

FINAL REPORT

AUDIT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (7 CSRRP SUB PROJECTS)

**EVALUATION AND STUDY CONSULTANT
2024**



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
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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 - 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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP) aims to support post-disaster recovery programs in Central Sulawesi. CSRRP infrastructure recovery activities are supported by the Government, World Bank, and other development partners and organizations.

In the CSRRP Loan Agreement between the Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the World Bank, LN 8979-ID, dated June 5, 2020, there is a clause stating that the borrower (GoI) shall ensure that CSRRP is implemented in accordance with Environmental and Social Standards, in a manner acceptable to the Bank; GoI shall ensure that the Project is implemented in accordance with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). In order to comply with the ESCP, the Project has developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) supplemented by a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to ensure stakeholder engagement in environmental and social management. Furthermore, to ensure the requirements of the ESMF are adequately and consistently implemented, the Project has recruited an independent team to carry out an Environmental and Social Audit (ESA) of the sub-projects financed by CSRRP; this independently conducted ESA will prioritize high-risk sub-projects, especially those involving medium to large-scale civil works and relocation of disaster-affected people.

Key aspects that require assessment of this environmental and social audit include the handling of hazardous waste, occupational and community health and safety (including management of risks of Sexual Exploitation and use of child labor - GBV/CTA), labor influx, land acquisition, relocation of PAPs and the overall consultation process, including engagement of Indigenous Peoples and/or local populations (where applicable) in the sub project location.

The CSRRP Environmental and Social Audit is intended to identify existing environmental and social issues, particularly in terms of fulfillment of ESMF requirements, in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) applicable to World Bank-financed projects.

Environmental and Social Audit Objectives to: 1). Assess the functioning of the 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 conformity of the implementation of the established mitigation measures and mechanisms 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) with the ESSs (Environmental and Social Standards) as described in the ESMF-CSRRP (Scope 4, 7, 8 and 9); 3). Provide recommended actions to fill existing gaps for current and future project implementation. (Scope 10)

The population of this activity is all sub-projects/activities undertaken by CSRRP, with high, medium and low risk levels. There are 7 audit sub-projects represented, namely:

(1). Huntap Talise Area; (2). Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Tadulako University; (3). Construction of Water Treatment Plant 2x30 LPS for Huntap Area Tondo 1, 2, Talise. (IPA Poboya)); (4). Huntap Satelit Bangga Dusun 2; (5). Huntap Satelit Tompe 1,2,3; (6). Satellite house Wani 1; (7). Supporting infrastructure for Lompio Satellite House.

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.

The legal framework that forms the basis for environmental and social management under the ESMF - CSRRP contains an analysis of the legal framework for environmental and social management applicable in Indonesia. Indonesian Government Regulations and Provisions in the ESMF that must be fulfilled by CSRRP implementers, which form the basis for conducting environmental and social audits, include Environmental Protection and Management, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Grievance mechanisms, Work Accident and Death Insurance, Wages, PKWT, Outsourcing, Working Time and Layoffs, Land Acquisition and Relocation, Air Pollution Management, Liquid Waste Management, Solid Waste Management, Hazardous and Toxic Waste Management (B3), Disaster Management, Traffic Management, Infrastructure and equipment design and safety.

Environmental and Social Audit Results

Based on the results of the Environmental and Social Audit (ESA) conducted by the ESC team, it can be concluded that CSRRP has **complied** with the ESMF and the CSRRP 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 the highlights of the ESA results:

RL 3. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy: Based on the review and assessment of stakeholder engagement at the project and sub-project levels, it can be concluded that the implementation of stakeholder engagement has been **in COMPLIANCE** with CSRRP's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The results of the stakeholder engagement strategy audit are as follows: (1). All stakeholders identified at the beginning of the project (project-affected people, local implementing partners, central implementing partners and interest groups) have been engaged. In component 1, which is the object of the audit, namely the Huntap Talise , Huntap Wani 1 and Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 sub-projects, the involvement of WTBs as prospective residents of the shelter starts from the stage of data collection of WTBs, socialization of earthquake-resistant houses, displacement criteria, relocation stages, block / parcel selection mechanisms, progress of shelter construction, community group formation meetings, meetings to agree on capacity building needs, livelihood recovery plans, information disclosure and complaint management and technical plans for moving prospective residents of the shelter. The Host Community in the 4 locations of the

shelters have been involved and given approval in the provision of land and land due diligence assessment. For Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, and Huntap Wani 1, because the relocation is carried out in the same village or a village very close to the WTB's home area, the host community is a resident of the same village/neighboring village of the WTB and lives in a location directly adjacent to the location of the shelter. In Huntap Talise, the host community provides input for the management of potential environmental and social risks, including the provision of equal opportunities for people around the shelter for entrepreneurship / trading at the Talise Shelter site, as well as the expectation that residents of Huntap Talise can respect local culture. The Host Community has been involved in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation. In Huntap Wani 1, consultations with the host community included the mechanism for the formation of the Neighborhood Association (RT) at the site and plans for the utilization and management of shared facilities. Nevertheless, in component 1, the involvement of vulnerable groups, contractors, NGOs and CSOs was at the level of **Partial Compliance** with the plan in the SEP. Meanwhile, in component 2, (1). Involvement of end-users and facility owners is also at the level of **Partially Compliant** with the plan in the SEP; (2). Public consultation plans for the preparation and implementation phases of the project have been carried out and according to plan, except for the preparation of guidelines for the implementation of activities. The post-activity public consultation plan has been partially implemented; (3). Monitoring and reporting activities on SEP implementation to monitor some key elements have not been implemented; (4). The budget plan is in line with the SEP; (5). The stakeholder influence and importance map shows changes in the level of stakeholder influence and importance. For component 1, although the PAPs were involved and participated in the preparation and implementation of the relocation, their influence was lower because they could not fully decide when to occupy the shelter. The position of NGOs after the project also changed, their influence was lower than during the preparation stage. For component 2, all stakeholders identified at the beginning of the project were involved. The stakeholder map shows a change in the level of influence and importance of stakeholders. PAPs (landowners, both individuals and legal entities) have a high to medium influence because they can hinder the process of providing land and gifts (the case of Talise Huntap and Tompe Huntap 1,2,3). The position of NGOs after the project also changed, their influence was lower than during the preparation stage.

- RL 4. Environmental and Social Audit.** The audit results show that the project's environmental and social management is in compliance with the ESMF requirements; the environmental and social management stages have been implemented, most of the documents are available and in compliance 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 harmonized format for environmental documents, the preparation of two environmental management and monitoring plan documents (i.e. environmental documents according to ESMF requirements and environmental documents according to Indonesian regulatory requirements) becomes a burden for the project implementer and consultant which causes delays in document completion. This is also the case with contractors. Contractors have the obligation to prepare RK3LS/ LSK3 documents according to Indonesian regulations as well as CESMP as required by the ESMF. Because there is no harmonized format of environmental documents that must be prepared by the contractor, there is a delay in completing the preparation of documents where the documents are completed when construction work has started. The audit found that of the 7 sub-projects examined, 5 were completed late, while 2 sub-project documents were not accompanied by an endorsement date so that their timeliness could not be assessed. The IPA Poboya CESMP document was approved in September 2023, 6 months after the issuance of the Work Start Order (SPMK), the Tompe 1,2,3 and Wani 1 Huntap CESMPs were approved 9 months after the issuance of the SPMK, while the ratification of the Tadulako University RR CESMP was only 1 week after the SPMK was issued. CESMP Huntap Talise and Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 were not accompanied by an approval date.

The absence of a harmonized format for environmental documents has implications for the selection/bidding documents and contract documents, which then become inconsistent. The environmental and social management plan in the selection document partly refers to UKL-UPL or SPPL, and partly refers to ESMP. In the Tadulako University RR, the environmental and social management plan in the selection document refers to the ESMP, while in the IPA Poboya sub-project, Talise Huntap, Wani 1 Huntap, Tompe 1,2,3 Huntap and Lompio Huntap supporting infrastructure, the environmental and social management plan in the selection document refers to UKL-UPL and SPPL and is complemented by several special requirements in the ESMF, including the prevention of GBV / KTA. For Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 in the selection document there is no environmental and social management plan matrix which is a special requirement in the selection process.

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.

The following are the results of the audit of the environmental and social management stages:

- Stage 1: Information and Eligibility Screening on 7 sub projects has been carried out by the CPMU and PMU **in accordance** with the requirements of the ESMF. The CPMU and PMU have used the negative list to ensure that the 7 sub-projects

funded are not included in the negative list. Documents are available and in line with ESMF requirements.

- Stage 2: Technical Screening and Instrumentation has been implemented by the PMU and PMC **in accordance** with ESMF requirements. The PMU with PMC support has carried out environmental and social risk assessments for 7 sample activities/sub-projects and has reported the results to the CPMU. Technical screening requests were made by BPPW for public Infrastructure activities, and by BP2P for shelters and supporting infrastructure. Technical screening activities and determination of environmental instruments are carried out by the Environmental Agency in each District/City; Environmental Permits by DPMPTSP are mostly in place.
- Stage 3: Preparation of environmental and social management instruments **in accordance** with ESMF requirements although there is a delay in completion of document preparation due to the absence of harmonized format of environmental documents as explained above. In 7 sub-projects, this stage has been implemented in accordance with the applicable requirements in Indonesia and the Project requirements. The environmental document for RR Tadulako University is the Environmental Evaluation Document (DELH) because the construction does not start from scratch but reconstruction and rehabilitation. The environmental document for Huntap Wani 1 is a Statement of Undertaking for Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) as directed by the Donggala District Environmental Office; while for the other 5 activities the environmental document that must be prepared is UKL-UPL. The contents of the environmental documents are quite varied but mostly in accordance with the requirements of the ESMF. Land Provision Plan/Due Diligence Report (DDR) and Relocation Plan/Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) documents are mostly available and their contents are in accordance with the requirements of the ESMF. In terms of substance, the RAP document is a social management planning instrument, but in terms of timeline, the preparation of the RAP document is carried out simultaneously with the construction process, after the issuance of the occupancy decree.
- Stage 4. Procurement and contract signing have been carried out **in accordance** with the ESMF requirements. BP2JK with the support of a Procurement Consultant (Procurement Specialist) has developed and organized the procurement of contractors. The Selection Document for Tadulako University RR and IPA Poboya contains detailed environmental and social management and monitoring plans that must be included in the contract and documents that must be prepared by the contractor; while for the other 5 sub-projects only contains the principles of environmental and social management and monitoring that must be included in the contract and documents prepared by the contractor. Likewise with the contract document. PPK has signed contracts with contractors. Some contract documents contain detailed environmental and social management requirements

in the Special Conditions of Contract (SSKK) while other contract documents include environmental and social management requirements in general.

- Review and Approval, **partially** in line with ESMF requirements. All contractors have prepared CESMPs. When looking at the date of inspection by TMC and approval by PPK, it can be concluded that 5 out of 7 CESMP documents were completed, checked by TMC-1 and TMC-2 and approved by PPK after construction work began, namely RR Tadulako University, IPA Poboya, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, Huntap Wani 1 and Huntap Lompio Infrastructure. The Work Start Order (SPMK) for Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Wani 1 was signed in July 2022, while the CESMP was completed and approved in March 2023. SPMK for IPA Poboya was signed in March 2023 while the CESMP was completed and ratified in September 2023.
- Stage 6 Implementation and reporting, **in accordance** with ESMF requirements. The sub-projects examined have implemented most of the planned environmental and social management plans, but the management and monitoring reports by both the contractors and supervision consultants are incomplete.

RL 5. Capacity of CSRRP Implementing Agencies at the Central and Local Levels in Environmental and Social Management. 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.

RL 6. Capacity of Consultants, Contractors and Supervisory Consultants. The assessment results show that in general the capacity of consultants, contractors and supervisory consultants in environmental and social management is **EXCELLENT** although some outputs are late from the set time.

