



2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL AUDITS

(7 CSRRP SUB-PROJECTS)

FOREWORD



The series of earthquakes, tsunamis, and liquefaction disasters that occurred in Central Sulawesi on September 28, 2018 have had an impact on community activities with damaged housing and infrastructure supporting social and economic activities. Data collection conducted by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) showed that the total damage reached more than 18 trillion rupiah. The settlement sector and basic infrastructure including roads and bridges, irrigation systems, drinking water, wastewater, electricity and communication networks, and public facilities were the most affected.

Rebuilding better, safer, and more sustainable is the vision of restoring life in the affected districts. The Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP) is present to support this vision through (i) provision of shelters and settlement infrastructure; (ii) rehabilitation and reconstruction of public facilities; and (iii) activity implementation support. In its implementation, CSRRP prioritizes the principles of earthquake-resistant buildings, universal design, gender-based violence risk mitigation, waste and building debris management, and green building implementation. CSRRP as part of the Indonesia Disaster Resilience and Reconstruction (IDRAR) program also targets improving the preparedness and resilience of disaster-affected, high-risk, and central economic development areas.

This report CSRRP Environmental and Social Audit is one of six reports on evaluation activities and studies carried out by the ESC CSRRP in 2024. The report provides an overview of the implementation of the CSRRP ESMF and SEP, with a separate section on environmental and social audits of selected sub-project activities with site-specific findings and recommendations including a synthesized summary of the gaps, strengths, and weaknesses of both the overall project and site environmental and social risk management. It is hoped that stakeholders will be able to learn lessons from this study in order to better implement rehabilitation and reconstruction activities at post-disaster sites in the future.

Jakarta, October 2024
Head of Central Project Management Unit
CPMU - CSRRP

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Arie Setiadi Moerwanto', written over a vertical line.

Arie Setiadi Moerwanto

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMDAL	: <i>Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan</i> - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
APBD	: <i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah</i> – Local Government Budget
APBN	: <i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara</i> – State Budget
ATR/BPN	: <i>Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang/Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> - The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs & Spatial Planning/National Land Agency
BAPPENAS	: <i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> - National Development Planning Agency
BNPB	: <i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i> - National Disaster Management Agency
BP2JK	: Balai Pelaksana Pengadaan Jasa Konstruksi - Construction Services Procurement Agency
BP2P	: Housing Provision Implementation Agency
BPBD	: <i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah</i> - Regional Disaster Management Agency
BPPW	: Regional Settlement Infrastructure Agency
CESMP	: Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan
COVID	: Corona Virus Disease
C-PMU	: Central Project Management Unit
CSRRP	: Central Sulawesi Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project
DDR	: Due Diligent Report
DED	: Detailed Engineering Design
DELH	: Environmental Evaluation Document
DGHS	: Directorate General of Human Settlements
DLH	: <i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup</i> – Local Environment Office
DPKP	: Housing and Settlement Area Agency
DPRP	: Office of Spatial Planning and Land
DPU	: Department of Public Works
DRM/PRB	: Disaster-Risk Management
E & S	: Environmental and Social
ESA	: Environmental and Social Audit
ESC	: Evaluation and Study Consultant
ESCAP	: Environmental and Social Codes of Practices
ESCP	: Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMF	: Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	: Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESSs	: Environmental and Social Standards

FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
FGRM	: Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
GBV	: Gender Based Violence
GoI	: Government Republik of Indonesia
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Viruses
Hunatap	: <i>Hunian Tetap</i> - Permanent Housing
KDP	: Commitment Maker Official
KJPP	: Public Appraisal Services Office
KPI	: Key Performance Indicators
LAIR	: Land Acquisition Implementation Report
LAP	: Land Acquisition Plan
LARAP	: Land Acquisition and Relocation Action Plan
LMP	: Labor Management Procedure / Occupational Health and Safety Management System
NMC	: National Management Consultant
NOL WB	: No Objection Letter World Bank
NSUP	: National Slum Upgrading Project
NSUP-CERC	: National Slum Upgrading Project - Contingency Emergency Response Component
OHS	: Occupational Health and Safety
OPD	: <i>Organisasi Perangkat Daerah</i> - Local Government Agencies
OSP	: Oversight Service Providers
PAD	: Project Appraisal Document
PDAM	: Regional Water Utilities
PDO	: Projects Development Objective
PIC	: Person in Charge
PIU	: Provincial Implementation Unit
PJU	: Public Street Lighting
PKP	: Housing and Settlement Area
PMC	: Project Management Consultant
PMU CK	: Project Management Unit Cipta Karya
PMU PP	: Housing Delivery Unit Project Management
POKJA	: Working Group/Task Force
POM	: Project Operational Manual
PWH	: <i>Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat</i> - Ministry of Public Works and Housing
RAB	: Cost Budget Plan
RAP	: Relocation Action Plan
RK3LS	: Occupational, Environmental and Social Health and Safety Plan
RKK	: Construction Safety Plan
RKL-RPL	: <i>Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup</i> - <i>Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup</i> - Environmental Management Plan - Environmental Monitoring Plan
RKPPL	: Environmental Management and Monitoring Work Plan

RMLLP	: Traffic Management Work Plan
RMPK	: Construction Work Quality Plan
RPP	: Settlement Arrangement Plan
RT	: <i>Rukun Tetangga</i> – Neighborhood Association
RTH	: Green Open Space
RTP	: Public Open Space
RTRW	: Spatial and Regional Plan
RW	: <i>Rukun Warga</i> – Citizens’ Association
SEA/SH	: Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
SEKDA	: <i>Sekretariat Daerah</i> - Regional Secretary
SEP	: Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Shelter	: Temporary Shelter
SHM	: Freehold Title (Sertifikat Hak Milik)
SITABA	: Disaster Response Information System
SK	: Decree
SPPL	: <i>Surat Pengelolaan dan Pemanfaatan Lingkungan Hidup</i> - Statement of Environmental Management and Monitoring
TFL	: <i>Tim Fasilitator Lapangan</i> - Facilitator Field Team
TMC	: Technical Management Consultant
UKL-UPL	: <i>Pengelolaan dan pemantauan lingkungan terhadap usaha/</i> Environmental Management and Monitoring of Business
VAC	: Violence Against Children
WB	: <i>Bank Dunia</i> - World Bank
WTB	: <i>Warga Terdampak Bencana</i> - Disaster Affected People
WTP	: <i>Warga Terdampak Proyek</i> - Project Affected Persons

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP) supports the post-disaster recovery program in Central Sulawesi and helps rehabilitate, reconstruct and improve the resilience of critical buildings. In principle, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts under CSRRP are in line with the Government's Recovery Master Plan.

