



Impact Management Strategies in the Development of the National Capital on Local Communities

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ABSTRACT

One of the main problems is the non-involvement and neglect of communities in the new capital planning and development process. The research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive analysis technique. This approach was chosen because it allows researchers to understand in depth the impact and risks of moving the country's capital on the Indonesian economy. In this case, policy alignment between the central government, regional government and other related actors is crucial to ensure the success of the development of the new capital city and the welfare of the people living around it. At the same time, it should also be noted that the development of the nation's capital can have negative impacts. By carefully evaluating policies, we can find out whether the development of the nation's capital will have a positive impact or even cause problems for the surrounding community. it is also necessary to pay attention to community participation and involvement in the development process of the nation's capital so that their interests and needs can be properly accommodated.

1. Introduction

The development of Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) in Indonesia is a strategic national project aimed at boosting economic growth and ensuring equitable national wealth distribution. This initiative is expected to stimulate economic activities through infrastructure investment, enhance regional trade, and create job opportunities, thereby contributing positively to the well-being of surrounding communities (Utama, 2019). In this context, it is crucial to conduct an impact analysis on the welfare of local communities residing near the new capital (Surya et al., 2020).

The purpose of this analysis is to understand how the development will affect the social, economic, and environmental conditions of local communities. Therefore, a comprehensive and detailed study on the impact of capital city development on local communities is essential to provide a holistic perspective on the consequences of this project. The impacts may be both positive and negative, and the long-term implications must also be carefully assessed to ensure that appropriate supporting policies are formulated to sustain the region's development (Kamal, 2022).

Literature review

Socioeconomic Impact and Community Adaptation

Several studies highlight the dual nature of economic impacts on local communities. On the one hand, large-scale infrastructure projects associated with capital city relocation create employment opportunities and attract investments in real estate, business, and services (Acuña et al., 2025). On the other hand, uncontrolled urbanization can lead to land displacement, rising costs of living, and the marginalization of indigenous and low-income groups (Dziekański et al., 2024).

To address these challenges, equitable urban planning policies should be integrated. Research by Rizki (2025) emphasizes that financial compensation and resettlement programs must be transparently implemented to prevent economic disparities and forced displacement. Moreover, public-private partnerships (PPPs) have been identified as effective strategies for ensuring inclusive economic participation, as seen in oil sector developments in South Sudan (Aniceto, 2025).

Another key approach is workforce development programs. Kassawmar et al. (2025) found that targeted vocational training and local hiring policies can enhance the economic sustainability of relocated communities. Such initiatives help reduce unemployment spikes and ensure that locals are not sidelined by incoming skilled labor from other regions.

Environmental and Urban Sustainability Challenges

Urban expansion often results in deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and increased carbon emissions. Several studies stress the importance of environmentally responsible development to mitigate these effects. Agostinho and Zucaro (2025) argue that smart city principles—such as energy-efficient building designs and waste management systems—are critical for sustainable urban growth.

Additionally, ecological compensation strategies have been widely recommended. Acuña et al. (2025) suggest that integrating green corridors, urban forests, and protected zones within capital city planning can offset some of the negative ecological consequences. In Japan's national capital development, air pollution mitigation measures were implemented alongside urban expansion, demonstrating the effectiveness of adaptive environmental policies (Hirano, 2024).

Widhagdha et al. (2025) highlight the importance of social capital in disaster resilience. Their study emphasizes community-led environmental protection initiatives and public engagement in sustainable land use planning. Such participatory frameworks not only protect local ecosystems but also foster a sense of ownership among residents.

2. Methodology

This study employs a qualitative descriptive analysis method, chosen for its ability to provide an in-depth understanding of the impact and risks of the capital relocation on Indonesia's economy. The research does not merely observe phenomena but also describes and interprets the underlying meanings of the collected data. The study relies on documentation from various media sources and theoretical references from books and relevant literature. Through a qualitative approach, this research seeks to explore public perceptions, opinions, and stakeholder responses regarding

the capital relocation plan, offering valuable insights for policy formulation and sustainable regional development.