RL 7. Assess Risk Management Related to Labor Flow, OHS, Environment and Public Health. 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 supervision from TMC-1 and TMC-2 **are in compliance with the ESMF**. The contractor has developed a plan and implemented a risk management plan arising from the flow of labor which includes opening up employment and business opportunities, increasing income, health and feasibility of worker barracks, preventing the spread of COVID-19 and GBV risks.

COVID-19 and GBV/KTA risks. Specifically regarding GBV and KTA risk mitigation, all contractors with support from TMC 1-2 have conducted GBV/KTA prevention training activities.

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**. Contractors have developed and implemented Occupational Health and Safety management plans. Notwithstanding, during observations made by the ESC team, it was observed that most of the workers at all sub-project sites were negligent in terms of the use of PPE.

Environment-related Risks: Most of the environmental risk management plans and implementations prepared and implemented by the contractors with supervision from TMC-1 and TMC-2 **are partially compliant with the ESMF**. All contractors have developed and implemented environmental management and monitoring plans namely ambient air quality, noise, environmental sanitation and solid waste generation from domestic activities, construction waste and or demolition debris, liquid waste generation, risk of pollution and health problems due to hazardous and toxic waste (used oil, paint, other chemicals and asbestos), water quantity, water quality, sedimentation and erosion, vibration, risk of pollution and or indirect impacts due to illegal supply of construction materials, vegetation disturbance (Flora and Fauna) and runoff water. The results of monitoring conducted by TMC-1 and TMC-2 Teams show that there are still noise levels and water pollutants that exceed quality standards in all sub-project locations. Implementation reports related to the management and monitoring of hazardous waste handling are also incomplete.

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 supervision from TMC-1 and TMC-2 **are in compliance with the ESMF**. All contractors have developed and implemented community health and safety management plans, disruption of traffic flow due to mobilization, demobilization of equipment and materials, damage to roads, prevalence of diseases such as respiratory tract disorders, waterborne diseases due to groundwater pollution and sanitation activities at basecamp as well as community perceptions and attitudes.

RL 8. Land Acquisition and WT Relocation. The results of the assessment of the process of land acquisition and relocation of PAPs show that risk management related to land acquisition and relocation of PAPs has been implemented **in accordance** with the requirements of the ESMF although in some shelters there are delays in the occupancy process.

RL 9. Accessibility, Credibility, Effectiveness of Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism especially for SEA/SH. The results of the assessment of the accessibility, credibility, effectiveness of the feedback and grievance mechanism indicate that CSRRP's management of the feedback and grievance mechanism is **in compliance** with the ESMF.

Based on the results of CSRRP's environmental and social audits, the following corrective actions are proposed:

RL 3. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy:

For future disaster management projects,

1. All stakeholder engagement plans need to be fully implemented, coordinated and monitored regularly.
2. In each stage, it is necessary to identify all stakeholders who need to be involved to achieve the project target according to the timeline.
3. For activities that are still on-going, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of public consultation.
4. Workshops for the preparation of technical manuals/guidelines should be given attention/priority in future similar projects.
5. Budgeting for CSRRP environmental and social management can serve as a lesson learned for future projects.
6. 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 monitoring and reporting activities to ensure that the plan in the SEP can be implemented.
7. 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.

RL 4. Environmental and Social Management Audit Results:

For future disaster management projects,

1. The implementation of activities in phase 1 (Information and sub-project feasibility screening) and phase II (Technical screening and instrument selection) can serve as lessons learned for future projects.
2. Implementation of activities in stages III and IV (Preparation of instruments, Procurement process and signing of contracts): 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 comply with ESMF requirements and environmental documents that comply with Indonesian regulations.
3. Implementation of activities in stage 5 (Review and approval): At the beginning of the project, it is necessary to develop Guidelines/POS for the preparation of environmental and social documents that serve as a joint reference between the proponent (BPPW/BP2P) and the construction service provider (contractor).
4. Implementation of activities in stage 6: (a). Implementation and monitoring: At the beginning of the project, a POS should be established for the preparation of the LAP and its implementation report; (b). Contractors need to be facilitated to better comply with the environmental and social management plans in the LSK3 and CESMP. A POS for the preparation of the RKL-RPL Implementation Report document needs to be synchronized with the CESMP control instrument; (c). The

management of GBV/KTA risks in CSRRP can be a good lesson learned in future similar projects; (d). The implementation of relocation and assistance of PAPs in CSRRP can be a good lesson learned for future similar projects.

- RL 5. Capacity and Resources of Implementing Agencies.** For future disaster management projects, discretionary rules are needed regarding budget requirements for local government agencies in future projects.
- RL 6. Resource Capacity of Consultants, Contractors and Supervision Consultants.** For future disaster management projects, in order to improve project performance (in terms of timeliness) it is necessary to improve coordination between consultants.
- RL 7. Assess risk management related to Labor Flow, OHS, Environment and Community Health and Safety.**

For future disaster management projects, (a). 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. Contractors need to be encouraged to better comply with regulations regarding wages, social and health security and workers' barracks; (b). 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. Stricter supervision on the use of PPE on workers by both contractors and supervisory consultants is needed, including giving warnings to contractors. Supervisory consultants need to be stricter in monitoring the implementation of environmental management and reports are made. Training for workers needs to be directed at building awareness that OHS is a worker need; (c). 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; (d). 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.

- RL 8. Land acquisition and Relocation.** (a). 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 checking land evidence. For vital infrastructure that requires land, such as drinking water/clean water networks, land acquisition/procurement provisions are opened; (b). The plan and implementation of WT relocation in CSRRP can serve as a lesson learned for future projects.
- RL 9. Accessibility, Credibility, Effectiveness of Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanisms Especially for SEA/SH.** For future disaster management projects, (a). Need to improve coordination among implementers; (b). Grievance Reports need to be submitted regularly with complete information.

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.

The project complements efforts to restore permanent housing, public facilities, settlement infrastructure development, and infrastructure restoration activities supported by Government financing sources, other World Bank-financed projects, and other development partners and organizations.

In the CSRRP Loan Agreement between the GoI and the World Bank, LN 8979-ID, dated June 5, 2020, there is a clause stating that the borrower (GoI) shall ensure that CSRRP is implemented in accordance with Environmental and Social Standards, in a manner acceptable to the Bank; GoI shall ensure that the Project is implemented in accordance with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), in a manner acceptable to the Bank. To this end, GoI needs to ensure that:

- (a) The measures and actions set out in the ESCP are implemented efficiently, and as further set out in the ESCP;
- (b) Sufficient funds are available to finance the implementation of the ESCP;
- (c) Policies, procedures, and qualified staff are maintained to enable it to implement the ESCP, as further specified in the ESCP;
- (d) The ESCP or any provision therein, is not amended, revised or waived, unless the Bank agrees otherwise in writing and the GoI has disclosed the revised ESCP. In the event of any inconsistency between the ESCP and the terms of this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement shall prevail.

In this case, the GoI needs to:

- (a) Take all necessary actions on its part to collect, compile, and provide periodic reports to the Bank, with the frequency specified in the ESCP, and if requested by the Bank, provide information on the status of compliance with the ESCP and the management tools and instruments referenced therein, all such reports in form and content acceptable to the Bank, specifying, among other things: (i). the status of implementation of the ESCP; (ii). conditions, if any, that impair or threaten to impair implementation of the ESCP; and (iii). corrective and preventive actions taken or required to be taken to address such conditions; and
- (b) Promptly notify the Bank of any incident or accident associated with or affecting the Project that has, or is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment, disaster-affected people and project-affected people, communities or workers, in

accordance with the ESCP, the instruments referenced therein, and the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).

The GoI shall manage and publicize the availability of a grievance mechanism in a form and content acceptable to the Bank, to hear and decide fairly and in good faith all grievances raised in relation to the Project and take all necessary actions under the existing mechanism in a manner satisfactory to the Bank.

To fulfill the ESCP, the Project has developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) complemented by a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to ensure stakeholder engagement in environmental and social management.

Further to ensure the requirements of the ESMF are adequately implemented and consistent with the ESSs, the Project has recruited an independent team to carry out an Environmental and Social Audit (ESA) of the sub-projects financed by CSRRP; this independently conducted ESA will prioritize high-risk sub-projects, particularly those involving medium to large-scale civil works and relocation of disaster-affected people.

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. (Scope 10).

The outputs of this audit activity include:

1. Audit report on the full implementation of the ESMF - CSRRP and SEP, with separate sections on environmental and social audits of selected sub-project activities with site-specific findings and recommendations.
2. A synthesized summary of the gaps, strengths, and weaknesses of both the overall project and site-specific environmental and social risk management, along with recommendations for improvement, will be prepared in the final draft and final reports.

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 Scope (RL) of ESA, consists of:

- RL 1. Develop a comprehensive audit design containing objectives, methodology/approach, as well as schedule and prepare an audit checklist that will include meetings at the CPMU, PMU, and PIU levels, local government, community facilitators, contractors, and supervision implementers.
- RL 2. Based on clear and agreed criteria, select site-specific activities or sub-projects to be included in the audit.
- RL 3. Review and assess the adequacy of sub-project stakeholder identification, analyze, and assess current and planned stakeholder engagement progress as outlined in the CSRRP Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

Conduct environmental and social audits in accordance with the audit program. The audit will assess compliance with the requirements of the ESMF (including documentation, consultation, disclosure, etc.) and relevant laws and regulations, including environmental permits and land acquisition regulations. The audit will evaluate whether the environmental and social management system as stipulated in the ESMF is properly implemented and fully functional. This includes the effectiveness of institutional arrangements, adequacy of resources, environmental and social management processes for screening, environmental and social assessment, consideration of alternatives, risk mitigation and oversight, reporting and documentation, and Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM).

- RL 5. Assess the capacity and resources of implementing agencies to implement environmental and social management measures. This includes assessing the institutional capacity of the CPMU, PMU, and PIU and local government in overseeing the overall implementation of the ESMF, as well as project consultants, contractors, and supervision engineers (see task f). Key areas of concern include the management of all relevant environmental and social risk mitigation measures of operations under the CSRRP, in particular the specific environmental and social risks identified in the ESMF and sub-project environmental and social assessments (e.g., AMDAL/ESMP or UKL-UPL/ESMP or SPPL/ESCOP) and the availability of resources required for

- them. This assessment should include feedback on the quality of environmental and social management reporting, including related review and approval activities, risk management, plans, and project monitoring reports; as well as checking the implementation of established mitigation measures and mechanisms.
- RL 6. Evaluate the capacity and resources of project consultants, contractors, and supervision engineers in implementing and addressing all relevant environmental and social risks and impacts of sub-project activities under CSRRP, in particular the specific E&S risks identified in the ESMF and sub-project environmental and social assessments (e.g., UKL/UPL and AMDAL). This assessment should include feedback on the quality of environmental and social management reporting, including project monitoring reports, as well as compliance with national laws and regulations and permitting processes and implementation of established mitigation measures and mechanisms. The evaluation should cover the implementation of the environmental management plan (UKL-UPL or RKL/RPL) and the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) prepared by the contractor, as well as assess whether the supervision engineer functions, especially in mitigation of environmental impacts in sensitive areas, sedimentation and storm water flow control, hazardous waste management, occupational health and safety, traffic management, and emergency response mechanisms.
- RL 7. Assess the management of risks related to labor flows, including Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and community health and safety. Review the management of such risks at the project and sub-project levels, including whether there are systems in place and functioning to address risks related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA/SH) and Violence Against Children (VAC) in accordance with the project's ESMF, Social and Environmental Standards (ESSs), and the World Bank Good Practice Note on SEA/SH (which also covers GBV/VAC).
- RL 8. Assess the implementation of specific risks related to implementation and practices in the process of land acquisition and relocation of disaster-affected people. Key aspects to review include consultation, compensation processes, grievance redress, risk management related to informal land claims and vulnerable groups, and use of security forces. Review implementation practices of the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) and Relocation Action Plan (RAP). Randomly evaluate beneficiary satisfaction with the relocation process.
- RL 9. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) for the project and sub-projects in terms of accessibility, credibility, effectiveness in resolving grievances, and resourcing, among others. Special attention should be paid to the assessment of the FGRM in relation to Sexual Exploitation and Harassment (SEA/SH). The focus of the assessment is to understand whether the system is functioning properly and whether protocols and practices are in line with the World Bank Good Practice Note on SEA/SH. Handling data related to SEA/SH requires great care and attention to ensure victim protection and confidentiality.
- RL 10. Present audit findings and recommend corrective and improvement measures for overall environmental and social management, with an action plan approved by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH). Audit results should be analyzed to

identify key issues and shortcomings that need to be addressed in the implementation of the ESMF and sustainable environmental and social risk mitigation measures. Recommendations should propose clear actions to address technical and capacity building deficiencies. The final deliverables should include extensive visual and graphical documentation, including photos of field conditions (with timestamps and geotagged reference points). The environmental and social audit team will submit the audit report to the CPMU, PMU, and PIU and discuss a mutually agreed timeline for implementation of the proposed follow-up actions. The CPMU will submit all final audit reports to the World Bank for review/recording. The audit will be considered completed only after review and confirmation of the action plan is obtained.