CSRRP has established an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that is in line with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) applicable to World Bank financed projects. The ESMF also includes provisions that are not fully provided for in Government laws and regulations to fulfill the ESSs. As per the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), an independent environmental and social audit (ESA) of sub-projects financed by CSRRP is required to ensure the requirements of the ESMF are adequately implemented and consistent with the ESSs.

Key aspects that require an independent audit assessment include management of adverse environmental and social risks, such as hazardous waste handling, occupational and community health and safety (including management of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) risks), labor influx, land acquisition, relocation of affected communities and the overall consultation process, including engagement with indigenous peoples and/or tribal communities if present in the sub-project location.

1.2. Aims, Objectives and Outputs

The purpose of the Environmental and Social Audit is to identify existing environmental and social issues, particularly in terms of ESMF compliance (including the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and ESCP).

The objective of this Environmental and Social Audit activity in general is to conduct an independent assessment of CSRRP's environmental and social management in accordance with the requirements set out in the ESMF.

The objective of this Environmental and Social Audit activity will be achieved through the following specific objectives:

1. Assess the functioning of environmental and social risk management aspects of CSRRP project and sub-project activities, as well as the availability and adequacy of resources (Scope 3, 5 and 6).
2. Assess the appropriateness of implementation of mitigation measures and mechanisms that have been established as described in the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and/or Environmental Documents (AMDAL, UKL UPL, or SPPL), Land

Acquisition Plans (LAPs) and/or Land Feasibility Studies (DD reports) and Displacement Action Plans (RAPs) as outlined in the ESMF-CSRRP (Scope 4, 7, 8 and 9).

3. Provide recommended actions to fill existing gaps for current and future project implementation. (Objective 10).

1.3. Scope

The ESC team assessed 7 (seven) sub-project activities in several locations under components 1 and 2 representing infrastructure and permanent housing (permanent housing) packages, which included two substantial risks, four moderate risks, and one low-risk activity based on the screening results of the project's environmental and social risks. The identification of sub-project activities was agreed with the PMU and the World Bank prior to initiating the ESA.

The following illustrates the link between the objectives and scope of Environmental and Social Audit activities.

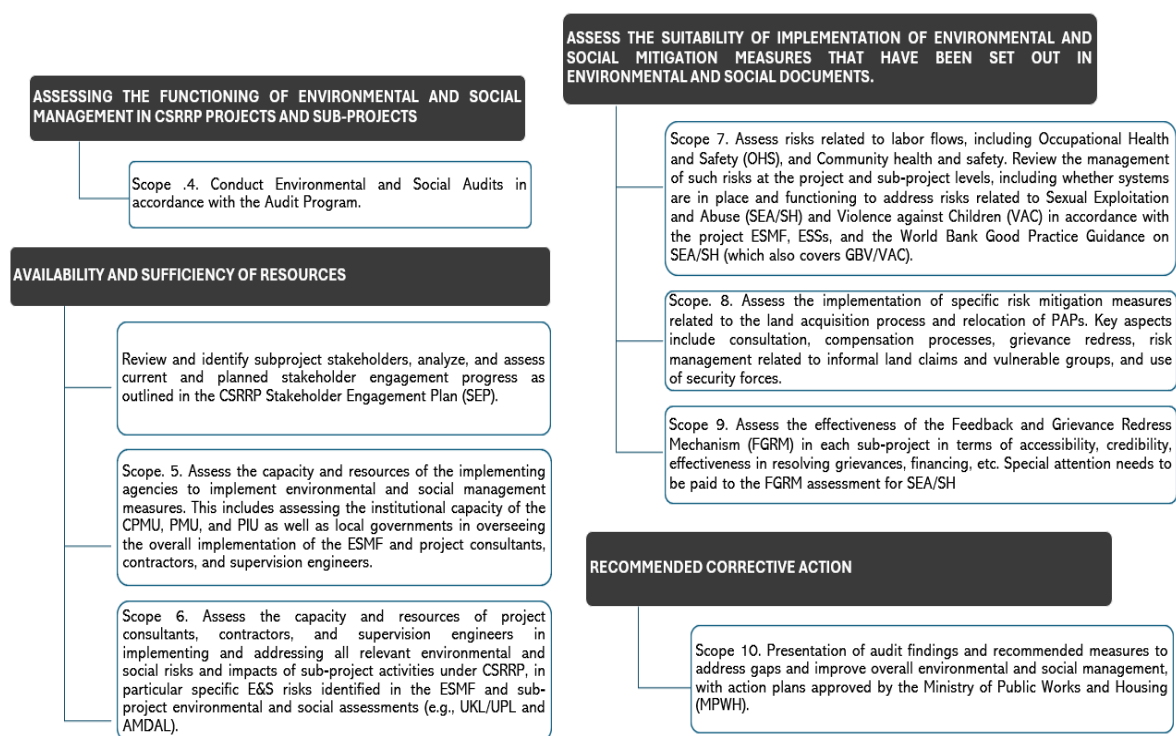


Figure 1. Objectives and Scope of Environmental and Social Audits

Audit Object

Selection criteria for sub-project activities include:

1. Sub-projects involving land acquisition (LAP/DD) and/or relocation of disaster-affected people (RAP);
2. Sub-projects that require environmental permits or approvals through the preparation of AMDAL/UKL-UPL or ESMP, or SPPL-ESCAP; Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP or Contractor's HSE Plan) during the construction phase;
3. Representatives from components 1 (Huntap and supporting infrastructure) and 2 (Public Facilities).