3. Results and Discussion

The development of Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) is a strategic national project aimed at reducing the burden on Jakarta and stimulating economic growth. However, this initiative faces significant environmental challenges. Infrastructure projects, such as highways, are essential for logistics and accessibility, but they risk fragmenting mangrove forests and conservation areas, increasing deforestation and potential conflicts with local and indigenous communities. The agrarian conflict area related to IKN infrastructure development is estimated at 235,751 hectares (Mongabay, 2023). The government has pledged sustainability efforts by designating 75% of IKN's area as green open space and utilizing renewable energy sources. However, the effectiveness of reforestation and forest rehabilitation remains uncertain, as restoring damaged forests due to construction and human activities requires long-term efforts (VOA Indonesia, 2023).

IKN is also associated with smart city concepts, promoting clean energy and carbon emission reduction. However, concerns persist regarding the practical implementation of these initiatives, particularly given East Kalimantan's history of environmental degradation due to extractive industries. The ecological risks are substantial, with 3,800 recorded species of flora and fauna within a 50-kilometer radius of IKN, including 34 critically endangered species, 105 endangered species, and 301 vulnerable species under The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List criteria.

The territorial division of IKN has led to several conflicts and challenges, particularly with indigenous communities residing in the area. The IKN project, planned in East Kalimantan, covering North Penajam Paser Regency and parts of Kutai Kartanegara Regency, affects numerous indigenous groups that have lived there for generations. One major issue is the lack of indigenous representation in planning and decision-making. Despite the project being publicly announced in 2019, many indigenous communities felt excluded from key discussions regarding land use and their livelihoods. The Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) recorded 21 indigenous communities within the proposed IKN development zone, 11 of which are located within the core development area. However, the government's engagement meetings did not adequately represent these communities (Mongabay, 2022).

Agrarian conflicts have emerged as a critical issue. Much of the land designated for IKN consists of ancestral indigenous territories that have been managed for generations. The land redistribution and zoning processes often disregard customary land rights, leading to dissatisfaction and resistance from indigenous groups. Additionally, land claims intersect with corporate interests and infrastructure development, further complicating the conflict. From an ecological perspective, the relocation of the capital raises concerns regarding the environmental impact of large-scale construction. Kalimantan is known for its rich biodiversity, and unchecked development could severely impact the local ecosystem (Hidayat, 2023).

Ultimately, resolving the conflicts and challenges in IKN requires a more inclusive approach that accommodates the rights and needs of indigenous communities. Clear mechanisms for public participation and indigenous rights protection in decision-making are necessary to ensure that IKN's development does not compromise the rights and livelihoods of local populations. A collaborative and transparent dialogue among stakeholders is essential for overcoming these challenges and ensuring that IKN is developed in a sustainable and equitable manner.

There are concerns that IKN's construction may worsen existing environmental conditions if fundamental issues remain unaddressed (VOA Indonesia, 2023). The Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) is implementing technological solutions to support IKN's development, aiming to ensure integration and sustainability. Technologies such as Building Information Modeling (BIM) are being utilized to streamline the entire construction process (Antara News, 2024). While the Indonesian government promises sustainable development and environmental safeguards, critical questions remain about balancing development with environmental conservation, which must be carefully managed to ensure long-term sustainability.