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

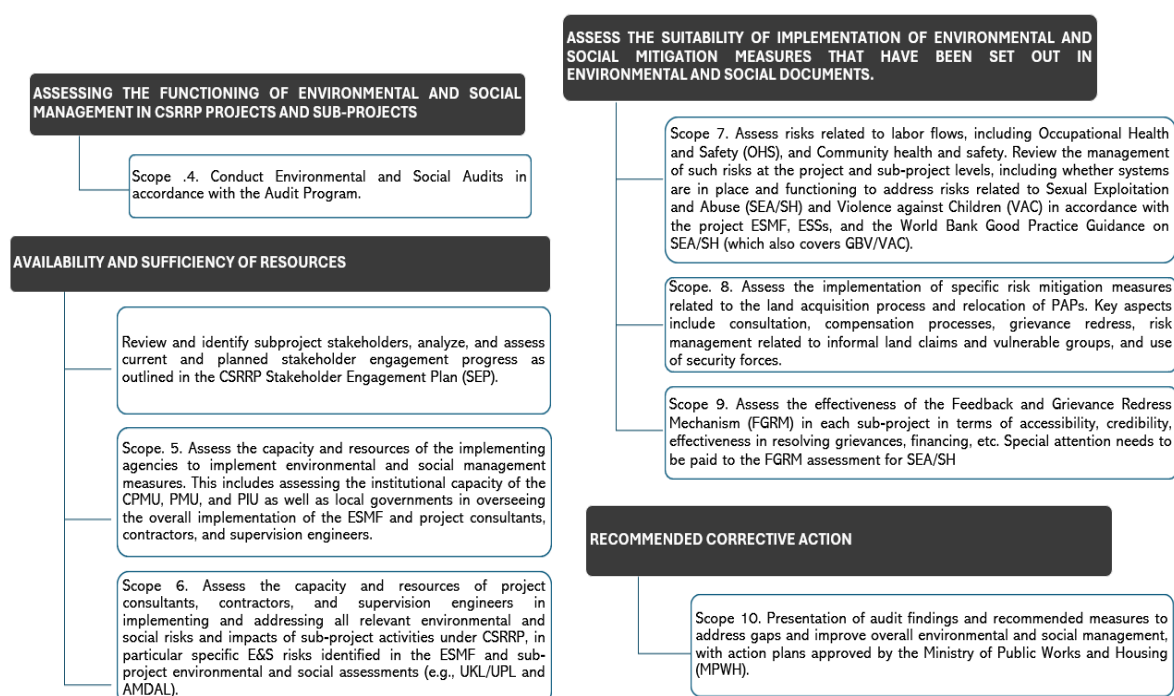


Figure 1. Objectives and Scope of Environmental and Social Audits

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

ESA activities are carried out with an audit approach, by assessing the implementation of environmental and social management processes, examining environmental and environmental management plan documents, assessing the implementation of environmental and social management and examining environmental and social management implementation report documents. In addition to document examination, the audit is complemented by in-depth interviews with project implementers (CPMU, PMU, PIU, consultants, contractors, workers and WTB) and observation of the implementation of environmental and social management plans. The audit was also carried out by identifying stakeholders involved in each sub-project, assessing the involvement, influence and importance of each stakeholder in CSRRP.

Audit Object

The criteria used to select sub-projects as audit objects 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).

The following are the selected audit objects:

Table 1. Audit Object

RISK LEVEL*	LAND ACQUISITION AND OR RELOCATION	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS	COMPONENTS	SELECTED SUB-PROJECTS	DESCRIPTION
Substantial	-	DELH, CESMP, RK3LS	Public Facilities	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Education Facilities in Tadulako University Phase II (RR Tadulako University)	Selected to see the handling of hazardous waste (asbestos)
Substantial	Land Acquisition and Relocation	UKL-UPL or ESMP, CESMP, RK3LS	Huntap and Supporting Infrastructure	Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II-C (Huntap Talise Area Phase II)	
Medium/Moderate	Land Acquisition	UKL/UPL and ESMP, CESMP, RK3LS	Public Facilities	Construction of Water Treatment Plant 2x30 L/s for Huntap Tondo 1, Tondo 2 and Talise, Palu City (IPA Poboya)	
Medium/Moderate	Land Acquisition and Relocation	UKL/UPL or ESMP, CESMP, RK3LS	Huntap and Supporting Infrastructure	Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II-B (Huntap Satelit Bangga Dusun 2)	
Medium/Moderate	Land Acquisition and Relocation	UKL/UPL or ESMP, CESMP, RK3LS	Huntap and Supporting Infrastructure	Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II-A (Huntap Satelit Tompe 1,2,3)	
Medium/Moderate	Land Acquisition	SPPL, CESMP, RK3LS	Huntap and Supporting Infrastructure	Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II-A (Huntap Satelit Wani 1)	
Low	Land Acquisition	UKL/UPL, ESMP, CESMP, RKK, RMLLP	Huntap Supporting Infrastructure	Supporting Infrastructure for Huntap Lompio	

* Risk Level based on Screening Results conducted by PMU with PMC support

Data Collection Methods

Data was collected through document review, interviews and observation of infrastructure development activities.

Documents examined in this audit include:

1. Project Documents as guidelines for environmental and social management consisting of CSRRP Loan Agreement between Republic of Indonesia and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), CSRRP Project Information Document (PID), CSRRP Project Appraisal Document (PAD), CSRRP Environmental and Social Review Summary Appraisal Stage (ESRS Appraisal Stage), CSRRP Project Operation Manual (POM), ESCP, ESMF and SEP.
2. Environmental and Social Risk Screening Document
3. Environmental Management Plan documents for each sub-project include UKL-UPL/ESMP, SPPL/ESCOP, DELH
4. Social Management Plan documents for each sub-project including LAP/DDR and RAP and NOL WB for LAP/DDR and RAP.
5. Procurement and Contract Documents for each sub-project, as well as consultant contract documents (PMC, OSP, TMC-1 and TMC-2).
6. Environmental and Social Management Plan documents prepared/prepared by the contractor including CESMP and LKS3/RK3LS for each sub-project.
7. The Environmental and Social Management Implementation Report includes the Monthly RKK Implementation Report, RKL-RPL Implementation Report, CESMP Monitoring Report, GBV/KTA Prevention Socialization Implementation Report, Land Acquisition Implementation Report (LAIR) and Relocation Implementation Report.
8. The results of site tests and surveys conducted by an independent Monitoring and Evaluation team.
9. Minutes/records of meetings, workshops, FGDs, meetings, coordination meetings.

In-depth interviews were conducted with CSRRP implementers and stakeholders at the central and local (City/District) levels, namely:

1. The Central Government is the Director of Settlement Area Development, DG. Cipta Karya (as Chairperson of the PMU Cipta Karya - CSRRP), Head of the Central Sulawesi Regional Settlement Infrastructure Center, Head of the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center, PPK Settlement Area Development, Central Sulawesi BPPW, PPK Drinking Water, Central Sulawesi BPPW; PPK Post-Disaster Permanent Shelter Development Central Sulawesi, Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center.
2. The Central Sulawesi Provincial Government is the Head of the BPN Regional Office of Central Sulawesi Province.
3. Palu City Government, namely (1). Head of Regional Development Planning Agency of Palu City; (2). Head of the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Palu City; (3). Head of Land Office of Palu City; (4). Head of Public Works Office of Palu City; (5). Head of Spatial Planning and Land Agency of Palu City; (6). Head of Environment Agency of Palu City; (7). Head of Housing and Settlement Area Agency of Palu City; (8). Head of Regional Drinking Water Company of Palu City.

4. Sigi Regency are (1). Regional Secretary of Sigi Regency; (2). Head of the Development Planning, Research and Innovation Agency of Sigi Regency; (3). Head of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Sigi Regency; (4). Head of the Environment Agency of Sigi Regency; (5). Head of the Housing and Settlement Area Office of Sigi Regency; (6). Head of the Manpower and Transmigration Office of Sigi Regency; (7). Head of Bangga Village.
5. Donggala Regency, namely (1). Head of the Regional Development Planning Agency of Donggala Regency; (2). Head of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Donggala Regency; (3). Head of the Donggala Regency Environment Office; (4). Head of the Housing, Settlement and Land Agency of Donggala Regency; (5). Head of the Donggala Regency Manpower and Transmigration Office; (6). Head of the Housing and Settlement Area Office of Donggala Regency; (7). Head of Wani Satu Village, Tanantovea Sub-district; (8). Head of Tompe Village.
6. Tadulako University Manager.
7. The Consultant Team are (1). CSRRP Project Management Consultant Team (PMC - CSRRP); (2). Technical Management Consultant Team - 1 CSRRP (TMC - 1 CSRR); (3). Technical Management Consultant Team - 2 CSRRP (TMC - 2 CSRR); (4). CSRRP Oversight Service Provider Team (OSP - CSRRP).
8. Construction workers for IPA Poboya, Tadulako University, Huntap Talise, Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3.
9. WTB in Huntap Talise and Huntap Wani 1
10. WTP in Huntap Bangga Dusun 2
11. NGO SKP HAM Palu City.

The results of the document review, in-depth interviews and observations were then processed, analyzed and scored and converted into categories of environmental and social management **suitability** at both the sub-project and CSRRP project levels.

Audit Framework

The following is the framework used in ESA activities.

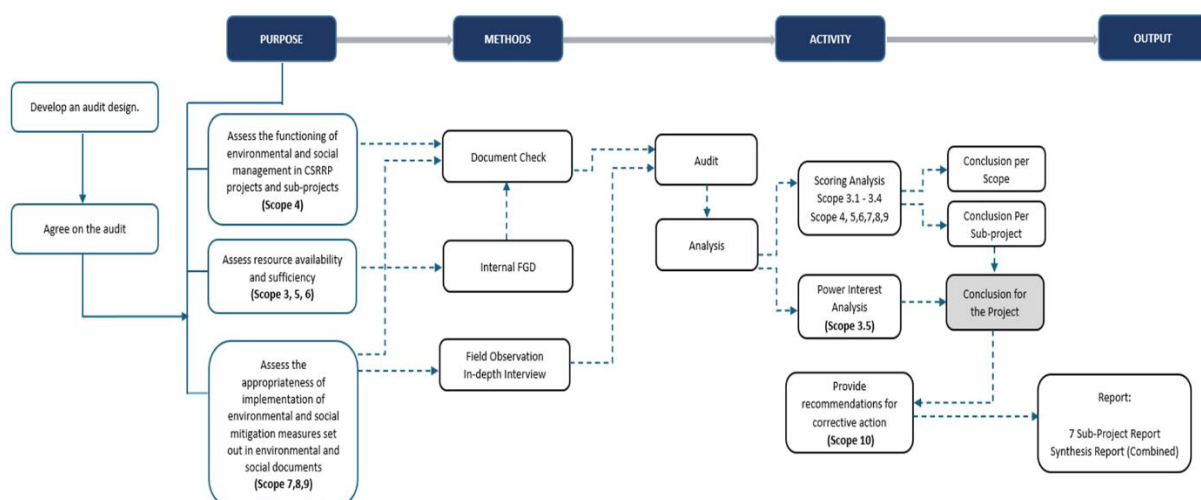


Figure 2. Environmental and Social Audit Framework

Below are the methods, activities, and outputs to address each of the scopes.