Table 1. Audit Object

RISK LEVEL*	SELECTED SUB-PROJECTS
Substantial	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Education Facilities in Tadulako University Phase II (RR Tadulako University)
Substantial	Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II-C (Huntap Talise Area Phase II)
Medium/Moderate	Construction of Water Treatment Plant 2x30 L/s for Huntap Tondo 1, Tondo 2 and Talise, Palu City (IPA Poboya)
Medium/Moderate	Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II-B (Huntap Satelit Bangga Dusun 2)
Medium/Moderate	Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II-A (Huntap Satelit Tompe 1,2,3)
Medium/Moderate	Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II-A (Huntap Satelit Wani 1)
Low	Supporting Infrastructure for Huntap Lompio

* Risk Level based on Screening Results conducted by PMU

CHAPTER 2 METHODOLOGY

ESA activities are carried out by assessing the implementation of environmental and social management management, examining plan documents, implementation and environmental and social management implementation report documents. The audit is also complemented by in-depth interviews with project implementers, observation of implementation, identification of stakeholders and assessing their involvement, influence and importance.

Audit Framework

The following is the framework used in ESA activities.

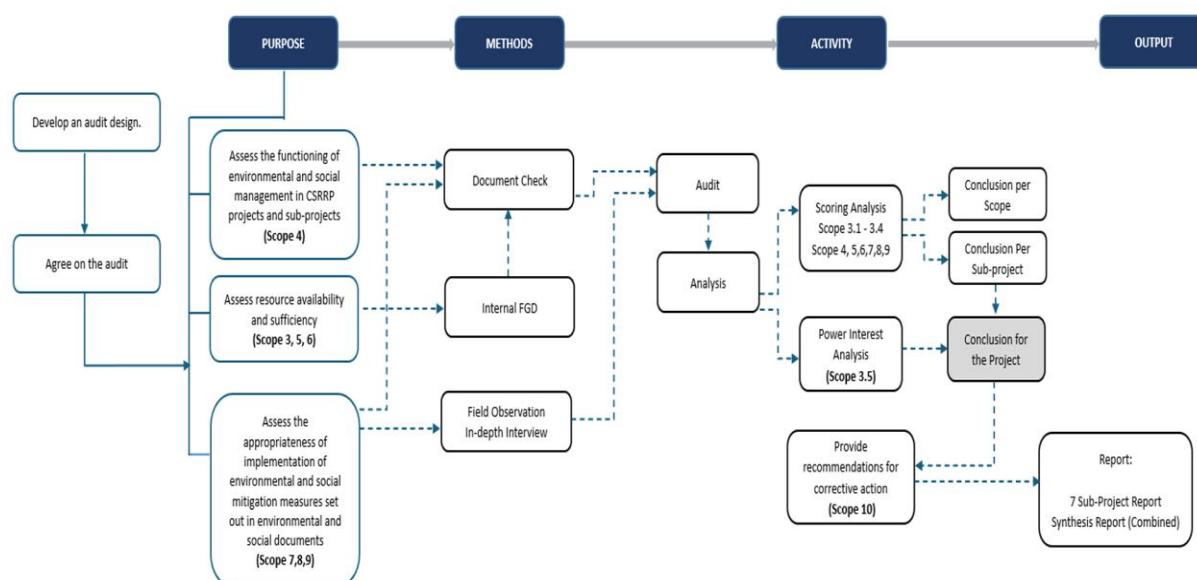


Figure 2. Environmental and Social Audit Framework

CHAPTER 3

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Framework Legal

In the Loan Agreement between the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank, the Government of Indonesia's commitment plan in environmental and social management is contained in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) document. The ESCP is prepared in reference to the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). To ensure the fulfillment of the ESCP, CSRRP's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is prepared with reference to the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The ESMF is complemented by a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that contains identification, strategy plan and analysis of stakeholder engagement, to ensure that all stakeholders can be involved in environmental and social management.

The following is an overview of CSRRP's environmental and social management legal framework (Project Level Document).

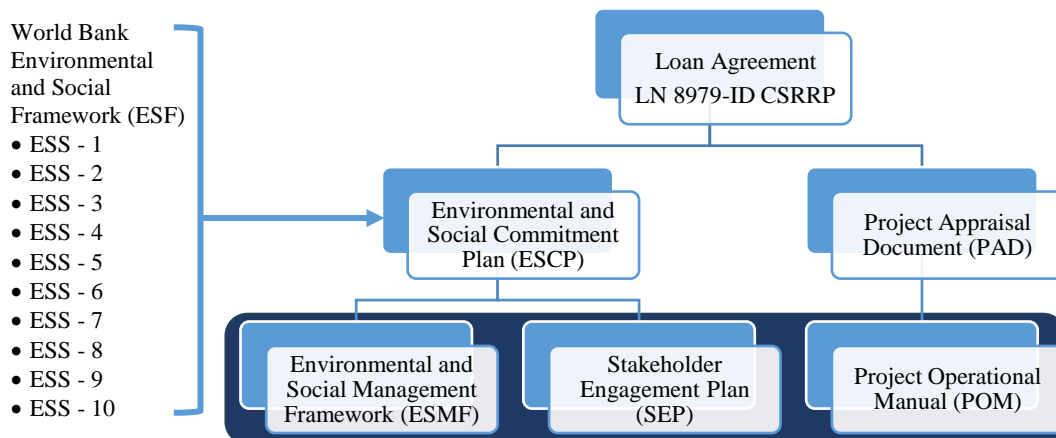


Figure 3. CSRRP Environmental and Social Management Legal Framework (Project Level Document)

3.2 Environmental and Social Management Flow

The following figure shows the CSRRP's environmental and social management flow (Source: CSRRP POM).