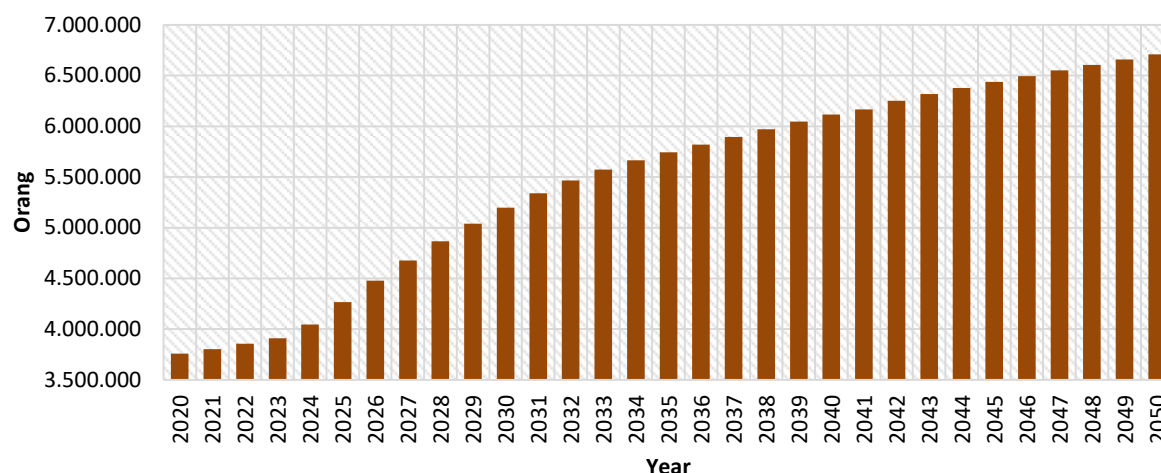


Figure 1. Population Count and Projection of East Kalimantan (2020–2050)

Source: Processed by the author based on projections from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) (2022).

With the designation of East Kalimantan as the location of Indonesia's new capital city, the demographic dynamics of this province are undergoing significant changes. Large-scale infrastructure development and the relocation of various government institutions are projected to drive increased migration to the region. According to related studies, the population of East Kalimantan is expected to grow from approximately 3.7 million in 2020 to around 5.8 million in 2050, with an average annual growth rate of 2.12%. Additionally, the influx of central government employees (ASN), military (TNI), and police (Polri) is projected to cause a sharp increase in population by 2028, with specific increases including: 8,091 functional officers, 5,716 military and police personnel, 2,026 operational officers, 964 primary high-ranking officials (PPT Pratama), 193 middle high-ranking officials (PPT Madya), and 11,274 ASN staff from 35 ministries.

From 2010 to 2022, East Kalimantan consistently recorded a Human Development Index (HDI) score above the national average, reflecting significant progress in improving the quality of life. In 2010, the HDI of East Kalimantan was 71.31, compared to the national average of 66.53. Over the next decade, both scores showed an upward trend, with East Kalimantan consistently maintaining a clear margin above the national average. By 2022, the HDI of East Kalimantan had reached 77.44, while the national HDI stood at 72.91, indicating continuous improvement on both fronts (BPS Kaltim). Notably, East Kalimantan has made significant progress across all HDI dimensions, including life expectancy, education, and standard of living. The most substantial improvements were observed in the standard of living and education, aligning with ongoing infrastructure and educational development efforts. For instance, the expected years of schooling for children aged 7 in Indonesia increased to 13.15 years in 2023, while the average years of schooling for those aged 25 and older rose to 8.77 years in the same year (BPS Kaltim). However, East Kalimantan's HDI slightly declined in 2020, reflecting the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2019, the HDI was 76.61, but it dropped to 76.24 in 2020. Nevertheless, the index rebounded in subsequent years, reflecting rapid post-pandemic recovery and growth.

The development of Indonesia's new capital in East Kalimantan is expected to have significant economic impacts, bringing substantial changes to the regional economic structure. The capital relocation aims not only to alleviate Jakarta's overburdened administrative and economic functions but also to create a new economic hub that stimulates growth in the region. This relocation is projected to drive massive infrastructure investments, including roads, bridges, and public facilities, which will support the new capital's operations while improving the quality of life for local residents.

This large-scale investment is expected to boost secondary and tertiary economic sectors, reducing reliance on primary industries such as mining and plantations, which have historically dominated East Kalimantan's economy. Furthermore, the creation of new jobs across various sectors is anticipated to lower unemployment rates and provide opportunities for both local residents and migrants from other regions of Indonesia. Ultimately, these improvements are expected to contribute to higher Human Development Index (HDI) scores by enhancing education, healthcare, and overall living standards in the region.