A. Scope 3 - SEP Implementation

• Scope 3.1. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

To assess the stakeholder engagement strategy, document review and in-depth interviews were used. There were several stages of the assessment; first, the ESA team identified stakeholders, their expected roles as contained in the SEP, engagement strategy and PICs. After that, the team conducted a document check (LAP/DDR, RAP, UKL-UPL/SPPL, ESMP/ESCP, CESMP/RK3LS and Minutes/records of meetings, workshops, FGDs, meetings, coordination meetings) to check the parties involved. The results of this document examination are then complemented by in-depth interviews with stakeholders and PICs to ensure stakeholder involvement/non-involvement. In the internal FGDs, the ESC team then scored 1 if the answer to the following questions was 'yes', and 0 (zero) if the answer to the following questions was 'no'. The following are the questions:

- Have the stakeholders been involved according to their roles?
- Are the stakeholders involved according to the strategy planned in the SEP?
- Have the PICs in the SEP carried out their responsibilities to involve these stakeholders?

After all assessment cells are filled in, a scoring analysis is then carried out to determine the score and suitability of the stakeholder engagement plan with its implementation.

The figure below shows the flow and scoring matrix used to assess the suitability of stakeholder engagement implementation.

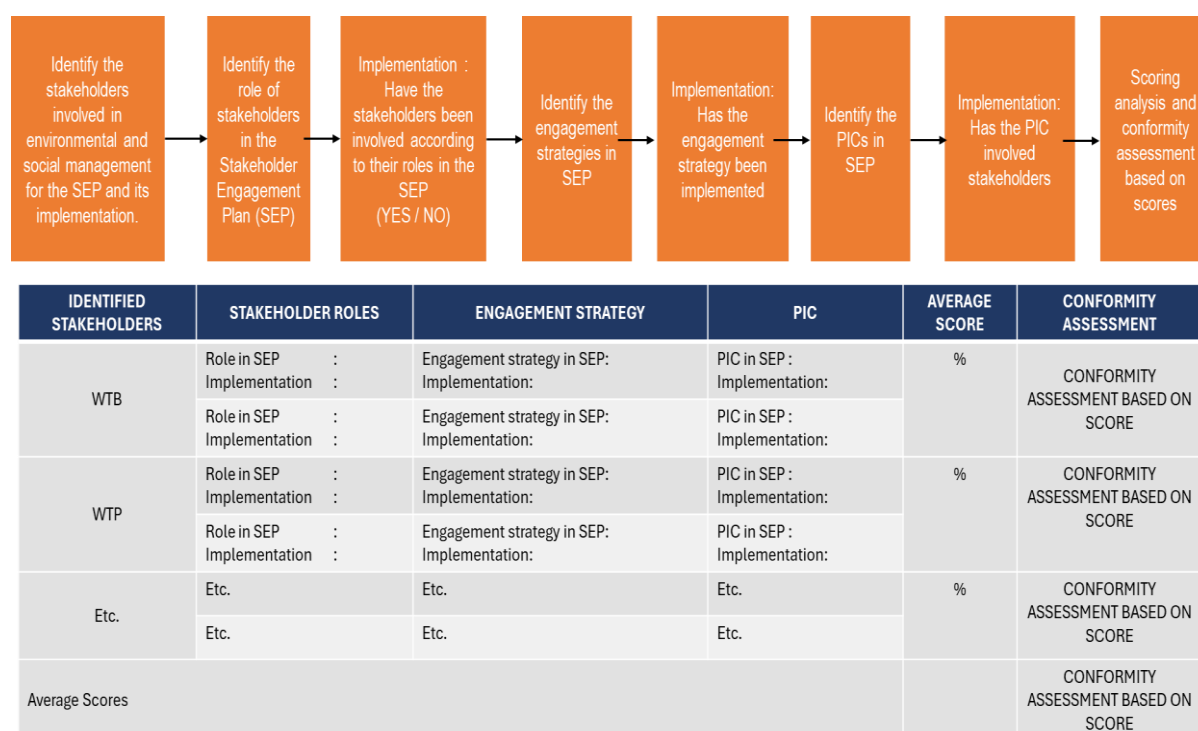


Figure 3. Stakeholder Engagement Implementation Assessment Flow and Matrix

The following are the scores and suitability categories based on the scores.

Table 2. Score and Category of Conformity based on Score for Implementation of Stakeholder Engagement

AVERAGE SCORE	SUITABILITY CATEGORY
80% - 100%	As per
60% - 79%	Partially compliant
≤ 60%	Not suitable

- Scope 3.2. Public Consultation Plan

To assess the implementation of the public consultation plan, document review and in-depth interviews were used. There are several stages of the assessment; first, the ESA team identifies the planned public consultations, consultation methods, target groups, time plans and PICs in the SEP. After that, the team conducted a document check (LAP/DDR, RAP, UKL-UPL/SPPL, ESMP/ESOP, CESMP/RK3LS and Minutes/records of meetings, workshops, FGDs, meetings, coordination meetings) to check the implementation of public consultations. The results of this document examination are then complemented by in-depth interviews with stakeholders and PICs to confirm whether or not public consultations were carried out. In the internal FGDs, the ESC team then scored 1 if the answer to the following questions was 'yes', and 0 (zero) if the answer to the following questions was 'no'. The following are the questions:

- Was the consultation on the planned topic conducted?
- Is the consultation method as planned?
- Have the planned target groups been engaged?
- Was the consultation conducted according to the time plan?
- Was the consultation conducted by the planned PIC?

After all assessment cells are filled in, a scoring analysis is then carried out to determine the score and suitability of the public consultation plan with its implementation.

The figure below shows the flow and scoring matrix used to assess the conformity of the public consultation plan with its implementation.

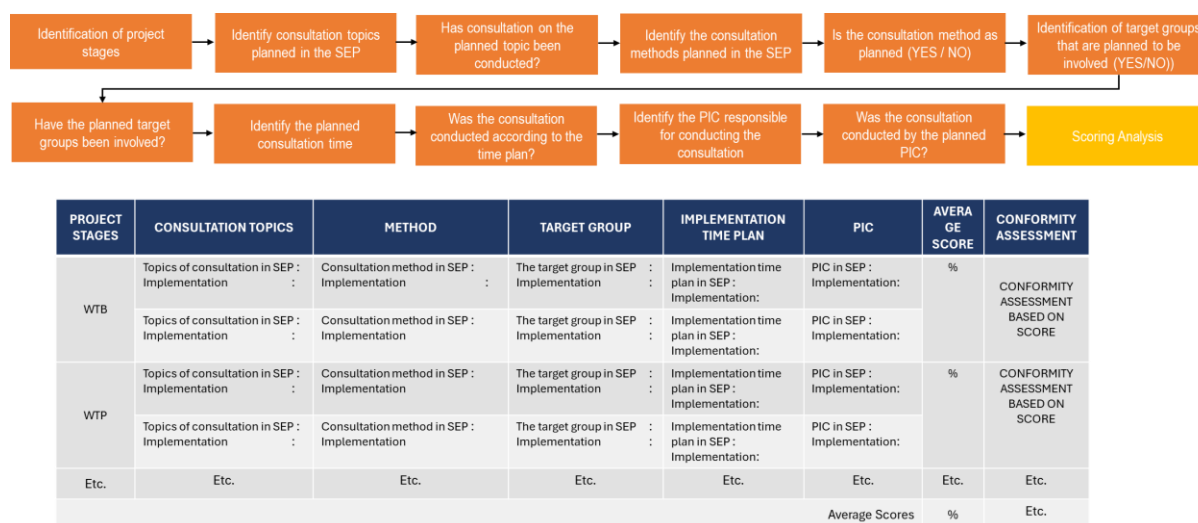


Figure 4. Flow and Assessment Matrix of Public Consultation Implementation

The following are the scores and suitability categories based on the scores.

Table 3. Score and Category of Conformity based on Score for Implementation of Public Consultation

AVERAGE SCORE	SUITABILITY CATEGORY
80% - 100%	As per
60% - 79%	Partially compliant
≤ 60%	Not suitable

- Scope 3.3. Monitoring and Reporting

To assess the implementation of monitoring and reporting, document review and in-depth interviews were used. There were several stages to the assessment; first, the ESA team identified the key elements to be monitored and reported that were planned in the SEP. After that, the team conducted a document check of the results of the sampling and survey to examine the implementation of monitoring and reporting. The results of this document check are then complemented by in-depth interviews with stakeholders and PICs to ascertain whether or not monitoring and reporting activities are being implemented. In the internal FGDs, the ESC team then scored 1 if the answer to the following questions was 'yes', and 0 (zero) if the answer to the following questions was 'no'. The following are the questions:

- Is monitoring and reporting carried out within the planned timeframe?
- Is monitoring and reporting carried out according to the planned method?
- Is monitoring and reporting implemented by the planned PIC?

After all assessment cells are filled in, a scoring analysis is then carried out to determine the score and suitability of the monitoring and reporting plan with its implementation.

The figure below shows the flowchart and scoring matrix used to assess the conformity of the monitoring and reporting plan with its implementation.

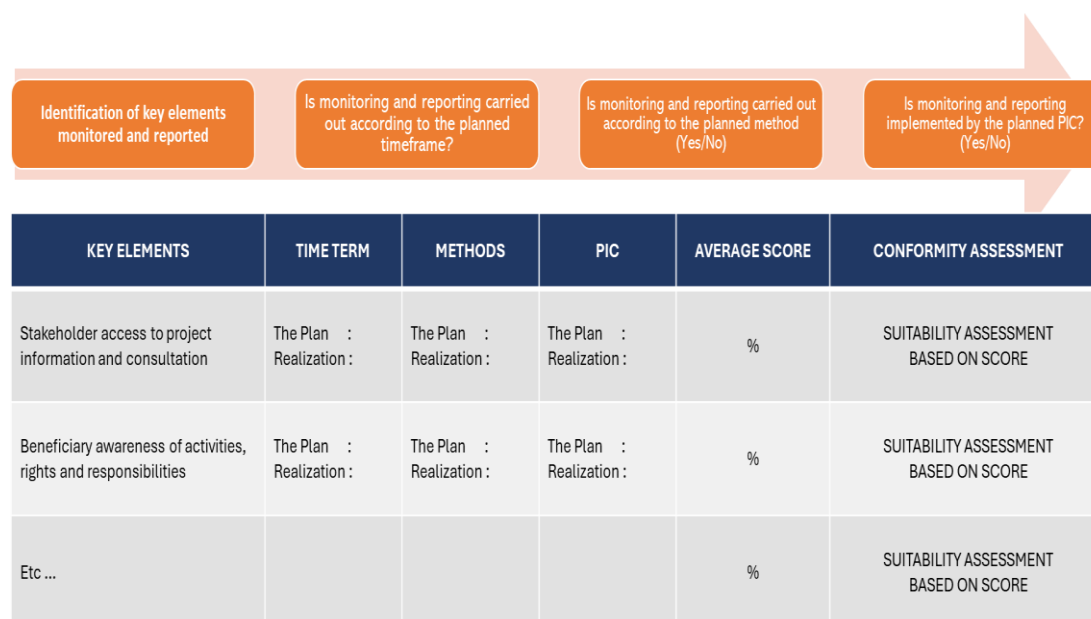


Figure 5. Monitoring and Reporting Implementation Assessment Flow and Matrix

The following are the scores and suitability categories based on the scores.

Table 4. Scores and Conformance Categories based on Scores for Monitoring and Reporting Implementation

AVERAGE SCORE	SUITABILITY CATEGORY
80% - 100%	As per
60% - 79%	Partially compliant
≤ 60%	Not suitable

- Scope 3.4. Influence and Importance Analysis

To assess the influence and importance of stakeholders, an *expert judgment* method was used in the form of FGDs within the ESC ESA team. In this case, influence is defined as the power to make the project go or not go as planned, while interest is defined as something that is considered important by an individual or group either because of mandate or other reasons.

The assessment of stakeholder influence and importance was conducted through several steps. First, stakeholders involved in CSRRP were identified. Technically, this step was not carried out because stakeholders were already identified when assessing the stakeholder engagement strategy. Second, each person in the ESA ESC team assessed the influence and importance of each stakeholder, then in an internal FGD the ESA ESC team agreed on the influence and importance score of each stakeholder.

The figure below shows the flow and scoring matrix used to assess the influence and importance of each stakeholder.

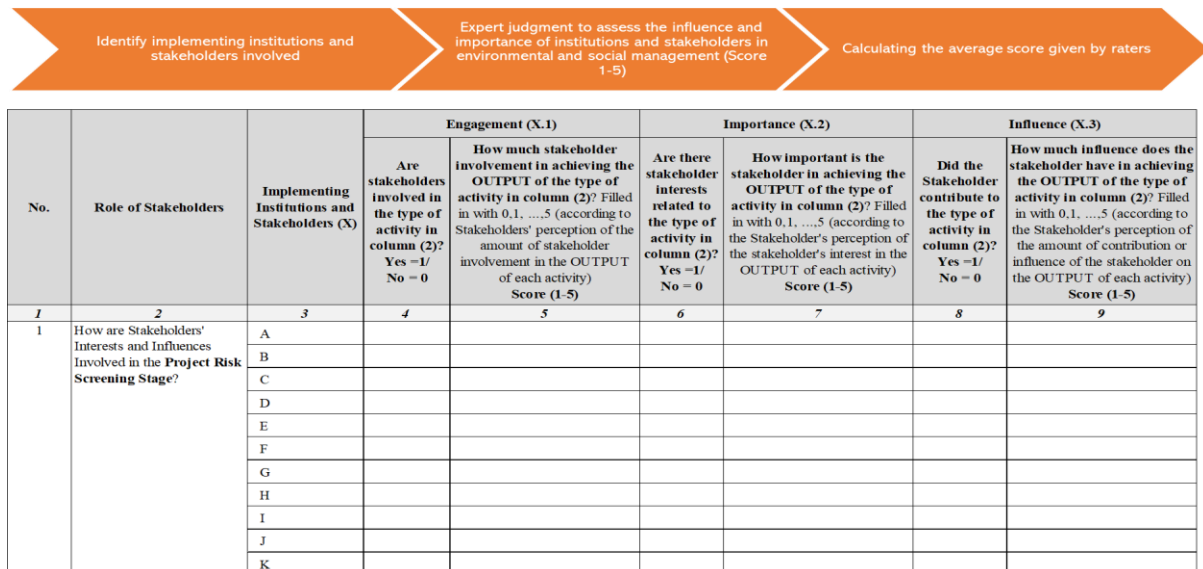


Figure 6. Stakeholder Influence and Importance Assessment Flow and Matrix

Referring to the SEP, the following are the scores and categorizations used in the assessment of stakeholder influence and importance.

Table 5. Scores and Categories of Stakeholder Influence and Importance

AVERAGE SCORE	CATEGORIES
4,5 - 5,0	High
3,9 - 4,4	High to Medium

AVERAGE SCORE	CATEGORIES
3,3 - 3,8	Medium to High
2,8 - 3,2	Medium
2,2 - 2,7	Medium to Low
1,6 - 2,1	Low to Medium
1,0 - 1,5	Low

B. Scope 4: Environmental and Social Audits

Environmental and social audits are conducted using document examination, in-depth interviews and observation. The documents examined were all documents from the project preparation stage, to monitoring and reporting documents. The ESA team gave a score of 1 if the answers to the following questions were 'yes', and 0 (zero) if the answers to the following questions were 'no'. The following are the stages of activities:

- Identify the stages of the environmental and social management process implemented in the 7 CSRRP sub-projects.
- Identify the documents available at each stage.
- Is the document prepared in accordance with the reference document?
- Is the document preparation time/timeline in accordance with the stages in the ESMF?

After all assessment cells are filled in, a scoring analysis is then carried out to determine the score and suitability of the environmental and social management plan and implementation.

The figure below shows the environmental and social audit flow and matrix.

Are the stages of the environmental and social management process implemented?		Are documents available?		Does the document match the reference document?		Is the preparation time in accordance with the rules?			
STAGE	STAGE	ACTIVATED YES/NO	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (FILE NAME)	YES/NO	REFERENCE DOCUMENTS	CONFORMITY OF CONTENT WITH REFERENCE DOCUMENTS	APPROPRIATENESS OF PREPARATION TIME	AVERAGE SCORE	SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT
Stage 1: Subproject Information and Feasibility Check	Feasibility assessment	1		1		1	0	%	SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT BASED ON SCORE
	Risk Screening	1	Risk Screening Results	1		1	0	%	
	Negative List	0		0		1	1	%	
Stage 3: Instrument Preparation Dst	Developing UKL/UPL	1	UKL/ UPL	1	Ina Rules	1	1	%	SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT BASED ON SCORE
	Develop an ESMP	0	ESMP	1	ESMF	1	1	%	
	Prepare SPPL	-	SPPL		Ina Rules	0	0	%	
	Developing ESCOP	-	ESCOP		ESMF	0	0	%	
	Compiling LAP	1	LAP		ESMF	0	0	%	
								%	SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT BASED ON SCORE

Figure 7. Environmental and Social Audit Flow and Matrix

The following are the scores and suitability categories based on the scores.

Table 6. Environmental and Social Audit Conformance Scores and Categories

AVERAGE SCORE	SUITABILITY CATEGORY
80% - 100%	As per
60% - 79%	Partially compliant
≤ 60%	Not suitable

C. Scope 5 and 6: Institutional and Implementation Capacity Assessment

The assessment of the institutional capacity and implementers of CSRRP's environmental and social management was carried out using document examination, interviews and internal FGDs of the ESA ESC team. Document checks, especially the CSRRP *Project Operation Manual* (POM), service provider contracts (contractors) and consultant contracts (PMC, TMC-1, TMC-2 and OSP) were carried out to ascertain the **role/scope of duties of** each implementer. Based on these documents, the ESA ESC team then assessed **whether the institutions/implementers, contractors and consultants had carried out their roles/responsibilities**. The ESA ESC team scores 1 if the answer to the following questions is 'yes', and 0 (zero) if the answer to the following questions is 'no'. The following are the questions:

- Does the institution/implementer have sufficient personnel to carry out environmental and social management?
- Does the institution/implementer have a budget to implement environmental and social management?
- Has the institution/implementer carried out its roles/responsibilities in accordance with the ESMF, POM or contract?
- Has the institution/implementer delivered the expected output?

After all assessment cells are filled in, a scoring analysis is then carried out to determine the capacity of each institution/implementer in environmental and social management.

The figure below shows the flow and matrix of the capacity assessment of implementing institutions.

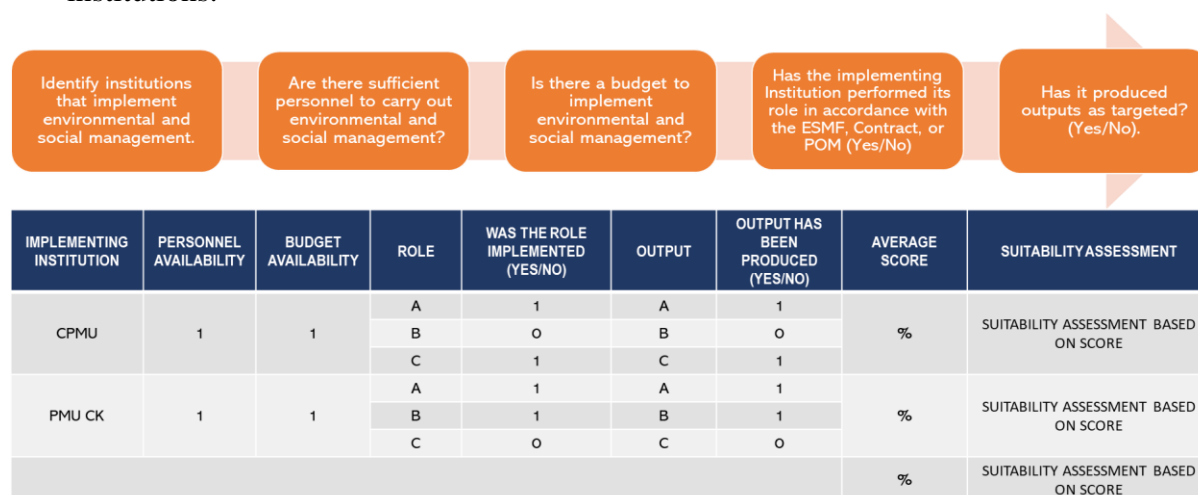


Figure 8. Flow and Matrix of Implementing Institution Capacity Assessment.

The following are the scores and suitability categories based on the scores.

Table 7. Scores and Categories of Implementing Institution Capacity

AVERAGE SCORE	CATEGORIES
80% - 100%	Adequate
60% - 79%	Adequate
40% - 59%	Insufficient
< 40%	Inadequate

D. Scope 7: Assess Risks Associated with Labor Flow, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and Community Health and Safety.

The assessment of risk management related to labor flow, occupational health and safety (OHS) and community health and safety for CSRRP sub-projects was carried out using document examination, interview and field observation methods. The documents examined were:

1. Environmental Management Plan documents for each sub-project include UKL-UPL/ESMP, SPPL/ESCAP, DELH.
2. Procurement and Contract Documents for each sub-project.
3. Environmental and Social Management Plan documents prepared/prepared by contractors include CESMP and LKS3/RK3LS for each sub-project.
4. The Environmental and Social Management Implementation Report includes the Monthly RKK Implementation Report, RKL-RPL Implementation Report, CESMP Monitoring Report, Socialization of GBV/KTA Prevention Report.

Assessment of environmental and social risk management is carried out through several stages: (1). Examine the Environmental and Social Risks identified by the project/activity implementer/proposer from the Environmental Management Plan documents for each sub-project including UKL-UPL/ESMP, SPPL/ESCAP, DELH and Social Management Plan documents for each sub-project namely LAP/DDR and RAP; (2). Examine the management and monitoring plans of each identified environmental and social risk; (3). The ESC ESA Team scored 1 if the answer to the following questions was 'yes', and 0 (zero) if the answer to the following questions was 'no'. The following are the questions:

- Is the environmental and social management and monitoring plan included as a requirement to be fulfilled by the bidders in the selection document?
- Once a winner (contractor) is selected, does the contract document require the supplier/contractor to develop an environmental and social management and monitoring plan and implement the environmental and social management and monitoring as stated in the selection document?
- Has the contractor developed a CESMP and RK3LS?
- Is the management and monitoring plan implemented by the contractor?
- Has the contractor conducted GBV/KTA prevention training/socialization.
- Does the contractor prepare the RKK implementation report within the specified time?
- Is monitoring of the implementation of the RKL-RPL carried out according to the time specified by the proponent (BPPW/BP2P with consultant support)?
- Is there monitoring of CESMP implementation?
- Is there a report on the implementation of GBV/KTA prevention socialization?

After all assessment cells are filled in, a scoring analysis is then conducted to assess risks and risk management plans and implementation related to labor flow, occupational health and safety (OHS) and community health and safety.

The figure below shows the conformity assessment flow and matrix for assessing risks and risk management plans and implementation related to labor flow, occupational health and safety (OHS) and community health and safety.

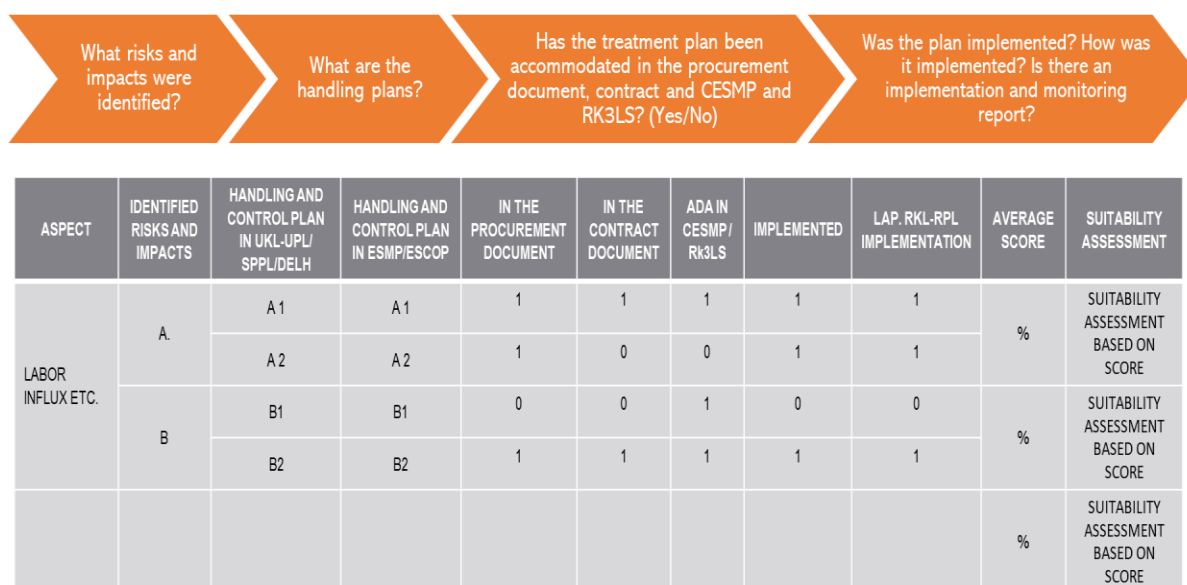


Figure 9. Flow and Matrix of Risk Assessment and Risk Management Plan and Implementation related to Labor Flow, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and Community Health and Safety

The following are the scores and suitability categories based on the scores.

Table 8. Score and Category of Conformity of Risk Assessment and Risk Management Plan and Implementation related to Labor Flow, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and Community Health and Safety

AVERAGE SCORE	SUITABILITY CATEGORY
80% - 100%	As per
60% - 79%	Partially compliant
≤ 60%	Not suitable

- Scope. 8. Assess risk management related to implementation and practices in the land acquisition and Relocation process.

The assessment of risk management related to implementation and practices in the process of land acquisition and relocation for CSRRP sub-projects was carried out using document examination, interview and field observation methods. The documents examined were the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP)/Due Diligence Report (DDR) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as well as the No Objection Letter (NOL) issued by the World Bank for the LAP/DDR and RAP.

Assessment of risk management related to implementation and practices in the land acquisition and relocation process is carried out through several stages: (1). Examining the identified risks/impacts; (2). examining the implementation of land acquisition through examination of LAP documents and in-depth interviews with facilitators and PAPs; (3). examining the implementation of relocation through examination of documents and in-depth interviews with facilitators and PAPs. The ESC ESA Team scored 1 when the

answer to the following questions was 'yes', and 0 (zero) when the answer to the following questions was 'no'. The following are the questions:

- What are the risks and impacts identified in the land acquisition and relocation plan?
- Is the handling plan (stages of implementation of land acquisition and relocation) implemented?

Once all the assessment cells are filled in, a scoring analysis is then conducted to assess the risks related to implementation and practices in the land acquisition and relocation process.

The figure below shows the conformity assessment flow and matrix for assessing risks related to implementation and practices in the land acquisition and relocation process.

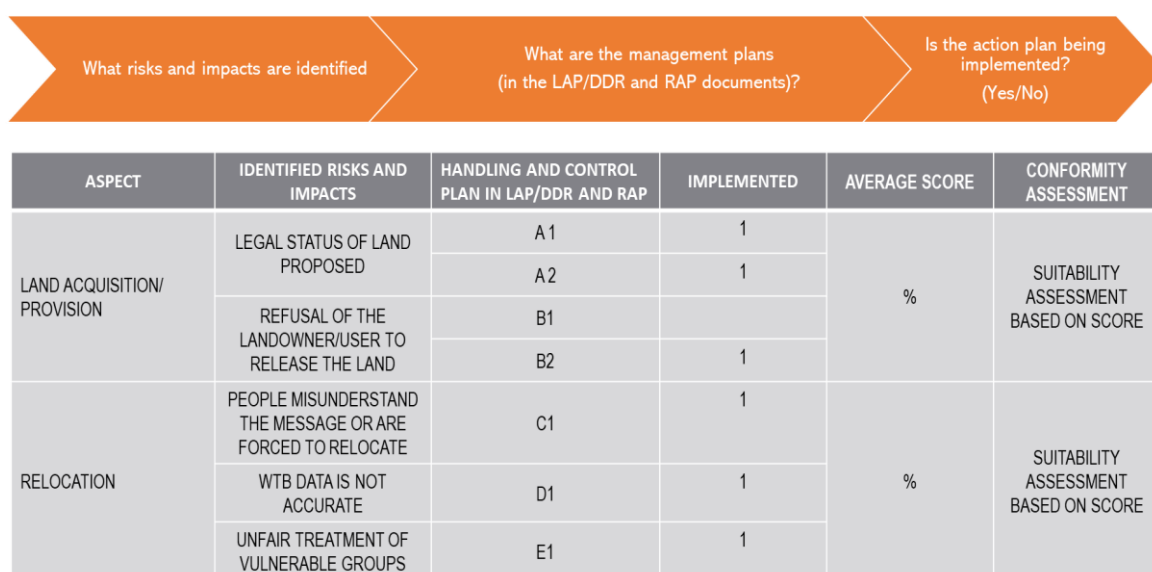


Figure 10. Conformity Assessment Flow and Matrix for Assessing Risks related to Implementation and Practices in Land Acquisition Processes

The following are the scores and suitability categories based on the scores.

Table 9. Conformity Assessment Scores and Categories for Assessing Risks related to with Implementation and Practices in the Land Acquisition Process

AVERAGE SCORE	SUITABILITY CATEGORY
80% - 100%	As per
60% - 79%	Partially compliant
≤ 60%	Not suitable

- Scope 9. Assessing the Effectiveness of Feedback Mechanisms

An assessment of the effectiveness of the feedback mechanism for the CSRRP sub-project was conducted using document review and in-depth interviews. The documents examined were the *CSRRP POM*, *LAP/DDR*, and *RAP*.

The assessment of the effectiveness of this feedback mechanism was carried out in two stages: first, determining the indicators of the parameters set to measure effectiveness. Second, scoring the indicators that have been determined. The following are the parameters and indicators used to assess the effectiveness of the feedback mechanism.

Table 10. Feedback Mechanism Effectiveness Assessment Matrix

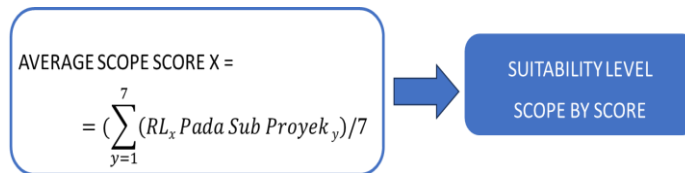
ASPECT	PARAMETERS	INDICATOR	YES/NO	AVERAGE SCORE	ASSESSMENT SUITABILITY
Accessibility	Availability of grievance redressal mechanism	Complaint handling mechanism available	1	%	SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT BASED ON SCORE
	Non-discrimination	Everyone (communities, workers, PAPs) can access the grievance channels provided	1		
Credibility	Existence of institutions/personnel that manage	Institutions/personnel that manage PPM are available	1		
	Transparency	Periodic reports available	0		
Effectiveness	Complaint resolution	90% of complaints resolved	1		

E. Final Conclusion

To reach a final conclusion on the *compliance* of CSRRP's environmental and social management, the analysis was conducted in 2 stages.

1. Conformity Analysis of each scope (scope 3-9)

The following is the formula used to draw conclusions from each scope.



Where:

RL_x = Scope 3 to 9; y = Sub-projects 1-7

2. Analysis of CSRRP's environmental and social management suitability

The following is the formula used to conclude the suitability of CSRRP's environmental and social management,

Where: y = Sub-project 1-7



CHAPTER 3

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Legal Framework

As described in the introduction section, the Loan Agreement between the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank contains the Government of Indonesia's commitment plan in environmental and social management contained in the *Environmental and Social Commitment Plan* (ESCP) document. The ESCP is an environmental and social commitment plan of the Borrower (in this case the Government of Indonesia), dated May 29, 2019, which sets out a summary of material actions and measures to address the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the Project, including the timing of the actions and measures, institutional arrangements, staffing, training, monitoring and reporting, and any instruments to be prepared under the plan; as the ESCP may be revised from time to time, with the prior written approval of the Bank, and such provisions include any annexes or schedules to the plan. The ESCP is prepared in reference to the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

In CSRRP's Project Appraisal Document (PAD) (Project Appraisal Document on A Proposed Loan in the Amount of Us\$150.00 Million To The Republic of Indonesia for The Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project June 6, 2019) it is stated that the Ministry of PUPR has long been involved and experienced in managing environmental and social in previous and ongoing projects, but has no experience with the World Bank ESF. Some portfolios include the National Slum Upgrading Project (NSUP - P154782 - through DGHS), the National Affordable Housing Program (NAHP)/Bantuan Pembiayaan Perumahan Berbasis Tabungan (BP2BT) (P154948 - through DG Penyediaan Perumahan), and the Community-Based Water Supply Project/PAMSIMAS (P162654 - through DGHS). The scale of recovery activities in Central Sulawesi, combined with the need to achieve results quickly, may pose constraints on the overall management of environmental and social risks. The capacity of provincial and district/city government agencies (through their technical agencies) to manage environmental and social risks may be affected by increased work programs and extensive environmental damage caused by the disaster.

For Component 1, the construction of permanent housing units and resilient settlement infrastructure, DGHP will be the PIU. Land transfers in designated sites will be managed by ATR/BPN, while land acquisition in satellite sites will be managed by the respective district and city governments. Due diligence processes for these land parcels will be undertaken and no investments will be mobilized by the project until clearance is obtained from the World Bank.

For Component 2, reconstruction and strengthening of resilient public facilities, DGCK as the PIU for construction activities will be responsible for managing environmental and social risks. An Environmental/Social Safeguard Specialist will be recruited to oversee the overall management of environmental and social aspects of project activities, including the

environmental permitting process (AMDAL and/or UKL/UPL). Depending on the agreed institutional arrangements for construction implementation with delegation of responsibilities (to be finalized), the identified environmental and social risks of each project component may be enhanced by the tiered decentralized institutional arrangements for rehabilitation and reconstruction, and the potential lack of capacity of asset owners, contractors, and regulators to effectively manage environmental and social risks, including risks associated with debris management, waste disposal, land restoration, etc.

Under Component 3, a team of facilitators, who can build on existing NSUP/KOTAKU implementation mechanisms, will be mobilized to assist with community engagement, facilitation, and mobilization to foster participatory and voluntary community relocation processes. An Environmental/Social Safeguard Specialist will be assigned to monitor and provide technical support to the management of environmental and social aspects of project activities, including grievance management.

To ensure the fulfillment of the ESCP, the CSRRP's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is developed, which refers to the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), under the World Bank's ESF. These ESSs include:

- (i) ESS 1 : Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- (ii) ESS 2 : Labor and Working Conditions;
- (iii) ESS 3 : Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management;
- (iv) ESS 4 : Public Health and Safety;
- (v) ESS 5 : Land Acquisition, Land Use Restrictions and Involuntary Resettlement;
- (vi) ESS 6 : Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources;
- (vii) ESS 7 : Historically Underserved Indigenous Peoples/Sub Saharan Traditional Local Communities;
- (viii) ESS 8 : Cultural Heritage;
- (ix) ESS 9 : Financial Intermediaries; and
- (x) ESS 10 : Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure;

effective October 1, 2018, as published by the World Bank at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework>

The CSRRP ESMF is a document prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to guide the social and environmental screening, and assessment of CSRRP project and sub-project activities.

This ESMF applies to all components and activities financed by CSRRP and associated facilities as defined in the ESF, regardless of the source of funding. The objectives of this ESMF are to:

1. Identify and determine the typology of projects that are eligible to be supported by CSRRP through a screening process,

2. Identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of proposed project and sub-project activities,
3. Establish clear standards, procedures and methodologies to guide environmental and social screening and subsequent risk assessment and classification,
4. Establish standards and procedures for the management of identified risks and impacts of project and sub-project activities in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
5. Determine the appropriate roles and responsibilities of the identified stakeholders and outline the reporting procedures required for environmental and social management and monitoring.
6. Determine the training, capacity building and technical assistance required to successfully implement the provisions of the ESMF and related instruments.
7. Establish a budget for the implementation of the ESMF and related instruments.

The ESMF serves as an overarching guideline for the management of environmental and social aspects of the project. The ESMF is divided into two volumes.

1. Volume 1 (Framework) is structured as follows:
 - Chapter 1. Provides the project context and description of the project and its components;
 - Chapter 2. Outlines the policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks relevant to this project,
 - Details the environmental and social assessment relevant to the project including expected risks and impacts,
 - Chapter 4. Provides step-by-step guidance on the environmental and social management process, including guidance on screening of sub-projects and activities, and a directory of toolkits provided in Volume 2 of the ESMF,
 - Establish institutional arrangements for overall environmental and social management, capacity building measures, and budget considerations,
 - Chapter 6. Summarizes the stakeholder engagement and information disclosure proposed for the project,
 - Chapter 7. Detailing the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM).
2. Volume 2 (Toolkit) complements Volume 1 by providing a toolkit for the preparation of relevant environmental and social instruments. The toolkit includes several tools, procedures, guidelines, forms and templates intended to help implement the framework.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), agreed during the project preparation phase, is a part of the ESMF intended to provide overall guidance for agreed environmental and social management commitments, as well as agreed consultation and engagement approaches with relevant stakeholder groups, particularly target communities.

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

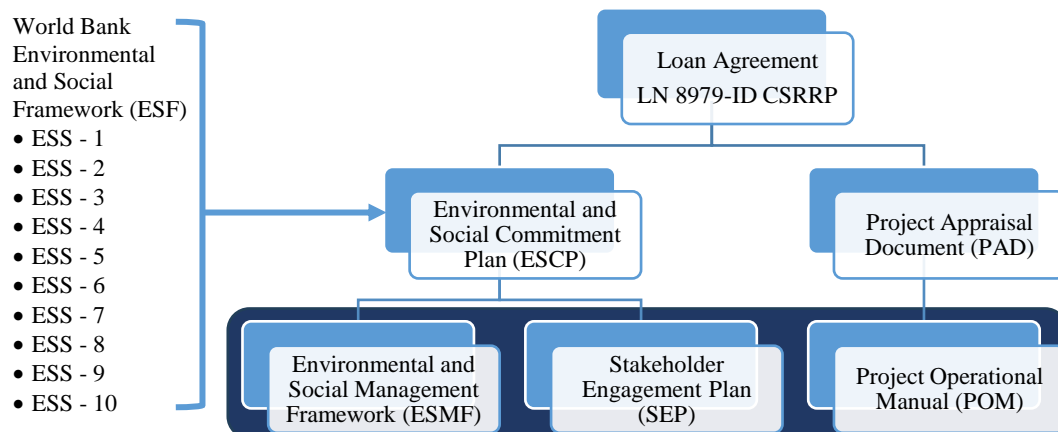


Figure 11. CSRRP Environmental and Social Management Legal Framework (Project Level Document)

3.2. Environmental and Social Management Flow

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

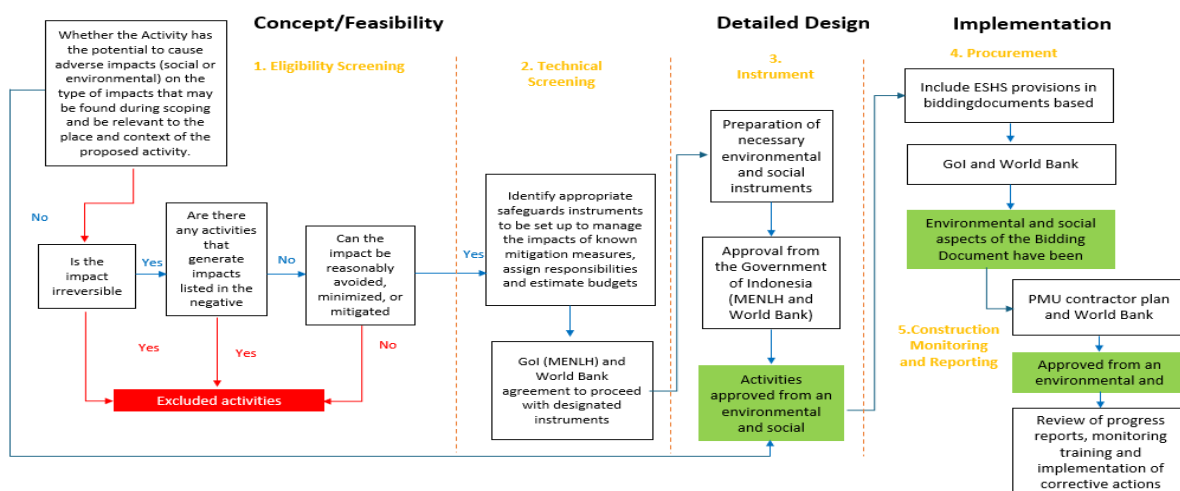


Figure 12. Flow of CSRRP Environmental and Social Management

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 11. List of Environmental and Social Management Documents to be Prepared Based on CSRRP ESMF and Indonesian Rules for Each Activity Stage

STAGES OF ACTIVITY	DOCUMENT LEVEL	DOCUMENTS TO BE PREPARED BASED ON ESMF	DOCUMENTS THAT MUST BE COMPILED BASED ON INDONESIAN RULES	DESCRIPTION
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	Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	AMDAL/ UKL-UPL/ DELH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The format of the ESMP and AMDAL/UKL-UPL/DELH are slightly different but the purpose is the same, which is to contain an Environmental and Social management plan for medium and high risk infrastructure development activities. In addition to the environmental management plan as AMDAL/ UKL-UPL/DELH, the ESMP contains: (1). Capacity development plan including GBV/KTA prevention training; (2). Environmental and Social Management Budget Plan; (3). ESMP Implementation Reporting and (4). Complaint Management Mechanism. The ESMP's environmental and social management matrix contains a more complete environmental and social impact management plan than the AMDAL/ UKL-UPL/DELH,

STAGES OF ACTIVITY	DOCUMENT LEVEL	DOCUMENTS TO BE PREPARED BASED ON ESMF	DOCUMENTS THAT MUST BE COMPILED BASED ON INDONESIAN RULES	DESCRIPTION
				including issues of employment and business opportunities, community income, provision of proper worker barracks.
		Environmental and Social Codes of Practices (ESCOPs)	SPPL	The format of ESCOP and SPPL is different but the purpose is the same, namely a statement of Environmental and Social management capability for low-risk infrastructure development activities.
		-	Environmental Permit	
	Sub-project	Land Acquisition Plan (LAP)/ Due Diligence Report (DDR)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Indonesian regulations, there is a LARAP document, but in the CSRRP project the LAP and RAP are separated because the relocation is not moving PAPs out of the project site but moving PAPs to enter the project site (Huntap). The RAP is a social management plan instrument, but in terms of timing, the preparation of the RAP is done in parallel with the construction process.
		Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)		
Procurement and Contracting	Sub-project	Selection Document		
		Contract Documents		
Review and Approval	Sub-project	Contractor - Environmental and Social management Plan (C-ESMP)	RK3LS / LSK3 which consists of RKK, RMLLP, RKPPL, RMPK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CESMP is an environmental and social management plan document prepared by the contractor that refers to the ESMP. RK3LS/LSK3 is an environmental and social management plan document prepared by the contractor that refers to the AMDAL/ UKL-UPL/ DELH/SPPL. The CESMP document should have been completed before construction work began.

STAGES OF ACTIVITY	DOCUMENT LEVEL	DOCUMENTS TO BE PREPARED BASED ON ESMF	DOCUMENTS THAT MUST BE COMPILED BASED ON INDONESIAN RULES	DESCRIPTION
Implementation and Monitoring	Sub-project	GBV/KTA Prevention Training Implementation Report	RKK Implementation Report	Compiled by contractors
		CESMP Compliance List	RKL-RPL Implementation Report	Compiled by supervision consultant
		Land Acquisition Implementation Report (LAIR)		
		Relocation Implementation Report (Occupancy Progress Report).		

Source: ESMF, processed

The following are the Government of Indonesia regulations that form the basis for environmental and social management:

ASPECT	LEGAL BASIS
Environmental Protection and Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (amended by Law No. 6 of 2023 on Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 on Job Creation) 2. Government Regulation No. 27/2012 on Environmental Permits (revoked by Government Regulation No. 22/2021 on the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management) 3. Circular Letter of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. S.541/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.4/12/2016 Regarding the Completion of Environmental Documents for Ongoing Activities, to immediately prepare environmental documents in the form of DELH for Government / Regional Government activities that are required to have an AMDAL. 4. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. P.38/MENLHK/SETJEN/ KUM.1/7/ 2019 on Types of Business Plans and/or Activities that are Required to Have an Environmental Impact Assessment, 5. Letter from the Environmental Service (DLH) of Palu City No. 1400/800/II b/XII/DLH dated December 3, 2020 regarding Environmental Document Direction, which states that Tadulako University is required to prepare an Environmental Evaluation Document (DELH) for ongoing activities (existing buildings) because it has a building area $\geq 10,000 \text{ m}^2$
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law No. 1 Year 1970 on Occupational Safety 2. Law No. 2 of 2017 on Service Providers 3. Government Regulation No. 50 of 2012 on Occupational Safety and Health Management System (SMK3) 4. Government Regulation No. 14 of 2021 on Construction Safety Management System 5. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 10 of 2021 on Construction Management System (SMKK) 6. Permen PUPR No. 10 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Construction Safety Management System).
Grievance mechanism	Law No.13 of 2003 Concerning Manpower (amended by Law No. 6 of 2023 Concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 Concerning Job Creation)
Work Accident and Death Insurance	Government Regulation No. 82/2019 on the Amendment to Government Regulation No. 44/2015 on the Implementation of Work Accident and Death Insurance Program
Wages	Government Regulation No. 51 Year 2023 on the Amendment to Government Regulation No. 36 Year 2021 on Wages
Non-permanent contracts, outsourcing, working time and layoffs	Government Regulation No. 35 of 2021 Concerning Certain Time Work Agreement, Outsourcing, Working Time and Rest Time and Termination of Employment.
Land Acquisition and Relocation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Development for Public Interest (amended by Law No. 6 of 2023 on Stipulation of

ASPECT	LEGAL BASIS
	Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 on Job Creation) 2. Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 on the Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest.
Air Pollution Management	PP No. 41/1999 on Air Pollution Control - sets ambient air quality standards and emission standards, as well as noise level standards.
Liquid Waste Management	1. Government Regulation No. 82/2001 on Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Management 2. Permen LH No. 5/2014 on Wastewater Standards - sets limits or levels of pollutants and/or the amount of pollutants in wastewater discharged by businesses and/or development activities
Solid Waste Management	1. Law No. 18/2008 on Waste Management. 2. Government Regulation No. 81/2012 on Garbage and Household Waste Management
Hazardous and Toxic (B3) Waste Management	Government Regulation No. 101/2014 on Hazardous and Toxic Waste Management
Disaster Management	1. Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management 2. Government Regulation No. 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management
Traffic Management	1. Law No. 22/2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation 2. Government Regulation No. 32/2011 on Traffic Management and Engineering, Impact Analysis, and Demand Management.
Design and safety of infrastructure and equipment	1. Law No. 28/2002 on Building 2. Government Regulation No. 36/2005 on the Implementation Regulation of Law No. 28/2002 on Building

3.3. Institutional Framework/Organizational Structure of CSRRP

The implementation of CSRRP involves various implementing components and related institutions at the central to regional levels. CSRRP implementing institutions at the **central level** include the steering committee consisting of several related ministries, the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU), the Project Management Unit (PMU) consisting of the PMU of the Directorate General of Human Settlements and the PMU of the Directorate General of Housing, the Construction Services Procurement Agency (BP2JK), and the consultant team. CSRRP implementers at the **regional level** include provincial and district/city governments as steering committee, Project Implementation Unit (PIU) consisting of PIU Cipta Karya and PIU Penyediaan Perumahan, BP2JK at the provincial level, and a team of consultants. The CSRRP organizational structure can be seen in **Figure 13**

3.3.1. Stakeholders at the Central Level

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee at the central level consists of relevant ministries/institutions, including the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, the Ministry of Finance, and the Secretary General of the Ministry of PUPR. The Steering Committee is responsible for:

- a. Coordinate and provide direction to the CPMU, PMU, and PIU during the CSRRP activity implementation period;
- b. Provide direction on the Annual Work Plan (AWP);
- c. Monitoring and evaluating the performance of activities and the achievement of outputs of CSRRP activities; and
- d. Conduct Governing Board meetings as necessary, or as requested by the Chair of the Governing Board.

Central Project Management Unit (CPMU)

The CPMU is held by the Daily Head of the Central Sulawesi Disaster Management Task Force, Ministry of PUPR to improve the synergy of cross-sector implementation under the Ministry of PUPR. The CPMU is responsible for:

- a. Follow up on the results of the Governing Board meeting;
- b. Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the achievement of activity outputs;
- c. Provide direction and guidance to each PMU and PIU;
- d. Facilitate the implementation of the Audit;
- e. Facilitate the consolidation of the Annual Work Plan (AWP);
- f. Facilitate joint meetings and Meetings of the Governing Board, PMU, and PIU;
- g. Consolidate the replenishment of special accounts;
- h. Prepare and submit consolidated reports on the overall implementation of activities (physical and financial) quarterly and annually; and
- i. Review and approve any necessary changes to the general guidelines for CSRRP activities.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

The PMU consists of the Human Settlements PMU and the Housing PMU. PMU is responsible for:

- a. Carry out coordination and coaching of PIUs;
- b. Conduct monitoring and evaluation for all activities and develop follow-up plans;
- c. Prepare activity master plan and Annual Work Plan (AWP);
- d. Carry out verification of the list of proposals from the PIU
- e. Coordinate with the Construction Services Procurement Agency (BP2JK) in order to select goods/services providers for activities under the PMU;
- f. Carry out monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of social safeguards and environmental safeguards;
- g. Prepare financial reports and activity implementation reports;
- h. Prepare and submit quarterly and annual reports and submit them to the CPMU;
- i. Facilitate the implementation of audits.

Construction Services Procurement Implementation Center (BP2JK)

BP2JK DKI Jakarta Province at the central level coordinates with the PMU in order to carry out the selection of goods / services providers for activities under the PMU.

Individual Consultant Team

The IP team consists of Senior Program Development Specialist (SPDS), Program Control and Analysis Specialist for Housing Provision (PCAS), Settlement Development Specialist (SDS), and Junior Settlement Development Specialist (JSDS).

- a. Provide support to the Task Force and PMU in developing strategies and detailed activities, foreign loan management, review of CSRRP implementation at the program level;
- b. Support the synchronization of DGHS and DDJP activities in implementing post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction;
- c. Plan cross-stakeholder meetings and coordination;
- d. Provide input on guideline documents and SOPs;
- e. Provide technical advice in the design review process and procurement process readiness.
- f. Ensure rehabilitation and reconstruction activities are carried out in a timely manner including public facilities and relocation of Disaster Affected Persons (DAPs) to safer shelters;
- g. Ensure that policies and programs related to environmental and social safeguards are implemented at all stages of the project, including planning, budgeting, implementation, and evaluation; and
- h. Ensure project achievement against project indicators and performance, and project compliance with the terms of the loan agreement.

Project Management Consultant (PMC)

The PMC is a project management consultant located at the central and local levels. There is a CERC NMC Sub-team within the CSRRP PMC that is responsible for the completion of CERC NSUP activities. The PMC including the NMC CERC Sub-team has responsibility for:

- a. Conduct regular inspections to ensure project implementation is in accordance with the guidelines, review the validity of SIM data, and recognize and follow up on planning, implementation, and operation and maintenance issues as early as possible;
- b. Assess the quality of TMC outputs;
- c. Prepare and disseminate communication materials and conduct regular briefings to relevant government agencies;
- d. Monitor, analyze, and report on procurement performance and contract management through progress reports to the CPMU, PMU, and World Bank, and share findings with procuring entities on a regular basis;
- e. Conduct regular financial management assessments to monitor compliance with fiduciary controls (including budgeting), financial planning arrangements, disbursement status, financial management and flow, and internal controls;
- f. Managing the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM);
- g. Have an obligation to compile:
 - Technical Guidelines for Environmental Safeguards;
 - Technical Guidelines for Project Implementation;
 - Technical Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation;
 - Technical Guidelines for DED Preparation;

- Technical Guidelines for Management Information Systems;
 - Technical Guidelines for Grievance Redress Mechanism;
 - Technical Guidelines for Supervision;
 - Standard Operating Procedure for Conflict Management and Resolution (Project Scope);
 - Management Information System Standard Operating Procedures; and
 - Standard Operating Procedure for Data Verification Activities.
- h. Conduct stakeholder capacity building, knowledge transfer, and ensure sustainability of project outputs; and
- i. Prepare project completion documents (Project Completion Report) in a transparent and accountable manner.

3.3.2. Stakeholders at the Regional Level

Steering Committee at the Regional Level

The Steering Committee team at the regional level consists of elements of the Provincial Government and relevant Regency / City Governments. The Steering Committee at the regional level is responsible for:

- a. Governor of Central Sulawesi
- Coordinating the implementation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Independent Settlement Infrastructure in Central Sulawesi
 - Provide guidance and supervision to the Regional Government
 - Provide Provincial APBD according to its involvement
 - Coordinate/meet with related ministries/institutions
 - Facilitate the acceleration of land availability
- b. Provincial Level Agencies
- Facilitate the licensing process
 - Verify and validate damage data
 - Socialize the program at the provincial level
 - Conduct monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of project implementation
- c. Regent/Mayor
- Coordinating the implementation of CSRRP in its working area
 - Provide District/City APBD as per engagement plan
 - Coordinate with relevant ministries/institutions
 - Appoint and propose relevant agencies in support of project implementation
 - Receive assets from rehab-recon activities
- d. District/City Level Agencies
- Carry out socialization in its working area
 - Conduct damage data collection (baseline data)
 - Review, verify, and propose rehab-reconstruction needs plan
 - Provide land for rehab-recon needs
 - Distribute implementation guidelines and technical guidelines to the village/kelurahan level

Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

The PIU consists of the Human Settlements PIU, which is held by the Head of the Central Sulawesi Province Regional Settlement Infrastructure Center (BPPW) and the Housing PIU, which is held by the Head of the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center (BP2P). PIU responsibilities include:

- a. Carry out and control activities in accordance with the activity master plan
- b. Carry out coordination with local governments and/or related agencies for the implementation of field activities
- c. Carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities
- d. Make a list of proposed activities
- e. Prepare AWP to be submitted to PMU
- f. Assist the PMU in facilitating the audit
- g. Coordinate with BP2JK in the selection of goods/services providers for activities under the PIU.
- h. Report the results of monitoring the status of contract implementation to the PMU
- i. Carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the implementation of social and environmental safeguards.
- j. Prepare financial reports and activity implementation reports
- k. Prepare quarterly and annual reports and submit to each PMU.
- l. Carry out the management of state assets / property
- m. Manage and handle complaints related to project implementation

Construction Services Procurement Implementation Center (BP2JK)

BP2JK Central Sulawesi Province at the regional level coordinates with the PIU in order to carry out the selection of goods/services providers for activities under the PIU.

Technical Management Consultant (TMC)

TMC CSRRP consists of TMC-1 and TMC-2. The scope of TMC-1 includes settlement infrastructure development activities and rehabilitation and reconstruction of public facilities, while TMC-2 includes permanent housing and PSU development activities. In the planning preparation and supervision process, TMC CSRRP is supported by TMC-6 and TMC CERC. In detail, the responsibilities of TMC-1 and TMC-2 include:

- a. Prepare masterplan documents, technical planning documents, review and provide inputs for bidding, document, and evaluate settlement infrastructure and public facility design activities to be implemented under CSRRP;
- b. Develop consultation and communication materials related to the location plan and technical design of settlement infrastructure and public facilities, assist with stakeholder engagement coordination and consultation activities as technical input to improve design planning;
- c. Provide consultation to PIU and PMC on design activities that include design deliverables in resource and cost efficiency and buildability;
- d. Prepare PBG applications prior to commencement of construction, monitor and ensure progress of issuance including SLF;

- e. Conduct the design process at each phase (concept, pre-design, design development, detailed design) by evaluating the design outputs/results in accordance with relevant building standards, inclusion design, environmental and social management, including the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, throughout sub-project identification, preparation and implementation in accordance with the project ESMF.
- f. Review cost budget plan and volume details (BOQ)
- g. Supervise and control the quality of physical and engineering documents (quantity and quality), control time, costs, and orderly administration from implementation to the maintenance period
- h. Prepare materials for PCM meetings (Methods, RK3K, quality control program, environmental management)
- i. Reporting and monitoring (daily, weekly, monthly, final)

Oversight Services Provider (OSP)

OSP is tasked with supporting the PMU and PIU of the Directorate General of Housing in the scope of assistance activities to disaster-affected communities and program beneficiaries, especially related to the construction of shelters. The OSP team together with TMC-2 CSRRP provides technical support in the post-implementation of post-disaster housing rehabilitation and reconstruction. In detail, the scope of OSP's duties includes:

- a. Organize capacity-building training for communities in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement processes;
- b. Organizing training to improve the skills of the community so that they are able to utilize their resources to be able to increase household income and welfare in a sustainable manner (livelihood program);
- c. Identify potential problems in community resettlement and make recommendations and follow-up on these potential problems. The identification includes potential social and economic problems of post-disaster settlement relocation and anticipation of potential post-relocation problems;
- d. Provide technical assistance on the operation and maintenance of settlement infrastructure and facilities in shelters;
- e. Provide technical assistance on post-age home development
- f. Have an obligation to compile:
 - 1) Technical Guidelines for Community Assistance;
 - 2) Technical Guidelines for Shelter Occupancy;
 - 3) Technical Guidelines for Urban Site and Development;
 - 4) Standard Operating Procedure for Social Mapping;
 - 5) Standard Operating Procedure for Land Ownership Document Improvement;
 - 6) Standard Operating Procedure for Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plan;
 - 7) Standard Operating Procedure for Social Impact Assessment;
 - 8) Standard Operating Procedures for Strengthening Women and Other Vulnerable Groups; and
 - 9) Standard Operating Procedure for Conflict Handling and Resolution (Community Scope).

- g. Provide technical assistance to District/City Governments in preparing RPT/LAP and RAP documents;
- h. Manage WTB data collection which includes validation of WTB data; and
- i. Manage the GRM system together with the PMC.

CSRRP Regional Coordinator and Facilitator Team

The organizational structure in OSP consists of 4 levels, namely:

- a. Experts including OSP team leader
- b. Expert assistant
- c. Regional teams consisting of senior facilitators, technical facilitators, economic facilitators, social facilitators.
- d. Supporting staff

The following is the assignment of the facilitator team at each stage of the CSRRP Huntap construction:

No.	Position	LAP Preparation	Construction Phase	Occupancy Preparation	Post Occupancy
1	Senior Facilitator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a work plan Facilitator team 2. Organize the Facilitator Team in the socialization of community-based settlement relocation activities; 3. Prepare an agenda for the formation of community groups and their technical guidance; 4. Organizing the Facilitator Team for RTG to the PAPs 5. Lead the Facilitator Team to approach the village apparatus and village community in order to prepare the village settlement arrangement plan document; 6. