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PT PLN Indonesia Power

REPORT

LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Solar PV Power Plant in Banyuwangi Regency, East Java, Indonesia
Status: 17TH July 2026

PT AFRY Indonesia



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ABBREVIATIONS

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



SKPT	<i>Surat Keterangan Pendaftaran Tanah (Land Registration Certificate)</i>
Penlok	<i>Penetapan Lokasi (Location Determination)</i>
PLN	<i>Perusahaan Listrik Negara – State-owned electricity company</i>
PT	<i>Perusahaan Terbatas</i>
PTPN	<i>Perusahaan Terbatas Perkebunan Nasional</i>
PV	Photovoltaic
PP	Power Plant
RoW	Right of Way
SAHs	Significantly Affected Household
TL	Transmission Line
VAHs	Vulnerable Affected Households



DEFINITION OF TERMS

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



Meaningful Consultation	Process ensuring timely, relevant, and accessible information sharing, enabling APs' informed participation in decision-making throughout project planning and implementation.
Negotiated Land Acquisition	Voluntary land transactions through negotiation, without involuntary measures, ensuring fair price and meaningful consultation, including 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 replacement cost of assets based on market data.
Resettlement	All measures for mitigating adverse impacts of land acquisition, including compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration.
Significantly Affected Persons	APs who lose 10% or more of productive assets or income, or who must relocate.
Vulnerable Groups	Groups at risk of adverse impacts, including female-headed households, poor households, elderly, persons with disabilities, landless, people without legal title, and indigenous peoples/customary communities.

ABSTRACT

The Green Energy Project (*Proyek Hijaunesia*) 2023, spearheaded by PT. PLN Indonesia Power, includes the development of the 127.4 MWp Banyuwangi Ground-Mounted Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (PVPP) in East Java, a key initiative to accelerate Indonesia's renewable energy transition. The Project is classified as Category B, as its impacts are not deemed significant, with fewer than 200 people expected to experience significant impacts. Project impacts that will generate economic displacement will be managed through a Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) that prioritizes impact avoidance and minimization or when impacts are unavoidable, the LALRP has provisions for compensation and other mitigating measures. In cases when impacts are unavoidable, land will be acquired through negotiated land acquisition with private landowners and formal arrangements with state-owned, plantation enterprise PT Perkebunan Nusantara I. No physical displacement (i.e., no residential relocation) will occur as a result of this Project. All acquisition and livelihood restoration activities will adhere strictly to Indonesian law and applicable lenders standards, including the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), specifically AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), ensuring meaningful consultation with affected households, fair compensation at full replacement cost, and comprehensive support to restore and improve the livelihoods of all significantly affected persons.

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1. Green Energy Project 2023.** To accelerate Indonesia's energy transition, PT. PLN Indonesia Power (Indonesia Power), a subsidiary of the state-owned electricity company PT. PLN (Persero) is developing the Banyuwangi Ground-Mounted Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (PVPP) (the 'Project') as part of its broader Green Energy Project (Proyek Hijaunesia) 2023. Located in Banyuwangi Regency, East Java, the project will have a capacity of 127.4 MWp (100 MWac) and will connect to the Java-Bali electricity grid. Its components include the solar array, a switchyard, a 150 kV transmission line, and an extension bay and gantry at the existing Banyuwangi.
- 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 the AIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), specifically Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS 2) on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
- 3. Land Requirement and Ownership.** Project components will require approximately 1,778,520.84 m². The land for the PVPP (approximately 1,683,669.1 m²), Transmission Line (TL) Towers 1-3 (1,200 m²), and Transmission Line RoW for TL Towers 1–3 (11,573.13 m²), totaling 1,676,442.23 m² or 94.2%, is state-owned land managed by PT Perkebunan Nusantara I (PTPN I), which will be acquired through a location determination scheme (Penetapan Lokasi - Penlok). The remaining 101,622.13 m² (5.8%), covering 13 transmission towers, the extension bay, TL Towers 4-16, the Transmission Line RoW for TL Towers 4-16, and the gantry, is privately owned and will be acquired through negotiated land acquisition.
- 4. Affected Households.** The surveys and census conducted between July 2024 and January 2026 identified 158 affected households (AHs) comprising 391 affected persons (APs), made up of: 84 landowner households (192 APs); 16 sharecropper households (47 APs); 3 tenant households (11 APs); 1 land user household (2 APs); and 54 affected households (139 APs) comprising 75 sugarcane laborers, some of whom are married couples within the same household who are economically displaced from the PTPN I Wangkal plantation. Of the 75 laborers, 7 could not be interviewed due to death or absence from the village, and their households will be identified and addressed through the ongoing DMS process. Of the 158 AHs, 64 are classified as significantly affected, meaning they will lose 10% or more of their productive assets or income. Additionally, 92 AHs are identified as vulnerable based on criteria such as being elderly-led, female-headed, landless, or living below the poverty line.

No physical displacement (i.e., no residential relocation) will occur under this Project. The Project is classified as Category B for Involuntary Resettlement in accordance with AIIB ESS 2, as fewer than 200 people are expected to experience significant impacts.

- 5. Public Consultation and Information Disclosure.** Public consultations were carried out on several occasions from 2023 to mid-2025, covering the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), initial and additional disclosures of the LALRP, as well as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). All consultations were conducted in accordance with the meaningful consultation standard required under AIIB ESS 2, paragraph 17, employing varied approaches including large-group meetings, smaller village-level sessions, and targeted FGDs to ensure that all affected communities, including women and vulnerable groups, fully understood the Project and could meaningfully participate in decision-making. Three public engagement activities were conducted: a socialization meeting on July 17, 2024, to convey the objectives of the land acquisition to the affected community; a first public consultation meeting on February 14, 2025, attended by 30 affected households; and a second public consultation meeting on May 16-17, 2025, attended by 91 affected households.
- 6. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).** In accordance with AIIB ESS 2, paragraph 18, PT PLN Indonesia Power has established a Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) accessible both offline and online to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and complaints from affected persons throughout the Project cycle. The GRM is scaled to the risks and impacts of the Involuntary Resettlement, is gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate, and includes provisions to protect complainants from retaliation and to allow anonymous complaints. The GRM is designed with multiple entry points, including in-person, via village heads, telephone or WhatsApp hotline, and written letter, to ensure accessibility for all affected people, including vulnerable groups. Affected persons who are not satisfied with the resolution of their complaint at the project level may also access the AIIB Project-Affected People's Mechanism (PPM) as an independent recourse channel. 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>.
- 7. Applicable Standards.** This LALRP was prepared in alignment with key Indonesian laws, including Law No. 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest, and the requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework, specifically ESS 2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. A key principle is the payment of compensation at full replacement cost for all lost assets and the provision of a Livelihood Restoration Program to ensure that affected persons' living standards are improved or at least restored to pre-project levels. Gaps between national law and AIIB ESS 2, particularly regarding the eligibility of non-titled land users, the standard of compensation, livelihood restoration as a mandatory requirement, benefit-sharing, gender-specific provisions for property rights, and meaningful

consultation have been identified and addressed through gap-filling measures described in Section C.

8. **LALRP Budget.** The total estimated budget for LALRP implementation is IDR 7,747,398,199 (approximately USD 471,970.72 based on the exchange rate as of August 15, 2025), which covers land acquisition, asset compensation, compensation for lost income and transitional support, and the cost of the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). The LRP includes targeted support such as skills training, assistance for alternative income-generating activities, and priority employment opportunities in project-related work. This budget is subject to revision upon completion of the final Detailed Measurement Survey and independent asset valuation, and is subject to approval by AIIB.
9. **Implementation Arrangement.** PT PLN Indonesia Power (PT PLN IP) holds overall responsibility for Project implementation and will ensure compliance with all AIIB ESS 2 requirements. The Special Purpose Company (SPC), established jointly by Indonesia Power and GCL Intelligent Energy (GCL), will manage the day-to-day implementation of the LALRP, including stakeholder engagement, compensation disbursement, the LRP, and monitoring and evaluation through to LALRP close-out. A Grievance Redress Mechanism has been established to ensure that any concerns from affected people are addressed promptly and transparently. Internal monitoring will be conducted monthly by the SPC, with semi-annual reports submitted to AIIB. An independent external monitor will conduct a mid-term audit and a completion audit. Upon completion of all LALRP activities, a completion report will be submitted to AIIB for approval and disclosed in accordance with the applicable provisions of AIIB ESS 1.

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



10. APPENDIX 14: ACTION PLAN TO FINALIZE LALRP.

DRAFT

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

- 1. Proyek Energi Hijau 2023.** Untuk mempercepat transisi energi Indonesia, PT PLN Indonesia Power (Indonesia Power), anak perusahaan dari perusahaan listrik milik negara PT PLN (Persero), mengembangkan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya (PLTS) Ground-Mounted Banyuwangi (selanjutnya disebut sebagai "Proyek") sebagai bagian dari Proyek Energi Hijau (Proyek Hijaunesia) 2023. Berlokasi di Kabupaten Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur, proyek ini akan memiliki kapasitas sebesar 127,4 MWp (100 MWac) dan akan terhubung ke jaringan kelistrikan Jawa-Bali. Komponen proyek meliputi susunan panel surya, gardu penghubung (switchyard), saluran transmisi 150 kV, serta extension bay dan gantry di Gardu Induk Banyuwangi yang telah ada.
- 2. Objektif LALRP.** Tujuan utama dari Rencana Pengadaan Tanah dan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (LALRP) ini adalah untuk menghindari atau meminimalkan dampak pemukiman kembali secara tidak sukarela. Apabila dampak tersebut tidak dapat dihindari, melalui konsultasi yang bermakna, proyek berkomitmen untuk mengurangi dampak negatif, memberikan kompensasi yang adil, serta memulihkan dan, bila memungkinkan, meningkatkan mata pencaharian pihak yang terdampak, dengan memberikan bantuan khusus bagi rumah tangga rentan. Seluruh kegiatan pengadaan tanah dan pemulihan akan dilaksanakan sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan Pemerintah Indonesia serta Kerangka Lingkungan dan Sosial (Environmental and Social Framework/ESF) AIIIB, khususnya Standar Lingkungan dan Sosial 2 (Environmental and Social Standard 2/ESS 2) tentang Pengadaan Tanah dan Pemukiman Kembali Tidak Sukarela.
- 3. Kebutuhan dan Kepemilikan Lahan.** Komponen Proyek memerlukan lahan seluas kurang lebih 1.778.520,84 m². Lahan untuk PLTS (sekitar 1.683.669,1 m²), Menara Saluran Transmisi (TL Towers) 1-3 (1.200 m²), dan Ruang Milik Jalur (RoW) Saluran Transmisi untuk Menara 1-3 (11.573,13 m²) seluruhnya berjumlah 1.676.442,23 m² atau 94,2%, merupakan tanah milik negara yang dikelola oleh PT Perkebunan Nusantara I (PTPN I) dan akan diperoleh melalui skema Penetapan Lokasi (Penlok). Sisa lahan seluas 101.622,13 m² (5,8%), yang mencakup 13 menara transmisi, extension bay, Menara Transmisi 4-16, RoW Saluran Transmisi untuk Menara 4-16, serta gantry, merupakan tanah milik perseorangan dan akan diperoleh melalui pengadaan tanah secara musyawarah/negosiasi.
- 4. Masyarakat Terdampak.** Survei dan sensus yang dilaksanakan antara Juli 2024 hingga Januari 2026 mengidentifikasi 158 rumah tangga terdampak (Affected Households/AHs) yang terdiri dari 391 orang terdampak (Affected Persons/APs), dengan rincian sebagai berikut: 84 rumah tangga pemilik lahan (192 APs); 16 rumah tangga penggarap bagi hasil (47 APs); 3 rumah tangga penyewa (11 APs); 1 rumah tangga pengguna lahan (2 APs); serta 54 rumah tangga terdampak (139 APs) yang terdiri dari 75 buruh tebu sebagian di antaranya merupakan pasangan suami istri dalam satu rumah tangga yang mengalami pemindahan ekonomi dari

perkebunan tebu Wangkal milik PTPN I. Dari 75 buruh tersebut, 7 orang tidak dapat diwawancarai karena meninggal dunia atau tidak ditemukan di desa, dan rumah tangga mereka akan diidentifikasi serta ditangani melalui proses Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) yang sedang berlangsung. Dari 158 AHs, 64 diklasifikasikan sebagai terdampak signifikan, yang berarti akan kehilangan 10% atau lebih dari aset produktif atau pendapatannya. Selain itu, 92 AHs diidentifikasi sebagai kelompok rentan berdasarkan kriteria antara lain kepala rumah tangga lanjut usia, kepala rumah tangga perempuan, tidak memiliki lahan, atau hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan. Tidak akan terjadi pemindahan fisik dalam Proyek ini. Proyek ini diklasifikasikan sebagai Kategori B untuk Pemukiman Kembali Tidak Sukarela sesuai dengan AIIB ESS 2, karena kurang dari 200 orang diperkirakan akan mengalami dampak signifikan.

5. **Konsultasi Publik dan Penyampaian Informasi.** Konsultasi publik telah dilaksanakan pada beberapa kesempatan sejak tahun 2023 hingga pertengahan 2025, mencakup proses AMDAL, penyusunan ESIA, pengungkapan awal dan tambahan LALRP, serta Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Seluruh konsultasi dilaksanakan sesuai dengan standar konsultasi bermakna (meaningful consultation) yang disyaratkan oleh AIIB ESS 2 paragraf 17, dengan menggunakan berbagai pendekatan untuk memastikan bahwa seluruh masyarakat terdampak, termasuk perempuan dan kelompok rentan, memahami Proyek secara menyeluruh dan dapat berpartisipasi secara bermakna dalam pengambilan keputusan. Tiga kegiatan keterlibatan publik telah dilaksanakan: sosialisasi pada 17 Juli 2024; pertemuan konsultasi publik pertama pada 14 Februari 2025 yang dihadiri 30 rumah tangga terdampak; dan pertemuan konsultasi publik kedua pada 16-17 Mei 2025 yang dihadiri 91 rumah tangga terdampak.
6. **Mekanisme Penanganan Keluhan (GRM).** Sesuai dengan AIIB ESS 2 paragraf 18, PT PLN Indonesia Power telah membentuk Mekanisme Penanganan Pengaduan (GRM) tingkat proyek yang dapat diakses secara luring maupun daring untuk menerima dan memfasilitasi penyelesaian kekhawatiran dan keluhan dari pihak terdampak sepanjang siklus proyek. GRM dirancang proporsional terhadap risiko dan dampak pemukiman kembali tidak sukarela, bersifat sensitif terhadap gender dan sesuai budaya setempat, serta mencakup ketentuan perlindungan bagi pelapor dari tindakan pembalasan dan opsi pengaduan anonim. GRM menyediakan berbagai jalur akses, termasuk tatap muka, melalui kepala desa, hotline telepon atau WhatsApp, serta surat tertulis. Pihak terdampak yang tidak puas dengan penyelesaian pengaduan di tingkat proyek juga dapat mengakses Mekanisme Masyarakat Terdampak Proyek AIIB (Project-Affected People's Mechanism/PPM) sebagai jalur penyelesaian independen. 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>.
7. **Standar yang Berlaku.** LALRP ini disusun dengan mengacu pada peraturan perundang-undangan utama di Indonesia, termasuk Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2012 tentang

Pengadaan Tanah untuk Kepentingan Umum, serta persyaratan Kerangka Lingkungan dan Sosial AIIB, khususnya ESS 2 tentang Pengadaan Tanah dan Pemukiman Kembali Tidak Sukarela. Prinsip utama yang diterapkan adalah pembayaran kompensasi berdasarkan biaya penggantian penuh (full replacement cost) untuk seluruh aset yang hilang serta penyediaan Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian guna memastikan standar hidup masyarakat terdampak dapat ditingkatkan atau setidaknya dipulihkan ke tingkat sebelum proyek. Kesenjangan antara peraturan nasional dan AIIB ESS 2, khususnya terkait kelayakan pengguna lahan tanpa bukti kepemilikan formal, standar kompensasi, kewajiban program pemulihan mata pencaharian, berbagi manfaat (benefit-sharing), ketentuan gender dalam hak kepemilikan, dan standar konsultasi bermakna, telah diidentifikasi dan ditangani melalui langkah-langkah penjembatan kesenjangan yang diuraikan dalam Section C.

8. **LALRP Budget.** Perkiraan total anggaran untuk pelaksanaan LALRP adalah sebesar Rp 7.747.398.199 (sekitar USD 471.970,72 berdasarkan kurs per 15 Agustus 2025), yang mencakup biaya pengadaan tanah, kompensasi aset, kompensasi atas kehilangan pendapatan dan dukungan transisi, serta biaya Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (LRP). Program LRP mencakup dukungan yang ditargetkan, antara lain pelatihan keterampilan, bantuan untuk kegiatan usaha alternatif yang menghasilkan pendapatan, serta kesempatan kerja prioritas pada kegiatan yang terkait dengan Proyek. Anggaran ini dapat direvisi setelah selesainya DMS final dan penilaian aset oleh penilai independen, serta tunduk pada ketentuan AIIB.
9. **Pengaturan Implementasi.** PT PLN Indonesia Power (PT PLN IP) memegang tanggung jawab keseluruhan atas pelaksanaan Proyek dan akan memastikan kepatuhan terhadap seluruh persyaratan AIIB ESS 2. Special Purpose Company (SPC), yang dibentuk bersama oleh Indonesia Power dan GCL Intelligent Energy (GCL), akan mengelola pelaksanaan harian LALRP, termasuk keterlibatan pemangku kepentingan, penyaluran kompensasi, pelaksanaan LRP, serta pemantauan dan evaluasi hingga penutupan LALRP. Pemantauan internal akan dilakukan setiap bulan oleh SPC, dengan laporan per semester yang disampaikan kepada AIIB. Monitor eksternal independen akan melaksanakan audit tengah periode dan audit penyelesaian. Setelah seluruh kegiatan LALRP selesai, laporan penyelesaian akan disampaikan kepada AIIB untuk mendapatkan persetujuan dan diungkapkan sesuai ketentuan AIIB ESS 1 yang berlaku.

Status Penyelesaian LALRP. LALRP ini merupakan dokumen yang bersifat living document dan tetap dalam bentuk draf hingga difinalisasi setelah selesainya *Detailed Measurement Survey* (DMS) final dan kegiatan survei terkait untuk menetapkan Affected Persons terkait dampak pemindahan tidak sukarela. Pembaruan lebih lanjut juga mungkin diperlukan untuk mencerminkan penyempurnaan desain proyek yang berkelanjutan, kebutuhan data yang muncul, serta perubahan dalam peran dan tanggung jawab kelembagaan. Setiap pembaruan tersebut akan diterjemahkan ke dalam komitmen

yang jelas dan ringkas, yang kemudian akan diintegrasikan ke dalam jadwal implementasi ke depan dan Rencana Aksi dalam Lampiran 14.

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B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Project Background

- 11. Project Definition.** The Green Energy Project (*Proyek Hijaunesia*) 2023, led by PT. PLN Indonesia Power (Indonesia Power)—a subsidiary of Indonesia’s state-owned electricity company, PLN—aims to accelerate Indonesia’s transition to renewable energy sources. The initiative targets the development of a total of 7 GW of renewable energy capacity across 108 strategically selected locations nationwide. As a key component of this broader program, the Banyuwangi Ground-Mounted Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (PVPP) (the ‘Project’) plays a vital role in achieving Indonesia Power’s renewable energy objectives.
- 12. Project Implementation.** The Project will be implemented by Indonesia Power and GCL Intelligent Energy through a Special Purpose Company (SPC) established specifically for this subproject, which will be responsible for engineering, procurement, construction, and operation of the PVPP, as well as the LALRP implementation. The SPC will coordinate closely with PT PLN Indonesia Power to manage the acquired land, private landowners, local governments, and project lenders, including international financial institutions (see Section J: Institutional Arrangements for details on SPC roles and responsibilities).
- 13. Project Schedule.** Pre-construction activities, including land acquisition and LALRP finalization, are targeted for completion by end of November 2025, with construction scheduled to commence in early 2026. The construction phase is expected to last approximately 12 months, followed by commissioning and commercial operation, which is planned for 2027, in line with the Project’s Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and national renewable energy targets. However, as mentioned above, this document is still on draft version, which means some remaining actions need to be undertaken to make it final, prior to the impact occurring to ensure full compliance withto AIIB requirements.

2. Project Location and Scope

Project Location. Located in Banyuwangi Regency, East Java, Indonesia (Figure B-1), the Project is designed to generate 127.4 MWp (approximately 100 MWac). Figure B-1 (Maps of Project Components and Affected Areas) details project-affected land areas. The Project has an estimated operational lifespan of 25 years, aligned with the PV modules’ design life and the terms of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The Project supports the targets outlined in the National Electricity Supply Business Plan (RUPTL 2025–2034) for East Java.

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



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

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

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



Figure B-1 Project Location

3. Project Components and Activities

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

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

Table B-1 Project Components and Affected Land Areas

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

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

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

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

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

C. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

18. 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 Standard 2 (ESS 2) on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). These laws and standards ensure that the rights of affected people are protected and that impacts are managed responsibly. In cases of discrepancy between national law and AIIB ESS 2, the Project will adhere to the standard that provides a higher level of protection to affected persons, ensuring legal compliance and a strong and equitable approach to managing social safeguards.

1. National Laws and Regulations

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

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



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



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

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

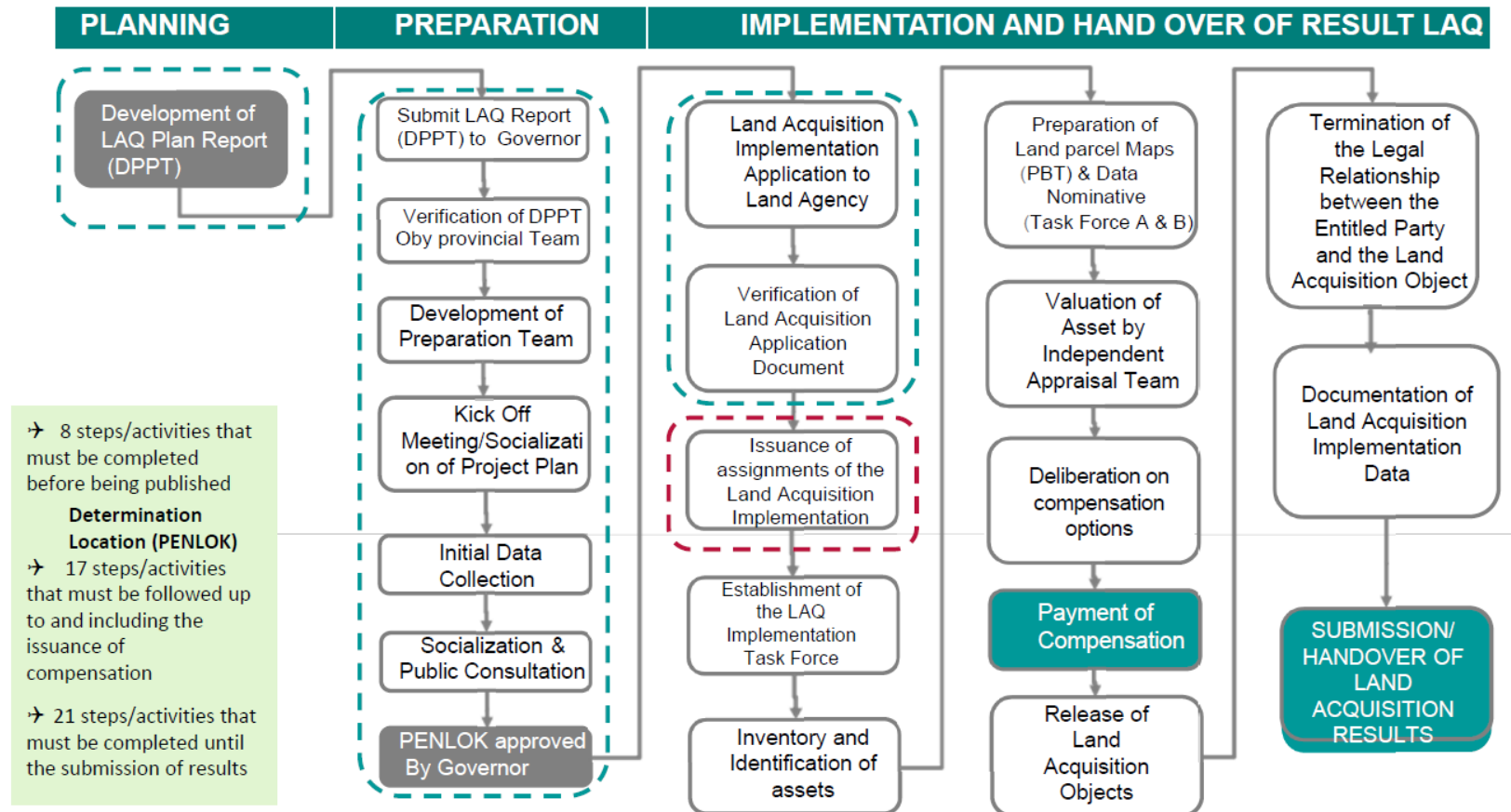


Figure C-1 Penlok implementation flow chart

2. AIIB Environment and Social Framework

20. Overview of AIIB ESS 2. The Project is required to comply with the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), specifically C on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The objectives of ESS 2 are: (a) to avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever feasible; (b) to minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives; (c) where avoidance is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels and to provide resettlement assistance; (d) to understand and address gender-related risks and differential impacts of Involuntary Resettlement; (e) to improve the overall socioeconomic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and (f) to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits.