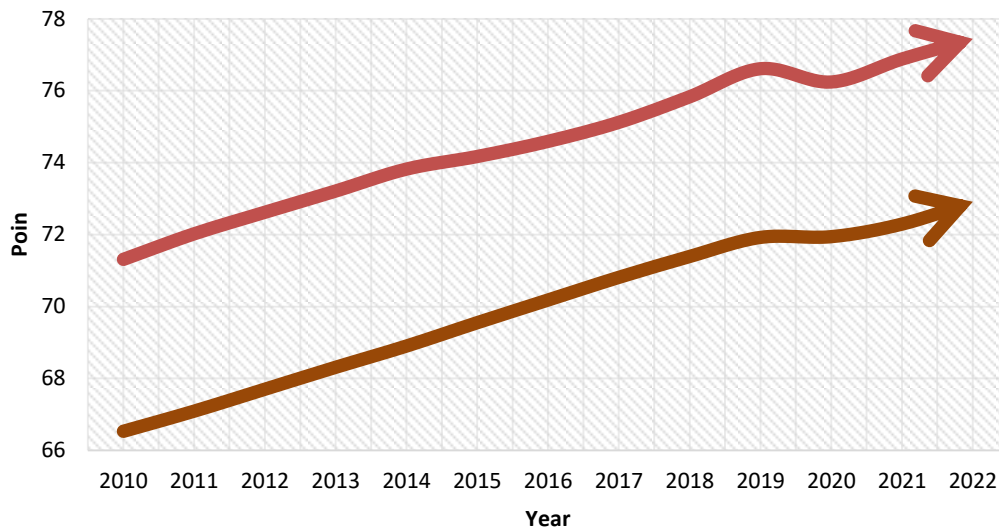


Figure 2. Trends in Human Development Index (HDI) Scores of East Kalimantan and National (2010–2022)
Source: Processed by the author based on projections from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) (2022).

However, rapid population growth and accelerated development also bring significant challenges, particularly concerning environmental sustainability and social equity. Issues such as deforestation, increased resource consumption, and land-use changes have become major concerns in the context of sustainable development. Therefore, the strategies adopted for development must prioritize sustainability and natural resource management to ensure long-term ecological balance.

The social impact of the new capital development cannot be overlooked. Local communities, particularly indigenous groups and those dependent on natural resources, may experience significant disruptions in their traditional ways of life. If development projects fail to consider the rights and needs of these communities, it could lead to conflicts and social instability. Thus, an inclusive and participatory dialogue is essential during both the planning and implementation phases of the capital city project to ensure equitable development.

One of the main reasons for relocating the national capital (IKN) outside Java is to reduce regional disparities and promote economic growth in eastern Indonesia. Java has long been the center of Indonesia's economic and administrative activities, leading to an imbalance in development between Java and other regions. By moving the capital, the government aims to achieve better economic distribution, shift investment and infrastructure development to underdeveloped areas, and encourage local initiatives to boost regional economies.

Regarding the IKN relocation, the 2021–2045 Indonesian Population Projection serves as a key reference for assessing future demographic dynamics. These projections indicate an uneven population distribution across Indonesia, indirectly highlighting existing economic inequalities. For instance, eastern Indonesia has a lower population density compared to Java, but with the capital relocation, an increase in population is expected, which could support economic activities and social infrastructure development.

Table 1. Indonesian Population Projection (2021–2045)

Population Distribution (Island)	Economic Growth Distribution (%)	Economic Contribution to the National Economy (%)	National Population Distribution Percentage (%)
Java	5,31%	59,00%	57,00%
Sumatra	4,69%	22,00%	22,00%
Kalimantan	4,94%	8,05%	6,00%
Sulawesi	7,05%	6,33%	7,40%

Bali and Nusa Tenggara	5,08%	3,06%	5,60%
Maluku and Papua	8,65%	2,24%	2,80%

Source: Indonesia Population Projection 2015–2045, 2015 SUPAS Results (2019 data) & Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) (2022).

The relocation of Indonesia's new capital (IKN) is also expected to serve as a catalyst for addressing economic disparities, as reflected in the population projection table. By shifting development focus to eastern Indonesia, new job opportunities, industrial growth, and infrastructure improvements will be created, directly enhancing the quality of life for local communities. This initiative will not only redistribute economic activities that have been historically concentrated in Java, but also empower local populations to participate more actively in the national economy.

East Kalimantan, one of Indonesia's provinces, has demonstrated significant economic growth from 2010 to 2021 and was the wealthiest province in Kalimantan in 2021 compared to other provinces. The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita for East Kalimantan stood at IDR 182.54 million per year, followed by North Kalimantan (IDR 155.08 million), Central Kalimantan (IDR 62.91 million), South Kalimantan (IDR 46.71 million), and West Kalimantan (IDR 42.28 million). Analyzing the GRDP growth per capita of this province provides insights into the economic impacts of various factors, including the development of the new capital city.

Over the past decade, East Kalimantan has recorded a steady increase in GRDP per capita, reaching IDR 182.54 million in 2021, marking substantial growth compared to previous years. The province ranked second richest in Indonesia after Jakarta, demonstrating strong economic capacity, primarily driven by the mining and quarrying sectors, which dominate its GRDP contribution. In the same period, in 2021, the economy of East Kalimantan grew by 2.48%, based on constant 2010 prices, recovering from the economic contraction caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Moreover, the healthcare and social services sectors showed significant growth, increasing by 13.34%, indicating economic diversification beyond traditional industries such as mining.

The infrastructure development associated with the relocation of the new capital to East Kalimantan is expected to further boost the regional economy. This major project involves the construction of roads, public facilities, and service improvements, all of which have the potential to increase the province's GRDP. The new capital development is projected to stimulate economic growth in the local region through increased investment in both construction and services. However, challenges remain, particularly concerning natural resources and the environmental impact of extractive activities such as mining. Government policies and investments in green technology, along with sustainable mining practices, will be crucial in ensuring economic growth does not come at the cost of environmental degradation.

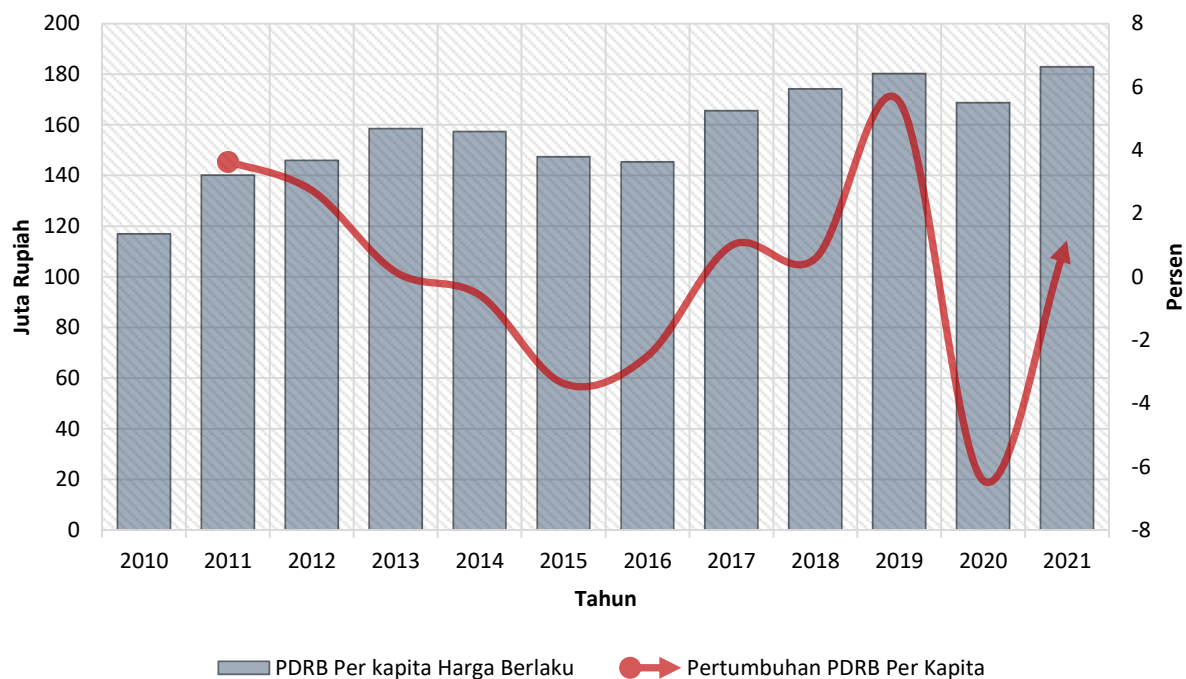


Figure 3. Value and Growth of East Kalimantan's GRDP per Capita (2010–2021)

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) (2022)

In the initial stages of IKN development in Indonesia, significant changes in land use and social structures

within the surrounding communities are highly likely (Rachmawati et al., 2021). For instance, gentrification may occur, leading to a sharp increase in property prices, which could marginalize low-income local residents. Additionally, infrastructure development poses potential risks of environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources near the construction site (Rustidja, 2018; Fristikawati & Adipradana, 2022). On a smaller scale, projects such as the Muara Angke port development aim to enhance the well-being of local communities while ensuring social, economic, and ecological sustainability (Setiani et al., 2023). Similarly, major infrastructure projects, such as the Manado-Bitung toll road, highlight the necessity of understanding community perspectives on impacts before, during, and after construction (Kandiyoh et al., 2022).

At the micro level, initiatives such as village development projects demonstrate the significant impact of village funds on physical infrastructure and community well-being (Firmansyah et al., 2020). However, effective management and alignment with regional development policies are essential to maximize benefits (Hamidah & Panjaitan, 2021). Community participation in village development is also crucial, as local residents not only experience the outcomes but also serve as key actors in the implementation process (Kambu et al., 2022). Furthermore, supporting industrial development has a complex impact, as it can contribute to both social and economic improvements for local communities (Wardani et al., 2021). Therefore, community participation in the development process is essential to minimize negative impacts and maximize positive outcomes (Mattalitti, 2022).

Nevertheless, it is undeniable that IKN development will also generate positive effects for local communities. The project is expected to create new employment opportunities, improve access to public services, and increase local purchasing power through significant regional economic growth (Haya et al., 2022). To mitigate potential negative effects and enhance positive impacts, collaboration between the government, local communities, and stakeholders is necessary (Shimamura & Mizunoya, 2020). Additionally, policies must support environmental sustainability and community welfare, including fair compensation programs for those negatively affected. Through these measures, the development of IKN is expected to positively contribute to local welfare and ensure long-term sustainability. In welfare impact analysis, key factors to consider include employment availability, access to education and healthcare, infrastructure development, and environmental consequences (Yusoff et al., 2021).

Discussion

Key Factors in Analyzing the Impact of Development

In analyzing the impact of the new capital city's development on surrounding communities, several key factors must be considered. First, employment availability is crucial. The construction of the new capital is expected to create job opportunities for local residents, thereby improving their standard of living. However, the recruitment process must be conducted fairly and transparently to ensure that the benefits are distributed equitably among the population.

Second, access to education and healthcare is critical in assessing community welfare impacts. It is essential to ensure that educational and healthcare services remain accessible during the construction process. Additionally, research should explore how the development can enhance access to these services for local communities. Third, infrastructure quality plays a major role in determining social welfare outcomes. Well-planned infrastructure development enhances mobility and accessibility to essential services. Therefore, it is important to ensure that infrastructure projects are implemented effectively to maximize benefits for the local population.

Lastly, environmental impact is a significant concern. The development of the new capital city may lead to substantial environmental consequences. Therefore, mitigation measures must be implemented to minimize the negative impact on ecosystems and natural resources. Potential environmental risks include increased air and water pollution, ecosystem destruction, habitat loss, rising energy consumption, and waste generation. By considering these factors, impact assessments can provide a clear understanding of how the new capital's development will affect surrounding communities.

Impact Management Strategies

To minimize potential negative effects arising from the development of the new capital, a comprehensive mitigation strategy must be established (Adiyanta, 2019). These measures should include protection for local communities from reduced access to natural resources, economic disparities, and unintended social changes. Furthermore, environmental mitigation efforts must be implemented, such as reforestation, water resource management, and carbon emission reduction.

Several key mitigation measures should be undertaken: Protecting local communities from resource displacement – This can be achieved through inventorying natural resources in the development area and implementing protective policies. Addressing economic disparities – Compensation programs must be designed to support individuals negatively impacted by the relocation, offering fair financial assistance and skill development programs to help them adapt. Managing social change – The government must strengthen social and cultural institutions to preserve local identity and minimize disruptive societal changes.

Additionally, continuous evaluation of policy effectiveness must be an integral part of mitigation strategies. Monitoring policy implementation will allow the government to assess real impacts and make necessary adjustments.

Such evaluations also offer insights into the tangible benefits communities gain from these policies. By ensuring a well-structured mitigation strategy and policy evaluation, the new capital's development can yield significant positive outcomes for local communities. Periodic evaluations should be conducted throughout the project's implementation to assess the effectiveness of mitigation strategies. By tracking the results of implemented mitigation measures, the government can adjust strategies as needed to minimize negative consequences as effectively as possible.

At this stage, collaboration among government agencies, local communities, NGOs, and private sector stakeholders is key. By involving all relevant parties, impact mitigation plans and evaluations can be designed and executed holistically, ensuring that diverse perspectives are considered and interests are accommodated. The development of Indonesia's new capital should be viewed as a project with economic and social implications, while also carrying a responsibility for environmental preservation and local welfare. Through effective mitigation strategies and ongoing evaluations, this project can be implemented responsibly and sustainably, bringing long-term benefits to all stakeholders involved.

Ensuring Accessibility and Connectivity Improving accessibility and connectivity to and from the new capital city is essential. This will enhance mobility, facilitate goods and services distribution, and create economic opportunities in the surrounding regions. In analyzing the welfare impact of capital city development, it is also crucial to account for potential social and economic transformations. Furthermore, strategic planning is necessary for supporting infrastructure, such as transportation networks, clean water systems, and sanitation services, to ensure sustained welfare improvements. Policy coordination between national and regional governments is vital to guarantee the project's success and enhance local community well-being.

At the same time, it is important to acknowledge the potential negative impacts of capital relocation. Therefore, active community engagement and participation must be reinforced throughout the development process. An effective participation mechanism ensures that local needs and interests are well-represented in decision-making. Engagement efforts can include public consultations, open forums, and the formation of working groups involving local stakeholders. Additionally, compensation mechanisms for those directly affected by the relocation must be fairly designed and implemented. By adopting inclusive and participatory development strategies, the capital city project can minimize risks, maximize benefits, and promote long-term sustainability for all stakeholders.

4. Conclusion

Evaluation and Public Participation in the Capital City Development. A thorough evaluation of policies is essential to determine whether the development of the new capital city (IKN) will have positive effects or create challenges for surrounding communities. Additionally, public participation and engagement in the development process must be prioritized to ensure that community needs and interests are properly accommodated. A comprehensive welfare impact analysis is expected to provide a holistic understanding of how the capital city's development will influence local well-being. By involving all relevant stakeholders and considering key factors such as employment opportunities, access to education and healthcare, and environmental sustainability, we can identify both the potential benefits and risks associated with the project. In this context, active involvement from all affected parties, including local communities, NGOs, and the private sector, is crucial during the planning and implementation stages. This collaboration ensures that diverse perspectives are represented, and the resulting policies can effectively address varying needs and concerns.