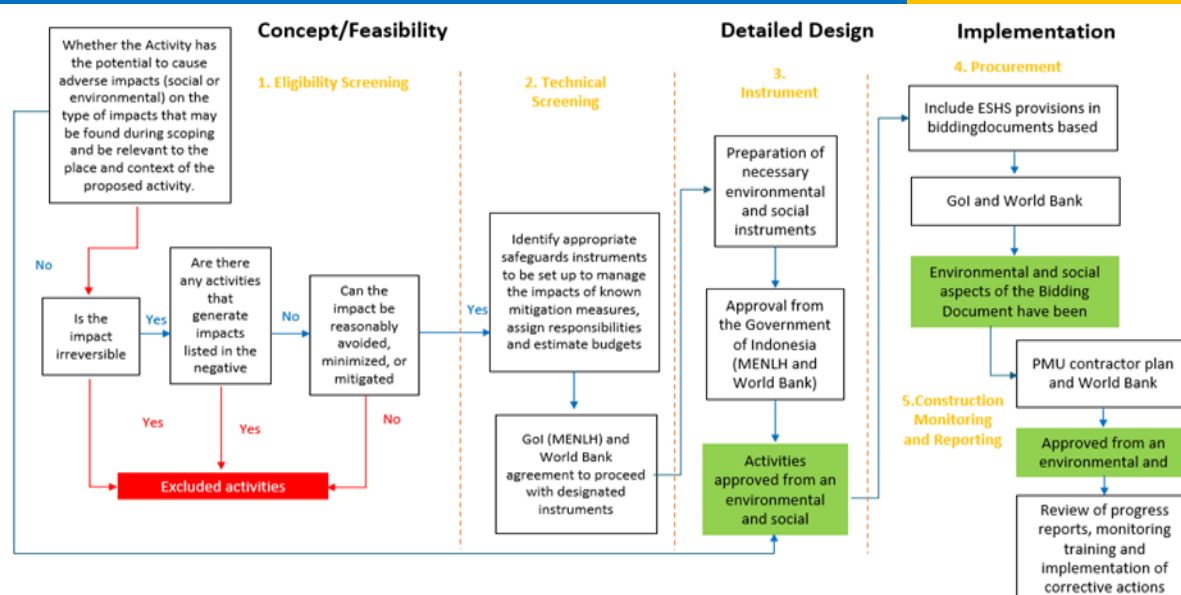


Figure 4. CSRRP Management and Social Flow

In the CSRRP ESMF document, there is a requirement to prepare environmental and social documents to ensure that the implementation of CSRRP activities is in accordance with environmental and social management requirements in accordance with World Bank standards. On the other hand, Indonesia also has regulations regarding environmental and social management and environmental and social management documents that need to be prepared. The following is a list of environmental and social documents that need to be prepared in CSRRP activities based on the requirements of the ESMF and Indonesian regulations in each stage of activities.

Table 2. List of Environmental and Social Management Documents that Need to be Prepared based on CSRRP ESMF and Indonesian Rules for Each Activity Stage

Activity Stages	Document Level	Documents to be Prepared Under the ESMF	Documents to be Drafted Under Indonesian Rules
Information Preparation and Sub-project Feasibility Check	Project	Project Information and Feasibility Document	-
Technical Screening and Instrument Selection	Project	Activity Risk Assessment for each package/sub-project/activity	-
	Sub-project	-	Environmental Screening Document
Instrument Preparation	Sub-project	<i>Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)</i>	AMDAL/ UKL-UPL/ DELH
		<i>Environmental and Social Codes of Practices (ESCOPs)</i>	SPPL
	-	-	Environmental Permit

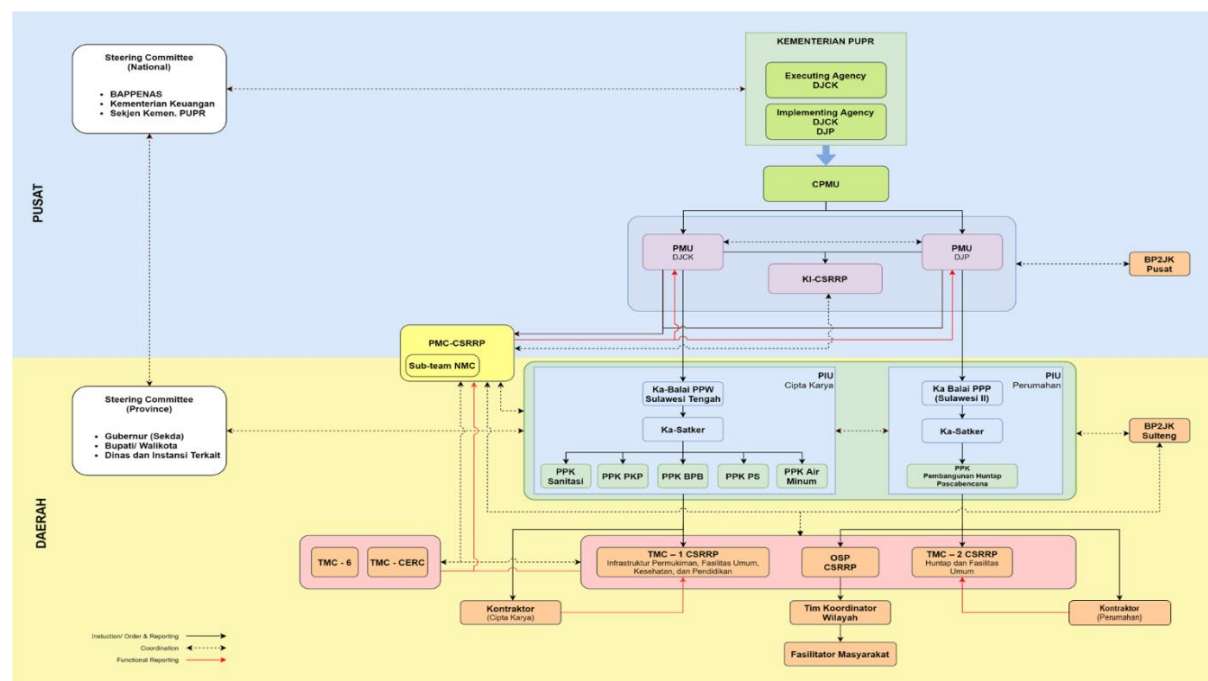
Activity Stages	Document Level	Documents to be Prepared Under the ESMF	Documents to be Drafted Under Indonesian Rules
	Sub-project	<i>Land Acquisition Plan (LAP)/ Due Diligence Report (DDR)</i>	
		<i>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)</i>	
Procurement and Contracting	Sub-project	Selection Document	
		Contract Documents	
Review and Approval	Sub-project	<i>Contractor - Environmental and Social management Plan (C-ESMP)</i>	RK3LS / LSK3 which consists of RKK, RMLLP, RKPL, RMPK.
Implementation and Monitoring	Sub-project	• GBV/KTA Prevention Training Implementation Report	• RKK Implementation Report
		• CESMP Compliance List	• RKL-RPL Implementation Report
		<i>Land Acquisition Implementation Report (LAIR)</i>	
		Relocation Implementation Report (Occupancy Progress Report).	

