmission Tower	Corn	4,596
Transmission Tower	Long Beans	105
Transmission Tower	Tobaccoo	176
Transmission Tower	Mung beans	33



Project Component	Tree/crops	Estimated affected (Kg)
Transmission Tower	Cucumber	55
Transmission Tower	Soybeans	160
Transmission Tower	Peanuts	85
Switchyard	Paddy	49,067
Switchyard	Chili	101
Switchyard	Watermelon	1,961
Switchyard	Corn	598
Switchyard	Melon	860
PV Boundary	Paddy (Oryza sativa)	18,480

Source: Surveyor Indonesia, 2023

The table below summarizes the estimated physical asset compensation values for land, buildings, and plants in Boto, Kedungombo, and Setrorejo villages in Baturetno Sub District; Kulurejo, Bulurejo, Kedung Rejo, and Gebang villages in Nguntoronandi Sub District; and Gumiwang Lor Village in Wuryantoro Sub District, Wonogiri District, Center of Java province as identified in the latest asset inventory and appraised in accordance with Indonesian valuation standards. These figures serve as the basis for planning the project's compensation budget for physical losses.

Table 3.3. Estimated Value of Compensation for physical Loss in Boto, Kedungombo, and Setrorejo villages in Baturetno Sub District; Kulurejo, Bulurejo, Kedung Rejo, and Gebang villages in Nguntoronandi Sub District; and Gumiwang Lor Village in Wuryantoro Sub District, Wonogiri District

No	Project Location	Land Status	Total Area (m ²)	No. of Parcel	Price (IDR)
1	Land Affected				
	Desa Boto, Desa Kedung Ombo, dan Desa Setrorejo, Kecamatan Batu Retno, Desa Kulorejo, Kecamatan Nguntoronandi	PR Jasa Tirta and Private	13.968	45	1,368,582,000
2	Building and Plant/Trees				
	Desa Boto, Desa Kedung Ombo, dan Desa Setrorejo, Kecamatan Batu Retno, Desa Kulorejo,	Private	255		542,416,913



No	Project Location	Land Status	Total Area (m ²)	No. of Parcel	Price (IDR)
	Kecamatan Nguntoronadi,				
	Total				1,910,998,913

Source: KJPP (Independent Appraisal), 2023

3.2 Transaction Cost

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

4. Budget Plan Structure

4.1 Summary of Budget Components

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

Table 4.1. Full Replacement Cost

Fee Type	Estimated Cost (IDR)
Cost of Land Compensation	1,910,998,913
Land Procurement Implementation & Monitoring Costs	500,000,000
Land Appraiser Fee*	263,164,000
Certification Fee	29,485,000
Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP)	1,308,809,250
Administrative Costs (5% of Direct Cost)	200,622,858
Sub Total	4,213,080,021
Contingency Costs (20% of Direct Cost) ⁸	842,616,004
Total	5,055,696,025
Total USD	USD 282,314.94

Kurs 1 USD = 17,908 on 20 May 2026

Source: AFRY-Greencorp, 2025

Land Appraiser Fee

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

⁸ Contingency Cost 20% because this requires for transaction cost, further research regarding the potential impact on fishermen around the project area in future and cost requirements if there is a court lawsuit.



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

Source: MAPPI, 2025

LRP Cost

Based on the LALRP survey results at The Gajah Mungkur FPVPP site, most affected households are engaged in farming, both as landowners and sharecroppers. Additionally, some households are involved in fishing and livestock farming. Consequently, preparing the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) for households at The Gajah Mungkur FPVPP site will focus on restoring the income and livelihoods of the affected farming and fishing households, with activities and options that are feasible and relevant to these groups. Below is an overview of the LRP for The Gajah Mungkur FPVPP.

Gajah Mungkur LRP Overview

No	Items	Unit	Price	Total
1	Agricultural intensification training, - Trainer and Module Honor: - Horticultural Seeds (3 types x 63 Household): - Composter Tool (750,000 x 63 Household):		IDR 20,000,000 IDR 75.6 00,000 IDR 47,250,000	IDR 142,850,000
2	Small-scale integrated agriculture programs, including:		IDR 45,000,000	IDR 45,000,000



No	Items	Unit	Price	Total
	- Technical Training (Resource Persons, Venue, Logistics) 3 Groups:		I	
3	Development of Freshwater Fish Cultivation - Floating Net Cage (PE material + galvanized iron frame) 2 units per group => IDR 6,500,000 x 24 units = - Fish Seeds (Superior/local Tilapia or Catfish) 5,000 fish per group => IDR 200/head x 60,000 fish = - Fish Feed (starter to grower, given in stages for 6 months) 1 ton per group => 8,000,000 x 12		IDR 264,000,000 IDR 12,000,000 IDR 96,000,000	IDR 264,000,000
4	Energy Education Tourism and Village-Scale Reservoirs - Solar Tourism Boat (fiber material, electric machine, capacity of 10 people) 1 Unit per Village => Rp. 85,000,,000 x 3 - SNI Buoyancy Vest (20 Units per Village) = Rp. 200,000 x 3 Villages x 20 Units - Solar Energy & Ecotourism Energy Education Materials => Rp. 5,000,000 x 3 Sets (1 Each Village)		IDR 255,000,000 IDR 12,000,000 IDR 15,000,000	IDR 282,000,000
5	Local Labor Absorption PPE for Fishermen =>20/Village x 3 x Rp. 600,000		IDR 36,000,000	IDR 36,000,000
6	Provide social welfare improvement programs for communities that are recorded as vulnerable categories, which will include: - Educational assistance (391 APs x 250,000) = - Health and psychological check-ups (2x in 1 year) 3 groups - Medical devices		IDR 97.7 50,000 IDR 36,000,000 IDR 60,000,000	IDR 193.000.000
7	Sustainability Plan Research & draft the plan and implementation		IDR 3,500,000	IDR 23,500,000



No	Items	Unit	Price	Total
8	Partisipatory Fisheries management framework (including coordination and restocking fish Program)		IDR 85,000,000	IDR 85,000,000
	VAT (5%)			57,067,500
	Sub Total			1,198,417,500
	Contingency (15%)			179,762,625
	Total			1,378,180,125

Source: AFRY-Greencorp, 2025

4.2 Cost Allocation and Reference

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

Land Appraisal Fees: As per standard KJPP service rates.