By considering welfare impact assessments, the capital city's development is expected to generate significant positive impacts on local communities (Shimamura & Mizunoya, 2020). Thus, infrastructure development, including IKN construction, must be managed holistically, taking into account its social, economic, and environmental consequences. Public engagement, transparent financial management, and sustainable planning are key factors in ensuring that infrastructure projects provide optimal benefits for all stakeholders. Strategic Planning and Investment in IKN Development. The development of IKN is a strategic priority project listed in Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020–2024. The new capital is being built in Penajam Paser Utara and Kutai Kartanegara Regencies in East Kalimantan, as part of the government's effort to enhance regional governance and achieve national development goals (Ministry of Finance). The IKN development plan consists of five phases, spanning from 2022 to 2045, and adheres to eight key principles, including creating a livable, human-centered, and sustainable city (Ministry of Finance).

As of 2024, the first phase of IKN development has reached 71.47% completion, with a total investment of IDR 47.5 trillion (MMC). The investment appeal of IKN has positioned East Kalimantan as one of the provinces with the highest domestic investment (PMDN) values, ranking alongside: DKI Jakarta: IDR 35.3 trillion, West Java: IDR 23.6 trillion, East Java: IDR 20.1 trillion, Riau: IDR 18.5 trillion, East Kalimantan: IDR 11.9 trillion, IKN as a Symbol of Balanced

Economic Development. The construction of Indonesia's new capital is not merely a geographical relocation but also a strategic move to distribute economic growth more equitably across the country. A key focus of IKN development is the establishment of essential infrastructure, including water resources, road networks, and land development.

Water resource infrastructure is a top priority due to the growing demand for clean water and sanitation, which is crucial for a rapidly expanding population. Efficient and well-planned road networks will enhance mobility and logistics, supporting fast economic and social integration. Land development in IKN aims to create an environment conducive to governmental and commercial activities. This development extends beyond physical construction, integrating sustainability principles and eco-friendly urban planning. By adopting this approach, IKN is expected to serve as a model for other cities in Indonesia, promoting sustainable, efficient, and environmentally conscious urban development. Core Government District (KIPP) and Integrated Development. A major aspect of IKN infrastructure development is the Core Government District (Kawasan Inti Pusat Pemerintahan/KIPP), designed as the central hub for governmental activities. This area will house key government facilities, including: The Presidential Palace, Central government offices, and Supporting infrastructure essential for governance operations. The location and design of KIPP prioritize security, accessibility, and operational efficiency. To ensure the seamless functioning of the new capital, the government is investing in: Integrated public transportation systems, Advanced security facilities, and Cutting-edge information technology infrastructure. These measures aim to ensure that government activities run smoothly and efficiently, while also establishing IKN as a benchmark for smart and sustainable urban development. Social and Economic Mitigation Measures

To protect communities from potential negative impacts, the government must implement comprehensive mitigation strategies to address: Loss of access to natural resources, Economic disparities, and Unintended social changes. Additionally, ongoing policy evaluation is essential. By continuously monitoring and assessing the impact of IKN development, the government can make necessary adjustments to maximize positive benefits and minimize risks. A proactive and comprehensive approach will provide a holistic perspective on how IKN development affects surrounding communities. Ensuring Long-Term Sustainability and Welfare To ensure that IKN development brings lasting benefits, policies and strategies must focus on: Sustained evaluation and policy adaptation – Regular assessments will help identify potential issues and optimize project outcomes. Active community engagement – The local population must be involved in decision-making through public consultations, open meetings, and working groups. Fair compensation mechanisms – Residents directly affected by relocation must receive adequate compensation and support to transition smoothly.

The development of Indonesia's new capital must be seen as a multi-dimensional project, involving economic, social, and environmental responsibilities. Through effective mitigation strategies and continuous evaluation, this project can be implemented responsibly and sustainably, ensuring long-term benefits for all stakeholders. Additionally, enhancing accessibility and connectivity will play a crucial role in economic growth, goods distribution, and local business expansion. Careful planning and alignment between national and regional governments will be essential to guarantee successful IKN development while preserving local communities' well-being. By implementing inclusive development strategies, minimizing negative risks, and maximizing economic opportunities, IKN has the potential to become a sustainable, modern, and globally competitive capital city.

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