21. Applicability to this Project. ESS 2 applies to this Project because the land acquisition involves negotiated settlements in which PT PLN Indonesia Power, as the project proponent, has the legal ability under Indonesian law to resort to expropriation or other compulsory procedures if negotiations with landowners fail (ESS 2, paragraph 6.2). Accordingly, the land acquisition undertaken for the Project, whether through the Penlok mechanism for state-managed land or through negotiated settlement for privately owned parcels, falls within the definition of Involuntary Resettlement under ESS 2. Furthermore, the acquisition of state-managed plantation land managed by PTPN I has resulted in economic displacement of sugarcane laborers who have lost access to their informal economic activities (ESS 2, paragraph 6.6), further confirming the applicability of ESS 2 to this Project.

22. Scope of ESS 2 Application. In accordance with ESS 2, this LALRP has been prepared to address both physical and economic displacement, whether permanent or temporary, resulting from the Project. The Project does not involve the physical displacement of residences. However, it involves: (a) permanent acquisition of privately owned land for transmission towers, the extension bay, and the gantry; (b) permanent acquisition of state-managed plantation land for the PVPP, switchyard, and the first three transmission towers; (c) permanent use restrictions within the transmission line Right of Way; and (d) economic displacement of PTPN I sugarcane laborers, sharecroppers, tenants, and land users who derive their livelihoods from the affected land. All these impacts fall within the scope of ESS 2 and are addressed through the entitlements, livelihood restoration measures, and institutional arrangements set out in this LALRP.

23. Abbreviated LALRP. In accordance with ESS 2, paragraph 13, where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor or fewer than 200 people are displaced, the Client may, with the prior approval of the Bank, prepare an abbreviated resettlement plan. Impacts are considered minor if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10 percent

of their productive assets are lost. In this Project, no physical displacement of residences occurs, and the majority of affected households lose less than 10 percent of their productive assets. However, 64 affected households are classified as significantly affected, meaning they lose 10 percent or more of their productive assets or income, which exceeds the threshold for "minor" impacts under this provision. Accordingly, this LALRP has been prepared as a full resettlement plan rather than an abbreviated plan, in order to ensure that all significantly affected and vulnerable households receive adequate entitlements and livelihood restoration support consistent with the requirements of ESS 2.

24. Core Requirements of ESS 2 as Applied to this Project. The following summarizes how the core requirements of ESS 2 are applied in the preparation and implementation of this LALRP:

- **Planning:** A full census and socio-economic survey have been conducted to establish baseline information on assets, productive resources, and the status of livelihoods of all affected persons, disaggregated by gender and age. The survey covered 133 of 158 total affected households (85%), with data collected on landowners, sharecroppers, tenants, land users, and PTPN I laborers. Customary rights and collective land tenure have been considered in the assessment.
- **Proportionality:** The LALRP has been designed and will be implemented in a manner proportional to the extent and degree of impacts. The degree of impacts has been determined based on the scope of physical and economic displacement and the vulnerability of the persons displaced. The Project is classified as Category B for Involuntary Resettlement, as fewer than 200 people are expected to experience significant impacts.
- **Use land Aggregators:** The Project does not use land aggregators or third-party intermediaries to acquire land. All land acquisition is conducted directly by PT PLN Indonesia Power and the SPC through negotiated settlements with affected landowners and users, in full compliance with AIIB ESS 2 requirements.
- **Consultation:** Meaningful consultation has been conducted with all affected persons, host communities, and relevant stakeholders throughout the LALRP preparation process. Affected persons have been informed of their rights, entitlements, and resettlement options, and have been involved in the planning process. Gender-sensitive measures were applied, including targeted invitations for women, women-friendly meeting schedules, and female staff presence at all meetings.
- **Project level Grievance Redress Mechanism:** A fair, accessible, and transparent GRM has been established to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and complaints from affected persons at no cost to the complainant. The GRM is designed with multiple entry points, including in-person, via village heads, telephone/WhatsApp hotline, and written letter, to ensure accessibility for all affected people, including vulnerable groups. The GRM protects against retaliation and allows for anonymous complaints. Affected persons who are not satisfied with the project-level GRM may also access AIIB's Project-Affected People's Mechanism (PPM) as an



independent recourse channel. 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>.

- **Social Support:** Social preparation has been conducted prior to key compensation and resettlement decisions, including meaningful consultations with affected persons and vulnerable groups. This preparation phase has built the capacity of affected communities to understand and engage with the resettlement process. The social and cultural institutions of affected persons have been respected throughout the process.
- **Livelihood restoration:** The Project commits to improving, or at least restoring, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through a comprehensive Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). The LRP includes land-based and non-land-based strategies, including skills training, alternative crop support, coconut processing training, priority employment opportunities during construction and operation, and specialized support for vulnerable groups. Transitional allowances equivalent to 3 months of average net earnings will be provided to significantly affected households to bridge the income gap during the transition period.
- **Resettlement Assistance:** Resettlement assistance will be provided to all affected persons as applicable, including transitional support, development assistance such as training and employment opportunities, and special assistance to female-headed and vulnerable households. No physical relocation of residences is required under this Project.
- **Standard of living:** The Project is committed to improving the standards of living of the poor and other vulnerable groups displaced by the Project, including women, children, and persons with disabilities, to at least the national minimum standards. In rural areas, affected persons will be provided with legal and affordable access to land and resources. Access to social protection systems.
- **Compensation and entitlements:** All compensation and entitlements will be paid to affected persons before any related physical or economic displacement takes place. Compensation is calculated at full replacement cost, including transaction costs, taxes, and other transitional expenses, without depreciation deduction. Gender issues have been considered in determining and paying compensation.
- **Persons without title or legal rights:** All persons displaced by the Project who are without formal title to land, including sharecroppers, tenants, and informal land users, are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets (such as crops and trees) in accordance with the cut-off dates established in this LALRP. They have been included in the consultation process and are entitled to livelihood restoration support
- **Negotiated Settlement:** Land acquisition for this Project is primarily conducted through negotiated settlements with private landowners and users in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.

- **Information Disclosure:** The draft LALRP and key project documents have been disclosed to affected persons in a timely and culturally appropriate manner. The final LALRP will be disclosed on the AIIB websites before the commencement of any land acquisition or displacement activities.
- **Implementation:** Involuntary resettlement activities are designed and will be executed as an integral part of the Project. The full costs of land acquisition and resettlement are included in the Project's cost estimates. Compensation will be paid in full before any construction activities commence on acquired land parcels.
- **Supervision:** Closely supervise implementation of the LARP/LAP/RP throughout Project implementation.
- **Monitoring:** Using suitably qualified and experienced experts, the Project will monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the LALRP have been achieved. Internal monitoring will be conducted monthly by the SPC, with semi-annual reports submitted to AIIB. An independent external monitor will conduct a mid-term audit and a completion audit to verify the implementation of LALRP and its outcomes. All monitoring reports and the LALRP completion report will be disclosed in accordance with AIIB ESS 2 requirements.
- **Third-party Responsibilities:** The Project has identified gaps between Indonesian legislation and the requirements of AIIB ESS 2, particularly regarding compensation standards and eligibility for non-titled land users. These gaps have been addressed through the gap-filling measures described in Section C, paragraphs 22–25, ensuring that the Project's approach provides a higher level of protection to affected persons than that required under national law alone

3. Gap Analysis and Gap-Filling Measures

25. Identification of Gaps Between National Law and AIIB ESS 2. In accordance with ESS 2, paragraph 30.2, PT PLN Indonesia Power has identified the following gaps between Indonesian legislation and government practice on the one hand, and the requirements of AIIB ESS 2 on the other. Where gaps exist, the Project will fill them in a manner acceptable to both the Government of Indonesia and AIIB, consistent with the requirements of ESS 2, paragraph 30.3. APPENDIX 6: GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA REGULATION AND AIIB ESS 2 REQUIREMENTS: Gap Analysis between Government of Indonesian Regulation and AIIB ESS 2).

26. Eligibility for Compensation of Persons Without Formal Title. Indonesian regulations traditionally focus on compensating titled landowners. While Presidential Regulation No. 78 of 2023 has expanded recognition to long-term occupants of state land, national law does not systematically extend eligibility to all persons who lose assets or income, regardless of their legal tenure status. AIIB ESS 2 requires that all displaced persons without formal title to land, including sharecroppers, tenants, and informal land users, be made eligible for resettlement

assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. **Gap-filling measure:** The Project will treat all affected persons, including sharecroppers, tenants, and informal land users, as eligible for compensation for their non-land assets, such as crops and trees, and for inclusion in the Livelihood Restoration Program, regardless of their formal tenure status. This is reflected in the Entitlement Matrix in Section J.

27. Standard of Compensation. Indonesian law refers to "fair and appropriate" value based on a market assessment conducted by a licensed appraiser. AIIB ESS 2 mandates compensation at full replacement cost, a more inclusive standard that encompasses transaction costs, taxes, and other transitional expenses, without deduction for depreciation of assets. Gap-filling measure: All compensation under this Project will be calculated at full replacement cost, consistent with AIIB ESS 2. The valuation methodology applied by the independent appraiser (KJPP) will be consistent with the full replacement cost standard, and compensation packages will include applicable transaction costs and tax.

28. Livelihood Restoration. Livelihood Restoration as a Mandatory Program. Indonesian law provides for various forms of compensation that may indirectly support livelihoods, but does not mandate a comprehensive, long-term Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) as a standard requirement for all categories of affected persons. AIIB ESS 2 requires that livelihood restoration assistance, including skills training, access to credit, entrepreneurship support, and employment opportunities, be made equally available to all affected persons in a manner adapted to their respective needs. Gap-filling measure: The Project has developed a comprehensive LRP, detailed in Section K, covering all affected groups, including PTPN I laborers, sharecroppers, tenants, private landowners, and vulnerable households. The LRP budget has been allocated and is included in the overall LALRP budget in Section L.

29. Benefit-Sharing. Indonesian law does not include explicit provisions requiring project proponents to examine opportunities for benefit-sharing with displaced communities. AIIB ESS 2, requires the Client to examine opportunities for provision of additional revenues and services through benefit-sharing, as the nature and objectives of the Project may allow. Gap-filling measure: The Project has examined benefit-sharing opportunities and commits to: (a) providing priority employment for affected households during the construction and operational phases of the Project, with a corresponding clause included in the Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) contract; and (b) exploring the potential for community-based solar energy access programs in the affected villages during the operational phase, subject to feasibility assessment during detailed design

30. Gender-Specific Provisions for Property Rights. Indonesian law generally recognizes women's rights to hold and exchange property; however, in practice, land certificates and compensation payments are often processed in the name of the male head of household, which may disadvantage women in female-headed or jointly owned households. AIIB ESS 2,



requires that gender issues be considered in determining and paying compensation, and that provisions be made, to the extent feasible, for women to gain security of tenure where national tenure systems do not adequately recognize women's rights to property. Gap-filling measure: The Project will ensure that compensation is paid directly to the legally entitled person, and where land is jointly owned, payment will be made jointly or with the written consent of both parties. Female-headed households will be identified and tracked throughout the compensation and LRP process to ensure they receive their full entitlements

31. Meaningful Consultation. While Indonesian law includes provisions for public consultation during the land acquisition process, the standard and frequency of consultation required under national law is less comprehensive than the meaningful consultation standard required by AIIB ESS 2. National law does not explicitly require the provision of childcare support, appropriate meeting times for women, or women-only meetings where appropriate. Gap-filling measure: The Project has applied and will continue to apply AIIB ESS 2's meaningful consultation standard throughout the Project cycle, including gender-sensitive measures such as targeted invitations for women, scheduling of meetings outside peak agricultural and domestic hours, provision of female liaison officers at all meetings, and dedicated sessions for vulnerable groups where necessary. Full details of the consultation process are provided in Section I.

D. OBJECTIVES OF THE LALRP

32. LALRP Objective. Indonesia Power is committed to land acquisition in strict accordance with national regulations and the requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework, specifically ESS 2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. In accordance with ESS 2, paragraph 4, the objectives of this LALRP are:

- a. To avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever feasible. From the earliest stages of project planning, Indonesia Power has sought to avoid involuntary resettlement through careful site selection and project design. The primary PVPP footprint has been located within state-managed plantation land to avoid large-scale acquisition of privately owned parcels. The PVPP boundary was also adjusted to exclude a known burial site and to maintain accessible routes to cultural heritage sites within the project area. These measures are detailed in Section E.
- b. To minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives. Where avoidance was not fully feasible, the Project has minimized resettlement impacts through design optimization. Transmission tower locations were selected to avoid residential buildings while maintaining technical and safety requirements. Where possible, towers were placed on marginal or less-productive land, and the transmission line alignment was adjusted to reduce the number of affected parcels. Construction works requiring access to community-owned lands will be sequenced to avoid peak agricultural seasons, reducing disruption to local livelihoods.
- c. To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels, and to provide resettlement assistance. Where Involuntary Resettlement impacts are unavoidable, the Project commits to mitigating adverse effects, providing compensation at full replacement cost for all lost assets, and implementing a comprehensive Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) to restore, and where possible improve, the pre-project income levels and living standards of all affected households. All compensation and resettlement assistance will be provided before any related physical or economic displacement takes place. Details of the entitlements framework and LRP are set out in Sections J and K respectively.
- d. To understand and address gender-related risks and differential impacts of Involuntary Resettlement. The Project recognizes that land acquisition and economic displacement can have differentiated impacts on women and men. Socio-economic data has been collected and disaggregated by gender and age throughout the survey and census process. Approximately 22% of affected households are female-headed, and gender-disaggregated data indicate that 81% of affected persons within vulnerable households are female. Gender-sensitive measures have been applied

throughout the consultation process, including targeted invitations for women, meeting schedules convenient for women with domestic responsibilities, and the presence of female liaison officers at all meetings. Compensation will be paid directly to the legally entitled person, and where land is jointly owned, payment will be made jointly or with the written consent of both parties. Female-headed households will be identified and tracked throughout the compensation and LRP process to ensure they receive their full entitlements.

- e. To improve the overall socioeconomic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. A total of 92 affected households have been identified as vulnerable, based on criteria including being elderly-led, female-headed, landless, or living below the regional poverty line. In accordance with ESS 2, the Project commits to improving the standards of living of these vulnerable groups to at least national minimum standards, including access to social protection systems such as BPJS Kesehatan. Vulnerable households will receive priority access to the LRP and targeted additional assistance tailored to their specific circumstances, including educational assistance, health support, and microenterprise grants, as detailed in Section K.
- f. To conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits. Resettlement and livelihood restoration activities have been designed as an integral part of the Project, with a dedicated budget allocated for their full implementation. Benefit-sharing opportunities have been examined, including priority employment for affected households during construction and operational phases, and the potential for community-based solar energy access programs in the affected villages during the operational phase. The LRP is designed to provide long-term support over a period of three to five years to ensure that livelihood restoration efforts are sustainable and that affected households are not left behind as the Project delivers its broader development benefits.

E. SCOPE AND NATURE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

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

1. Types of Impacts

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

35. Permanent Economic Displacement. This involves the irreversible acquisition of land for project components, leading to the loss of economically productive assets and associated income sources. Approximately 1,684,527.31 m² of state-owned land, managed by PTPN I and previously used for sugarcane cultivation, will be acquired for the main PVPP site, switchyard, and the first three transmission towers. Based on consultation between the Project, the plantation company, and the laborers, their employment area was to be relocated to a coffee plantation 30 km away from the previous sugarcane plantation. Of the 54 affected households (139 APs), comprising 75 sugarcane laborers some of whom are married couples within the same household 18 laborers accepted the relocation offer, while the remaining 57 laborers declined due to increased travel time and costs, and a shift from regular daily employment to more seasonal work patterns. Of the 75 laborers, 7 could not be interviewed due to death or absence from the village and will be addressed through the ongoing DMS process. (Details of workers who were relocated are on APPENDIX 12: IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW REGARDING SUGARCANE PLANTATION LABOURERS' RELOCATION.

36. Strategies to support the workers who are not willing to be relocated are developed, mainly in assisting them in developing skills to obtain other sources of income. Among them, there are workers who are no longer in the labor force (> 50 years): 21 people (70%). Support for this group includes training in catering and laundry to be involved in the project cycle, and

MSME basic finance and management. (see details on LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM and APPENDIX 10: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN).

37. On the other hand, a total of 11,756.80 m² of privately-owned land will be permanently acquired through negotiated settlement, consistent with AIIB ESS and Government Regulation No. 19/2021 which permits direct negotiation for land parcels under 5 hectares. This includes 5,756.52 m² for the footings of 13 transmission towers and 6,000.28 m² for the construction of the extension bay and gantry. While the negotiated settlement approach is used, it is noted that PT PLN Indonesia Power retains the legal ability under Indonesian law to resort to expropriation if negotiations fail, which means this acquisition falls within the definition of Involuntary Resettlement under AIIB ESS 2 and is therefore subject to the full requirements of this LALRP. Procedures for negotiated settlement have been developed in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner to ensure that affected landowners maintain the same or better income and livelihood status, as detailed in Section J. This acquisition will cause the permanent loss of productive agricultural land for 17 landowners (AHs) and the loss of access to this land for 6 sharecroppers (AHs) and 1 tenant (AH) who cultivate it (**details are shown in Table E-2**).

38. Temporary Impacts and Permanent Restrictions. Temporary impacts will be most pronounced during the construction phase of the 150 kV transmission line. Activities such as tower erection and cable stringing will cause temporary disruptions to agricultural activities and may restrict access to certain areas for short periods. Following construction, permanent restrictions will apply within the transmission line's 20-meter-wide Right of Way covering approximately 82,236.73 m² of private land. Within this corridor, building height will be limited to a maximum of 5 meters, and the cultivation of trees that grow taller than 5 meters will be prohibited to ensure operational safety. All affected landowners, sharecroppers, tenants, and land users within the RoW are eligible for compensation for these permanent use restrictions, including compensation for all trees exceeding the 5-meter height limit that must be removed and compensation for the restriction on land use, calculated at full replacement cost consistent with AIIB ESS 2, paragraph 20, and not solely based on the national RoW compensation formula under MEMR Regulation No. 13/2021, as described in the gap-filling measure in Section C and the entitlement framework in Section J. However, the land can continue to be used for cultivating shorter crops after compensation is paid. Fourteen residential houses and two company buildings are located within this RoW; while they will not be relocated, access to them will be temporarily affected during stringing operations, and occupants will receive prior notification and compensation for any demonstrable income loss or significant disruption resulting from temporary access restrictions, consistent with Section J.

2. Impact Severity and Affected Assets

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

39. Affected Land and Households. The Project is expected to affect a total of 158 households (391 APs). This includes: 84 landowner households (192 APs); 16 sharecropper households (47 APs); 3 tenant households (11 APs); and 1 land user household (2 APs) impacted by the transmission line, towers, extension bay, and gantry; as well as 54 affected households (139 APs), comprising 75 sugarcane laborers some of whom are married couples within the same household who are economically displaced from the PTPN I Wangkal plantation. Based on survey data, **64 households (33 Male and 31 female)/230 persons** (116 male and 114 female) are classified as significantly affected, meaning they are projected to lose 10% or more of their productive assets or income. Furthermore, 92 households (232 APs) are identified as vulnerable, based on criteria such as being elderly-led, female-headed, landless, or living below the established poverty line. These households are considered at greater risk of hardship and will receive special attention and additional support through the Livelihood Restoration Program.

40. Affected Structures and Infrastructure. The Project design has avoided the need for physical relocation of residences as detailed in Section 4 below. However, the transmission line RoW will pass over fourteen (14) houses, one (1) regional water company (PDAM) building, and one small factory (Table E-1). As these structures are all below the 5-meter height restriction, they will remain in place. Their occupants will experience temporary disruptions, such as noise and restricted access, during the construction phase. The transmission line will also cross several village and farm roads, which will require temporary traffic management plans, detailed in the project's ESIA, to be implemented in coordination with local communities to minimize inconvenience.

Table E-1 Structures identified within RoW

Structure type	Potential Impact on Structure
PDAM (<i>Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum</i> - Regional Drinking Water Company) building a facility	There is no risk of involuntary resettlement as the building height is still within safe limits (below 5 meters). (Parcel No. 110) refer to APPENDIX 1. Map Parcels by Project no 15 (Parcel No. 147) refer to APPENDIX 1. Map Parcels by Project no 15
Fourteen (14) Houses	There is no risk of involuntary resettlement as the buildings' height are still within safe limits (below 5 meters). However, the project might cause temporary impact in the form of disruption to access to the settlement areas during the construction of the transmission line. (Parcel No. 20, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 70, 71, 73, 75, 76, 97, 100) refer to APPENDIX 1. Map Parcels by Project no 6, 7, 8, 11
One Small Factory Building	There is no risk of involuntary resettlement as the building heights still within safe limits (below 5 meters). (Parcel No. 112) refer to APPENDIX 1: MAPS OF PROJECT COMPONENTS AND AFFECTED AREAS. Map Parcels by Project no 12

41. Affected Livelihoods and Agricultural Assets. The primary impact of the Project is on agricultural livelihoods. The acquisition of land, which is the primary driver of livelihood disruption, will result in the loss of productive plots used for growing rice, coconut, fruits, and other crops. Within the land parcels to be permanently acquired for tower footings, the extension bay, and gantry, an estimated 1,790 productive trees and crops will be removed and compensated at full replacement cost. Within the transmission line RoW, an additional 1,399 trees taller than the 5-meter safety limit will be removed, with owners compensated for the loss of the trees and future harvests. The most concentrated economic displacement affects the 54 affected households (139 APs), comprising 75 sugarcane laborers, whose long-term seasonal employment in sugarcane cultivation has been disrupted. The cut-off date is targeted for the end of June 2026, following which the final asset survey and valuation processes. Any minor adjustments to transmission line (TL) alignment may also result in slight changes to the figures presented here. All figures will be confirmed and presented as final in the final LALRP, to be disclosed prior to the commencement of any land acquisition or displacement activities, in accordance with AIIB ESS2.

42. Impact on Cultural Property. The project is committed to preserving cultural heritage. The PVPP boundary was deliberately redesigned during the planning phase to create a buffer zone and avoid any direct impact on the burial site of a former PTPN employee. A public cemetery is also located inside the PV Boundary. The Project will not physically encroach on one of the



cemeteries; construction activities will be managed in close consultation with the community to ensure that access is maintained and the sanctity of the site is fully respected. However, the other cemetery is relocated as per the PT PLN Indonesia Power and PTPN agreement on the arrangement for this occasion, the letter shown in

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

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

3. Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

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

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

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

Project Component	Affected Area (m ²)	Land Ownership	AHs	APs	Impact Summary
PVPP, TL Towers 1–3 incl. associated RoWs	1683669,1	PTPN Is	54 ³	139	Land used for sugarcane plantation. 54 affected households comprising 75 sugarcane laborers some of whom are married couples within the same household. 18 laborers accepted relocation to a more distant coffee plantation. While 57 daily laborers did not willing to proceed in relocation offer.
TL Towers 4–16	5756,52	Privately owned	20	42	Predominantly agricultural use. Loss of some non-residential structures (barn, shed).
					• 14 AHs (25 APs): loss of land and/or non-residential structures.
					• 5 AHs (14 APs): sharecroppers lose access to land.
Transmission Line RoW	67966,45	Privately owned	80	200	• 1 AH (3 APs): loss of access to rented land.
					Predominantly agricultural use. Fourteen residential buildings, one office (PDAM), and one small factory within RoW.
					• 67 AHs (162 APs): loss of productive trees due to height restrictions.
					• 10 AHs (28 APs): sharecroppers lose productive trees.
					• 3 AHs (10 APs): loss of productive trees.

³ There are a total of 75 sugarcane laborers. However, some of the laborers were counted as one Affected Household because they belong to the same family.



Project Component	Affected Area (m ²)	Land Ownership	AHs	APs	Impact Summary
					Temporary access restrictions to 14 residential and 2 commercial buildings during line stringing.
Extension Bay	5390,49	Privately owned	3	8	• 2 AHs (3 APs): loss of land.
					• 1 AH (5 APs): sharecropper loses access to agricultural land.
Gantry	609,79	Privately owned	1	2	1 AH (2 APs): loss of land.
TOTAL	1763392,36		158	391	

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

F. METHODOLOGY FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OVERVIEW

This section outlines the approach and principles guiding land acquisition and livelihood restoration for the Project, ensuring compliance with the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework, specifically ESS 2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The methodology emphasizes a participatory, transparent, and equitable process, prioritizing the avoidance of involuntary resettlement, minimizing impacts, and restoring livelihoods.

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

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

48. Cut-off Date and Eligibility. The cut-off date for eligibility for affected persons impacted by land acquisition of privately owned land will be established following completion of the socio-economic census and final Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), targeted for the end of June 2026, prior to the start of construction. The cut-off date will be announced for 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* process. All persons present before the cut-off date, including informal users and sharecroppers, will be eligible for entitlements in accordance with AIIB ESS 2. In accordance with ESS 2, cut-off dates will be disseminated in the Project area, including a warning that persons settling in the Project area after the cut-off dates will not be eligible for compensation for assets developed after those dates. Documentation of the public announcements and subsequent census and asset surveys will be included in the final LALRP.

49. Negotiated Settlements with Landowners. PT PLN Indonesia Power has elected to acquire private land through negotiated settlements with landowners and users, consistent with AIIB ESS 2. While government regulation allows for this type of negotiated settlement for land acquisition to occur due to the small size of land being acquired, there is an inherent potential for the project to

resort to eminent domain in cases when negotiations fail. Impacts on state-owned land necessary for the PVPP, including the switchyard and transmission towers 1 to 3 will be addressed through the Penlok land acquisition mechanism rather than direct purchase. All impacts on informal land users and sharecroppers will be managed in accordance with AIIB ESS 2, ensuring they are eligible for appropriate entitlements and assistance. Fair compensation will be based on the national appraisal standard SPI 306 and AIIB ESS 2's requirement for compensation at full replacement cost, consistent with the gap-filling measure described in Section C. The final appraisal and asset revalidation will be completed prior to the cut-off date targeted for end of June 2026. Any disagreement arising from this process will be managed by PT PLN IP and the SPC directly through good-faith negotiation, validated by signed agreement letters between parties, and if required, through the project Grievance Redress Mechanism and local laws.

50. Census and Socio-economic survey and Asset Inventory. The LALRP has been developed based on an assessment of impacts derived from PT Surveyor Indonesia's 2023 Inventory of Losses (IOL). This is supplemented by socio-economic surveys carried out by Greencorp between 28 July and 6 August, and 1 to 6 December 2024, across three affected villages: Kalipuro and Kelir in Kalipuro District, and Giri in Giri District. To fulfill the commitment to conduct a 100% census of all identified affected households, an additional census was conducted from January 5 to 13, 2026, covering all 158 identified AHs. Of these, 135 households (85%) were successfully surveyed. The remaining 23 AHs could not be surveyed despite repeated attempts during both the 2024 and January 2026 census rounds, due to the following reasons: (i) 7 PTPN I laborers could not be interviewed as 3 had passed away and 4 could not be located in the village; (ii) 1 AH in the Extension Bay area was absent as the landowner resides in another city and could not be reached through village government channels; and (iii) 15 AHs in the Transmission RoW area could not be contacted as the landowners reside outside the village and were unreachable through village government channels. All cases where households could not be surveyed have been formally documented through official minutes (berita acara) obtained from the respective village governments, confirming that all reasonable efforts were made to conduct the census. These documents are available as supporting evidence and will be included in the final LALRP. Table F-1 summarizes the census and survey coverage by project component.

Table F-1 Census and Socio-economic Survey

Project Component	Detailed Overlay	Total Identified AHs	Surveyed AHs
Transmission Tower	Towers 4-16 & RoW 3-16	20	20 (100%) Landowner: 14 Sharecroppers: 5

Project Component	Detailed Overlay	Total Identified AHs	Surveyed AHs
			Land Renter: 1
Extension Bay	Extension Bay Area	3	2 (67%) Landowner: 1 Land User: 1 (one AH out of town)
Gantry	Gantry Area	1	1 (100%) Landowner
PV PP Boundary	PV Module, Switchyard, Towers 1-3, RoW 1-3	54	47 (87%) PTPN Laborer
Transmission RoW	RoW Sections 3-16	80	65 (81%) Landowner: 52 Sharecroppers: 10 Land Renters: 2 Land User: 1
Total		158	135 (85%) Landowner: 68 Sharecropper: 15 Land Renter: 3 Land User: 2 PTPN Laborer: 47

51. Impact Assessment and Loss Quantification. Impacts were assessed through the Inventory of Losses (IOL), with losses categorized as physical or economic, and as temporary, permanent, or involving use restrictions. Losses were valued according to full replacement cost principles, in line with AIIB ESS 2, paragraph 20, and Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI 306). Land has been valued at prevailing market rates plus transaction costs and taxes; crops and trees were valued based on age, species, and yield potential; and structures were valued at full reconstruction cost without depreciation, as detailed in Section J. An independent, licensed public appraiser (KJPP) led the valuation process.

52. Livelihood Restoration and Support. Affected people, regardless of their land tenure status are entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP), which has been developed and budgeted as an integral component of this LALRP. The LRP provides targeted, culturally appropriate, and locally feasible livelihood restoration measures tailored to the specific needs of each affected group, including: (a) vocational skills training in catering,

laundry services, livestock management, and coconut processing; (b) support for alternative income-generating activities including microenterprise establishment assistance, access to microfinance, and market linkage support; and (c) access to social services including health assistance and educational support. Vulnerable households are entitled to all LRP measures plus additional targeted support tailored to their specific circumstances, as detailed in Section K, paragraph 96. The objective of the LRP is to restore, and where possible improve, the pre-project socioeconomic conditions of all affected households. Full details of LRP programs, timelines, implementing partners, and budget are provided in Section K and Appendix 10..

53. Grievance Redress and Feedback. A transparent grievance redress mechanism is established to address concerns and disputes promptly. Affected people are informed of procedures and their rights, ensuring accountability and responsiveness (as detailed in Section I: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure, Paragraph 3). Ongoing socialization of the GRM, as well as training and capacity building for project personnel and other key stakeholders on grievance handling, are ensured through this LALRP and the Project's ESIA and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

54. Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation. Implementation of the LALRP is led by the SPC's Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Unit, supported by PT PLN Indonesia Power's Social Safeguards Division and local government land offices, as detailed in Section M. Internal monitoring is conducted monthly by the SPC, tracking compensation disbursement, LRP delivery, and GRM performance, as detailed in Section O, with semi-annual reports submitted to AIIB. A completion audit will be undertaken no later than three years after initial loan disbursement and extended if livelihood restoration measures are not achieving desired outcomes, consistent with AIIB ESS 2.

G. AFFECTED LAND AND LANDOWNERSHIP

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

1. State-Owned Land

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

2. Privately Owned Land

56. Transmission Towers and Connection to Banyuwangi Substation. Thirteen transmission towers are located on private land, occupying approximately 5,756.52m², with Tower 12 covering a larger footprint of 750 m². The extension bay and gantry structure, covering approximately 5,390 m² and 610 m² respectively, will be constructed on private land adjacent to the Banyuwangi Substation. Most impacted private parcels (approximately 11,960 m²) are productive and cultivated by community members, with the majority possessing official land certificates, confirming their legal ownership.

3. Right of Way (RoW)

57. Right of Way Corridor. A 20-meter-wide corridor (10 meters on each side of the transmission line centerline) will be established along approximately 4.41 kilometers of the transmission route on private land (based on the regulatory requirements outlined in Section C). Private land within the RoW (approximately 82,236.73 m²) can remain in use after compensation, provided activities do not infringe upon the designated free space zone—defined as a 13.5-meter clearance from ground level, with a maximum permissible building and vegetation height of 5 meters.

H. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS

58. Project Category. The Project is classified as Category B for Involuntary Resettlement in accordance with AIIB ESS 2, paragraph 13, as fewer than 200 people are expected to experience significant impacts. In accordance with ESS 2, where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor or fewer than 200 people are displaced, the Client may prepare an abbreviated resettlement plan. However, as 64 affected households are classified as significantly affected, meaning they will lose 10% or more of their productive assets or income, this LALRP has been prepared as a full resettlement plan to ensure that all significantly affected and vulnerable households receive adequate entitlements and livelihood restoration support.

1. Demographic and Socio-economic Profile

59. Affected Households. The socio-economic profile of the affected population was established through a census covering 133 of the 158 total affected households, representing 366 affected persons from a total of 391 APs. This baseline data is central for designing effective livelihood restoration measures and for monitoring project impacts over time.

60. Household Composition and Demographics. The average household size is small, typically consisting of 2 to 3 persons. This reflects a trend of adult children moving out to establish their own households. The age structure of the affected population shows a significant portion of household heads are in the 46-60 age bracket (41%), with another 42,86% being over the age of 60, highlighting the presence of an aging population that may be more vulnerable to economic shocks. Gender-disaggregated data indicate that approximately 22% of affected households are female-headed, a demographic often facing additional constraints in accessing alternative livelihoods. Some seasonal or itinerant plantation workers do not maintain a permanent household in the project area. This group may require tailored livelihood restoration measures, including portable skill development and employment referral support that are not tied solely to local agricultural opportunities.

61. Ethnicity, Religion, and Settlement. The affected communities are ethnically diverse, with the majority identifying as Madurese (62%) and Javanese (30%), alongside a smaller Osing population (7%). All surveyed households profess the Muslim faith. The communities are well-established, with 95% of households having lived in the same location for more than 10 years, indicating deep social and economic ties to the area. While the Osing community is a distinct cultural group within Banyuwangi Regency, the Project's Indigenous Peoples screening memo concluded that the Project will not have direct or indirect impacts on Indigenous Peoples' communities, lands, or cultural resources.

62. Education and Health. Educational attainment among affected household heads is relatively low, with 37% having completed only elementary school and 33% have never attended or finished formal schooling. This may limit their ability to access formal sector employment without targeted support. In terms of health, most households report being in good health, with primary healthcare services available at local clinics and community health centers.

63. Housing and Access to Services. The majority of affected households (95%) own their homes, which are typically constructed with permanent materials such as brick walls and tile roofs. Access to basic services is high, with all households connected to the national electricity grid provided by PLN. The primary water source for daily use is the regional water company (PDAM) for 69% of households, supplemented by shallow groundwater wells. Most households (78%) have access to formal banking services, either through local bank branches or mobile banking agents, and 62% report regular use of internet services via mobile networks. Market access is generally good; weekly traditional markets are located within 2–5 km of the affected villages, and small local kiosks and shops provide daily necessities within walking distance. These service and market linkages play an important role in sustaining household livelihoods and will be considered in planning livelihood restoration measures.

64. Economic Activities: Livelihoods are predominantly agriculture-based. The main occupations are farming and self-employment (56% of affected persons), with many women categorised as unpaid family workers (12%). Most households (59%) reported a monthly income above the regional minimum wage of IDR 2,989,145 primarily derived from agriculture and small businesses. Agricultural work often follows seasonal cycles, particularly for rice, sugarcane, and other plantation crops, resulting in periods of underemployment between planting and harvest seasons. During these gaps, some household members seek casual or contract-based work, such as construction labour, transport services, or seasonal employment in nearby plantations. Subsistence agriculture is also common; many households cultivate small home gardens for vegetables, fruits, and spices, which contribute to household food security and reduce reliance on market purchases. Livestock rearing, particularly cows, is a common secondary activity for about 22% of households, with sales often timed to coincide with religious festivals or to meet emergency cash needs.

2. Vulnerable Groups

65. Vulnerable Groups. The surveys identified 92 households (representing 58% of the total affected) as vulnerable. These are households that, due to pre-existing socio-economic conditions, may face greater difficulties in coping with and recovering from project-related impacts. The project defines vulnerability based on criteria including being elderly-led, female-headed, landless, living below the regional poverty line, or poor households. Among these 92 households are:

- Elderly-headed households: 20 AHs (61 APs), with 50% of household heads aged over 65.



- Landless households: 3 AHs (13 APs), Landless refers to households who do not possess productive and residential land.
- Poor households 7 AHs (17 APs), refers to those whose income falls below the minimum wage level of Banyuwangi Regency.
- Households living below the poverty line: 1 AHs (2 APs), refers to those whose expense falls below the poverty line of Banyuwangi Regency.
- Elderly-headed and poor households: 6 AHs (14 APs), with 3 out of 6 households head aged over 65.
- Elderly-headed and living below the poverty line: 3 AHs (6 APs), predominantly consists two persons households.
- Households being elderly-headed, poor, and living below the poverty line: 13 AHs (36 APs), predominantly consists two to three persons households.
- Households being poor and living below the poverty line: 11 AHs (30 APs), refers to those whose expense and income falls below the minimum wage and poverty line of Banyuwangi Regency.
- Elderly-headed, landless, and poor households: 1 AHs (2 APs), with household head aged over 65.
- Elderly and female-headed households: 4 AHs (4 APs), with all of those female household heads aged over 65 and living alone.
- There are 10 AHs (13 APs) identified as elderly-headed, female-headed, poor and living below the poverty line, with only 3 out of 7 households consists a family members.
- Female-headed, poor, and living below the poverty line: 7 AHs (11 APs), refers to those female-headed households whose expense and income falls below the minimum wage and poverty line of Banyuwangi Regency.
- There is one household with only one household member identified as female-headed, landless, poor, and living below the poverty line whose occupation is a sharecropper and do not possess productive/residential land

66. Gender Considerations. Gender-disaggregated data indicate that 81% of APs within vulnerable households are female, and 29% of all vulnerable households are female-headed. Most vulnerable APs consists either children under 15 years old (19%), or older persons aged over 60 (41%), reinforcing the need for age-sensitive livelihood and support measures. These households will be given priority access to the Livelihood Restoration Program and will receive



targeted assistance tailored to their specific circumstances to protect and enhance their social and economic well-being.

3. Affected Livelihoods and Assets

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

- **PTPN I Sugarcane Laborers:** 54 households (139 APs) are affected comprising 75 sugarcane laborers, some of whom are married couples within the same household, are economically displaced from the PTPN I Wangkal plantation. Of the 75 laborers, 7 could not be interviewed due to death or absence from the village and will be addressed through the ongoing DMS process. These laborers had an average household monthly income of IDR 3,050,000 prior to displacement. Their livelihood as daily laborers on the Wangkal sugarcane plantation has been disrupted by the acquisition of the land for the PVPP. PTPN I offered to relocate these laborers to a coffee plantation in Kaliselogiri, approximately 30 kilometers away. However, due to the increased travel time and costs, and a shift from regular daily work to more seasonal employment, 57 laborers found this option unviable and declined the offer, while 18 laborers accepted the relocation.



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

- Sharecroppers, Land User and Tenants:** A group of 20 households (60 APs), comprising 16 sharecropper households (47 APs), 3 tenant households (11 APs), and 1 land user household (2 APs), who do not own land but cultivate plots as their primary livelihood, will also be economically displaced. They will lose access to the agricultural land they depend on for their livelihoods, which is being acquired for the project's transmission towers, extension bay, and gantry. Their primary loss is access to productive assets and the income derived from them. The affected land produced rice, corn, and vegetables with average net monthly earnings of IDR 2,400,000 per household. Most of these households do not have formal agreements or rights to replacement land, and the availability of alternative agricultural plots nearby is severely limited due to high land competition in the area. The Project recognizes that transitioning from farming to non-land-based livelihoods presents a significant challenge for this group, as agricultural skills and knowledge built over many years may not be directly transferable to new income-generating activities. Accordingly, the LRP has been specifically designed to address this challenge through: (a) a gradual transition approach, providing transitional allowances equivalent to 3 months of average net farming



income to bridge the income gap while new skills are developed; (b) skills training programs selected based on direct consultation with affected households about their interests and capacities, prioritizing activities that build on existing skills where possible; (c) microenterprise establishment assistance including business planning, starter kits, and market linkage support to reduce barriers to entry into new income-generating activities; and (d) dedicated case management for each affected household to monitor livelihood recovery progress and provide additional support where needed. Full details of LRP measures for this group are provided in Section Kand Appendix 10.

- Private Landowners: A total of 84 households (192 APs) will be affected, either through the permanent acquisition of a portion of their land or through permanent use restrictions within the transmission line RoW (see APPENDIX 2: PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS and APPENDIX 3: NUMBER OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS PER PROJECT COMPONENT For many of these households, the affected land is a key source of agricultural income from crops like coconut, rice, corn, and various fruits. The loss of this land or the inability to cultivate tall, high-value trees like coconut within the RoW will directly impact their household income. Prior to the project, these households earned an average of IDR 2,950,000 per month, largely from cultivation of crops such as coconut, rice, corn, and fruits. The restriction on planting tall, high-value crops such as coconut within the RoW will reduce potential income for affected households, even though land use for shorter crops can continue. For landowners losing smaller portions of their holdings, agricultural production is expected to continue, but with reduced output and income. Where losses exceed 10% of productive assets or involve high-value perennial crops, the impacts will be more severe and will require targeted restoration measures. Some landowners may seek to rent alternative plots; however, as with sharecroppers, land availability in the area is constrained, making access to other agricultural land challenging.

I. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

1. Consultation and Participation Processes

68. Meaningful Consultation. In accordance with AIIB ESS 2, meaningful consultation has been a cornerstone of the LALRP preparation process and will continue throughout the Project's lifecycle. The objective is to ensure that all affected persons and stakeholders are fully informed of their rights, entitlements, and resettlement options, and can participate meaningfully in decision-making processes that affect them. Meaningful consultation under ESS 2 requires more than information dissemination it requires that affected persons have a genuine opportunity to express their views, that these views are recorded and considered, and that the outcomes of consultations are reflected in the LALRP. A detailed record of all consultations, including participant lists, meeting minutes, issues raised, and responses provided, is set out in APPENDIX 7: LALRP CONSULTATION SUMMARY.

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

70. 2024 Focus Group Discussions. As the project design was refined, a series of more targeted consultations were held to inform the preparation of this LALRP. In July and December 2024, consultants conducted interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in Kalipuro Village, Kelir Village (Kalipuro District), and Giri Village (Giri District) with affected households, village leaders, and PTPN I representatives. These sessions were designed to gather detailed socio-economic data, confirm asset losses, and understand the specific concerns of affected communities. Participation included representatives from all three affected villages, with 59 of the 158 total affected households (38%) engaged directly in these socio-economic survey-linked consultations. While this did not cover every affected household, participants were selected to reflect a cross-section of landowners, sharecroppers, and plantation laborers, ensuring diversity in gender, age, and livelihood type. In accordance with ESS 2, paragraph 17, particular attention was given to ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups, including elderly-headed households, female-headed households, and those living below the poverty line.

71. 2025 Public Consultation. Further public consultations were held on 14 February 2025 in Kalipuro District Hall, specifically to disclose the draft LALRP. Separate sessions were held for (i) private landowners and (ii) the displaced PTPN I laborers, allowing for tailored discussions of entitlements, compensation processes, and livelihood restoration options. These sessions

were attended by 112 participants, representing 93 PAHs (60% of all PAHs), with women making up 31% of attendees. Stakeholders raised concerns about the fairness and transparency of compensation, potential for long-term income loss, and the need for a practical and effective Livelihood Restoration Program. Participants, including representatives from women's groups and the elderly, contributed specific suggestions for training, agricultural input support, and market access assistance.

72. May 2025 Consultation. To ensure meaningful dialogue, additional consultations in a smaller group format were conducted on 6-7 May 2025 in each of the three affected villages. These sessions allowed for in-depth discussions on specific project components, compensation calculation methods, and proposed mitigation measures, ensuring a high level of understanding among participants. A total of 47 participants attended, representing 41 Project-Affected Households (AHs), equivalent to 26% of all 158 AHs and approximately 10% of all 391 identified Affected Persons (APs).

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

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

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

2. Information Disclosure

73. Information Disclosure. The project is committed to a transparent information disclosure process. All key documents, including summaries of this LALRP, the entitlement matrix, and the procedures for the Grievance Redress Mechanism, have been translated into the local language and distributed during public consultations (Bahasa Indonesia for written documents, with key summary sections also provided orally in local Javanese dialect during village meetings). The full LALRP in this draft form and when it is finalized following additional survey and appraisal work will be made available in Bahasa Indonesia at the offices of the affected villages and at the Project's site office. Summary information sheets will be also made available in Bahasa Jawa. Information has been disclosed in a culturally appropriate manner

by using familiar community venues (village halls), scheduling meetings outside peak agricultural hours, and engaging respected community leaders to introduce project representatives and facilitate discussion. Gender considerations have included actively encouraging women's participation through targeted invitations, holding some sessions at times more convenient for women with domestic responsibilities, and ensuring that female staff were present at all meetings to support women participants in raising questions or concerns.

3. Grievance Redress Mechanism

74. Project Grievance Redress Mechanism. A Grievance Redress Mechanism is established to provide a clear, accessible, and fair process for resolving any complaints or concerns from affected persons in a timely and impartial manner, at no cost to the complainant. The GRM is designed with multiple entry points to ensure accessibility. The mechanism will be project-specific, operated by the Special Purpose Company (SPC) in coordination with Indonesia Power (which handles the GRM in the planning period) and village governments. It remains active throughout the Project life cycle and is adjusted, when necessary, as the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan is updated. The current focal point for PT PLN Indonesia Power GRM is Mr. Amir Hakim, who can be reached at +62812 2953 0544 or via email at amir.h@plnindonesiapower.co.id.

75. Receipt and Registration of Grievance. The GRM is designed with multiple entry points to ensure accessibility for all affected people, including vulnerable groups, those with low literacy, and those in remote locations. An affected person can submit a grievance through any of the following channels:

- In person to the Project's Community Liaison Officer (CLO) at the village or district office.
- Via the village head, who will forward the grievance to the SPC's CLO.
- By telephone or WhatsApp to the dedicated project hotline number, which is publicly displayed on signboards in all three affected villages.
- By written letter addressed to the SPC or PT PLN Indonesia Power.
- Anonymously, through any of the above channels. Anonymous complaints are permitted and will be investigated to the extent possible, given the information provided.

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

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

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

79. Appeal and External Recourse. If a complainant is not satisfied with the resolution proposed by the SPC, they have the right to escalate their complaint to a higher level of project management within PT PLN Indonesia Power. As a further option, affected persons may seek redress through the formal Indonesian legal system. In addition, in accordance with AIIB ESS 2, affected persons who are not satisfied with the resolution of their complaint at the project level may access the AIIB Project-Affected People's Mechanism (PPM) as an independent recourse channel, without prejudice to any other legal rights they may have. Information on how to access the AIIB PPM will be included in the GRM information materials distributed to affected communities. 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>.

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

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

80. Grievance Reporting and Disclosure. In accordance with ESS 2, reports on grievance redress and outcomes will be disclosed in accordance with the applicable provisions of AIIB ESS 1.

GRM performance data, including the number and types of grievances received, resolution timelines, and complainant satisfaction, will be included in the semi-annual social monitoring reports submitted to AIIB and disclosed on the AIIB website.

4. Key Stakeholders and Non-Project Actors

81. Stakeholders. The successful implementation of the LALRP depends on the coordinated efforts of several key stakeholders. PT PLN Indonesia Power, as the project proponent, holds ultimate responsibility for LALRP implementation and compliance with AIIB ESS 2. The appointed SPC will manage day-to-day implementation. Government bodies, including the National Land Agency (BPN) and local and village governments, are crucial for legal validation and community liaison. Affected households, including landowners, laborers, sharecroppers, tenants, and land users, and their community representatives, are the central stakeholders in the LALRP process. Non-project actors, including civil society organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), if present in the project area, may also play a role in supporting affected communities and monitoring project implementation. The AIIB, as lender, will provide oversight and semi-annual monitoring reports, and the LALRP completion report will be submitted for approval.

J. ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

82. Compensation and Assistance Framework. This framework defines the compensation and assistance measures for all people affected by the Project, ensuring that their livelihoods and standards of living are, at a minimum, restored to pre-project levels and, where possible, improved. The framework is based on the principles of fairness, transparency, and full compliance with both Indonesian law and the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework, specifically ESS 2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The central principle, consistent with ESS 2, is that all compensation for lost assets will be provided at full replacement cost, defined as the market value of the lost asset plus all transaction costs, taxes, and other expenses required to replace it with an asset of equal or better quality and location, without depreciation deduction. All affected persons, regardless of their land tenure status, are eligible for some form of compensation or assistance, consistent with the gap-filling measures described in Section C.

83. Eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance under this LALRP is determined by the nature of the impact and the affected person's relationship to the affected asset, not by their formal legal tenure status. In accordance with ESS 2, all persons displaced by the Project, including those without formal title to land, are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. The following categories of affected persons are recognized as eligible under this LALRP:

- Titled landowners with legal certificates or other recognizable claims to the affected land.
- Sharecroppers who cultivate affected land under informal or formal sharecropping arrangements.
- Tenants who rent affected land under formal or informal agreements.
- Land users who use affected land without formal tenure but with recognizable use rights.
- PTPN I sugarcane laborers whose livelihoods have been economically displaced by the acquisition of the state-managed plantation land.
- Owners of structures, crops, and trees located on affected land, regardless of their land tenure status.

Persons without formal title to land are not eligible for compensation for the land itself, but are fully eligible for compensation for all non-land assets, including crops, trees, and structures and for inclusion in the Livelihood Restoration Program

1. Entitlements Matrix



84. Entitlement. The Entitlement Matrix below provides a comprehensive breakdown of the types of losses, the eligibility criteria, 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 and assistance are delivered consistently and equitably to all affected persons, in accordance with ESS 2. For a full listing of all entitlements, refer to APPENDIX 8: ENTITLEMENTS MATRIX.

Table J-1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Entitlement
1. Permanent Loss of Land (Private)	Landowners with legal titles or other recognizable claims: 71 APs (from 33 AHs – private landowners affected by towers, extension bay, gantry, and RoW acquisition	Cash compensation at full replacement cost, equivalent to the prevailing market value of land with equal productive potential, plus all applicable transaction costs and taxes, determined by an independent licensed appraiser (KJPP) in accordance with Indonesia Valuation Standard SPI 306 and ESS 2 full replacement cost standard. Pro-rata participation in the LRP based on livelihood impact and severity. Details on replacement cost methodology are provided APPENDIX 9: BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY
2. Use of State Land	PTPN I is the state-owned plantation enterprise managing the affected plantation land. Impacts to workers are under a separate category.	A formal agreement (Penlok) has been established through the Location Determination mechanism, as per inter-agency regulations and procedures under Law No. 2/2012 and Government Regulation No. 19/2021. Impacts on PTPN I laborers are addressed separately under category 5 below.
3. Loss of Structures (if any)	Owners of any affected structures, whether formal or informal: 9 APs (owners of 7 houses, 1 PDAM building, 1 small factory – all under TL RoW	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the affected structure, calculated without deduction for depreciation. Assistance for relocation will be provided if required.
4. Loss of Crops and Trees	Owners of the affected crops and trees (includes landowners, sharecroppers, and tenants): 71	Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on current market value, species, age, and yield



Type of Loss	Eligibility	Entitlement
	APs (owners of ~3,981 productive trees/crops – coconut, banana, fruit trees, rice, maize, coffee; 1,399 trees in RoW over 5 m height to be removed)	potential of the affected crops and trees. For trees within the transmission line RoW that exceed the 5-meter height restriction and must be removed, compensation will cover both the value of the tree and the net present value of future harvests foregone.
5. Loss of Livelihood/Income		
<i>PTPN I Laborers</i>	Sugarcane laborers economically displaced from the PTPN I plantation. 54 affected households (139 APs), comprising 75 sugarcane laborers some of whom are married couples within the same household economically displaced from the PTPN I Wangkal plantation. Of the 75 laborers, 7 could not be interviewed due to death or absence from the village and will be addressed through the ongoing DMS process.	Transitional allowance equivalent to 3 months of average net earnings (based on PTPN payroll data) payable monthly; priority employment in project works (Indonesia Power to include clause in EPC contracts). Full access to LRP, meaning eligibility for all livelihood measures offered skills training, agricultural support, microenterprise grants without restriction. For the 18 laborers who accepted relocation to the coffee plantation in Kaliselogiri, continued support will be provided to facilitate their adaptation to new working conditions, including skills training relevant to coffee cultivation and processing.
<i>Sharecroppers/Tenants</i>	Persons cultivating affected land without a formal ownership title. 20 affected households (60 APs), comprising 16 sharecropper households (47 APs), 3 tenant households (11 APs), and 1 land user household (2 APs), cultivating affected privately owned land for transmission towers, extension bay, and gantry.	Compensation for lost crops/non-land assets at full replacement cost. Transitional allowance equal to 3 months of average net farming income (based on local agriculture department benchmarks). Full access to LRP
6. Temporary Impacts		

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Entitlement
<i>Disruption of Access</i>	Households and businesses whose access is temporarily restricted during construction.	Compensation for any demonstrable income loss or significant disruption. Prior notification of all construction schedules and activities.
<i>Damage to Property</i>	Owners of any property that is accidentally damaged during project construction.	The project will repair the damaged property to its pre-project condition or provide cash compensation at full replacement cost.
7. Vulnerable Households	Households identified as elderly-led, woman-headed, landless, or living below the poverty line.	Entitled to all regular compensation plus participation in the LRP and additional, targeted assistance such as grants for micro-enterprises, specialized skills training, or other support tailored to their specific needs to ensure they are not disproportionately affected, and their livelihoods are fully restored or improved. Vulnerable households are also entitled to additional support for education and health checkups and health insurance.
8. Unforeseen Impacts	Any affected person who experiences impacts not previously identified in this plan.	Such impacts will be identified and assessed on a case-by-case basis through the GRM or through ongoing monitoring. Entitlements will be determined through a consultative process with the affected person and will be consistent with Indonesian law and the requirements of AIIB ESS 2.

2. Compensation and Assistance Measures

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

85. Compensation at Full Replacement Cost. This is a core principle of the Project. Full replacement cost is defined as the market value of a lost asset plus any transaction costs (such as administrative fees, registration costs, and taxes) required to replace that asset with one of equal or better quality and location. For agricultural land, this means the pre-project market value of land with equal productive potential. For structures, it is the cost of constructing a replacement structure of similar or better quality, using local materials and

labor, without any deduction for depreciation or salvaged materials. The valuation will be determined by an independent and certified appraiser.

86. Livelihood and Transitional Support. Recognizing that cash compensation alone may not be sufficient to restore livelihoods, the Project will provide additional short-term and long-term support. Transitional allowances equivalent to 3 months of average net earnings or farming income will be provided to all significantly affected households to bridge the income gap during the transition period before new income sources become stable. The Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP), fully budgeted and detailed in Section K, is a comprehensive set of long-term measures that includes: (a) skills training in catering, laundry services, livestock management, and coconut processing; (b) access to credit and microfinance, facilitated through linkages to existing government microfinance programs and local microfinance institutions this is explicitly included within the LRP budget under microenterprise support activities, and (c) microenterprise establishment assistance comprising business planning and mentoring, provision of starter kits and productive assets, market linkage support, and additional microenterprise grants for vulnerable households; and (d) Employment facilitation, through a priority employment clause in the EPC contract, giving affected household members preference for construction and operational positions.

87. Payment and Timing. In accordance with ESS 2, all compensation and resettlement assistance entitlements 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. This ensures that affected persons have the necessary resources to manage their transition without facing undue hardship. The compensation payment process will be monitored and documented, with signed acknowledgment forms collected from each recipient as evidence of payment. No land clearing or other physical displacement activities will commence until all applicable compensation has been disbursed and confirmed.

88. Negotiated Settlement Safeguards. In accordance with ESS 2, land acquisition through negotiated settlement will be conducted in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner. Procedures are in place to ensure that those who enter negotiated settlements maintain the same or better income and livelihood status as a result. Where negotiations with a landowner fail to reach an agreement, the Project may resort to eminent domain procedures under Indonesian law; however, the Project commits to exhausting all good-faith negotiation options before invoking such procedures. All negotiation outcomes will be documented through signed agreement letters between the parties, validated by village government witnesses, and subject to the project GRM if disputes arise.

89. Measures for Disputes over compensation. In accordance with ESS 2, provisions are in place to address disputes over compensation. Any affected person who disagrees with the assessed compensation value has the right to: (a) request a review of the valuation by the SPC and the



independent appraiser; (b) submit a formal grievance through the project GRM; (c) appeal to a higher level of project management within PT PLN Indonesia Power; and (d) as a final resort, seek redress through the formal Indonesian legal system or the AIIB PPM. The SPC will make every effort to resolve compensation disputes through good-faith negotiation before escalating to formal legal processes. 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>.

K. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

90. Livelihood Restoration Program. The Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) is a critical component of this LALRP, designed in accordance with AIIB ESS 2, paragraph 20, to ensure that all affected households can sustainably restore, and ideally improve, their pre-project income levels and overall standard of living. The LRP is tailored to the specific needs of the different affected groups identified through socio-economic surveys and consultations and is designed to be implemented over a period of three to five years to allow sufficient time for livelihood restoration efforts to take full effect. The LRP complements the cash compensation provided under the entitlements framework in Section J, recognizing that compensation alone is insufficient to restore livelihoods particularly for significantly affected and vulnerable households whose primary income sources have been disrupted

1. Objectives and Strategies

91. Objectives. The primary objectives of the LRP, consistent with ESS 2, are to:

- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels.
- Provide livelihood restoration assistance, including skills training, access to credit, entrepreneurship support, and employment opportunities in a manner equally available to all affected persons and adapted to their respective needs.
- Give priority, where feasible, to land-based resettlement strategies for affected persons whose livelihoods are land-based, and to provide well-justified non-land-based alternatives where land-based strategies are not feasible.
- Improve the overall socioeconomic status of vulnerable groups, including elderly-headed households, female-headed households, landless households, and those living below the poverty line, to at least national minimum standards, consistent with ESS 2.
- Examine and implement benefit-sharing opportunities to enable affected persons to share in the Project's broader development benefits, consistent with ESS 2.

92. Land-Based vs Non-Land-Based Strategy. In accordance with ESS 2, land-based resettlement strategies are the preferred option where affected livelihoods are land-based. For this Project, the primary land-based strategy considered was the relocation of PTPN I sugarcane laborers to an alternative coffee plantation in Kaliselogiri, approximately 30 kilometers away, as offered by PTPN I. Of the 75 affected sugarcane laborers (54 households), 18 workers accepted this land-based relocation option. However, 57 workers declined the relocation offer due to the significant increase in travel time and costs, the shift from regular daily employment to more seasonal work patterns, and the need to acquire entirely new

agricultural skills for coffee cultivation, factors that rendered the land-based option unviable for this group. For private landowners losing only a portion of their land, agricultural production on the remaining land can continue, and alternative crop support constitutes a land-based strategy for this group. For sharecroppers, tenants, and land users who have lost access to the land they cultivated, the availability of alternative agricultural land in the area is severely constrained due to high land competition, making land-based replacement impracticable. For all groups for whom land-based strategies are not feasible or have been declined, well-designed non-land-based livelihood restoration measures have been developed through the LRP, as described in this Section.

93. Key Strategies. The LRP is built around four key strategies:

- **Income Diversification and Enhancement:** To move affected households away from dependence on the lost assets by providing training and resources (such as equipment, market assistance, grants or other support to be determined in consultation) for them to engage in new or enhanced income-generating activities.
- **Targeted Skills Development:** To move affected households away from dependence on the lost assets by providing training and resources (such as equipment, market assistance, grants or other support to be determined in consultation) for them to engage in new or enhanced income-generating activities.
- **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:** Providing additional, tailored assistance to the 92 vulnerable households to address their specific needs, build their resilience, and ensure they are not left behind in the recovery process.

2. LRP Programs by Affected Group

94. Program Design Principles. LRP programs have been designed based on consultations with affected persons about the types of livelihood restoration activities of interest and relevance to them, and on an assessment of locally available skills training providers, market opportunities, and government programs that can be leveraged. The SPC will engage qualified implementing partners, including local government agencies, vocational training providers, and microfinance institutions, to deliver LRP programs. All LRP programs will be monitored against baseline income data to assess whether restoration objectives are being achieved, as detailed in Section O.

95. Former PTPN I Sugarcane Laborers. This group comprises 54 affected households (139 APs), made up of 75 sugarcane laborers, some of whom are married couples within the same

household who have experienced the most significant economic displacement under the Project, having lost their primary source of livelihood as daily laborers on the Wangkal sugarcane plantation. Of the 75 laborers, 7 could not be interviewed due to death or absence from the village and will be addressed through the ongoing DMS process. Their average household monthly income prior to displacement was IDR 3,050,000. Of the 75 laborers, 18 accepted relocation to the coffee plantation in Kaliselogiri offered by PTPN I, while the remaining 57 declined due to increased travel time and costs and the shift from regular daily employment to more seasonal work patterns. The LRP for this group focuses on building new skills and income sources to replace the income lost from sugarcane labor. Full details of all LRP programs, timelines, implementing partners, and estimated costs for this group are provided in Appendix 10.

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

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

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

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

3. Implementation Arrangements

98. Institutional Arrangements. The LRP will be managed and implemented by the appointed Special Purpose Company (SPC), in close collaboration with local government agencies and

community leaders (see Section M. Institutional Arrangements and Responsibilities). The specific programs are designed for the primary affected groups and are based on consultations with APs about types of livelihood restoration activities of interest to them. The LRP is elaborated in Section M; however, the following overview establishes context for the types of activities to be implemented for and with the APs, based on the Entitlement Matrix

99. Participant Enrollment and Agreement. Prior to the commencement of LRP activities, the SPC will conduct individual consultations with all eligible affected households to explain the available LRP programs, confirm their interest and preferred programs, and obtain written agreement from each participating household. Enrollment will be documented through signed participation agreements, which will form the basis for monitoring and evaluation. Vulnerable households that are unable or unwilling to participate in formal LRP programs will be offered alternative support measures tailored to their capacity and circumstances.

100. Coordination with Government Programs. The SPC will actively coordinate with relevant local government agencies, including the District Agriculture Office, the District Manpower Office, and the Village government, to ensure that LRP programs complement and leverage existing government social protection and economic development programs. This will avoid duplication of effort and maximize the range and sustainability of support available to affected households.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

L. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

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

1. Land Acquisition and Compensation Costs

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

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

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

2. Livelihood Restoration and Support Costs

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

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

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

3. Contingency and Administrative Expenses

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

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

Table L-1 Summary of LALRP Budget

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

Source: LALRP 2025

M. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

1. Roles of National, Provincial, and Local Authorities

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

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

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

2. Responsibilities of PT PLN Indonesia Power and Implementing Agencies

111. PT. PLN Indonesia Power and GCL Intelligent Energy Co., Ltd. As the project owners and Executing Agency, Indonesia Power together with GCL Intelligent Energy hold ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of this LALRP. Indonesia Power will take the lead role, particularly in ensuring full compliance with both Indonesian law and AIIB ESF 2, providing the necessary budget and resources in a timely manner, and maintaining overall oversight of land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities. GCL Intelligent Energy, as co-owner, will support this process by contributing to the oversight of all land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities. Indonesia Power and GCL Intelligent Energy will jointly report all relevant information to the AIIB.

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

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

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

N. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

1. Timeline for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities

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

Table N-1 Project Timeline

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

Table N-2 Indicative LALRP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Indicative Timeframe	Responsible Party
Phase 1: LALRP Finalization & Disclosure		
Socio-economic Survey, and Census & Detailed Measurement Survey for the remaining households and assets	Quarter 1, 2026	SPC / Consultant
Final Asset Valuation by Independent Appraiser	Quarter 2, 2026	Independent Appraiser
Announcement of Project Cut-off Date	Quarter 2, 2026	Indonesia Power / SPC

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

2. Key Milestones

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

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



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

O. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

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

1. Internal Monitoring and Supervision

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

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

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

Table O-1 Internal Monitoring Matrix

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



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

2. External Independent Evaluation

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

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

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

Table O-2 External Evaluation Matrix

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

Source: LALRP 2025



3. Reporting Requirements and Frequency

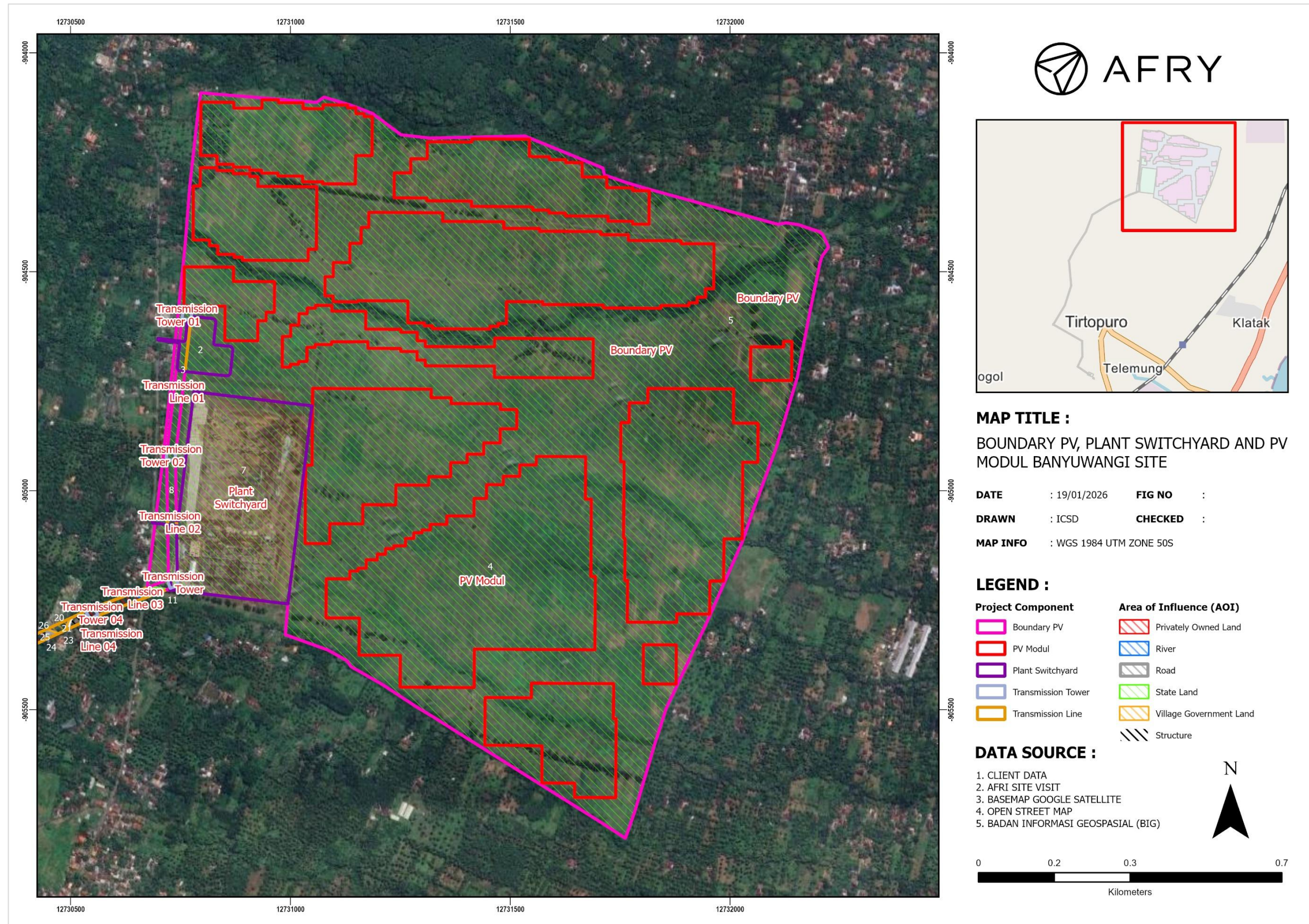
119. Reporting. Clear and consistent reporting is a key component of the monitoring framework.

- The SPC will prepare quarterly internal monitoring reports for PT PLN Indonesia Power.
- Indonesia Power will prepare and submit semi-annual social monitoring reports to the AIIB. These reports will provide an overview of the progress of LALRP implementation, summarize the findings of both internal and external monitoring, detail the status of the GRM, and provide an analysis of the effectiveness of the livelihood restoration efforts based on the established indicators.

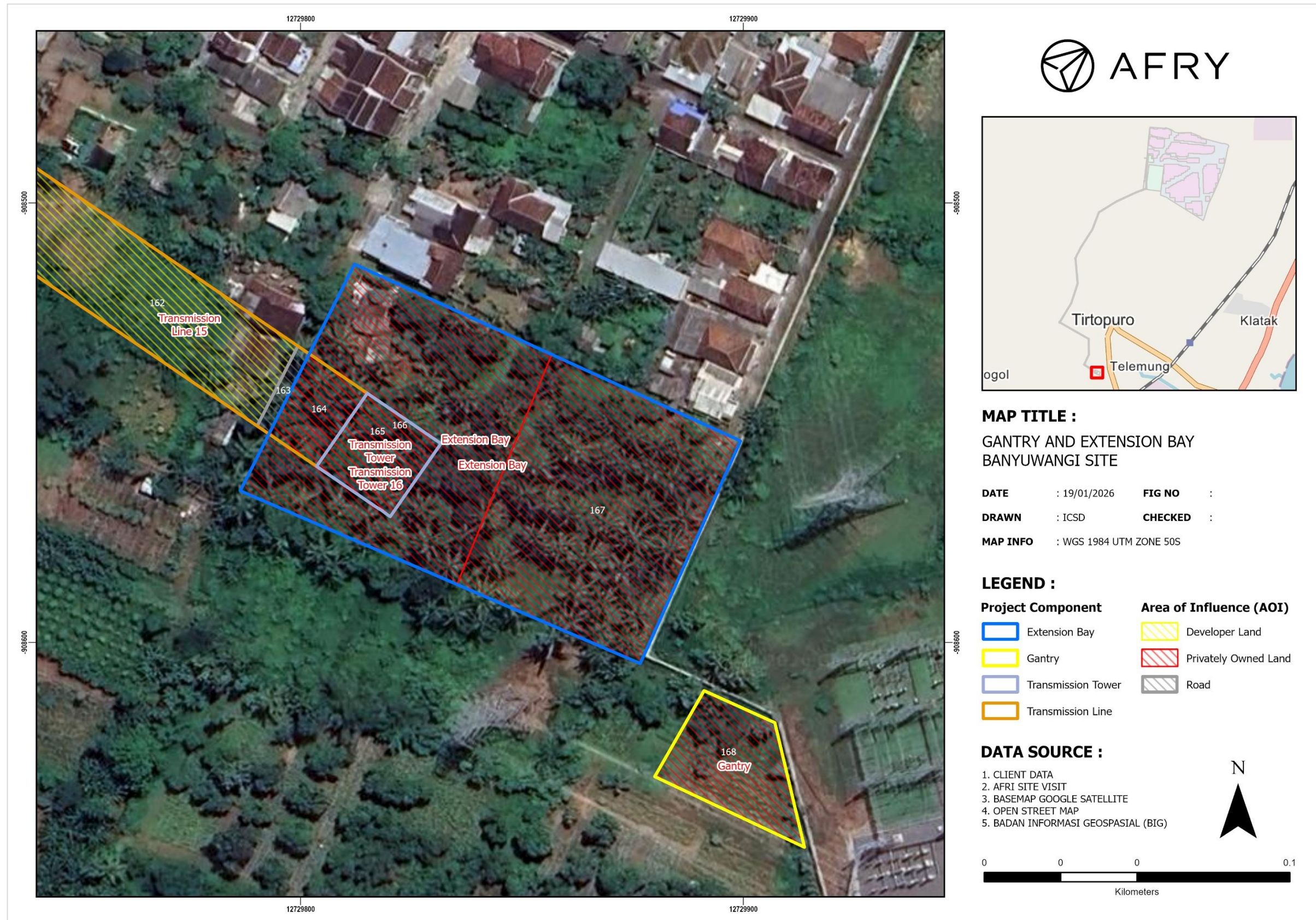
120. Disclosure. The key findings of the monitoring reports will also be disclosed to the affected communities. This will be done through accessible channels, such as community meetings and public noticeboards, to ensure transparency and keep the community informed about the project's progress in fulfilling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

P. APPENDICES

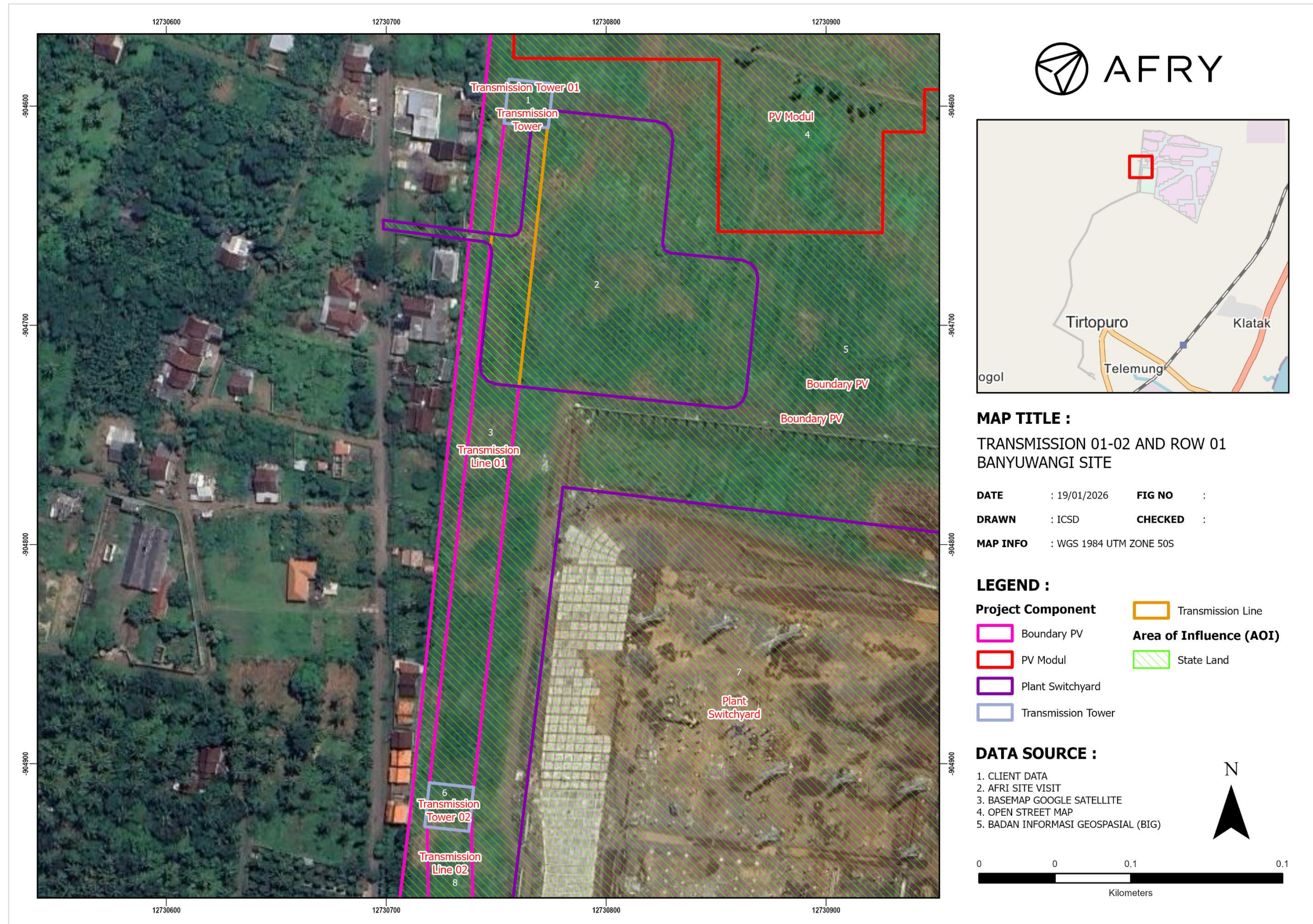
APPENDIX 1: MAPS OF PROJECT COMPONENTS AND AFFECTED AREAS



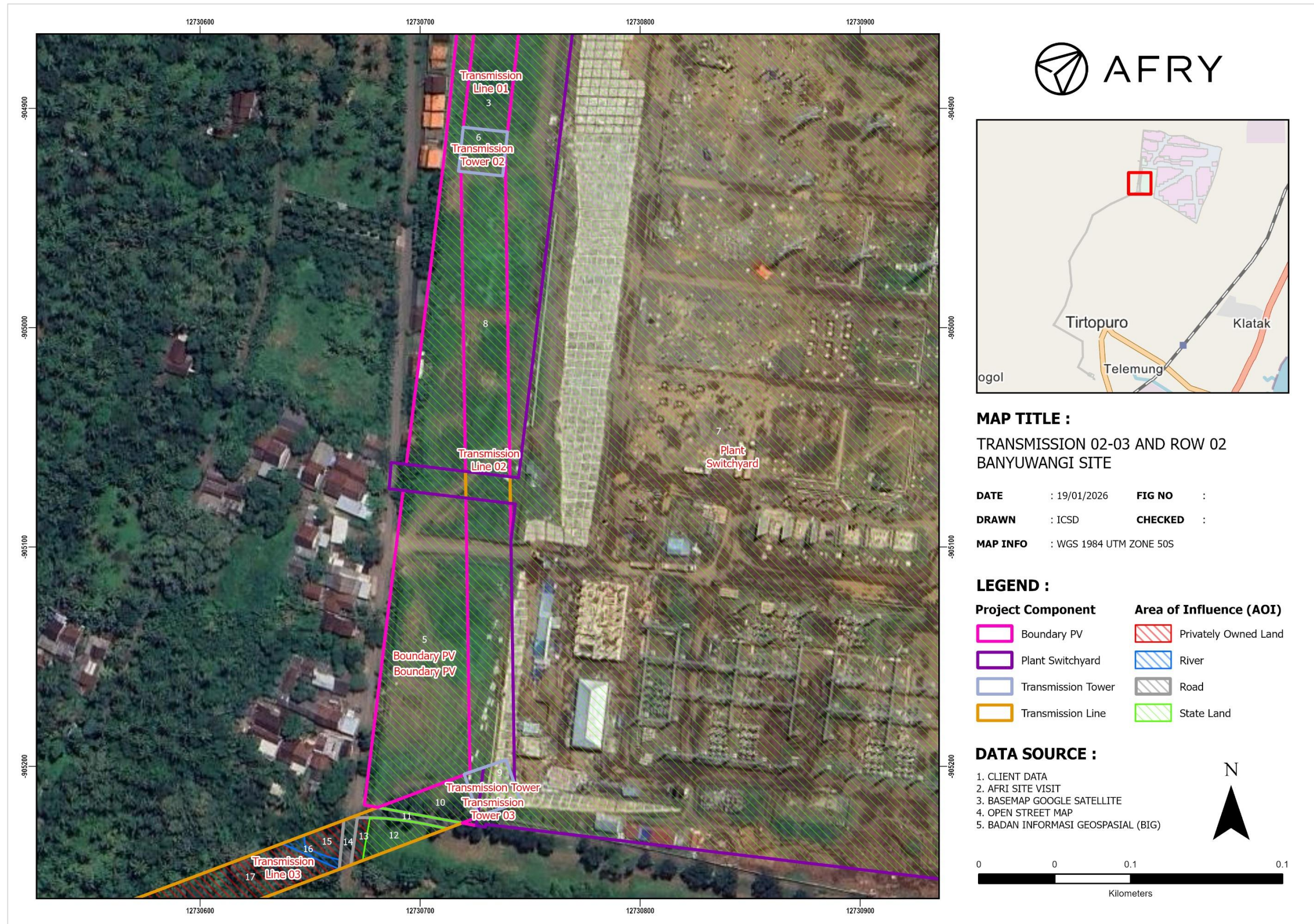
Map P-1 Boundary and PV Module



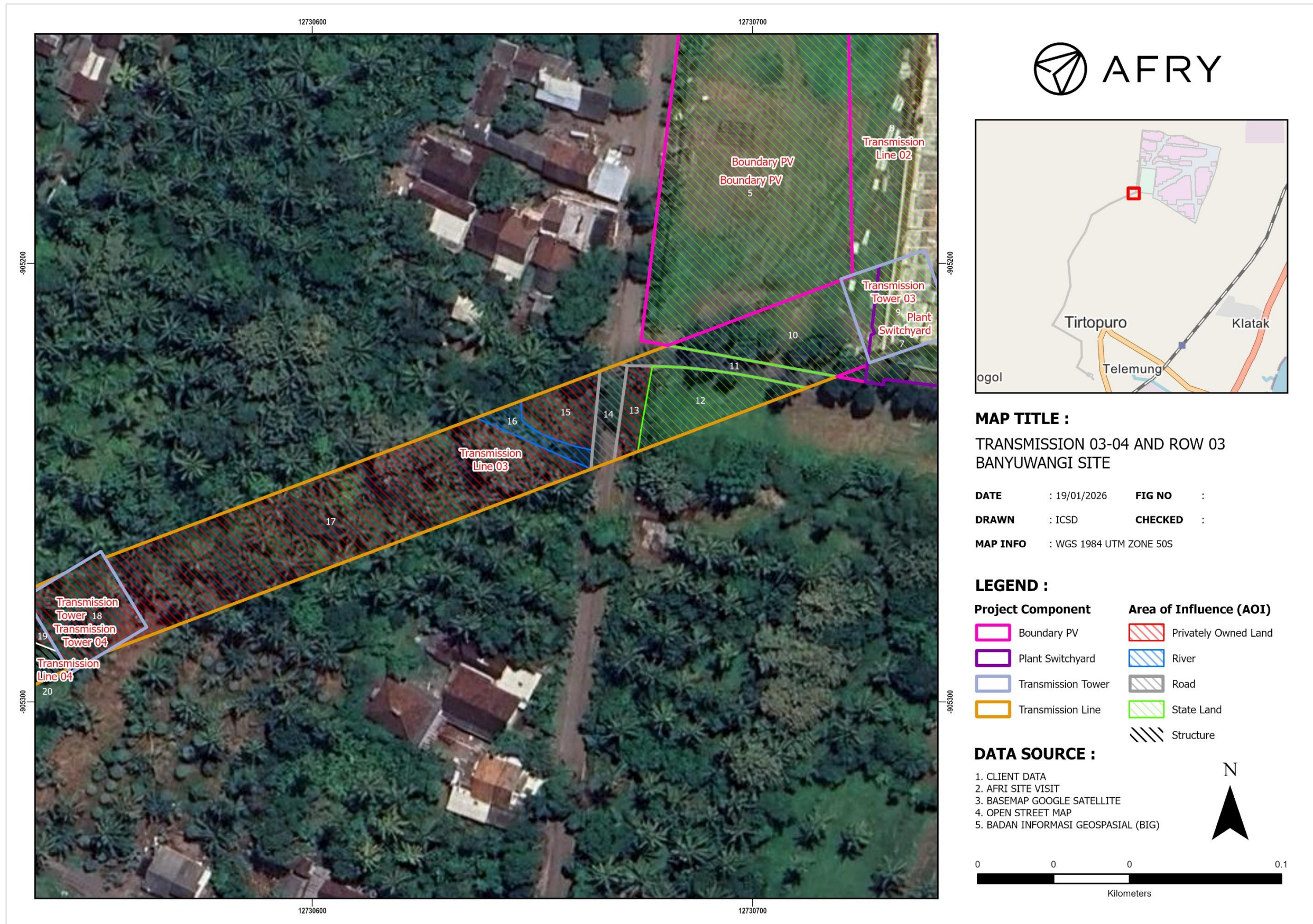
Map P-2 Gantry and Extension Bay



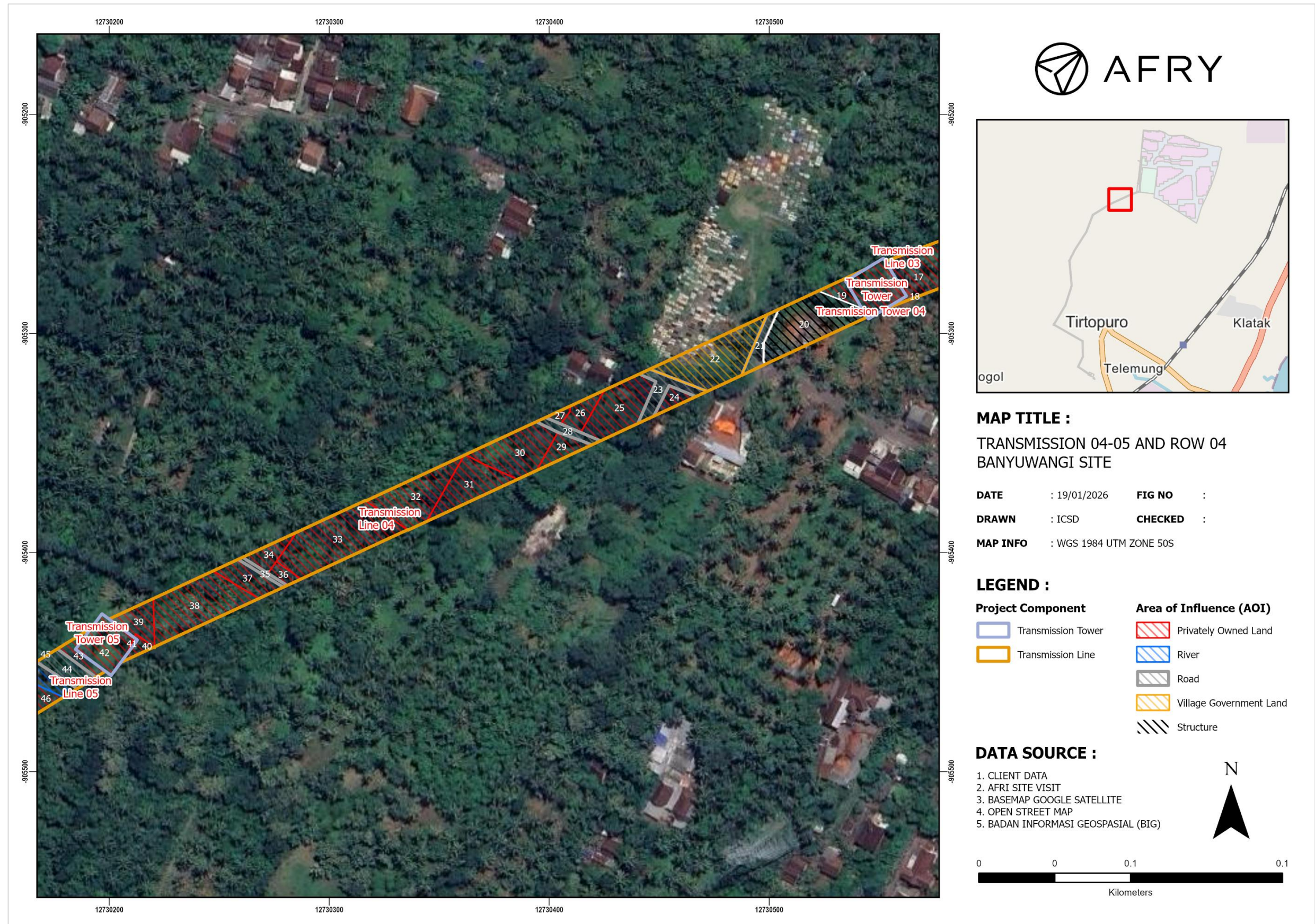
Map P-3 Parcel Transmission Tower 01-02 and RoW 1



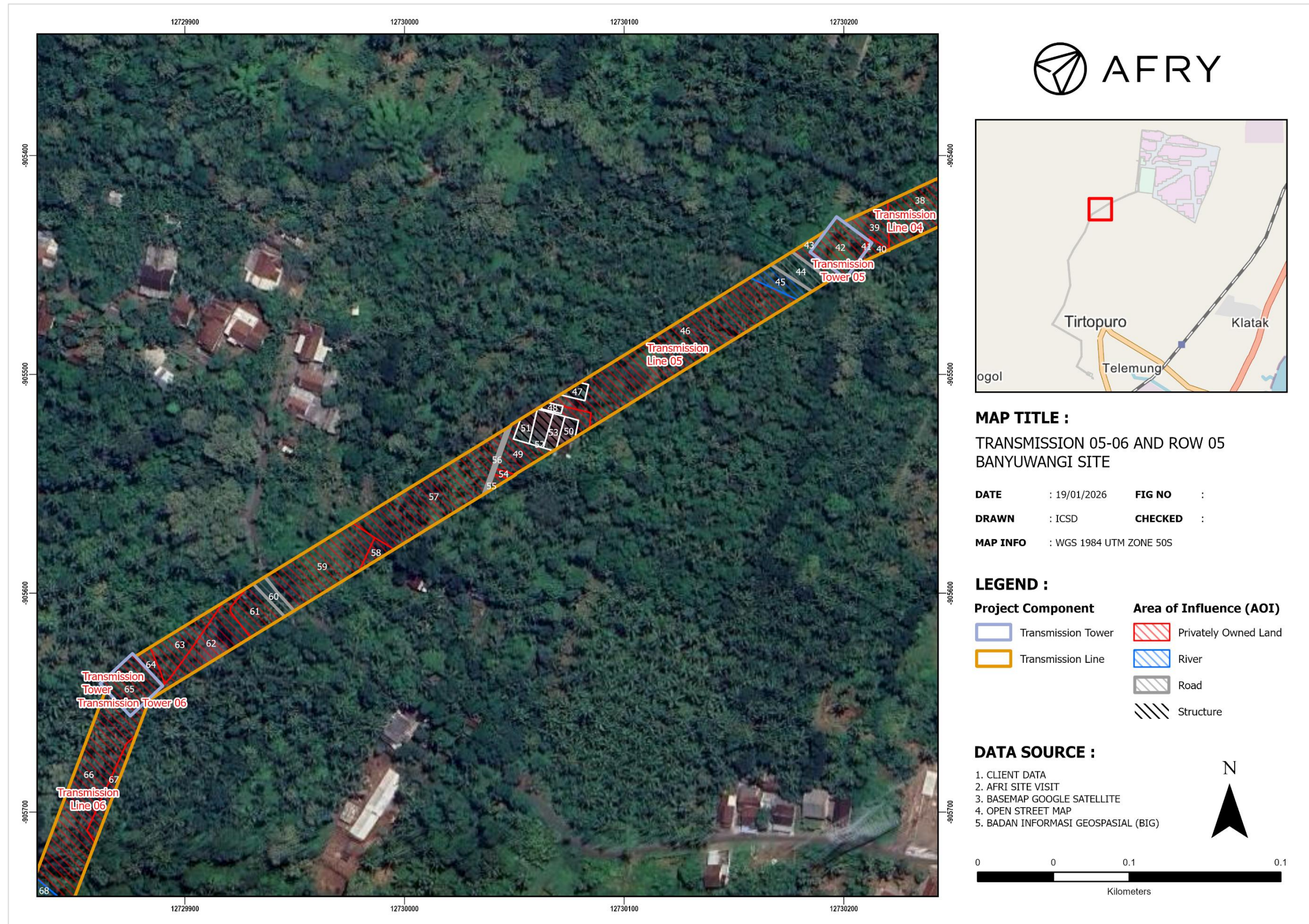
Map P-4 Parcel Transmission Tower 02-03 and RoW 2



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



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



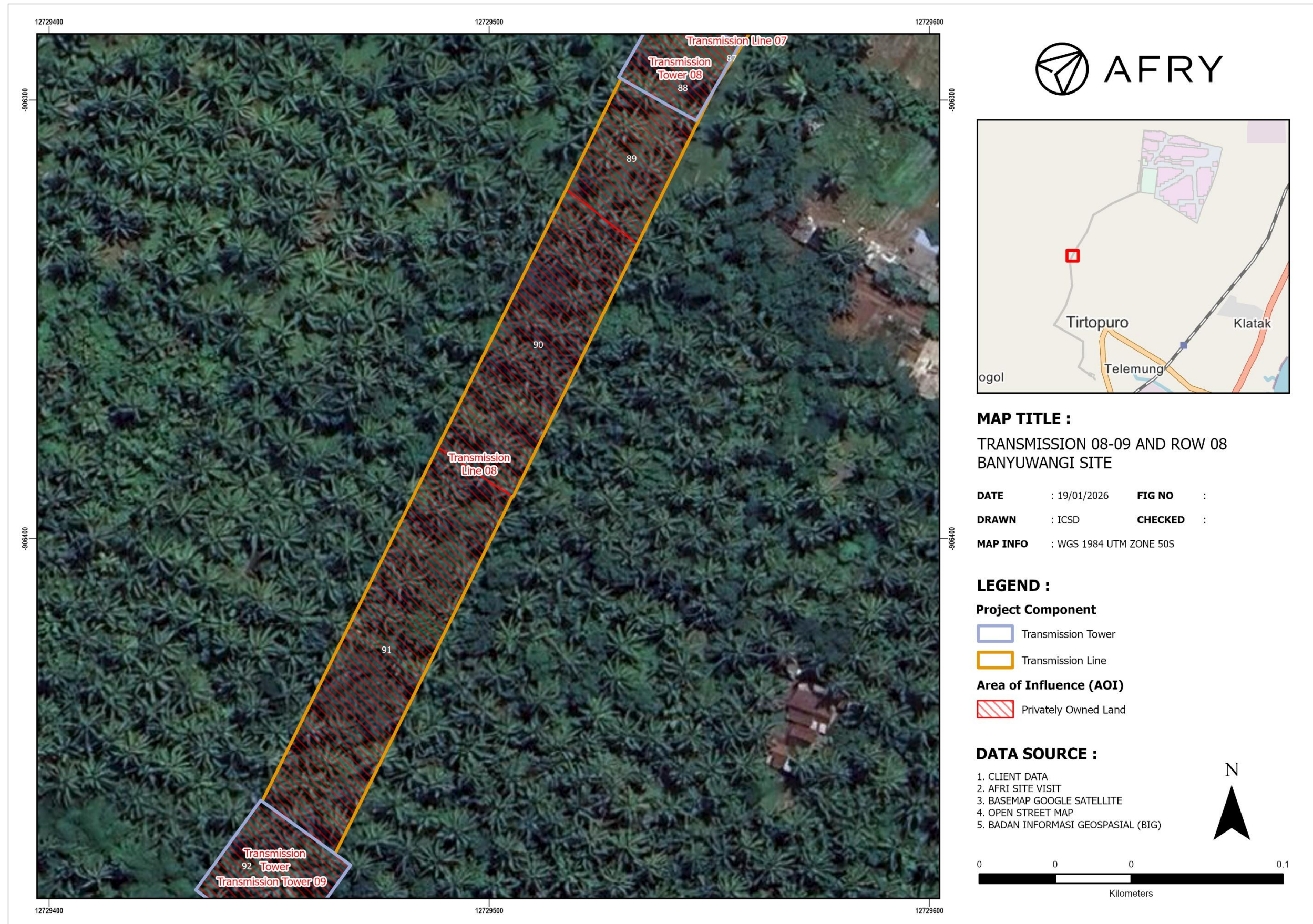
Map P-7 Parcel Transmission Tower 05-06 and RoW 5



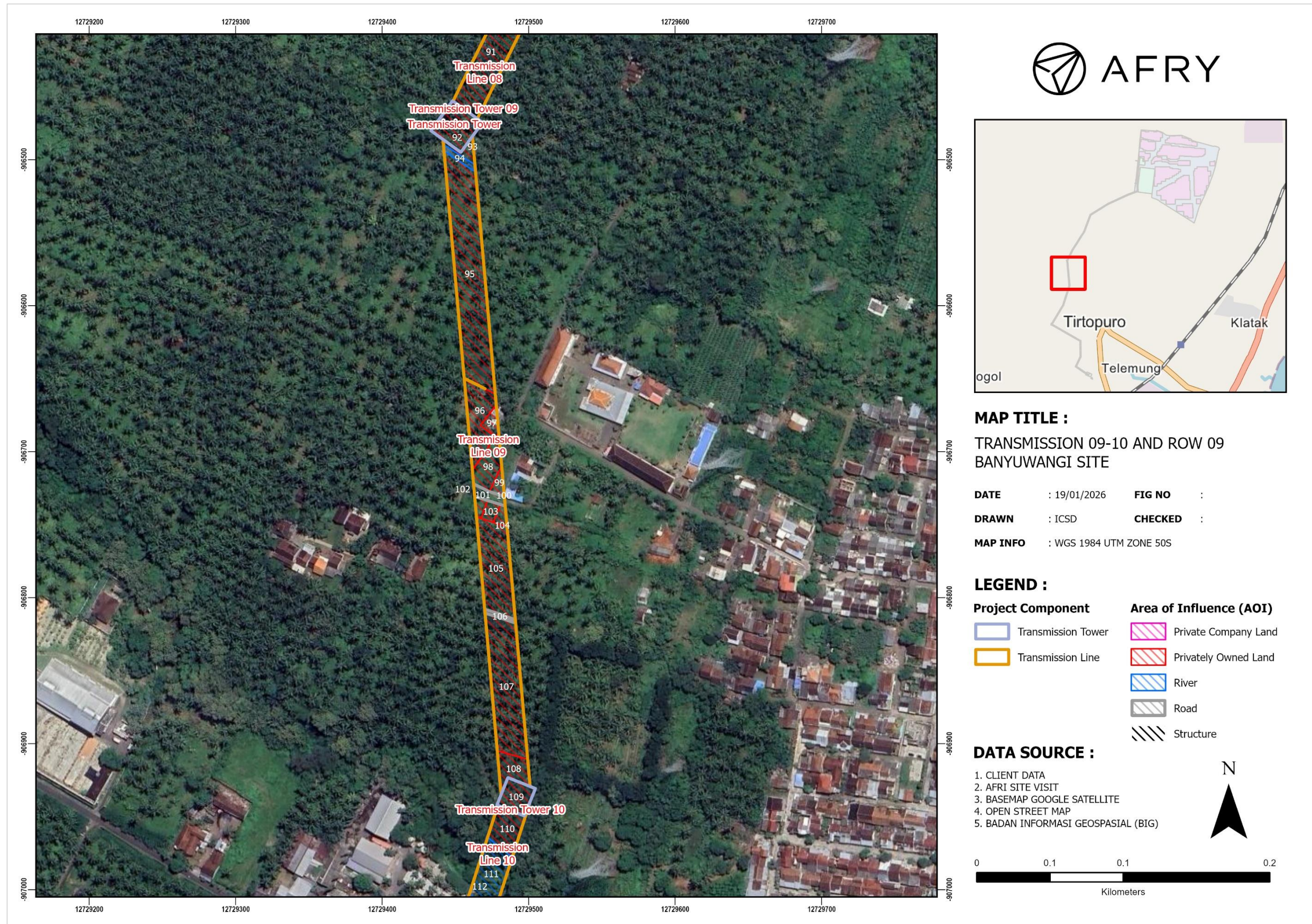
Map P-8 Parcel Transmission Tower 6-7 and RoW 6



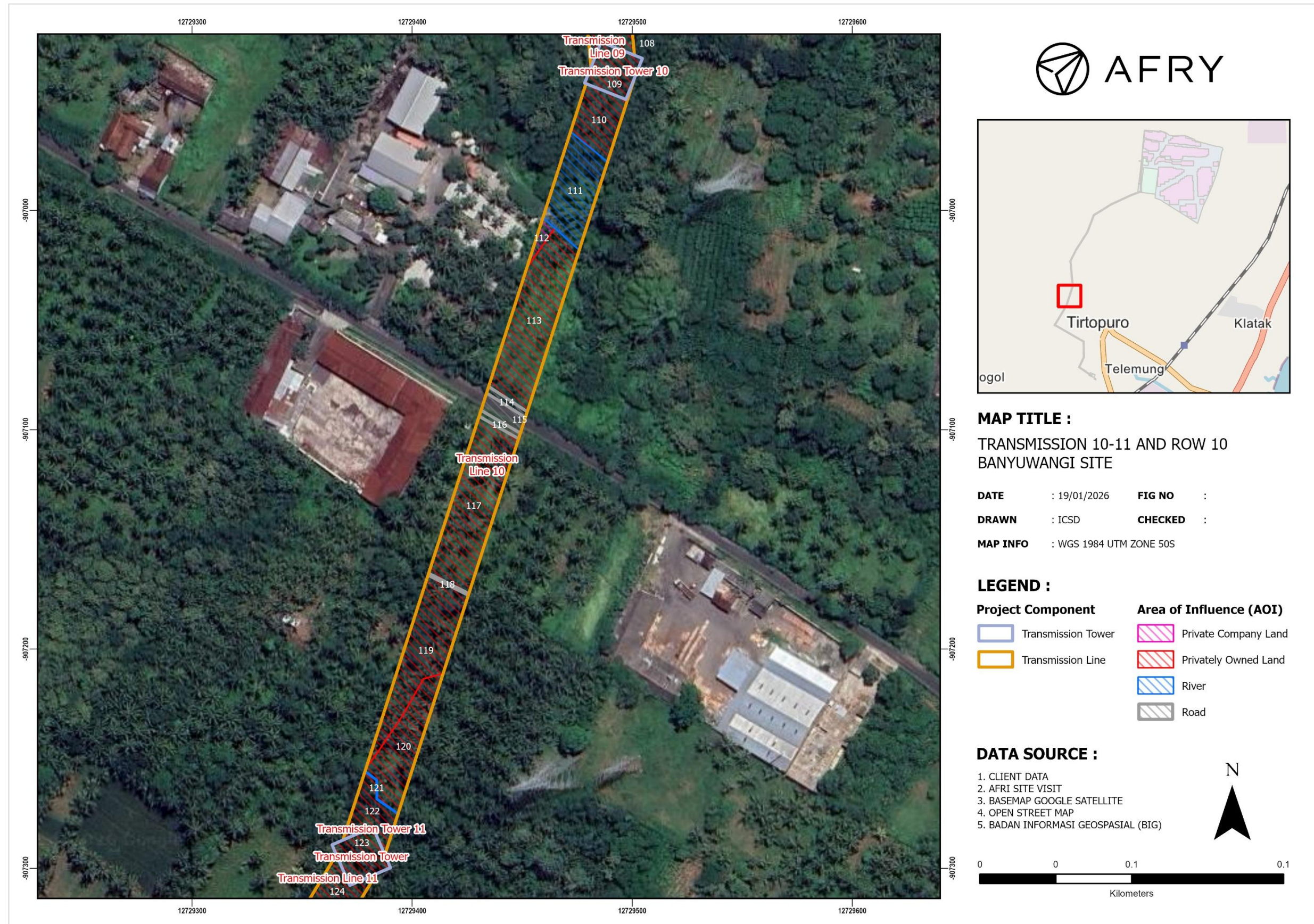
Map P-9 Parcel Transmission Tower 7-8 and RoW 7



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



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



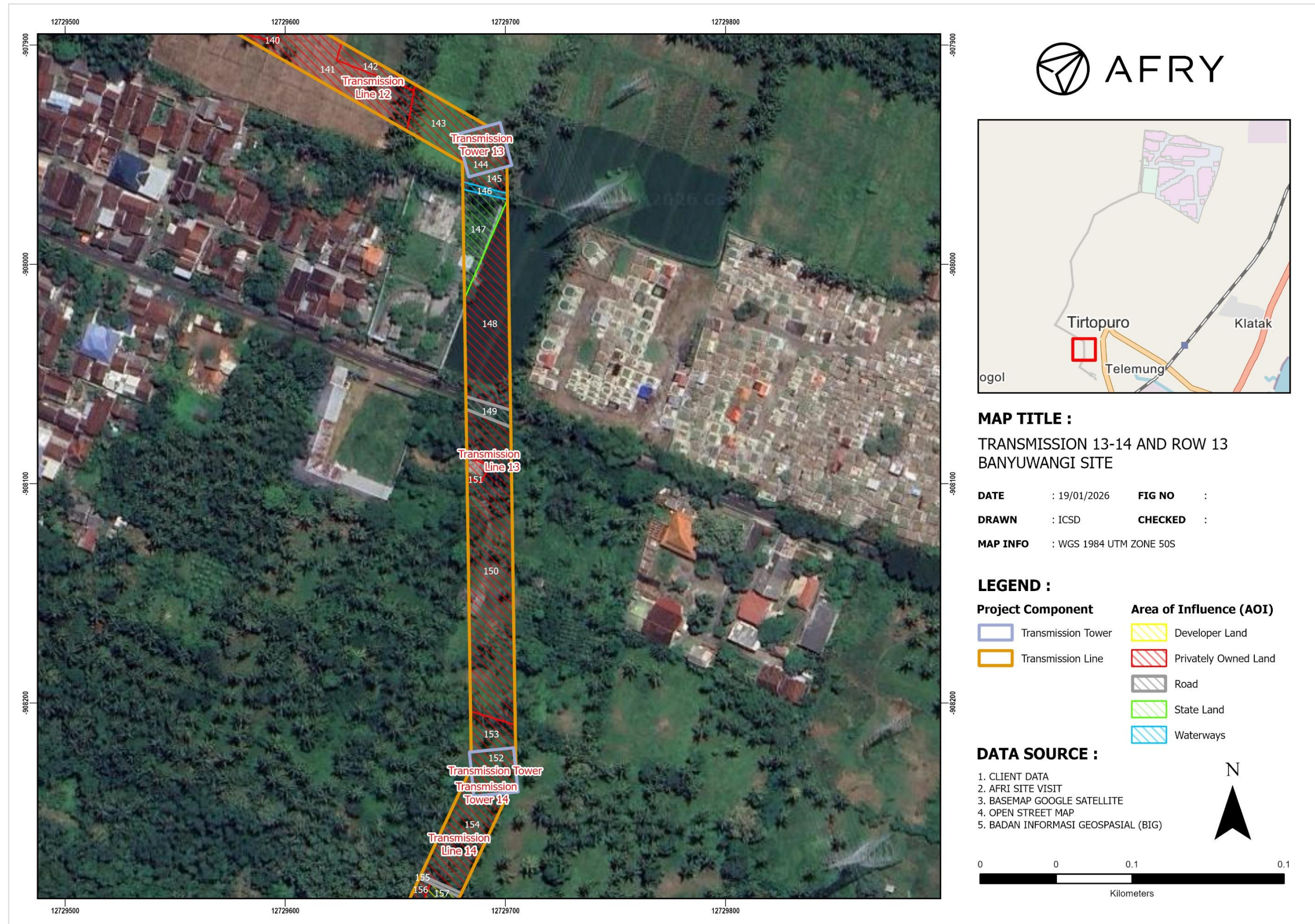
Map P-12 Parcel Transmission Tower 10-11 and RoW 10



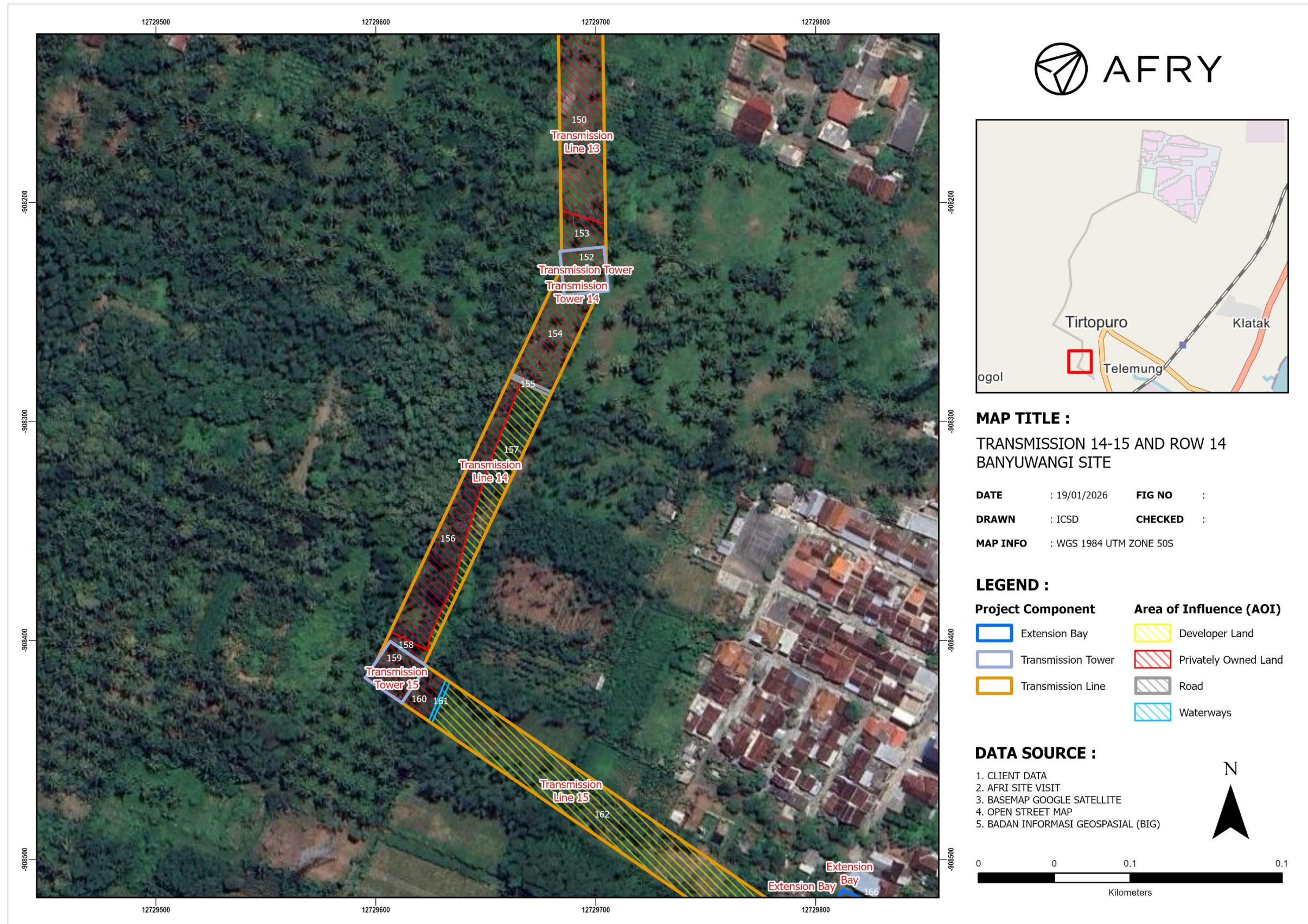
Map P-13 Parcel Transmission Tower 11-12 and RoW 11



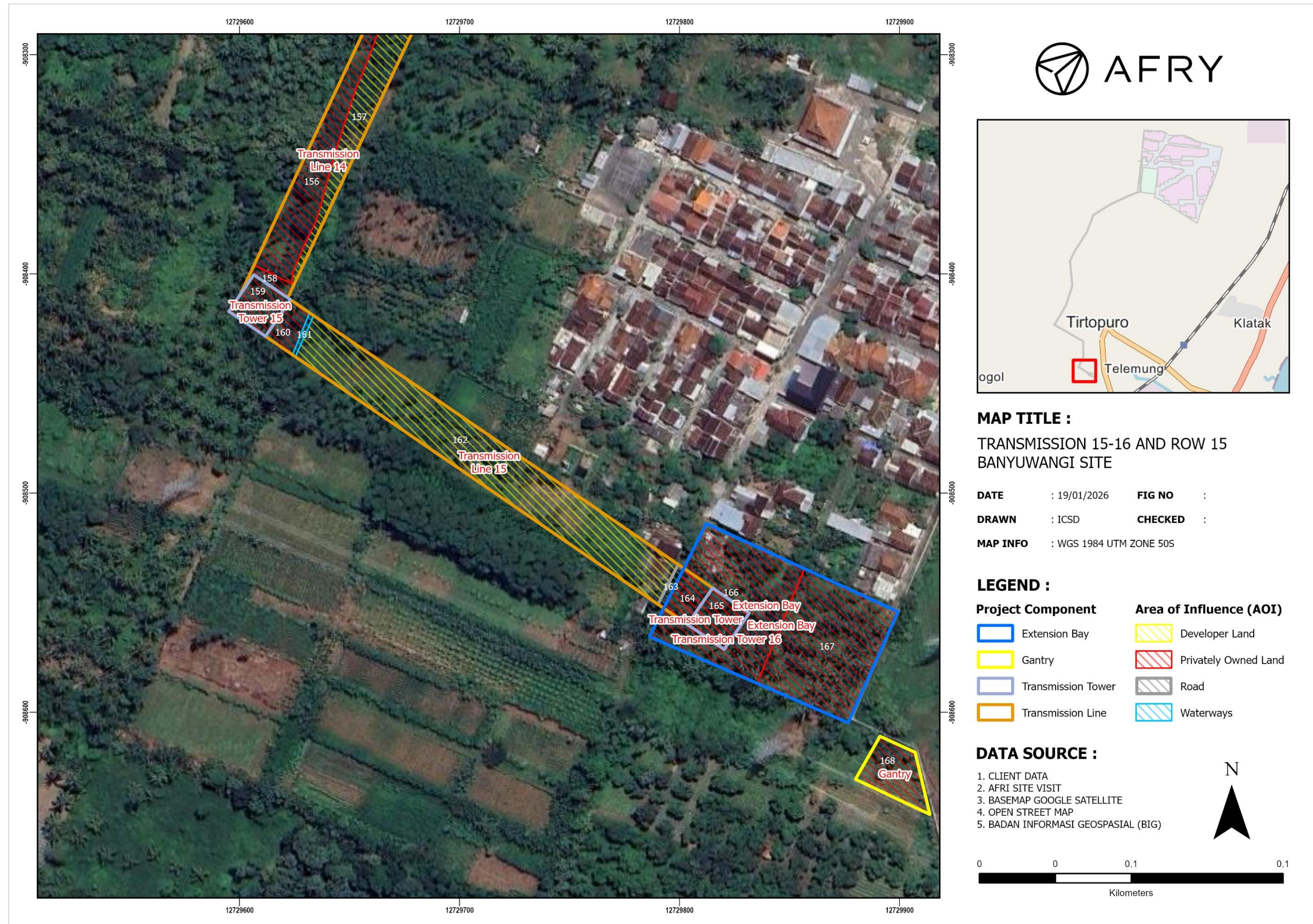
Map P-14 Parcel Transmission Tower 12-13 and RoW 12



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



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



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

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

HH ID	Location	Total HH Members	Tenure Status	Impact Severity	Vulnerability Status	Summary of Key Impacts
BNY-HH-001	Kalipuro	7	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 2139 m ² (48%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-002	Kalipuro	2	Sharecropper	Yes	ELD, LNL, POR	Loss of access to 624 m ² for Tower 09 and use restriction on 1917 m ² for RoW (Total 17%).
BNY-HH-003	Pengantigan	3	Landowner	No		Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 14 and use restriction on 1224 m ² for RoW (Total 23%).
BNY-HH-004	Giri	2	Landowner	Yes	ELD, BPL, POR	Land use restriction on 1182 m ² (32%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-005	Ketapang	3	Laborer	Yes	BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-006	Ketapang	2	Laborer	Yes		Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

BNY-HH-007	Kalipuro	3	Sharecropper	No	ELD	Loss of access to 400 m ² for Tower 08 and use restriction on 2843 m ² for RoW (Total 48%).
BNY-HH-008	Kebalenan	2	Landowner	Yes		Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 08 and use restriction on 705 m ² for RoW (Total 23%).
BNY-HH-009	Kalipuro	2	Landowner	Yes	ELD, BPL	Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 05 and use restriction on 357 m ² for RoW (Total 18%).
BNY-HH-010	Kalipuro	2	Landowner	Yes	ELD, POR	Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 06 and use restriction on 1709 m ² for RoW (Total 28%).
BNY-HH-011	Giri	2	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 610 m ² (3%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-012	Giri	2	Landowner	Yes	ELD, BPL	Land use restriction on 2529 m ² (45%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-013	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	No		Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 04 and use restriction on 2065 m ² for RoW (Total 20%).
BNY-HH-014	Ketapang	2	Laborer	Yes	POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

BNY-HH-015	Giri	2	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 1167 m ² (11%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-016	Kelir	3	Sharecropper	No		Loss of access to 400 m ² for Tower 10 and use restriction on 907 m ² for RoW (Total 26%).
BNY-HH-017	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 580 m ² (10%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-018	Pengantigan	2	Landowner	No	BPL	Land use restriction on 3055 m ² (12%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-019	Giri	4	Landowner	No	LNL	Land use restriction on 2707 m ² (25%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-020	Giri	2	Landowner	No	ELD	Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 11 and use restriction on 2319 m ² for RoW (Total 15%).
BNY-HH-021	Giri	3	Tenant	No		Loss of access to 810 m ² (1%) of rented land for Tower 13 and RoW
BNY-HH-022	Giri	1	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 707 m ² (12%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-023	Giri	5	Sharecropper	Yes		Loss of access to 2862 m ² for Extension Bay, Tower 16, and use restriction on 286 m ² for RoW (Total 66%).
BNY-HH-024	Kalipuro	5	Sharecropper	No		Land use restriction on 752 m ² (16%) for RoW.

BNY-HH-025	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 160 m ² (53%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-026	Kelir	1	Sharecropper	Yes	ELD, FHH, BPL, POR	Land use restriction on 1478 m ² (30%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-027	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes	POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-028	Kalipuro	2	Sharecropper	No	ELD	Loss of access to 400 m ² for Tower 10 and use restriction on 1152 m ² for RoW (Total 62%).
BNY-HH-029	Giri	1	Landowner	Yes	FHH, BPL, POR	Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 13 and use restriction on 728 m ² for RoW (Total 37%).
BNY-HH-030	Giri	1	Landowner	No	FHH	Loss of 400 m ² for Tower 15 and use restriction on 363 m ² for RoW (Total 4%).
BNY-HH-031	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-032	Kalipuro	6	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 84 m ² (2%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-033	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	No	ELD, FHH, BPL, POR	Land use restriction on 356 m ² (14%) for RoW.

BNY-HH-034	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-035	Kalipuro	4	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 308 m ² (39%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-036	Giri	4	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 970 m ² (39%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-037	Kelir	2	Land user	No		Loss of access to land cultivated within RoW;
BNY-HH-038	Giri	1	Landowner	Yes	ELD, POR	Land use restriction on 1320 m ² (99%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-039	Giri	1	Landowner	Yes	ELD, FHH, BPL	Land use restriction on 1002 m ² (15%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-040	Giri	3	Landowner	No	ELD, POR	Land use restriction on 527 m ² (20%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-041	Giri	3	Landowner	Yes		Land use restriction on 628 m ² (8%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-042	Kalipura	4	Landowner	Yes		Land use restriction on 977 m ² (37%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-043	Kelir	3	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 812 m ² (11%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-044	Singonagaran	2	Landowner	No	ELD	Loss of 749 m ² for Tower 12 and use restriction on 2479 m ² for RoW (Total 7%).

BNY-HH-045	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	No	ELD, FHH, POR	Loss of 8 m ² for Tower 05 and use restriction on 60 m ² for RoW (Total 7%).
BNY-HH-046	Kalipuro	4	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 75 m ² (19%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-047	Giri	1	Landowner	No	POR	Land use restriction on 1080 m ² (43%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-048	Giri	1	Sharecropper	Yes	ELD	Loss of access to 749 m ² for Tower 12 and use restriction on 2479 m ² for RoW (Total 19%).
BNY-HH-049	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	ELD, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-050	Bulusan	6	Laborer	Yes	ELD	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-051	Ketapang	5	Laborer	Yes	POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-052	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes	BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

BNY-HH-053	Ketapang	4	Laborer	Yes	ELD, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-054	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	ELD, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-055	Bulusan	2	Laborer	Yes	ELD, FHH, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-056	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes		Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-057	Kalipuro	1	Laborer	Yes	FHH, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-058	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-059	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

BNY-HH-060	Kalipuro	2	Landowner	No	FHH, BPL, POR	Land use restriction on 146 m ² (97%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-061	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 179 m ² (99%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-062	Kalipuro	4	Landowner	No	ELD, BPL, POR	Land use restriction on 77 m ² (55%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-063	Kalipuro	2	Sharecropper	No	ELD, BPL, POR	Land use restriction on 813 m ² (81%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-064	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-065	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes	ELD, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-066	Kalipuro	6	Laborer	Yes		Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-067	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes	LNL	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-068	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes		Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

BNY-HH-069	Kalipuro	1	Laborer	Yes	ELD, FHH, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-070	Kalipuro	6	Laborer	Yes	ELD, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-071	Kalipuro	3	Sharecropper	No		Land use restriction on 3129 m ² (10%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-072	Pengantigan	4	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 2841 m ² (19%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-073	Kalipuro	5	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 136 m ² (97%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-074	Kalipuro	1	Sharecropper	No	FHH, LNL, BPL, POR	Land use restriction on 548 m ² (91%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-075	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 1258 m ² (50%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-076	Singonegaran	2	Landowner	No	ELD, FHH	Land use restriction on 548 m ² (91%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-077	Bulusan	6	Landowner	Yes	ELD, FHH	Loss of 624 m ² for Tower 09 and use restriction on 1917 m ² for RoW (Total 19%).
BNY-HH-078	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes		Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

BNY-HH-079	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	ELD, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-080	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	ELD, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-081	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	ELD, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-082	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-083	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	ELD, FHH, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-084	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	FHH, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-085	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	ELD, FHH, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

BNY-HH-086	Kalipuro	5	Laborer	Yes	BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-087	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	FHH	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-088	Kalipuro	5	Laborer	Yes	ELD, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-089	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes	BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-090	Kalipuro	5	Laborer	Yes	FHH	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-091	Kalipuro	5	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 1291 m ² (6%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-092	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes		Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-093	Kertosari	5	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 116 m ² (98%) for RoW.

BNY-HH-094	Panderejo	5	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 1285 m ² (4%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-095	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-096	Kalipuro	1	Laborer	Yes	BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-097	Kalipuro	4	Laborer	Yes	ELD	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-098	Kalipuro	1	Laborer	Yes	FHH, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-099	Kalipuro	4	Landowner	No	BPL, POR	Land use restriction on 87 m ² of house and yard land for RoW.
BNY-HH-100	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	No	ELD, FHH, BPL, POR	Land use restriction on 58 m ² of house and yard land for RoW.
BNY-HH-101	Kalipuro	2	Landowner	No	FHH, POR	Land use restriction on 114 m ² of house and yard land for RoW.

BNY-HH-102	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	No	ELD, FHH, BPL, POR	Land use restriction on 77 m ² of house and yard land for RoW.
BNY-HH-103	Kalipuro	2	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 2048 m ² (9%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-104	Giri	2	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 867 m ² (35%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-105	Giri	2	Landowner	Yes	ELD, BPL, POR	Land use restriction on 1391 m ² (42%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-106	Giri	4	Sharecropper	No		Land use restriction on 867 m ² (35%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-107	Kalipuro	2	Sharecropper	No		Land use restriction on 39 m ² (20%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-108	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	ELD, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-109	Kalipuro	6	Tenant	No	LNL	Loss of access to 770 m ² (17%) of rented land for Tower Line RoW.
BNY-HH-110	Kalipuro	4	Sharecropper	No		Land use restriction on 3055 m ² (12%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-111	Kalipuro	3	Laborer	Yes	BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-112	Kalipuro	4	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 245 m ² (21%) for RoW.

BNY-HH-113	Kebalenan	2	Tenant	No		Loss of access to 1214 m ² (12%) of rented land for Transmission Line RoW.
BNY-HH-114	Kalipuro	4	Laborer	Yes		Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-115	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	No	ELD, FHH	Loss of 8 m ² for Tower 05 and use restriction on 60 m ² for RoW (Total 7%).
BNY-HH-116	Kalipuro	2	Laborer	Yes	FHH, BPL	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-117	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 910 m ² (13%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-118	Kalipuro	2	Landowner	No	ELD, POR	Land use restriction on 32 m ² (1%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-119	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 23 m ² (1%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-120	Giri	1	Landowner	No	ELD, FHH	Land use restriction on 3990 m ² (30%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-121	Giri	2	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 438 m ² (64%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-122	Bangunharjo	2	Landowner	No	FHH	Land use restriction on 101 m ² (34%) for RoW.

BNY-HH-123	Kelir	2	Landowner	Yes	ELD, BPL	Land use restriction on 313 m ² (3%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-124	Kelir	3	Sharecropper	No		Land use restriction on 3990 m ² (30%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-125	Kalipuro	3	Sharecropper	No		Land use restriction on 3990 m ² (30%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-126	Kebalenan	2	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 557 m ² (62%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-127	Kalipuro	3	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 770 m ² (14%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-128	Kalipuro	2	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 273 m ² (80%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-129	Ketapang	2	Laborer	Yes	ELD, BPL, POR	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-130	Banjarsari	2	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 39 m ² (20%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-131	Kalipuro	2	Landowner	No		Land use restriction on 153 m ² (6%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-132	Bunulrejo	4	Landowner	No	FHH	Land use restriction on 582 m ² (23%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-133	Tamansari	1	Landowner	No	ELD	Land use restriction on 1490 m ² (9%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-134	Kalipuro	1	Laborer	n/a	n/a	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.

BNY-HH-135	Kalipuro	1	Laborer	n/a	n/a	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-136	Kalipuro	1	Laborer	n/a	n/a	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-137	Kalipuro	1	Laborer	n/a	n/a	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-138	Kalipuro	1	Laborer	n/a	n/a	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-139	Kalipuro	1	Laborer	n/a	n/a	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-140	Kalipuro	1	Laborer	n/a	n/a	Economic displacement from loss of daily wage labor at Wangkal sugarcane plantation.
BNY-HH-141	Giri	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Loss of access to 2862 m ² for Extension Bay, Tower 16, and Transmission Line RoW (Total 66%).

BNY-HH-142	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 149 m ² for RoW.
BNY-HH-143	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 813 m ² for RoW.
BNY-HH-144	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 354 m ² for RoW.
BNY-HH-145	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 432 m ² for RoW.
BNY-HH-146	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 889 m ² for RoW.
BNY-HH-147	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 3129 m ² for RoW.
BNY-HH-148	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 752 m ² (16%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-149	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 1 m ² for RoW.
BNY-HH-150	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 81 m ² for RoW.
BNY-HH-151	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 85 m ² for RoW.
BNY-HH-152	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 1865 m ² for RoW.
BNY-HH-153	Kelir	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 1489 m ² for RoW.
BNY-HH-154	Kelir	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 1478 m ² (30%) for RoW.
BNY-HH-155	Giri	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 673 m ² for RoW.

BNY-HH-156	Giri	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Land use restriction on 1214 m ² for RoW.
BNY-HH-157	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Loss of access to 400 m ² for Tower 10 and use restriction on 1152 m ² for RoW (Total 62%).
BNY-HH-158	Kalipuro	1	Landowner	n/a	n/a	Loss of access to 400 m ² for Tower 10 and use restriction on 907 m ² for RoW (Total 26%).



Column Header	Definition and Explanation
HH ID	A Unique Household Identifier assigned for this LALRP to track households across all project documentation, including grievance logs and monitoring reports.
Location (Village)	The village where the affected land or residence is located. Sourced from the LALRP
Total HH Members	The total number of persons (APs) residing in the affected household unit.
Tenure Status	The household's relationship to the affected land/livelihood source (e.g., Landowner, Sharecropper, Laborer).
Impact Severity	Yes indicates the household is "Significantly Affected" as per AIIB ESF, ESS 2 criteria (loses 10% or more of productive assets/income or requires physical relocation). .
Vulnerability Status	Standardized codes identifying households with pre-existing vulnerabilities that may require additional support under the Livelihood Restoration Program.
	ELD: Elderly-headed household.
	FHH: Female-headed household.
	BPL: Household living below the poverty line.
	LNL: Landless household.
	POR: Poor household
Summary of Key Impacts	A concise summary of the primary project impacts on the household, synthesized from across the LALRP

LALRP Finalization

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

1. **Completion of Census Data:** The immediate priority is to conduct the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and socioeconomic survey for the remaining **97 affected households** not detailed here. Their information will be integrated into this table to create a complete master list of all 158 AHs.



2. **Sourcing from Raw Survey Data:** To fully meet AIIB requirements, the final table will be populated with more granular data from the original census and socioeconomic survey (SES) raw data files. This is the only reliable source for:
 - **Head of Household Profile:** Gender and age.
 - **Disaggregated Household Composition:** Number of adult males, adult females, male children, and female children. This is non-negotiable for proper gender analysis and monitoring.
3. **Field Validation:** For any remaining data gaps after reviewing the raw survey data, a rapid field data validation exercise should be conducted. This is particularly important to confirm the vulnerability status of all 158 households, ensuring that no at-risk families are overlooked for additional assistance.

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS PER PROJECT COMPONENT

Project Component	Detailed Project Component Overlay	Total Parcels	Parcels Number	Land Status	Total Affected Land (m2)	Affected Household					The Number of PAHs	Affected Persons
						Land-owner	Share-cropper	Land user	Land Renter	PTPN Laboree		
PVPP Boundary (PV Module and Switchyard)	Boundary PV, Plant Switchyard, PV Module, Transmission Line ROW 1, 2, Partially TL ROW 3, Transmission Tower 1-3	10	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	State Land (PT Perkebunan Nusantara I)	1683669,1	0	0	0	0	54	54	139
Transmission Tower in 13 Poles (two parcels overlap with TL RoW)	Transmission Tower 4-16 , Transmission RoW 3-16	37	17, 18, 19, 42, 43, 64, 65, 66, 77, 78, 79, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 108, 109, 110, 122, 123, 124, 128, 129, 130, 143, 144, 145, 151, 152, 153, 158, 159, 160, 164, 165	Private Land	20885,00659	14	5	0	1	0	20	42
Gantry	Gantry	1	168	Private Land	609,7890021	1	0	0	0	0	1	2



Project Component	Detailed Project Component Overlay	Total Parcels	Parcels Number	Land Status	Total Affected Land (m2)	Affected Household					The Number of PAHs	Affected Persons
						Land-owner	Share-cropper	Land user	Land Renter	PTPN Laboree		
Extension Bay	Extension Bay	2	166,167	Private Land	5390,490954	2	1	0	0	0	3	8

INTERNAL



Project Component	Detailed Project Component Overlay	Total Parcels	Parcels Number	Land Status	Total Affected Land (m2)	Affected Household					The Number of PAHs	Affected Persons
						Land-owner	Share-cropper	Land user	Land Renter	PTPN Laboree		
Transmission RoW	Transmission RoW	118	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 90, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 125, 126, 127, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 154, 155, 156, 157, 161, 162, 163	Private Land	67966,45562	67	10	1	2	0	80	200



Project Component	Detailed Project Component Overlay	Total Parcels	Parcels Number	Land Status	Total Affected Land (m2)	Affected Household					The Number of PAHs	Affected Persons
						Land-owner	Share-cropper	Land user	Land Renter	PTPN Laboree		
TOTAL					1778520,842	84	16	1	3	54	158	391

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

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



Submission ID	APs	Village	Land Ownership Document	Total Documented Land Area (m ²)	Affected Land (m ²)	Percent of Land Take (%)	Leftover Land (m ²)	Project Component
50642256	2	Kalipuro	Certificate of Ownership	3,040	400	13.16%	2,640	Transmission Tower
56467812	2	Giri	Certificate of Ownership	16,700	750	4.49%	15,950	Transmission Tower
TT52670831	1	Kalipuro	Certificate of Ownership	5,000	400	8.00%	4,600	Transmission Tower
50758135	2	Kelir	Letter C	15,000	400	2.67%	14,600	Transmission Tower
50513923	1	Giri	Certificate of Ownership	1,980	400	20.20%	1,580	Transmission Tower
50534809	3	Giri	Certificate of Ownership	5,323	400	7.51%	4,923	Transmission Tower
50544451	1	Giri	Certificate of Ownership	9,608	400	4.16%	9,208	Transmission Tower
56531059	1	Giri	Letter C	2,513	400	15.92%	2,113	Transmission Tower



Submission ID	APs	Village	Land Ownership Document	Total Documented Land Area (m ²)	Affected Land (m ²)	Percent of Land Take (%)	Leftover Land (m ²)	Project Component
56529444	1	Kalipuro	Tax Due Notification Letter (SPPT)	1,340	28	2.09%	1,312	Transmission Tower
TT52672946	1	Kalipuro	Certificate of Ownership	6,491	400	6.16%	6,091	Transmission Tower
Total	28			119,958	11,558		108,400	

APPENDIX 5: TREE OWNERS

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

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

No	Project Component	Owner ID	Plant Name	Height in m	Number of Plants	Remark	HH ID 1	HH ID 2
		OID 25	Cocos nucifera	8	23	compensated	BNY-HH-013	
			Musa spp.	2,5	17	not compensated	BNY-HH-013	
			Parkia speciosa	9	2	compensated	BNY-HH-013	
			Mangifera indica	5	2	compensated	BNY-HH-013	
		OID 26	Swietenia macrophylla	10	27	compensated	BNY-HH-014	
			Cocos nucifera	8	6	compensated	BNY-HH-014	
			Falcataria moluccana	8	33	compensated	BNY-HH-014	
			Musa spp.	2	11	not compensated	BNY-HH-014	
			Manihot esculenta	3	35	not compensated	BNY-HH-014	
		OID 27	Cocos nucifera	8	40	compensated	BNY-HH-032	
			Tectona grandis	5	11	compensated	BNY-HH-032	
			Musa spp.	2	14	not compensated	BNY-HH-032	
			Mangifera indica	6	1	compensated	BNY-HH-032	
			Carica papaya	4	1	not compensated	BNY-HH-032	
			Falcataria moluccana	7	1	compensated	BNY-HH-032	
			Coffea spp.	2,5	45	not compensated	BNY-HH-032	
11	R 11-12	OID 28	Cocos nucifera	12	13	compensated	BNY-HH-025	BNY-HH-025
		OID 29	Swietenia macrophylla	8	10	compensated	BNY-HH-039	
12	R 12-13		Cocos nucifera	12	5	compensated	BNY-HH-039	
		OID 30	Swietenia macrophylla	TBC	8	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-042	
		OID 31	Arenga pinnata	TBC	1	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-030	
		OID 32	Cocos nucifera	12	5	compensated	BNY-HH-033	
13	R 13 - 14		Cocos nucifera	-	-	not compensated	BNY-HH-033	
		OID 33	Cocos nucifera	12	4	compensated	BNY-HH-037	
		OID 34	Cocos nucifera	12	10	compensated	BNY-HH-041	
		OID 35	Cocos nucifera	TBC	34	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-038	
			Cocos nucifera	12	2	compensated	BNY-HH-015	
			Zea mays	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	BNY-HH-015	
14	R 14 - 15	Developer Pembangunan	Tectona grandis	7	40	compensated	Developer Pembangunan	
			Falcataria moluccana	7	37	compensated	Developer Pembangunan	
			Falcataria moluccana	5	5	compensated	BNY-HH-029	
15	R 15 - 16					not compensated	BNY-HH-029	
		Developer Pembangunan	Zea mays	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	Developer Pembangunan	
			Falcataria moluccana	TBC	TBC	waiting for confirmation	Developer Pembangunan	

*TBC - need further confirmation with landowner

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

Issue	AIIB ESS 2 Requirements	GOI Laws and Regulations	Gap Identified	Gap-Filling Measure
Project Screening & Scope	ESS 2, par. 5-6: Screen projects early to identify all past, present, and foreseeable future involuntary resettlement impacts, covering both physical and economic displacement from land acquisition, use restrictions, or access limitations, including negotiated settlements where expropriation is possible.	Law No. 2/2012 (Art. 15) and implementing regulations require screening via a pre-feasibility study and land acquisition plan. The survey is often limited to observing land and crops.	GOI screening provides limited guidance on the depth of social impact assessment. It does not explicitly require gender analysis, identification of vulnerable or significantly affected households, or screening for impacts from restrictions on land use such as RoW easements. It also does not cover economic displacement from negotiated settlements where expropriation remains possible.	The Project has conducted a full census and socio-economic survey covering 133 of 158 AHs (85%), with data disaggregated by gender and age, and including identification of vulnerable households and impacts from RoW restrictions. All categories of displacement under ESS 2, paragraph 6, have been screened and addressed in this LALRP.
Compensation & Valuation	ESS 2, par. 20, 23: Compensate for all acquired assets at full replacement cost, defined as market value plus transaction costs, taxes, and transitional support, without deduction for depreciation. Pay compensation before any physical or economic displacement takes place.	Law No. 2/2012 and SPI 204 provide for compensation at 'fair replacement value' for physical and non-physical losses. Presidential Regulation No. 78/2023 for assets under RoW uses a formula (15% x area x market value) that may not equal full replacement cost.	The primary gap is that the initial appraisal (2023) covers physical asset value only and does not include transaction costs, transitional costs, or taxes to meet ESS 2's full replacement cost definition. Valuation standards may also apply depreciation. The RoW compensation formula may not cover all economic losses.	All compensation under this Project will be calculated at full replacement cost, consistent with ESS 2, paragraph 20. The independent appraiser (KJPP) will apply the full replacement cost standard including transaction costs, taxes, and transitional expenses, without deduction for depreciation. Compensation will be paid in full before any displacement takes place, consistent with ESS 2, paragraph 23.
Livelihood Restoration	ESS 2, par. 20: Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels. Where livelihoods are land-based, prioritize land-based resettlement strategies. Provide skills training, access to credit, employment opportunities, and other measures equally available to all affected persons. Examine benefit-sharing opportunities.	GOI has no explicit standalone legal requirement for a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). Livelihood impacts are partially addressed via compensation for non-physical losses.	A significant gap exists as the national system has no provision to ensure or monitor that the livelihoods of affected people will be restored or improved to pre-project levels. There is no requirement for land-based strategies to be considered first, or for benefit-sharing to be examined.	The Project has developed a comprehensive LRP, detailed in Section K, covering all affected groups. Land-based strategies were considered first and offered where feasible. Benefit-sharing measures have been identified including priority employment and local procurement. The LRP budget is fully allocated and included in the overall LALRP budget.
Meaningful Consultation & Information Disclosure	ESS 2, par. 17, 26: Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and other stakeholders throughout the project cycle. Include gender-sensitive measures such as appropriate meeting times, childcare support, and women-only meetings where appropriate. Disclose draft and final LALRP in a timely and accessible manner.	Law No. 2/2012 and PP 19/2021 require public consultation during the AMDAL and land acquisition planning stages only.	Consultations under national law are often limited to initial stages and do not systematically continue throughout the project cycle. There is no legal requirement to prepare and disclose a consolidated LALRP document, or to apply gender-sensitive consultation measures.	The Project has applied and will continue to apply ESS 2's meaningful consultation standard throughout the Project cycle, including gender-sensitive measures. The draft LALRP has been disclosed on the AIIB website and will be re-disclosed upon finalization.
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	ESS 2, par. 18: Establish an accessible, gender-sensitive, and culturally appropriate project-level GRM scaled to the risks and impacts of the resettlement. Include provisions to protect complainants from retaliation and allow anonymous complaints. Disclose GRM reports and outcomes. Affected persons may also access the AIIB PPM as an independent	PP 19/2021 and MEMR 13/2021 specify formal processes for filing objections, often leading to court. Village governments have verbally received complaints but lack a formal recording mechanism.	The national system relies on formal legal channels for disputes and lacks a readily accessible project-level GRM to handle a broader range of resettlement-related issues without litigation. There is no provision for anonymous complaints, retaliation protection, or disclosure of GRM outcomes.	A project-level GRM has been established with multiple access points, retaliation protection, and anonymous complaint options, consistent with ESS 2, paragraph 18. GRM performance data will be disclosed in semi-annual monitoring reports submitted to AIIB. Affected persons may also access the AIIB PPM. Further information on the PPM is available at: https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-

Issue	AIIB ESS 2 Requirements	GOI Laws and Regulations	Gap Identified	Gap-Filling Measure
	recourse channel. 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 .			peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html .
Monitoring & Reporting	ESS 2, par. 29: Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes and impacts on living standards against baseline data. Submit semi-annual monitoring reports to AIIB. Prepare and submit a LALRP completion report to AIIB for approval upon completion of all required activities. Disclose all monitoring reports and completion report.	Law No. 2/2012 (Art. 51) and related regulations limit monitoring to the physical and administrative process of compensation disbursement.	The GOI framework does not require monitoring of resettlement outcomes or their impact on living standards, public disclosure of monitoring reports, or preparation of a completion report for lender approval.	Internal monitoring will be conducted monthly by the SPC, with semi-annual reports submitted to AIIB. An independent external monitor will conduct a mid-term audit and completion audit. A LALRP completion report will be submitted to AIIB for approval upon completion of all activities. All reports will be disclosed on the AIIB website.
Vulnerable Groups	ESS 2, par. 17, 22: Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups in consultations. Improve the standards of living of the poor and other vulnerable groups to at least national minimum standards, including access to social protection systems.	Perpres 78/2023 recognizes vulnerable communities. Law No. 39/1999 (Human Rights) and Law No. 11/2009 (Social Welfare) provide general protection.	While the framework identifies vulnerable groups, national regulations do not explicitly mandate specific additional assistance measures to improve their standard of living to at least national minimum standards as required by ESS 2.	92 vulnerable AHs (232 APs) have been identified and will receive additional targeted support through the LRP, including educational assistance, health assistance, dedicated case management, and gender-specific support, to improve their standards of living to at least national minimum standards, consistent with ESS 2, paragraph 22.
Negotiated Settlements	ESS 2, par. 25: Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner for negotiated settlements. Ensure that those who enter into negotiated settlements maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	Minister of ATR/BPN Regulation No. 19/2021 allows direct negotiation for land under 5 hectares. If negotiations fail, the process can resort to formal acquisition stages including eminent domain.	Indonesian law for small-scale acquisition does not explicitly require independent third-party validation to prove the absence of coercion or ensure fully informed decision-making, nor does it require that negotiated settlement outcomes maintain or improve income and livelihood status.	Negotiated settlement procedures have been developed in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner consistent with ESS 2, paragraph 25. All negotiation outcomes are documented through signed agreement letters witnessed by village government representatives.
Economic Displacement from Land Use Restrictions	ESS 2, par. 6.3, 6.5: ESS 2 applies to involuntary restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause affected people to lose access to resource use where they have traditional, customary, or recognizable use rights.	MEMR Regulation No. 13/2021 provides for compensation for land, buildings, and plants under the free space (RoW) of transmission lines.	There is no consideration in national regulations to measure potential loss of income associated with transmission line RoWs. The compensation formula (15% of market value) may not cover all economic losses from land use restrictions.	Compensation for land use restrictions within the transmission line RoW has been calculated at full replacement cost consistent with ESS 2, paragraph 20, rather than the national formula, to ensure all economic losses are covered.
Eligibility of Non-Titled Persons	ESS 2, par. 24: Make persons displaced by the Project who are without formal title to land eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cut-off dates. Include them in the consultation process.	Presidential Regulation No. 78/2023 allows compensation for assets on state land if physically controlled for at least 10 years. Law No. 2/2012 primarily focuses on titled landowners.	The national legal framework limits compensation eligibility for non-titled users including sharecroppers, laborers, and those with less than 10 years of use, creating an exclusion risk inconsistent with ESS 2's requirement to assist all displaced persons present before the cut-off date.	All displaced persons without formal title - including 16 sharecroppers (47 APs), 3 tenants (11 APs), 1 land user (2 APs), and 54 households of PTPN I laborers (139 APs) - are eligible for compensation for non-land assets and full access to the LRP, consistent with ESS 2, paragraph 24.
Gender-Specific Provisions	ESS 2, par. 23: Take gender issues into account in determining and paying compensation. Where national tenure systems do not recognize women's rights to hold or exchange property, make provision for women to gain security of tenure.	Indonesian law generally recognizes women's property rights; however, in practice land certificates and compensation are often processed in the name of the male head of household.	In practice, women - particularly in female-headed or jointly-owned households - may face barriers in accessing compensation, creating a risk of gender-based exclusion inconsistent with ESS 2, paragraph 23.	Compensation will be paid directly to the legally entitled person. Where land is jointly owned, payment will be made jointly or with written consent of both parties. Female-headed households will be identified and tracked throughout the compensation and LRP process.

Issue	AIIB ESS 2 Requirements	GOI Laws and Regulations	Gap Identified	Gap-Filling Measure
Benefit-Sharing	ESS 2, par. 20: Examine opportunities for provision of additional revenues and services through benefit-sharing, as the nature and objectives of the Project may allow.	Indonesian law does not include explicit provisions requiring project proponents to examine or implement benefit-sharing arrangements with displaced communities.	There is no national requirement for benefit-sharing with displaced communities, creating a gap with ESS 2's requirement to examine such opportunities.	Benefit-sharing opportunities have been examined and identified, including priority employment for affected households during construction and operational phases, local procurement of goods and services, and exploration of community solar energy access programs during the operational phase.

References:

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

APPENDIX 7: LALRP CONSULTATION SUMMARY

Public Consultation Meeting in 2025

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



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



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



Public Consultation Meeting in 2024

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



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



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



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



No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
			Power Plant for Plantation Laborers		survey team had visited the location. Loss of long-time job and reduced income Have no plans to look for alternative livelihoods
11	August 2 2024	Giri	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV as well as LRP	1 Male / PAP affected by Extension Bay	Learnt about the project plan when a survey team visited his house in Surabaya. The impact felt is the loss of potential land for a residential area. Land price decreases when there is a RoW line on the land. Expect land compensation in accordance with market price
12	August 2 2024	Giri	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV as well as LRP	1 Male / PAP affected by Extension Gantry	There is a difference in claims of land boundaries with the substation. Land compensation is in accordance with the market price. Communication and coordination with informants are expected to not involve the village apparatus and the police
13	August 2 2024	Pengatigan	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV as well as LRP	1 Male / PAP affected by the transmission line	Declined the installation of tower footprint stakes



No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
				who refused to install tread stakes on his land	on his land during the survey. This objection is because the land has been affected by the previous PLN tower site. Another impact is that the selling value of the land is reduced. Willing to have the tower footprint installed with a note that all the land was purchased by PT PLN Indonesia Power.
14	August 2 2024	Kalipuro	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV for daily Laborer	1 Male / PAP daily Laborer	Not aware of the solar power plant plan in the plantation area. The impact of the project on daily Laborers is loss of daily work and difficulty finding grass for animal feed Do not have other alternative jobs due to limited skills and education level Once worked in the Kaliselogiri plantation area but did not feel at ease because of the far distance, leaving in the morning and returning at night so that the livestock raised were neglected.



No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
15	August 2 2024	Banyuwangi	Project coordination and land acquisition mitigation	1 Male / Staff of Banyuwangi Indonesian National Land Office	There has been no socialisation of the Solar PV PP project by PT PLN Indonesia Power to BPN The role of BPN is the chairman of the land acquisition committee, this role is carried out when there has been a location designation (Penlok) by the regional government. If there is a land dispute in the land acquisition process, BPN will mediate a total of three times and if no agreement is reached, it will be submitted to the court. In the process of land acquisition, BPN forms Task Force A to identify the physical field of land, and Task Force B to identify juridical data including letters and land status.
16	August 3 2024	Kelir	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV	1 Female / PAP CV Beton Mas finance staff	Not informed about the Solar PV PP plan and the business location affected by the RoW Lane. Requested PT PLN Indonesia Power to



No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
					socialise the project to all affected communities. There is a concern that the RoW Lane will disturb the company's activities, this is due to the presence of a tall paving moulding machine made of iron / steel
17	August 5 2024	Kalipuro	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV	1 Female / Homestay Omah Telu owner	Knowing the Solar PV PP plan from the previous social baseline survey team The impact of the project on Omah Telu is the disruption and loss of the view of the Bali Strait as one of the attractions of homestay visitors. Disturbance of vibration, noise and air pollution during construction, this clearly has an impact on reducing homestay visitors. Compensation for disturbance caused by project activities and CSR programmes for the long term.
18	December, 3 2024	Giri	Perceptions and Impacts of Solar PV	2 Male/ head of Kopenbayah Hamlet and PAP transmission tower	Support the Solar PV PP project and expect the project implementer to communicate and coordinate with the



No	Date	Location	Objective	Participant (Male & Female) Representative Institution	Key Point & Consultation
					Village Head (Lurah) and its apparatus at all times. Expect no harm to affected PAPs in the land acquisition phase LRP programme for affected residents by providing skills training, such as furniture, wood craft, brick and car painting. Permanently rehabilitated irrigation canals around the ROW in Kopenbayah Hamlet
19	December 5 2024	Singonegaran	Perception and impact of Solar PV	1 male/ PAP landowner affected transmission tower 9	Rejecting land acquisition for Transmission tower 9 site The PAPs are willing or agreeable to land acquisition if the project acquires all the affected land and not just the land affected by the tower footprint. The PAPs object because the land is in long-term use and the presence of the tower footprint reduces the sale value of the land.

APPENDIX 8: ENTITLEMENTS MATRIX

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Number of Eligible Households	Entitlement	Potential Issues During Implementation
1. Land Acquisition				
Permanent acquisition for PVPP boundary, transmission towers, extension bay, gantry	Private landowners with legal titles; sharecroppers; land users; tenants; PTPN (state land)	17 landowners; 6 sharecroppers; 1 tenant	Full replacement cost compensation for land acquired, Participation in LRP	Landowners may request acquisition of remaining land parcels due to reduced usability or value; negotiation challenges may arise regarding residual land.
2. Loss of Crops and Trees				
Trees on state land (for PVPP boundary)	PTPN (state land manager)	n/a	Cash compensation based on independent appraisal, paid before tree removal; Right to salvage timber after removal	Possible disagreements over valuation; timber collection procedures need clarification.
Removable trees (for towers, RoW, gantry)	Tree owners	33 AHs, 532 timber trees, 1469 fruit trees, 455 m ² crops	Cash compensation at appraised value for trees/crops; Right to salvage timber after removal; Participation in LRP	Potential disputes over compensation amounts and timber collection procedures.
3. Loss of Livelihood or Income				
Permanent loss (towers, extension bay)	All affected households losing land/income for these components	24 AHs; 52 APs	Compensation for income loss (est. 12 months); Participation in LRP and/or transitional assistance	LRP activities to be designed in consultation with AHs; requests for alternative or additional livelihood programs may arise; monitoring of restoration targets required.



Type of Loss	Eligibility	Number of Eligible Households	Entitlement	Potential Issues During Implementation
Loss of income (PVPP)	Harvest laborers	54 AHs	Compensation for income loss (est. 8 months); Participation in LRP	
4. Temporary Construction and Maintenance Impacts				
Damage to crops during construction	Crop owners	67 AHs	Allow harvesting prior to construction where feasible; If not feasible, cash compensation at appraised value; Participation in LRP	Farmers may seek further consultation on harvesting or sufficient compensation, especially for near-harvest crops.
Damage to other assets (roads, houses, etc.) during construction	Community or individuals affected	All affected during construction	Repair or cash compensation at replacement cost; Participation in LRP	APs may seek fair compensation or alternative solutions; requests for safety measures and timely repairs.
Disruption of access (transmission RoW)	Households affected by transmission RoW	80 AHs, 200 APs	Compensation for temporary access disruption; Participation in LRP	Requests for safety measures and sufficient compensation, especially for loss of crop productivity.
5. Significantly Impacted and Vulnerable Households				
Significantly impacted AHs (>10% income or land loss)	Households losing >10% of productive assets or income	64 AHs, 170 APs	Replacement land of equal or better value/size, or cash compensation at market value (with transaction costs) if land replacement is not feasible; Participation in LRP; Additional assistance as needed	APs may challenge appraisal results or seek clarification if compensation is perceived as insufficient.



Type of Loss	Eligibility	Number of Eligible Households	Entitlement	Potential Issues During Implementation
Vulnerable AHs (women-headed, elderly, landless, poor)	Households at greater risk of livelihood difficulties	92 AHs, 232 APs	Special assistance (e.g., access to healthcare, education); Participation in LRP; Additional tailored support as required	Multi-vulnerable APs may require further tailored support; those lacking family support may need additional assistance.

APPENDIX 9: BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY

1. Introduction

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

2. Replacement Cost Estimation Methods

2.1 Data Sources and Valuation Standards

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

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

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

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

2.2 Market Value Approach

The principal valuation approach is the market value method, as required by Indonesian regulation and AIIB ESF, ESS 2 using comparable sales and recent transactions for land and non-land assets in the project area. The total estimated value is used for budget planning, but final costs may vary based on negotiations and appraisal outcomes.

3. Estimated Costs

3.1 Physical Asset Compensation

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

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

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

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

Source: KJPP (Independent Appraisal), 2023

3.2. Transaction Cost

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

4. Budget Plan Structure

4.1 Summary of Budget Components

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



Item	Estimated Cost (IDR)
Cost of Land Compensation	4,463,915,761
Land Procurement Implementation & Monitoring Costs	500,000,000
Land Appraiser Fee	263,164,000
Certification Fee	29,485,000
Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP)	121. 1,159,500,000
Administrative Costs (5% of Direct Cost)	320,803,238
<u>Sub Total</u>	6,736,867,999
Contingency Costs (15% of Direct Cost) ⁴	1,010,530,200
Total	7,747,398,199

Land Appraiser Fees

The estimate for the Land Appraiser Fees details as follows:

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

⁴ Contingency Cost 20% because this requires for transaction cost, and cost requirements if there is a court lawsuit.

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

4.2 Cost Allocation and Reference

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

Land Appraisal Fees: As per standard KJPP service rates.

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

4.3 Regulatory Compliance

All budget allocations and cost estimates comply with:

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

5. Disbursement and Payment Procedures

The budgeting and payment process follows these steps:

- 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.

The estimate for the Land Appraiser Fees details as follows:

Cost Component	Volume	Unit	Unit Price (IDR)	Amount (IDR)
<u>A. Personnel Direct Costs</u>				
Licensed Appraiser	2	People x 6 Days	9,500,000	114,000,000
Translator	4	People x 6 Days	1,900,000	45,600,000
P Assessor	10	People x 6 Days	900,000	54,000,000
Administrator	2	People x 6 Days	670,000	8,040,000
Operator	2	People x 6 Days	550,000	6,600,000
<i>Total Personnel Costs (A)</i>				<i>228,240,000</i>
<u>B. Non-Personnel Direct Costs</u>				
Transportation & Accommodation	1	Package	5,000,000	5,000,000
Stationery	1	Package	3,000,000	3,000,000
Report Production	3	Books	1,000,000	3,000,000
<i>Total Non-Personnel (B)</i>				<i>11,000,000</i>
<u>C. VAT (10%)</u>				<i>23,924,000</i>
Grand Total				263,164,000

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

5.2 Cost Allocation and Reference

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

Land Appraisal Fees: As per standard KJPP service rates.

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

5.3 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)
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- Disbursement via bank transfer directly to landowners

7. Conclusion

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

APPENDIX 10: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Background and Basis for LRP Development

The Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) was developed through a participatory process based on the following key inputs:

- a. Socio-economic Survey and Census Results. The LRP design is grounded in the socio-economic baseline data collected through surveys conducted between July and December 2024 and the additional census conducted on January 5–13, 2026. The surveys identified the primary livelihood sources, income levels, skills, and assets of all 158 affected households, providing the evidence base for designing targeted and relevant programs for each affected group.
- b. Meaningful Consultation with Affected Households. LRP programs were developed in direct consultation with affected households during the public consultation meetings held on February 14, 2025, and May 6–7, 2025. Affected persons were asked about their preferred livelihood restoration activities, existing skills, and interest in specific programs. Key inputs from these consultations included: (i) strong interest among landowners in coconut processing and value-addition programs, given the prevalence of coconut cultivation in the area and the restriction on coconut trees within the RoW; (ii) interest among PTPN I laborers in catering, laundry, and livestock management programs that could generate income during and after the construction phase; and (iii) requests for practical business management and financial literacy training to support the establishment of small enterprises.
- c. Local Market and Opportunity Assessment. Programs were selected based on an assessment of locally available market opportunities, existing supply chains, and government programs that can be leveraged. Coconut processing was identified as a high-potential program given Banyuwangi Regency's established coconut industry and existing market channels. Catering and laundry services were identified as directly relevant to the construction phase demand. Livestock management was selected given the prevalence of cattle ownership among PTPN I laborers as a secondary livelihood asset.
- d. Coordination with Local Government Agencies. The LRP was developed in coordination with relevant local government agencies, including the District Agriculture Office, the District Manpower Office (Dinas Ketenagakerjaan), the District Cooperatives and MSME Office (Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM), and the Village Community Empowerment Office, to ensure that programs complement existing government initiatives and can leverage available resources and expertise.
- e. Compliance with AIIB ESS 2. The LRP has been designed to meet the requirements of AIIB ESS 2, paragraph 20, which requires that livelihood restoration assistance including skills training, access to credit, entrepreneurship support, and employment opportunities, be made equally available to all affected persons in a manner adapted to their respective needs. Land-based



strategies were considered first and offered where feasible, with non-land-based alternatives provided for those for whom land replacement is not practicable.

- f. Assessment of Transition Challenges for Sharecroppers, Tenants, and Land Users. The Project recognizes that transitioning from farming to non-land-based livelihoods presents a significant challenge for the 20 affected households (60 APs) comprising sharecroppers, tenants, and land users. These households have relied on agriculture as their primary and often sole source of income, with agricultural skills and knowledge built over many years that may not be directly transferable to new income-generating activities. Key challenges identified through socio-economic surveys and consultations include: (i) low formal educational attainment, with 37% of affected household heads having completed only elementary school and 33% having never attended or finished formal schooling, which may limit access to formal sector employment; (ii) limited exposure to non-agricultural income-generating activities, making the transition to new livelihoods more challenging; (iii) age constraints, with a significant proportion of household heads aged over 50, for whom retraining may require more time and tailored approaches; and (iv) limited access to capital to establish new enterprises without targeted support. To address these challenges, the LRP has been specifically designed with the following measures: (a) a gradual transition approach, providing transitional allowances equivalent to 3 months of average net farming income to bridge the income gap while new skills are being developed; (b) skills training programs selected based on direct consultation with affected households about their interests and existing capacities, prioritizing activities that build on existing skills where possible, such as food processing and livestock management; (c) microenterprise establishment assistance including business planning, starter kits, and market linkage support to reduce barriers to entry; and (d) dedicated case management for each affected household to monitor livelihood recovery progress and provide additional support where needed throughout the LRP implementation period.

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

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

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

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
2.	Identify and provide socialization related to alternative crops to replace coconut trees with the same productivity value on the land affected by the project.	The provision of alternative productive plant seeds to replace coconut trees, based on the results of identification and research by Indonesia Power and the Agriculture Office.	marketing, and financial literacy, demonstrated by the use of simple business record books and at least a 20% increase in sales through social media within 3 months after training.		3 Years (1st year socialization, Years 2-3 for implementation, branding, and group support)	- Indonesia Power - GCL - Industry Association (particularly in the coconut and handcraft sectors) - SMSEs Agency - Village Community Empowerment Office - Village Head	- Tools (weaving, moulds): Rp 25,000,000 - Craft training: Rp 30,000,000 - Branding, packaging, and catalogue: Rp 25,000,000 - Marketing & distribution development: Rp 35,000,000 - Training on business record books & identity: Rp 25,000,000 - Coordination and group formation: Rp 25,427,500	Rp 180,427,500

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

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
	includes the following activities: Socialization of the formation of participatory-based business groups Identifying the potential of local businesses Basic training in management and finance at the MSME scale.						5,000,000) = Rp 30,000,000 • Branding, packaging, and catalogue: Rp 20.000.000	
5.	Training in catering and laundry services during the construction phase, to post-construction	Provision of initial capital for catering businesses to buy raw materials Commercial kitchen appliances such as	Build alternative livelihood skills and improve employability during		3 Year	1. Indonesia Power 2. GCL 3. PTPN 4. EPC (Contractor)	• Catering & Laundry Training (3 Session x 6,000,000) = IDR 18,000,000 • Starter Kit Catering & Laundry	IDR 70,000,000

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
	Improvement of the quality of cuisine and food menu presentation Food hygiene training Catering and laundry service management training, including administration and financial flow.	stoves, pots, refrigerators/coolers, etc. Provision of laundry equipment such as laundry machines, dryers, steam irons, and detergents or scented soaps	construction and post-construction			5. Dinas Koperasi and UMKM 6. Local Trainers	including tools and apron (30 pax x 1,000,000) = IDR 30,000,000 • Business Group Facilitation (1 session/year x 3 x 10,000,000) = IDR 30,000,000	
6.	The provision of integrated livestock training and the formation of livestock groups for PTPN workers who	Training modules Supporting tools such as choppers, compostable plastic bins, hoes, shovels, etc.	Improve livestock productivity and promote group-based income generation		3 Year	1. Indonesia Power 2. GCL 3. PTPN 4. EPC (Contractor) 5. Department of Agriculture	• Training Package (feed, disease control) x 6 session x 6,000,000 = IDR 36,000,000 • Group Livestock Tool Support (6	IDR 76,000,000

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
	have livestock includes: Healthy feed management for livestock and cattle to improve the quality of livestock. Animal disease control Livestock manure waste management Formation of livestock groups Basic management training for livestock groups.	Supporting materials for compost fermentation, such as Effective Microorganism 4(EM4) and molasses				6. Local NGO	pax x 5,000,000) = IDR 30,000,000 • Waste Management Tools 10 (1 unit for 3 people) x 1,000,000 = IDR 10,000,000	
8.	Providing additional compensation due to relocation makes	The provision of 9 units of blood pressure monitoring	Improved well-being and health security of		3 Year	PLN IP, Health Dept, HR Division of PTPN	• Medical check-up for 45 workers	IDR 81,500,000

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
	workers sacrifice an additional time for 2-3 hours for the journey to and from the coffee plantation. Provide free medical check-up services once a year to ensure the health of workers. Registering workers for participation in the social security program, health, and employment.	devices (1 device per 10 people).	relocated workers.				→ IDR 100,000/year x 3 × 45 people = IDR 13,500,000 - BPJS Contributions: IDR 200,000/year × 3 × 45 people = IDR 27,000,000 Medical check-up: IDR 300,000/year × 3 × 45 = IDR 40,500,000	
Operational Cost for 3 years @IDR 120,000,000								279,140,000
Total (IDR)								1,054,090,000
Contingency %								105,409,000

No.	Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program & Activities	Program in-kind to support activities	Intended outcome	No and eligibility of Households (including vulnerable)	Timeline and Duration	Stakeholder involved/persons in charge	Detailed estimated cost calculation	Estimated Cost
Grand Total (IDR)							1,159,500,000	
Grand Total (USD)							70,960.76	



APPENDIX 11: TERMS OF REFERENCE DRAFT FOR LALRP COMMITTEE

Draft Terms of Reference (ToR)

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

1. Background

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

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

2. Objectives

The primary objectives of the LALRP Committee are to:

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

3. Scope of Work and Responsibilities

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

1. Oversight and Monitoring

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

2. Coordination and Communication

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

3. Problem-Solving and Grievance Support

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

4. Reporting and Documentation

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

4. Membership

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

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

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

5. Meeting Arrangements

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

6. Duration

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

7. Reporting

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

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

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

Sources

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

Questionnaire

How many workers have moved to the Kaliselogiri coffee plantation?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analysis	Sugarcane Plantation (Old)	Kaliselogiri Coffee Plantation (new)
Accessibility and topography to plantation sites	• Accessibility to close plantation locations (0.2-4 KM) with relatively flat plantation area topography	• Accessibility to remote plantation locations (approximately 30 KM) with the topography of the plantation area in the form of hills
Total working time (including time to and from work)	• 7 hours /day	• 10-10.5 hours/day
Mode of transportation to the job site	• Walking, motorcycle	• Open tubs pick up car rental
Wages (Rp)	• 45,000/day	• 65,000/day (15,000 transportation cut). Net wage received is IDR 50,000/day
Impact of work related to activities in the household (domestic)	• Workers can still work on domestic affairs/domestic work without being disturbed, • Can still find feed for cattle, • There is time to babysit children and grandchildren	• Domestic affairs are disrupted, • Limited time to take care of and care for children/grandchildren, • Work to find animal feed is limited and livestock are starting to be abandoned, • Sharing additional roles between fathers and mothers in the household
Occupational Safety	• Heat risk at work.	• The trip uses an open pick-up car, which is at risk of overheating and rain during the trip. • The location of the work area is hilly and steep so there is a risk of falling/rolling on the hillside. • When harvesting coffee fruits, some people use stairs or climb; this condition makes female

Analysis	Sugarcane Plantation (Old)	Kaliselogiri Coffee Plantation (new)
		workers afraid and worried about the risk of falling. Many venomous animals (snakes) are found around the coffee plantation area
Perceptions related to Work	- It is more pleasant and comfortable to work in the sugarcane plantation, - Close access and domestic affairs are not disturbed	- Remote access so that night rest time is reduced (wake up earlier than usual) - Forced, and there are no other job alternatives - Takes up a lot of time and causes fatigue after coming home from work

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNAL

APPENDIX 13: GRAVESITE RELOCATION AGREEMENT



BERITA ACARA

KESEPAKATAN RELOKASI LAHAN FASUM PEMAKAMAN

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

Antara

PT PLN INDONESIA POWER

dan

PT PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA I REGIONAL 5

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

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

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

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

PTPN I Regional 5
Dwi Bayu Indarb

PLN Indonesia Power

Amnal Baginda Lubis

Rahman Sates

Mengetahui,

Rukun Warga

Abd. Rasyid



				
DAFTAR HADIR				
Pembahasan Relokasi Lahan Fasum Pemakaman di Area Lahan Rencana Pembangunan PLTS Banyuwangi 100 MW pada Lahan Wangkal Milik PTPN I Regional 5			Hari, Tanggal : Senin, 30 Desember 2024 Waktu : 11:00 - selesai Lokasi : Kelurahan Kalipuro, Kecamatan Kalipuro, Kabupaten Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur	
NO	NAMA	INSTANSI/JABATAN	NO. HP	TTD
1		PT PLN IP		
2		PTPN I Reg 5		
3		PTPN I Reg 5		
4		R.W. 01		
5		Lurah Kalipuro		
6		PTPN I Reg 5		
7		PTPN I Reg 5		
8		PTPN		
9				
10				

DOKUMENTASI KEGIATAN



APPENDIX 14: ACTION PLAN TO FINALIZE LALRP

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

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

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

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

DRAFT

APPENDIX 15: IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE SCREENING MEMORANDUM



PT Greencorp

Konsultan

MEMORANDUM

Indigenous Peoples Screening – Hijaunesia LARAP Banyuwangi Project

Project Title: Hijaunesia Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) for Banyuwangi Project

Project Location: Banyuwangi

Prepared By: Greencorp, on behalf of AFRY

Date: 28th July 2024 – 5th August 2024

1. Background

This screening memo has been prepared to assess the presence of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and the potential for direct or indirect impacts arising from the implementation of the Banyuwangi Project and its associated land acquisition and resettlement activities under the LARAP framework.

The assessment was conducted through:

1. Review of secondary socio-demographic and spatial data;
2. Review of applicable national regulations and safeguard requirements;
3. Preliminary stakeholder consultations with local government representatives and affected communities; and
4. Observation of the project influence area and surrounding settlements.

2. Objective of Screening

The objective of this screening is to determine whether:

1. Indigenous Peoples communities are present within or have collective attachment to the project area;
2. The Project may cause adverse direct or indirect impacts on Indigenous Peoples' communities, livelihoods, lands, territories, natural resources, or cultural heritage; and
3. Additional safeguard instruments related to Indigenous Peoples are required.

3. Screening Findings

Based on the review and preliminary assessment undertaken, the Project area is predominantly characterized by non-Indigenous rural and urban communities administratively integrated within the general governance system of Banyuwangi Regency.

The assessment indicates that:

1. No communities meeting the applicable criteria of Indigenous Peoples, including distinct social and cultural identity, customary governance systems, or collective attachment to ancestral territories within the project footprint, were identified;
2. Land acquisition activities are limited to individually owned or administratively recognized land parcels;
3. No customary land claims, communal customary territories, or traditional natural resource management areas were identified within the project-affected area;
4. No physical cultural resources or sacred sites associated with Indigenous Peoples were identified during the preliminary assessment; and
5. Stakeholder engagement conducted to date has not indicated the presence of vulnerable Indigenous Peoples groups potentially affected by the Project.



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Konsultan

Accordingly, the screening concludes that the Project is not expected to generate direct or indirect adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples' communities, lands, territories, livelihoods, or cultural resources.

4. Conclusion

The screening memo concluded that the Project will not have direct or indirect impacts on Indigenous Peoples' communities, lands, territories, livelihoods, or cultural resources within the Project area in Banyuwangi.

Therefore:

- Preparation of a standalone Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is not required at this stage;
- The Project may proceed under the existing LARAP framework while maintaining inclusive stakeholder engagement practices; and
- If Indigenous Peoples are identified during subsequent project phases or implementation, additional assessment and safeguard measures shall be undertaken in accordance with applicable regulations and lender safeguard requirements.

5. Recommendation

It is recommended that:

- Continued stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms remain accessible to all affected communities;
- Monitoring during implementation include verification of any emerging customary land claims or vulnerable community concerns; and
- Project implementers coordinate with relevant local authorities to ensure ongoing compliance with environmental and social safeguard requirements