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

4.3 Regulatory Compliance

All budget allocations and cost estimates comply with:

- Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of BPN Regulation No. 19/202 (land acquisition for public interest projects)
- Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 13/2021 (compensation under transmission lines)
- SPI 204, 306, and 102–310 (Indonesian Valuation Standards)

5. Disbursement and Payment Procedures

The budgeting and payment process follows these steps:

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

6. Conclusion



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

FINAL

APPENDIX 10: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Table of Proposed Livelihood Restoration Programs

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	No of Eligible Household	Timeline and Duration	Detail estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
1.	Agricultural intensification training , including: - SRI (<i>System of Rice Intensification</i>) technique, crop rotation, and intercropping of corn with beans. - Manufacture and use of organic fertilizers for cost efficiency and more sustainability. - Cultivation of fast-harvest horticultural crops (chili, tomatoes, eggplant) on the sidelines of corn plants.	Provision of horticultural plant seed assistance	130 affected AHs (farmers/sharecroppers, significantly and moderately affected)	1 Year	- Trainer and Module Honor: IDR 20,000,000 - Horticultural Seeds (3 types x 130 Household): IDR 75,600,000 - Composter Tool (363,462 x 130 Household): IDR 47,250,000	IDR 142,850,000
2.	Small-scale integrated agriculture programs , including: - Agricultural training using polybags - Training in making compost from household waste and livestock waste - Training in making simple irrigation systems	- Horticultural plant seedlings - Organic Fertilizers and Household Scale Composters - Supporting Tools (Polybag, and simple irrigation hoses)		Pre-Construction - Operational	Technical Training (Resource Persons, Venue, Logistics) 3 Groups: IDR 45,000,000	IDR 45,000,000
3.	Development of Freshwater Fish Cultivation	Floating Net Cage (PE material + galvanized iron)	12 Fishermen group	1 Year	Floating Net Cage (PE material + galvanized iron frame) 2 units per group	IDR 264,000,000



No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	No of Eligible Household	Timeline and Duration	Detail estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
		frame) 2 units per group - Fish Seeds (Superior/local Tilapia or Catfish) 5,000 fish per group - Fish Feed (starter to grower, given in stages for 6 months) 1 ton per group			=> IDR 6,500,000 x 24 units = IDR 264,000,000 - Fish Seeds (Superior/local Tilapia or Catfish) 5,000 fish per group => IDR 200/head x 60,000 fish = IDR 12,000,000 - Fish Feed (starter to grower, given in stages for 6 months) 1 ton per group => 8,000,000 x 12 = IDR 96,000,000	
4	Energy Education Tourism and Village-Scale Reservoirs	- Solar Tour Boat (fiber material, electric machine, capacity of 10 people) 1 Unit per village - SNI Buoy Vest (20 Units per Village) - Solar Energy Education Materials & Ecotourism			- Solar Tourism Boat (fiber material, electric machine, capacity of 10 people) 1 Unit per Village => IDR 85,000,000 x 3 = IDR 255,000,000 - SNI Buoyancy Vest (20 Units per Village) = IDR 200,000 x 3 Villages x 20 Units = IDR 12,000,000 - Solar Energy & Ecotourism Energy Education Materials => IDR 5,000,000 x 3 Sets (1 Each Village) = IDR 15,000,000	IDR 282,000,000
5.	Local Labor Absorption	PPE for Occupational Safety			PPE for Fishermen => 20/Village x 3 x IDR 600,000 = IDR 36,000,000	IDR 36,000,000



No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	No of Eligible Household	Timeline and Duration	Detail estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
6.	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 education age (SD-SMA). - 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 BPJS Kesehatan. Provision of blood pressure monitoring devices.	- Educational equipment such as books, pencils, pens, and other office stationery. - Health equipment such as wheelchairs, hearing aids, and Health checkpoints	294 AHs / 905 APs (approximately 175 school-age children eligible for educational assistance)	1 Year	- Educational assistance (175 school-age children x IDR 226,000) = IDR 39,550,000 - Health and psychological check-ups (2x in 1 year) 3 groups = IDR 36,000,000 - Medical devices = IDR 60,000,000	IDR 135,550,000
7	Facilitation of Access to Government Credit Programs (KUR) for Women in Post-Harvest Fisheries Value Chain	Document preparation assistance and KUR application facilitation for women fish processors and traders at TPI Boto and TPI Talunombo	Women fish processors and traders at TPI (approx. 60 AHs across 2 TPI locations)	Pre-Construction – Construction	Facilitator fee (3 sessions x 2 TPI locations): IDR 15,000,000 Document preparation and administrative costs: IDR 8,500,000	IDR 23,500,000
8	Participatory Fisheries Management Framework: Establishment of a multi-stakeholder	GPS devices, printed maps, and workshop materials.	12 fisher groups and innertube fisherfolk	Pre-construction to Year 1 of	Restocking coordination meetings (2x/year x 3 years x IDR	IDR 85,000,000



No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	No of Eligible Household	Timeline and Duration	Detail estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
	coordination forum involving Indonesia Power, PJT-I, DKP, fisher groups, and innertube fisherfolk. Includes participatory mapping of alternative fishing grounds and navigation corridors, and agreements on net-setting rotation systems. Coordination support for DKP's existing open-water fish restocking program (300,000-400,000 fry/year): facilitation of DKP and fisher group scheduling meetings, participatory identification of priority restocking zones for PAP via the Forum, and integration of fry-survival/CPUE monitoring into the existing program.			operational phase.	2,000,000) = IDR 12,000,000 - Scheduling & communication materials = IDR 3,000,000 - Incremental fry-survival/CPUE sampling = IDR 10,000,000	
9	Targeted Support for innertube fisherfolk (Nelayan ban) : Facilitation of registration into formal fisher groups, provision	Cast nets (100 units) and life vests (100 units).	Approximately 100 active innertube fisherfolk	Pre-construction to Year 1 of		IDR 70,000,000



No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	No of Eligible Household	Timeline and Duration	Detail estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
	of alternative fishing equipment, and water safety training and equipment.			operational phase.		
	VAT 5%					IDR 54,195,000
	Sub Total					IDR 1,138,095,000
	Contingency 15%					IDR 170,714,250
	Grand total (IDR)					IDR 1,308,809,250
	Grand total (USD)					USD 73,085.17

Kurs USD in 20 May 2026 : IDR 17,908

APPENDIX 10A: LRP BASELINE DATA, SUCCESS INDICATORS, AND MONITORING TARGETS

This Appendix provides the baseline data, success indicators, and monitoring targets for each program under the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). It should be read in conjunction with APPENDIX 10 (LRP Program Descriptions and Cost Calculations) and Section M (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting). All baselines are drawn from the 100% census (land-based AHs) and the RLDA (October 2025, fisherfolk). Progress against these indicators will be tracked through semi-annual monitoring reports submitted to AIIB.

A. Overarching LRP Success Criterion

The overarching success criterion for the LRP is the restoration of household income and living standards to at least pre-project levels for all displaced persons defined as:

- For land-based AHs: household income at or above the 100% census baseline within 2 years of displacement
- For fisherfolk: household fishing income and operational costs at or above the RLDA baseline within 1 year of FPV operation
- For vulnerable households: income at or above the regional poverty line (UMK Wonogiri IDR 2,047,500/month) throughout the project implementation period

B. Program-Specific Baseline Data, Success Indicators, and Targets

Table N-1 LRP Baseline Data, succes indicators and monitoring targets

No.	Program	Baseline Data	Source	Success Indicator	Target	Monitoring Frequency
1	Agricultural Intensification Training	Affected crops include paddy (216,903 kg/season), maize (69,653 kg/season), and watermelon (55,512 kg/season) across 130 AHs. Average agricultural income loss estimated at 11% of total household income for affected sharecroppers.	100% census and IoL	Crop yield per household on remaining land; household agricultural income compared to census baseline.	Agricultural income restored to pre-project levels within 1 year of program commencement; at least 80% of target households actively cultivating horticultural crops by end of Year 1.	Semi-annual
2	Small-Scale Integrated Agriculture	Census data indicate most affected households have limited remaining productive land following acquisition.	100% census	Number of households with active polybag production units; household income from supplementary horticulture.	80% of target households have productive polybag units within 1 year of program commencement.	Semi-annual
3	Freshwater Fish Cultivation	RLDA indicates average dry-season fishing income of IDR 5–7 million/month for gill-net operators, while wet-season income averages below IDR 1.5 million/month.	RLDA (October 2025); DKP Wonogiri registration data	<i>Keramba</i> production volume (kg) and gross income per group per cycle; percentage of groups completing first grow-out cycle.	Each group achieves a minimum gross income of IDR 15 million per cycle within 6 months of stocking; all 12 groups operational within 1 year of	Semi-annual

		Twelve active <i>kelompok nelayan</i> identified through DKP registration.			program commencement.	
4	Energy Education Tourism Pilot in Boto village	RLDA indicates tourism income of IDR 100,000–200,000/day for existing boat operators. A 39-member tour boat association is active in the northern reservoir zone. Tourism remains supplementary rather than primary livelihood.	RLDA (October 2025)	Number of tourist trips per month; gross income generated per cooperative member from pilot boat operations.	Pilot boat operational within Year 1 of FPV operation; minimum 20 trip-days per month during dry-season peak; expansion decision completed by Year 1.5 based on pilot evaluation.	Semi-annual (Year 1 onwards)
5	Local Labor Absorption	Census data indicate 43% of APs are farmers (<i>petani</i>) with limited non-agricultural employment opportunities. Wonogiri minimum wage (UMK) is IDR 2,047,500/month (2024).	100% census	Number of AH members employed in project construction or operation; average wage compared to UMK.	Minimum 60 AH members employed during construction phase; all employed members receive wages at or above UMK.	Quarterly during construction
6	Social Welfare Vulnerable Households	Census identified 294 vulnerable AHs / 905 APs across 15 vulnerability categories; approximately 175 school-age children and 207 elderly AHs. Regional poverty line benchmark based on Wonogiri UMK: IDR 2,047,500/month.	100% census	Percentage of vulnerable AHs above regional poverty line; school enrolment continuity; health check-up completion rates; percentage enrolled in BPJS PBI.	100% of approximately 175 target children receive annual gap funding; 100% of 207 elderly AHs receive health check-ups twice annually; 100% of eligible AHs facilitated for BPJS PBI registration within Year 1.	Semi-annual
7	KUR Facilitation Women in Fish Value Chain	RLDA indicates women at TPI Boto and Talunombo earn IDR 30,000–60,000/day from post-harvest processing; approximately 60 AHs identified. No formal cooperative membership or credit access currently available.	RLDA (October 2025); TPI operator records	Number of women successfully accessing KUR; average loan amount; percentage of applicants approved.	Minimum 30 women (50% of approximately 60 target beneficiaries) successfully access KUR during the program period; average loan value reaches at least IDR 5 million.	Semi-annual
8	Participatory Fisheries Management Framework	RLDA observed 75–100 active gill nets within FPV footprint during dry season; 12 fisher groups with 395 active members identified. No	RLDA (October 2025); DKP Wonogiri data	Alternative fishing zones mapped and operational before access restrictions; CPUE levels in alternative zones compared to RLDA	Alternative fishing zones defined and agreed with communities before FPV restrictions are imposed; CPUE maintained at $\geq$	Quarterly (forum meetings); semi-annual (CPUE)

		existing spatial management zones or navigation corridors. CPUE baseline averages 15-25 kg/day in high-dependency villages.		baseline; Fisheries Management Forum meeting frequency; implementation of rotational net-setting schedule.	80% of RLDA baseline within 1 year of FPV operation; Fisheries Management Forum meets bi-monthly with documented minutes.	
		DKP Wonogiri conducts annual open-water fish restocking averaging 300,000–400,000 fry/year (Nile tilapia, common carp, catfish); no monitoring of fry survival or recruitment currently conducted (RLDA, October 2025).	DKP Wonogiri restocking records; RLDA KII (October 2025); Fisheries Management Forum minutes	Number of DKP–PAP coordination meetings on restocking schedule/location held per year; PAP-priority alternative zones included in DKP's annual restocking plan; fry-survival/CPUE sampling conducted in targeted zones	≥2 coordination meetings/year; ≥1 PAP-priority alternative zone included in DKP's annual restocking plan from Year 1; CPUE in restocked alternative zones maintained ≥80% of RLDA baseline (linked to existing Program 8 target)	Annual (restocking coordination); semi-annual (CPUE, aligned with existing Program 8 schedule)
9	Targeted Support innertube fisherfolk	RLDA identified approximately 50–100+ active innertube fisherfolk during dry season, with average income ranging from IDR 50,000–120,000/day. Around 84% of sampled respondents were registered; 3 of 19 respondents were unregistered. Fishing gear consists mainly of cast nets and inner tubes with minimal capital investment.	RLDA exit interviews (October 2025)	Number of <i>nelayan ban</i> registered through Program 9 facilitation; percentage receiving replacement cast nets and life vests; income levels compared to RLDA baseline.	100% of identified <i>nelayan ban</i> participate in at least one registration facilitation session; 100 cast nets and 100 life vests distributed before access restrictions; income maintained at or above RLDA baseline within 1 year.	Semi-annual
10	Short-Term Income Stabilisation Triggered Measure	RLDA baseline indicates average household fishing income of IDR 5-7 million/month in high-dependency villages and IDR 50,000–120,000/day for <i>nelayan ban</i> . Trigger threshold established at ≥20% decline from RLDA baseline.	RLDA (October 2025); semi-annual monitoring data	Average household fishing income compared to RLDA baseline during construction phase; percentage of eligible households receiving transfers; rate of income recovery after construction completion.	If triggered: 100% of eligible 50 households receive IDR 300,000/month for up to 5 months; average household income recovers to ≥80% of RLDA baseline within 3 months after construction completion.	Semi-annual

C. Aggregate LRP Outcome Indicators

In addition to program-specific indicators, the following aggregate outcome indicators will be tracked through semi-annual monitoring to assess overall LRP effectiveness:

Table N-2. Aggregate LRP Outcome Indicators

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Monitoring Method
Percentage of land-based AHs with household income at or above census baseline	100% (pre-project)	≥90% within 2 years of displacement	Semi-annual household income surveys
Percentage of fisherfolk households with income at or above RLDA baseline	100% (pre-project)	≥90% within 1 year of FPV operation	Semi-annual household income surveys with fisherfolk sample
Percentage of vulnerable AHs (294 AHs) above regional poverty line (UMK)	To be determined (TBD) from census; some households below poverty line at baseline	100% above UMK within 2 years	Semi-annual household surveys disaggregated by vulnerability category
Percentage of female-headed AHs with income restored to pre-project levels	100% (pre-project)	≥90% within 2 years	Semi-annual household surveys disaggregated by gender
CPUE in alternative fishing zones compared to RLDA baseline	RLDA baseline: 15–25 kg/day for gill-net operators during dry season	≥80% of RLDA baseline within 1 year of FPV operation	DKP Wonogiri CPUE monitoring and fisher group records
Percentage of <i>nelayan ban</i> with stable income after access restrictions	RLDA baseline: IDR 50,000–120,000/day	≥80% of RLDA baseline income within 1 year	Semi-annual exit interviews at key lakeside points
Percentage of women at TPI with stable income after FPV operation	RLDA baseline: IDR 30,000–60,000/day	≥80% of RLDA baseline income within 1 year	Semi-annual interviews with TPI workers
Number of GRM cases related to LRP implementation	0 (pre-implementation)	All cases resolved within 30 days	GRM case register

D. Adaptive Management Triggers

If semi-annual monitoring reveals that any of the following conditions exist, the SPC will prepare a corrective action plan within 60 days and submit it to AIIB:

Table N-3 Adaptive management Triggers

Trigger Condition	Corrective Action
Less than 70% of target AHs reached by any LRP program after 6 months	Review outreach strategy, engage additional implementation partners, and report revised implementation timeline to AIIB.
Household income of land-based AHs remains below census baseline after 1 year	Extend program duration, increase in-kind support, and review adequacy of compensation provided.
CPUE in alternative fishing zones falls below 60% of RLDA baseline	Activate Program 10 triggered measure, review Fisheries Management Framework zoning arrangements, and consult DKP regarding additional fish stocking measures.
Average <i>nelayan ban</i> income falls below 60% of RLDA baseline after 6 months	Activate Program 10 triggered measure, expand Program 9 registration facilitation, and consult fisher groups regarding fishing gear needs.

More than 20% of vulnerable AHs remain below poverty line after 1 year	Extend duration of Program 6, increase health and educational support, and facilitate access to additional government social protection programs.
Program 10 trigger condition met ($\geq$ 20% decline in fishing income)	Activate Program 10 within 30 days of confirmation and report activation to AIB through the semi-annual monitoring report.



APPENDIX 11: TERMS OF REFERENCE DRAFT FOR LALRP COMMITTEE

Draft Terms of Reference (ToR)

Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) Committee Floating Solar PV Project, Gajah Mungkur

1. Background

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 Gajah Mungkur Floating Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (FPVPP) (the 'Project') plays a vital role in achieving Indonesia Power's renewable energy objectives.

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

2. Objectives

The primary objectives of the LALRP Committee are to:

- Oversee and guide the implementation of the LALRP in compliance with AIIB Environmental and Social framework especially ESS 2 on land Acquisition and Involuntary resettlement
- Facilitate coordination among project stakeholders, including government authorities, the project developer, and affected households.
- Ensure that livelihood restoration activities are implemented in a transparent, timely, and inclusive manner. While assessing the accuracy of the program against the affected households' needs.
- Serve as a forum for communication, consultation, and problem-solving related to LALRP implementation.
- Support the resolution of high-level grievances and remove barriers to effective implementation.

3. Scope of Work and Responsibilities

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

1. Oversight and Monitoring

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



2. Coordination and Communication

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

3. Problem-Solving and Grievance Support

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

4. Reporting and Documentation

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

4. Membership

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

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

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

5. Meeting Arrangements

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

6. Duration

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



7. Reporting

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

Monitoring Aspects	Information Sources	Frequency
Delivery of entitlements	Payment records, entitlement delivery receipts, signed acknowledgment forms, household surveys	Continuous during delivery; consolidated quarterly
Consultation and Grievances	Consultation meeting minutes, attendance sheets, GRM logbooks, grievance resolution records	Quarterly (and as grievances arise)
Communication and Participation	Records of information disclosure, community meetings, focus group discussions, IEC materials distributed	Quarterly
Budget and Time Frame	Financial reports, disbursement records, project implementation schedule, progress reports	Semi-annual
Livelihood and Income Restoration	Household surveys, training attendance lists, livelihood support program records, income monitoring surveys	Semi-annual to annual
Benefit Monitoring	Socio-economic surveys, key informant interviews, participatory rural appraisal tools, comparison with baseline data	Annual



APPENDIX 12: FISHERMEN IDENTIFICATION AND LIVELIHOOD DEPENDENCY ASSESSMENT

Based on the Rapid Livelihood Dependency Assessment (RLDA), commissioned by ADB and conducted by PT PAL, October 2025

A. Background and Purpose

This Appendix provides the identification basis for seasonal fisherfolk affected by the Gajah Mungkur Floating Solar PV Project (FPVPP). It replaces the preliminary fisherfolk list included in earlier versions of this document, which was based on a 2023 wet-season survey of 28 fisherfolk households a figure that significantly underrepresented actual fishing dependency due to the timing of data collection when most active fisherfolk were absent from the reservoir. The RLDA was commissioned by ADB and conducted during October 2025, coinciding with the dry-season peak when fishing activity was at its annual maximum. It was agreed between ADB and AIIB that the RLDA serves as the empirical basis for fisherfolk identification and impact assessment in lieu of a dedicated fisherfolk census. The RLDA covered 24 shoreline villages across five sub-districts, conducted 90 household surveys, 21 key informant interviews, 5 focus group discussions, and direct field reconnaissance. The following table presents the results of the initial baseline data collection

Table: List of Number of Fishermen in Gajah mungkur Reservoir who are potentially affected by the PLT

No	Name Of Fisherman Groups	Village	# Member	Active Fishermen (High and Low tide season)
1	Tirta Manunggal	Gumiwang Lor	27	24
2	Sumber Urip	Gumiwang Lor	26	23
3	Ngudi Luhur	Gumiwang Lor	22	6
4	Mina Jaya Ngelingi	Gumiwang Lor	20	12
5	Mina Tirta Sari	Gumiwang Lor	11	9
6	Tirta Mulya	Gebang	14	13
7	Mino Rahardjo	Gebang	16	9
8	Mina Mulya	Gebang	31	20
9	Ngudi Rejeki	Gebang	15	12
10	Mina Mulya	Boto	32	9
11	Suka Makmur	Boto	24	23
12	Sedyo Mulyo	Boto	44	40
			• 282	200

B. Village-Level Dependency Classification

Based on Key Informant Interviews with five Camat (sub-district heads) and 11 Kepala Desa, 26 shoreline villages were classified by degree of fishing dependency as follows:



Table N-4 Village Dependency classification

Sub-district (Kecamatan)	Village (Desa)	Dependency Level	Primary Livelihood Link to Lake
Baturetno	Boto	High	Capture fishing, TPI activities, trawl and cast-net fishing, and some aquaculture
Baturetno	Kedungombo	Moderate	Fishing and small-scale trading
Baturetno	Glesungrejo	Moderate–High	Gill-net and cast-net fishing
Baturetno	Talunombo	High	Fishing, TPI activities, and small-scale tourism
Baturetno	Genukharjo	Moderate–High	Cast-net and hook-and-line fishing
Nguntoronadi	Gebang	High	Trawl and cast-net fishing, with some gill-net fishing
Nguntoronadi	Pondoksari	High	Capture fishing and aquaculture
Nguntoronadi	Wonoharjo	High	Capture fishing and seasonal cropping
Nguntoronadi	Kedungrejo	Moderate	Fishing and small-scale trading
Wuryantoro	Gumiwang Lor	High	Aquaculture (<i>keramba</i>) and capture fishing
Wuryantoro	Sumberejo	High	Capture fishing and <i>keramba</i> aquaculture
Wuryantoro	Sendangrejo	High	Fish landing, marketing, and trading activities
Wuryantoro	Mlopoharjo	Moderate	Capture fishing and seasonal cropping
Wuryantoro	Bulurejo	High	Capture fishing and aquaculture
Wuryantoro	Wuryantoro (town)	High	Principal aquaculture hub with <i>keramba</i> clusters
Eromoko	Ngadirejo	High	Southern lake-zone fishing and boat-based livelihoods
Eromoko	Pokohkidul	Moderate	Mixed livelihoods with off-farm income sources
Eromoko	Tegalharjo	Moderate	Seasonal fishing supplemented by agriculture
Eromoko	Puloharjo	Low / Incidental	Limited shoreline access; livelihoods primarily based on farming
Eromoko	Punduhsari	Low / Incidental	Opportunistic fishing; livelihoods primarily based on farming
Batuwarno	Batuwarno	Moderate	Seasonal fishing and agriculture
Batuwarno	Sendang	Moderate	Tourism and fishing
Batuwarno	Selopuro	Moderate	Seasonal fishing
Batuwarno	Tambakmerang	Low / Incidental	Livelihoods primarily based on farming
Giriwoyo	Giriwoyo	Moderate	Fishing and agriculture
Giriwoyo	Girikikis	Low / Incidental	Limited access to lake resources

Note: Tawangharjo (Giriwoyo) was excluded after reconnaissance confirmed no meaningful community connection to the reservoir.



C. Registered Fishing Groups (Kelompok Nelayan)

Based on DKP Wonogiri registration data and RLDA field verification, the following fishing groups are identified as the primary institutional basis for fisherfolk eligibility under the LARP. These lists have been verified with village heads during RLDA KII interviews in October 2025.

Table N-5 Registered Fishing Groups and membership

District (Kecamatan)	Village (Desa)	Group Name	Total Members	Active Members
Wuryantoro	Wuryantoro	Tirta Mansatu	30	24
Wuryantoro	Wuryantoro	The Source of Life	30	21
Wuryantoro	Wuryantoro	Striving for Excellence	22	6
Wuryantoro	Gumiwang Lor	Mina Jaya Remembers	20	12
Wuryantoro	Gumiwang Lor	Mina Tirta Sari	11	9
Wuryantoro	Gumiwang Lor	Mina Bengawan (Aquaculture)	42	25
Wuryantoro	Setrorejo	Independent Mine	50	20
Wuryantoro	Wuryantoro	Tirta Mine	50	30
Wuryantoro	Wuryantoro	Prosperous Mines	38	19
Wuryantoro	Wuryantoro	Trying to Make a Fortune	15	12
Nguntoronadi	Gebang	Noble Mine	30	20
Nguntoronadi	Gebang	Mino Raharjo	16	9
Nguntoronadi	Gebang	Tirtamulya	13	13
Nguntoronadi	Pondoksari	Sidomulyo	30	20
Nguntoronadi	Pondoksari	Sari Bengawan	28	20
Nguntoronadi	Pondoksari	Tlogosari	25	10
Baturetno	Boto	Minamulya	32	9
Baturetno	Boto	Sukamakmur	24	23
Baturetno	Boto	Your Excellency	44	40
Baturetno	Kedungombo	Karyamina	90	53
	TOTAL (20 Groups)		640	395

Source: DKP Wonogiri registration data, verified through RLDA KII interviews, October 2025.

Note: Group names are translated from Bahasa Indonesia. Original names available in RLDA full report.

D. Innertube Fishersfolk (Nelayan Ban)

The RLDA identified a previously undocumented cohort of innertube fishers (nelayan ban) as a distinct and highly vulnerable fishing group. Exit interviews were conducted with 19 nelayan ban at key lakeside entry points during October 2025.



Table N-6 Innertube fisherfolk exit interview data

No.	Origin Village / Sub-district	Typical Catch Species	Avg. Fishing Time (hrs/day)	Daily Income Range (IDR)	Registration Status	Remarks
1	Boto – Baturetno	Tawes, Nilem	4	80,000	Registered	Solo operator; sells to collector at Baturetno TPI
2	Boto – Baturetno	Wader, juvenile tilapia	3	60,000	Registered	Part-time fisher; uses motorbike from home village
3	Sendang – Wonogiri	Tilapia	5	100,000	Registered	Long-term fisher; also owns small farm plot
4	Gebang – Nguntoronadi	Mixed small species	4	75,000	Registered	Occasionally fishes with friend on shared tube
5	Gebang – Nguntoronadi	Nilem	3	50,000	Unregistered	Avoids TPI; sells locally
6	Pondoksari – Nguntoronadi	Tilapia, Wader	4	90,000	Registered	Registered via fisher group in Gumiwang Lor
7	Pondoksari – Nguntoronadi	Mixed species	3	70,000	Registered	Active only during dry season
8	Wonoharjo – Nguntoronadi	Nilem	4	60,000	Registered	Young fisher; recently returned from urban employment
9	Gumiwang Lor – Wuryantoro	Tilapia	5	120,000	Registered	Highest catch recorded
10	Gumiwang Lor – Wuryantoro	Wader	3	55,000	Registered	Female family member involved in fish processing chain
11	Sendang Rejo – Wuryantoro	Tawes, Tilapia	5	100,000	Registered	Active member of fisher group
12	Sendang Rejo – Wuryantoro	Nilem	4	80,000	Registered	Uses borrowed fishing gear
13	Gumiwang Lor – Wuryantoro	Tilapia	4	90,000	Registered	Operates together with relative
14	Gebang – Nguntoronadi	Mixed species	3	60,000	Unregistered	Unwilling to disclose fisher group affiliation
15	Pondoksari – Nguntoronadi	Small cyprinids	3	70,000	Registered	Recently joined fisher group
16	Wonoharjo – Nguntoronadi	Mixed species	4	65,000	Registered	Also works as seasonal



No.	Origin Village / Sub-district	Typical Catch Species	Avg. Fishing Time (hrs/day)	Daily Income Range (IDR)	Registration Status	Remarks
						agricultural labourer
17	Baturetno	Nilem	5	110,000	Registered	Uses innertube with short paddle board
18	Sendang – Wonogiri	Wader	4	85,000	Registered	Registered but group meetings inactive
19	Gebang – Nguntoronadi	Tilapia	4	75,000	Unregistered	Declined to show registration card
	Summary	Mixed small species	Average: 3.8 hrs/day	Average: IDR 78,700/day	16/19 registered (84%)	Data collected across 9 villages in 4 sub-districts

Source: RLDA exit interviews, October 2025. Sample of 19 is indicative; full population estimated at 50–100+ active individuals during dry season.

E. Key Livelihood Characteristics of Affected Fisherfolk

Based on RLDA household surveys and FGD findings, the following key characteristics apply to affected fisherfolk:

Table N-7 key livelihood characteristics by fusher type

Characteristic	Gill-Net / Cast-Net Operators	Innertube Fishers (Nelayan Ban)	Aquaculture (Keramba) Operators
Estimated Number Active	300–400 individuals	50–100+ individuals	~200 cage units
Peak Season	August–December	August–December	Year-round
Daily Catch (Dry Season)	15–25 kg	5–20 kg	N/A (grow-out cycle)
Gross Income (Dry Season)	IDR 5–7 million/month	IDR 50,000–120,000/day	Variable
Gross Income (Wet Season)	Under IDR 1.5 million/month	Minimal or none	Variable
Primary Gear	Gill nets and cast nets	Cast nets and small gill nets	Floating cages (PE + galvanised)
Institutional Status	Mostly registered through <i>kelompok nelayan</i>	84% registered (based on RLDA sample)	Formally permitted
FPV Impact	Direct spatial displacement from FPV footprint	Secondary crowding effects	Indirect impacts (water quality / light conditions)
Vulnerability Level	High (due to dry-season income dependency)	Very high (low capital and marginal income levels)	Moderate (mostly located outside FPV footprint)
Applicable LRP Programs	Programs 3, 8, and 10	Programs 9 and 10	Programs 3 and 8



F. Eligibility Framework

Based on the above, eligibility for fisherfolk-related LRP entitlements is determined as follows:

Table N-8Fisherfolk Eligibility framework

Group	Identification Basis	Eligibility Confirmation	Applicable LRP Programs
Registered Fisher Group Members	DKP Wonogiri registration lists (635 members), verified through KIIs with village heads during the RLDA.	Names listed in DKP records as of the cut-off date (4th week of June 2026).	Programs 3 and 8
Active Fishers within High-Dependency Villages (Non-Group Members)	RLDA household survey (90 named respondents) and verification by village heads.	Confirmation by village heads prior to LRP disbursement.	Programs 8 and 10 (<i>if triggered</i>)
Nelayan Ban (Registered)	RLDA exit interviews (16 out of 19 respondents carried registration cards) and DKP cross-checking.	Verification of registration cards and confirmation by village heads.	Programs 9 and 10 (<i>if triggered</i>)
Nelayan Ban (Unregistered)	RLDA exit interviews; approximately 3 out of 19 sampled respondents were unregistered.	Registration facilitation through LRP Program 9 prior to support disbursement.	Program 9 (<i>registration required first</i>)
Women in the Fish Value Chain (TPI Workers)	RLDA FGDs and field observations at TPI Boto and Talunombo (approximately 60 AHs identified).	Verification through TPI operator records and confirmation by village heads.	Program 7
Full-Time Commercial Keramba Operators Outside FPV Zone	DKP aquaculture permit records; approximately 200 cage units identified.	Not directly displaced; eligible only for aquaculture development support.	Program 3

Note: Eligibility cut-off date is 4th week June 2026. Persons not on established lists as of this date will not be entitled to LRP support unless registered through Program 9 facilitation sessions prior to disbursement.

G. Limitations and Next Steps

The RLDA was conducted under compressed timeframes as a rapid assessment, not a full census. The following limitations apply:

- The 90-household survey represents approximately 10% of the estimated fishing-dependent population sufficient for pattern identification but not a complete named census
- Nelayan ban population estimate (50–100+) is based on field observation during a 3-day site visit; a complete roving survey was not possible within the rapid assessment timeframe
- Wet-season fishing patterns are based on anecdotal accounts from dry-season respondents and require verification through wet-season monitoring



Some peripheral settlements and temporary fishing encampments may not have been reached due to time and access constraints

These limitations are mitigated through: (i) use of DKP registration lists as the primary eligibility mechanism; (ii) LRP Program 9 registration facilitation for nelayan ban; and (iii) the Participatory Fisheries Management Framework (Program 8), which will produce a community-agreed spatial and membership registry prior to any access restrictions being imposed.

FINAL



APPENDIX 13: FISHERIES TECHNICAL MEMO



Memo

2.2 Potential Impacts on Fish Communities and Fishing Grounds

The potential effects of FPV installations on fish communities remain uncertain, as current scientific understanding does not allow for reliable predictions regarding changes in fish behavior. However, it is recognized that FPV systems function as anchored artificial islands, which may influence local aquatic habitats. The structural complexity and shading provided by FPV arrays can offer shelter, potentially attracting fish – a behavior that is well-documented and frequently observed in various aquatic environments. Additionally, biofouling on submerged components of FPV systems may serve as a supplementary food source for certain fish species, further enhancing their attraction to these areas. Despite these plausible interactions, there are no long-term quantitative studies that assess fish population dynamics before and after FPV installation. As such, any conclusions regarding the ecological implications for fish communities and fishing grounds must remain speculative at this stage.

With regards to social aspects, potential sensitive receptors around the FPV boundary area include the fishing community (traditional fishermen using net). During the dry season, these fishermen are highly active, often fishing daily due to the increased likelihood of larger catches. The fishing community maximizes their fishing activities during the periods of low water level in the reservoir, when preferred fish species (catfish, tilapia, and carp fish) tend to concentrate in deeper areas – locations that may overlap with proposed area for installing the floating solar panels.





During the installation of the floating solar PV system, access to the installation area will be restricted for local fishermen. However, due to construction-related disturbances, fish populations are likely to avoid the area during this phase. In the operational phase, access to the floating solar panel area will be permanently restricted.. Therefore, the reduction in accessible fishing areas could potentially impact the local fishing community, particularly in terms of reduced catch opportunities, which may lead to a loss of income for fishermen and fisherwomen

The floating net cage fishermen were observed north of the planned FPV Module location, specifically at Gumilang Lor and Sendang Villages. The closest floating net cage is approximately 500 m northwest of the FPV boundary. Based on field observation, no floating net cages were found within or immediately around the planned FPV area. These preliminary observations suggest that that there is no need to relocate community fishing cages or adjusting their fishing zones in response to FPV installation.

On the other hand, according to the baseline survey, traditional net fishing activities were observed being carried out by fishermen from several villages, including Sentrorejo, Kedungrejo, Kedungombo, Gumiwang Lor, Gebang, Bulurejo, and Boto. These activities occurred randomly across the reservoir area designated for the floating solar panel installation. However, the biodiversity study indicates that there are many other suitable fishing spots within the reservoir that share similar depth characteristics. These alternative areas, particularly in the northern part of the planned FPV module location (as shown in Figure 1), could serve as viable fishing grounds. The darkest blue areas on the map represent the deepest parts of the reservoir, which are likely to attract fish during periods of low water levels.





APPENDIX 14: AGREEMENT LETTER ON CULTURAL HERITAGE



BERITA ACARA

KESEPAKATAN RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN JALUR TRANSMISI PLTS TERAPUNG GAJAHMUNGKUR DI AREA CULTURAL HERITAGE DESA BOTO KECAMATAN BATURETNO KABUPATEN WONOGIRI

Pada hari ini Kamis tanggal Empat Belas bulan November tahun Dua Ribu Dua Puluh Empat (14-11-2024) telah dilakukan pembahasan bersama antara PT PLN Indonesia Power, Perum Jasa Tirta 1, Kepala Desa Boto dan Tokoh Masyarakat di area sekitar *cultural heritage* desa Boto kecamatan Baturetno kabupaten Wonogiri untuk rencana pembangunan jalur transmisi PLTS Terapung Gajahmungkur, menghasilkan kesepakatan sebagai berikut :

1. Secara prinsip perangkat desa dan warga masyarakat sekitar lokasi *cultural heritage* desa Boto tidak berkeberatan atas rencana PT PLN Indonesia Power untuk membangun jalur transmisi PLTS Terapung Gajahmungkur yang melintasi area *cultural heritage* tersebut.
2. Pembangunan jalur transmisi dapat dilaksanakan sesuai dengan standar spesifikasi yang telah ditentukan oleh pihak PLN termasuk jarak aman antara saluran transmisi dengan obyek dibawahnya.
3. Dalam pelaksanaan di lapangan, pihak PT PLN Indonesia Power akan berkordinasi lebih lanjut dengan Perangkat Desa Boto dan Tokoh Masyarakat sekitar untuk kelancaran pelaksanaan konstruksi proyek jalur transmisi PLTS Terapung Gajahmungkur.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disepakati bersama untuk dapat dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.

PT PLN Indonesia Power


Amad Budiman

Kepala Desa Boto


Echi Surono R.S

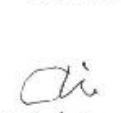
Kepala Dusun


Sutarto

Perum Jasa Tirta I


Perum Jasa Tirta I

Tokoh Adat


Ngatmin

Ketua RT


Suharno

Tokoh Masyarakat


Suprijo



APPENDIX 15: GRM FLOW DISCLOSURE TO PAPs



Alur Pengaduan Keluhan Proyek

Pelayan oleh Petugas pengaduan, Manajer Lokasi, Teknisi/Insinyur, Sub-Kontraktor, atau Pihak yang terkait menyesuaikan dengan tingkat keluhan



PLN Indonesia Power

Bagaimana Cara Mengirim Aduan?

Bisa melalui Formulir complain, atau datang langsung

Apa Saja Yang Perlu Disiapkan Saat Akan Mengirim Aduan?

Cukup isi formulir dengan lengkap

Berapa Lama Aduan Saya Akan Sampai ke Pusat atau Pihak Terkait?

Formulir pengaduan diteruskan dan diproses dalam waktu 2-4 minggu sejak diterima dari pihak yang mengajukan pengaduan atau keluhan



Apakah Semua Aduan Akan Diproses?

Ya! Semua aduan akan melalui proses validasi, investigasi, dan pemecahan masalah atau solusi

Apakah Bisa Kembali Mengajukan Keluhan Apabila Belum Puas Dengan Solusi yang Diberikan?

Ya! Kami tetap terbuka menerima banding, atau keluhan

Bagaimana Saya Bisa Tahu Perkembangan Proses Aduan Saya?

Kami akan mengirim surat tanggapan, atau pemberitahuan bahwa aduan telah diproses dan aduan/ kasus ditutup.



APPENDIX 16: 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. Furthermore, additional representative surveys to be conducted for seasonal fisherfolks. 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 AIIB

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 AIIB, and the GRM is part of the wider 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.



FINAL