Source: ESMF, processed

3.2. Institutional Framework/Organizational Structure of CSRRP

The implementation of CSRRP involves various implementing components and related agencies at the central to regional levels.

The following is the Institutional Framework/Organizational Structure of CSRRP.



Source: CSRRP POM, p. 81.

CHAPTER 4

AUDIT RESULTS AND PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Based on the results of the environmental and social audit, it can be concluded that CSRRP has been implemented in **accordance** with the CSRRP ESMF and SEP, which is a manifestation of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) contained in the CSRRP Loan Agreement between the GoI and the World Bank, LN 8979-ID.

The following are conclusions and improvement recommendations for each scope based on the ESA results:

4.1. Scope 3 - Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Based on the review and assessment of the identification of sub-project stakeholders, as well as the assessment of current and planned stakeholder engagement progress as outlined in the CSRRP Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), it can be concluded that the stakeholder engagement has been **in COMPLIANCE** with the CSRRP Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

SCOPE	CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
RL.3.1 Stakeholder engagement strategy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The results of the assessment of the implementation of the stakeholder engagement strategy show that all stakeholders planned to be involved in the project, have been involved and play a role as planned in the SEP. In addition, there is a previously unidentified stakeholder that has an important role in project implementation in both component 1 and component 2, namely the Public Appraisal Services Office (KJPP), an institution tasked with providing 	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All stakeholder engagement plans need to be fully implemented, coordinated and monitored regularly. In each stage, it is necessary to identify all stakeholders who need to be involved to achieve the project target according to the timeline. 	PMU with consultant support (PMC, TMC-1, TMC-2 and OSP)

SCOPE	CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
	<p>value to an asset in accordance with market prices and existing conditions.</p> <p>3. In addition to stakeholder identification, the assessment results also show that in general, the stakeholder engagement strategy has been implemented and all focal points/PICs have carried out their responsibilities in engaging stakeholders.</p> <p>4. There are notes that the implementation of the SEP has not been fully implemented, especially in relation to regular coordination and monitoring.</p>		
RL 3.2 Public Consultation Plan	<p>1. Public consultations have been conducted as planned, both before the loan became effective and during project implementation.</p> <p>2. Public consultations for project completion have been partially carried out.</p> <p>3. Workshops for the preparation of manuals and other technical guidelines mandated in the TOR of the consultant and the CSRRP POM have not been fully implemented.</p>	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <p>1. For activities that are still on-going, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of public consultation.</p> <p>2. Workshops for the preparation of technical manuals/guidelines should be given attention/priority in future similar projects.</p>	PMU with consultant support (PMC and OSP).
RL. 3.3 Budgeting	The results of the assessment of the budgeting aspect to implement the SEP show that the implementation in the budgeting aspect is in line with the plan contained in the SEP.	Budgeting for CSRRP environmental and social management can serve as a lesson learned for future projects.	PMU CK and PMU PP.
RL. 3.4. Monitoring and Reporting	The assessment results show that there is a plan in place but implementation is only partially in line with the plan in the SEP document.	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <p>At the beginning of the project, a POS on monitoring and reporting should be developed, which includes the key elements that need to be monitored and reported, the timeframe, methods and the person in charge of</p>	PMU with PMC support

SCOPE	CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
		monitoring and reporting activities to ensure that the plan in the SEP can be implemented.	
RL. 3.5 Influence and importance analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In component 1, all stakeholders identified at the beginning of the project were involved. The Stakeholder Map in component 1 shows a change in the level of influence and importance of stakeholders. The PAPs (Displaced Community and people in red zones), although involved and participated in the preparation and implementation of relocation, but their influence is even lower because they are not fully able to decide when to occupy the shelter. The position of NGOs after the project also changed; their influence was lower than during the preparation stage. 2. In component 2, all stakeholders identified at the beginning of the project were involved. The stakeholder map for the component shows a change in the level of influence and importance of stakeholders. PAPs (landowners, both individuals and legal land concession owners) have a high to medium influence because they can hinder the process of land provision and occupancy (Talise Huntap case). The position of NGOs after the project also changed; their influence was lower than during the preparation stage. 	This map of the results of the analysis of stakeholder influence and importance can be a lesson for future projects, which stakeholders have a major influence on the project and need to be involved more intensively and carefully.	PMU with consultant support (PMC, TMC and OSP)

4.2. Scope 4 - Environmental and Social Management Audit Results

The audit results show that the project's environmental and social management is **COMPLIANCE** with the ESMF requirements; the environmental and social management stages have been implemented, most of the documents are available and in line with the ESMF requirements.

A review of the environmental and social management documents shows that the project implementer with the support of the consultant has tried to prepare all environmental management plan documents required by Indonesian regulations (DELH, UKL-UPL, SPPL) as well as documents required by the ESMF (ESMP and ESCOP); but because there is no document harmonization format, the preparation of the two groups of environmental management plan documents is difficult to complete on time. This is also the case with contractors. Contractors have an obligation to prepare RK3LS/ LSK3 documents according to Indonesian regulations as well as CESMP as required by the ESMF. Because there is no document harmonization format, there is a delay in completing the document preparation.

During implementation, monitoring and reporting, in addition to the problem of delayed document preparation, in some sub-projects, the environmental and social management and monitoring implementation reports were incomplete. At this stage, the CESMP Compliance report format emerged, which had no basis in either the Indonesian government regulations or the ESMF. Similarly, the points examined in the compliance report were not always in line with the environmental and social management plans prepared by either the project implementers or contractors.

STAGE	CONCLUSION TO THE AUDIT	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
Information and Feasibility Checking Sub-projects	SUITABLE. The CPMU and PMU have conducted a sub-project feasibility assessment. The CPMU and PMU have used the negative list to ensure that funded activities/sub-projects are not included in the negative list.	The implementation of activities at this stage can serve as lessons learned for future projects.	CPMU and PMU
Phase 2. Technical Screening and Instrument Selection	ACCORDING The PMU with the support of PMC has carried out sub-project risk screening. DLH has conducted technical screening of environmental and social impacts and provided recommendations for environmental documents that need to be prepared by the proponent (BPPW/BP2P).	The implementation of activities at this stage can serve as lessons learned for future projects.	PMU with support from PMC and DLH Kota/ Kabupaten

STAGE	CONCLUSION TO THE AUDIT	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
Stage 3. Instrument Preparation	ACCORDING <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Environmental and Social Management instruments (DELH, UKL/UPL, SPPL, ESMP and ESCOP as well as LAP/DDR and RAP) have been prepared, but the timing does not match the stages required by the CSRRP ESMF. 2. In terms of document content, there are variations and overlaps between UKL-UPL and ESMP and SPPL and ESCOP due to the unavailability of more technical manuals. 	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the beginning of the project, it is necessary to develop Guidelines/POS for the preparation of environmental and social documents that harmonize environmental documents that meet the requirements of the ESMF with environmental documents that meet the requirements of Indonesian regulations. 	PIU (BPPW/BP2P) with PMC and OSP support
Stage 4. Procurement and contract	ACCORDING <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BP2JK with the support of Procurement Specialists) has developed selection documents for all sub-projects. 2. The existence of 2 kinds of environmental documents (i.e. UKL-UPL and ESMP, as well as SPPL and ESCOP) prepared by the proponent (BPPW/BP2P with support from PMC) has an impact on the variation of the selection document in the attachment of the Matrix of the management plan and monitoring of environmental and social impacts that are the obligations of the selected contractor. The matrix listed in the University of Tadulako RR selection document refers to the ESMP, while the others refer to the UKL-UPL Document. 3. The selection document for Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 includes general ESMF requirements but does not include an environmental and social management plan matrix. 4. All contracts, in general, mandate the contractor to follow the ESMF requirements. 	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the beginning of the project, it is necessary to develop Guidelines/POS for the preparation of environmental and social documents. 	BP2JK with Procurement Specialist support) and PPK

STAGE	CONCLUSION TO THE AUDIT	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
Review and approval	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All contractors have developed LSK3 and CESMP. When looking at the date of inspection by TMC and ratification by PPK, it can be concluded that of the 7 sub-projects, it is certain that 5 of them, namely the CESMP for RR Tadulako, IPA Poboya, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, Huntap Wani-1 and Supporting Infrastructure for Huntap Lompio, were completed after construction work began. 	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At the beginning of the project, it is necessary to develop Guidelines/POS for the preparation of environmental and social documents that become a common reference between the proponent (BPPW/BP2P) and the construction service provider (contractor). 	PMU with TMC-1 and TMC-2 support
Implementation and monitoring	ACCORDING <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of land acquisition is in accordance with the requirements of the ESMF in terms of the scope of substance. There is a LAP issued after the implementation of land acquisition. Land acquisition implementation reports are available but incomplete. Most of the implementation of environmental and social management is in accordance with the ESMF. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RKL-RPL Implementation Report is available but incomplete. Monthly reports on RKK implementation are available but incomplete. GBV/KTA Prevention activities have been implemented in 7 sub-projects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on the implementation of GBV and KTA prevention training are available and complete. The implementation of relocation and assistance of the WTB has been implemented and is in accordance with the requirements of the ESMF. 	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At the beginning of the project, it is necessary to establish a POS for the preparation of the LAP and its implementation report. Contractors need to be facilitated to better comply with the environmental and social management plans in the LSK3 and CESMP. It is necessary to develop a POS for the preparation of RKL-RPL Implementation Report documents synchronized with CESMP control instruments. The management of GBV/CTA risks in CSRRP can serve as a good lesson learned for future similar projects. The implementation of the relocation and assistance of the PAPs in CSRRP can serve as a good lesson for similar projects in the future. 	PMC, Contractor, TMC1 and TMC2

4.3. Scope 5 and 6 - Implementing Agency Capacity and Resources , Consultants and Contractors

SCOPE	CONCLUSION TO THE AUDIT	RECOMMENDATIONS	PIC
Scope 5. Capacity and resources of implementing agencies	In general, the capacity of CSRRP implementing agencies at the central and subnational levels in environmental and social management is adequate in both project and sub-project level monitoring and evaluation, as well as in the supervision of consultants and contractors. For LGUs in particular, the capacity is MODERATE . This is mainly due to the lack of personnel and budget in agencies related to environmental management and monitoring, which causes delays in issuing screening documents and environmental permits, as well as limitations in monitoring environmental and social management.	For future disaster management projects: Discretionary rules are needed regarding budget requirements for agencies related to environmental and social management and monitoring.	CPMU, PMU, LG
Scope 6. Consultant and contractor capacity	The assessment results show that in general the capacity of consultants, contractors and supervision consultants in environmental and social management is EXCELLENT although some outputs are delayed from the set time.	For future disaster management projects: 1. To improve project performance (in terms of timeliness) it is necessary to improve coordination between consultants.	PMU with consultant support (PMC, TMC and OSP)

4.4. Scope 7 - Assess Risk Management Related to Labor Flow, OHS, Environment and Community Health and Safety

The results of the assessment of risk management plans and implementation related to labor flow, OHS, environment and Public Health and Safety show that most of the risk management plans and implementation **are in compliance with the ESMF**.

Risks related to labor influx/flow: Most of the labor influx risk management plans and implementation developed and implemented by the contractor with oversight from TMC-1 and TMC-2 are in **compliance with the ESMF**.

OHS related risks: Most of the Occupational Health and Safety risk management plans and implementation developed and implemented by the contractors with oversight from TMC-1 and TMC-2 are in **compliance with the ESMF**.

Environment-related Risks: Most of the environmental risk management plans and implementations prepared and implemented by the contractors with oversight from TMC-1 and TMC-2 are **partially compliant with the ESMF**.

Risks related to community health and safety: Most of the community health and safety risk management plans and implementation developed and implemented by the contractors with oversight from TMC-1 and TMC-2 are in **compliance with the ESMF**.

A. Scope 7.1 - Labor Influx

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
Labor Influx	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment and business opportunities open 2. Increased Community Income 3. Health and suitability of workers' barracks/basecamp 4. Physical Contact/contracting COVID-19 5. Risk of GBV/KTA 6. Construction Labor Release 	<p>ACCORDING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All contractors in all sub-projects have provided employment opportunities to local workers from the surrounding community according to the required qualifications. 2. Workers are paid according to the minimum wage (UMK/UMP) or in accordance with the work agreement, but there have been cases of late payment of salaries. Local contractors have been engaged as associate contractors/material suppliers. 3. Workers' barracks/base camps do not meet eligibility standards, especially in terms of location, size and facilities. 4. The contractor has prevented the spread of COVID-19. 5. GBV/KTA prevention is carried out with GBV/KTA prevention training to workers and the community. 6. In terms of the release of construction workers, there has been no effort to foster 	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The provision of employment opportunities to local workers, cooperation with local contractors and prevention of GBV/KTA in CSRRP can serve as lessons learned for future projects. 2. Contractors need to be encouraged to better comply with regulations regarding wages, social and health security and workers' barracks. 	PPK with the support of TMC and Disnaker.

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
		residents/workers after the end of the employment period.		

B. Scope 7.2 - Occupational Health and Safety

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
Occupational Health and Safety	1. Potential Occurrence of Work Accidents	ACCORDING 1. All contractors in 7 sub-projects have developed OHS management structures. 2. Conduct training related to labor and work environment 3. Provide PPE 4. Develop procedures for using equipment. 5. Establish an incident handling mechanism 6. First aid equipment and medicines are not yet available in all sub-project locations. In Huntap Talise and Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, there is no first aid kit available. 7. Observations showed that quite a number of workers were working without using adequate PPE.	For future disaster management projects: 1. The existence of an OHS management structure, OHS-related training, equipment use procedures and incident handling mechanisms can serve as lessons learned in future projects. 2. Stricter supervision is needed regarding the use of PPE on workers by both contractors and supervisory consultants, including giving warnings to contractors. 3. Training for workers needs to be directed at building awareness that OSH is a worker need.	PPK, TMC, Contractor and Disnaker.

C. Scope 7.3 - Environment

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ambient Air Quality 2. Noise 3. Environmental Sanitation and Solid Waste Generation domestic activities, construction waste and/or demolition debris. 4. Liquid waste generation 5. Risk of pollution and health problems due to hazardous and toxic waste generation (oil/used oil, paint, chemicals, asbestos) 6. Water quantity 7. Water quality 8. Sedimentation and erosion 9. Vibration 10. Vegetation Disturbance 11. Runoff Water 	<p>PARTIALLY COMPLIANT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ambient air quality in all sub-projects under construction did not exceed quality standards. 2. Noise levels at the Tadulako University RR sub-project site and Huntap Talise during the day exceed the quality standards. 3. Based on the monitoring results conducted by TMC-1 and TMC-2 at the sub-project site, waste generation has not exceeded the volume capacity of the provided containers. 4. Liquid waste generation at the sub-project site has been managed so that no inundation occurs. 5. B3 waste, namely asbestos at the Tadulako RR site, has been managed but reports have not been submitted to DLH and WB. At the Lompio shelter infrastructure development site there is no report on B3 waste management, as well as at the Tompe 1,2,3 sub-project site there is no management plan and no report on B3 waste management. 6. From the monitoring results, the use of clean water by construction workers is in reasonable amounts. 7. Laboratory test results of clean water quality showed that in some locations, biological 	<p>Some types of environmental risks in this audit were not managed because they were not in the LSK3 or CESMP. Accordingly, the following is recommended for future disaster management projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All environmental risks that have been identified and planned for management in UKL-UPL, ESMP, SPPL and ESCOP need to be planned in the environmental document prepared by the contractor (harmonization of LSK3 and CESMP) and a report made. 2. Supervision consultants need to be more strict in supervising the implementation of environmental management and reports are made. 	PPK, TMC, Contractor and DLH.

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
		<p>parameters consisting of e-coli and total coliform exceeded the quality standards for clean water quality for hygiene and sanitation purposes.</p> <p>8. At some sub-project sites, workers are not aware of erosion and sedimentation control mechanisms and procedures. There is no training for workers on erosion and sedimentation control.</p> <p>9. Environmental risk management in the form of vibration has been planned in Tadulako University's CESMP document but there is no report of implementation by either the contractor or TMC-1.</p> <p>10. Vegetation disturbance risk management has been implemented at the Poboya WTP sub-project site but not elsewhere. At Tadulako University, vegetation maintenance is part of efforts to manage the decline in groundwater quantity and manage the impact of increased runoff water.</p> <p>11. Run-off water impact management has been implemented at sub-project sites.</p>		

D. Scope 7.4 - Community Health and Safety

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS	PIC
Public Health and Safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Perceptions and Attitudes 2. Traffic Disruption due to mobilization, demobilization of equipment and materials 3. Road body damage 4. The prevalence of diseases in the form of respiratory tract disorders (especially ARI) in heavy equipment operators and construction workers as well as communities living around the paths used for mobilization and demobilization of equipment and materials. 5. <i>Waterborne diseases</i> due to groundwater pollution from sanitation activities (wastewater) at base camp. 6. Fire Risk 	<p>ACCORDING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk management related to community perceptions and attitudes has been carried out in 7 sub-projects by consulting and socializing with the community prior to project implementation. 2. At all sub-project sites, traffic disruption risk management has been implemented in accordance with the traffic management work plan. 3. Efforts to manage the risk of damage to the road body are carried out by limiting the vehicle load and operating hours of vehicles transporting materials. 4. Management of the risk of disease prevalence in the form of respiratory tract disorders (especially ARI) in heavy equipment operators and construction workers as well as communities living around the path used for mobilization and demobilization of equipment and materials has been carried out in all audited sub-projects. 5. The risk management plan for <i>waterborne diseases</i> due to groundwater pollution from sanitation activities (wastewater) at the base camp is implemented by managing base camp sanitation. 	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk management related to community health and safety in CSRRP sub-projects can be a lesson learned for future projects, especially post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction projects. 2. Fire risk management needs to be included in the environmental and social management plan and implemented and reported on. 	PPK, TMC, Contractor and Disnaker, Transportation Agency.

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS	PIC
		6. Risk management related to fire risk is only carried out in some sub-projects. There are sub-project locations that are not equipped with fire extinguishers.		

4.5. Scope 8 - Land Acquisition and Relocation

The results of the assessment of the land acquisition and WTB relocation process show that risk management related to land acquisition and WTB relocation has been implemented in accordance with the requirements of the ESMF.

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
Land Provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited land available 2. Clarity and certainty of land legal status. 3. Refusal of landowners/users to release land; lack of meaningful consultation during the land acquisition process. 4. Transfer of land rights and ownership. Inaccurate data on land rights and ownership transfers; excluding women from the process. 	<p>ACCORDING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land provision is carried out in 6 sub-projects. For RR Tadulako University does not require land provision because it is implemented in an existing location. Land provision in 6 sub-projects is carried out by land swap, utilization of former HGB land, sale and purchase, permission to use bypassed land and provision of land independently in groups. 2. To ensure the legal status of land, land provision in the 6 sub-projects is carried out through the following stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial data collection of sub-project development plan locations • Determination of development location • Determination of land status by the Central Sulawesi ATR-BPN Regional Office or the City/District ATR-BPN office. 	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, the land provision process in the 7 CSRRP sub-projects can serve as a lesson learned for future similar projects. • Care needs to be taken in examining land evidence. • For vital infrastructure that requires land, such as drinking water/clean water networks, land acquisition/procurement provisions are opened. 	Local Government and Regional Office of ATR-BPN with support from Consultant team.

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss assessment by KJPP (if the land is under the control of the PAP/land concession owner) • Purchase/exchange agreement • Release of land rights <p>3. To avoid rejection from land owners/users, public consultations and socialization are conducted by the local government (including subdistrict and village governments), with the support of BPPW/BP2P and consultants.</p> <p>4. In the socialization activity, women (WTP) were also involved.</p> <p>5. At the Huntap Talise location there is a claim from the land tenant. Risk management in the presence of claims on assets is carried out by means of <i>due diligence</i> by the Project and by the Local Government by following the provisions of laws and regulations regarding the handling of social impacts in the provision of land for development for the public interest. In Huntap Tompe 2 there is a land claim on one of the parcels. Handling of risks and potential impacts is carried out through legal channels and an agreement between the Donggala Regency Government and CSRRP to use land that was originally planned as green space to replace parcels that are in dispute. In the land passed by the Poboya IPA network, there is uncertainty about land tenure status. Risk and impact management is</p>		

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
		carried out by the project through dialog with stakeholders (PAPs).		
WTB Relocation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> WTB Data Validity The emergence of conflicts between residents of the shelter and the <i>host community</i>. Lack of participation of women and vulnerable groups in the relocation process Disruption of the livelihoods of the PAPs after occupying the shelter (economic, social, legal). 	<p>ACCORDING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the validity of WTB data, WTB data collection is carried out in the following stages: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of Disaster Affected People (DAPs) as prospective residents of Huntap. The process of identifying disaster-affected residents is carried out in stages, starting from the RT/RW level, the Village Government and the Housing, Settlement and Land Agency. The next stage is to conduct socialization to the WTB regarding the Decree of the Governor of Central Sulawesi Number 360/034 / BPBD-G.ST / 2019 concerning Determination of Criteria for the Rights of Disaster Victims of the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction of Central Sulawesi Province. Collecting WTB files Validating data on WTB and issuing SK WTB by the local government. One of the management of the risks and impacts of relocation to avoid conflicts between residents of the shelter, the project carried out the following stages of occupancy: 	The plan and implementation of WTB relocation in CSRRP can serve as a lesson learned for future projects.	LG, PMU, OSP.

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Implementation of socialization and community meetings. b. Selection of Huntap Blocks and Parcels c. Participatory physical check d. Preparation of the transfer plan. e. WTB removal f. Certificate issuance for WTBs <p>3. Risk management to prevent the emergence of conflicts between residents of the shelter and conflicts with the <i>host community</i> is carried out with a study of the local community to ensure that the PAPs who enter the shelter can coexist with the pre-existing community around the shelter. In Huntap Wani 1, one form of risk management to prevent jealousy of the surrounding residents (<i>host community</i>), the project provides Environmental Scale Infrastructure (ISL) activities in the form of neighborhood roads, drainage and MCK.</p> <p>4. To ensure the participation of women and vulnerable groups, women and vulnerable groups are always involved in every stage of the activities. In the selection of parcels, vulnerable groups are given priority to select parcels first.</p> <p>5. To ensure the sustainability of the livelihoods of prospective residents of the shelter, prior to relocation, a Social and Economic study was conducted on the DAPs, followed by a meeting to identify training needs for the DAPs. The DAPs are</p>		

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
		<p>also facilitated to form a community group to manage the infrastructure in the huntap.</p> <p>6. To ensure clarity and certainty of land status for beneficiaries (WTB), the management of risks and potential impacts carried out by the project is to make an agreement with the local government to issue a statement letter of the local government's ability to facilitate the process of issuing land certificates, PBG, SLF for each WTB.</p>		

4.6. Scope 9 - Assess Accessibility, Credibility, Effectiveness of Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanisms

The results of the assessment of the accessibility, credibility, effectiveness of the feedback and grievance mechanism indicate that the management of CSRRP's feedback and grievance mechanism is **in compliance** with the ESMF.

NO.	FGRM ASPECT	PARAMETERS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
1	Accessibility	1. Complaint handling mechanism available	<p>ACCORDING</p> <p>The CSRRP project has provided a grievance redress mechanism. Coordination among implementers has not been optimized.</p>	For future disaster management projects: Need to improve coordination between implementers.	PMU with support from PMC, TMC-1, TMC-2 and OSP.
		2. Everyone (communities, workers, PAPs) can access the grievance channels provided	<p>ACCORDING</p> <p>Various complaint channels (hotline, direct complaint, wa group, LG website) are open and accessible to various community groups and have been socialized.</p>	-	

NO.	FGRM ASPECT	PARAMETERS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
2	Credibility	1. Institutions/personnel that manage PPM are available	ACCORDING Institutions/personnel that manage PPM are available	-	
		2. Periodic reports available	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT Reports published on the SITABA website are available but incomplete. Data is not available for December 2021, September 2021. For September 2023 and October 2023 there were only 1 and 2 complaints respectively.	For future disaster management projects: Complaint Reports need to be submitted periodically with complete information	PMU with PMC support
3	Effectiveness	90% of complaints resolved	ACCORDING		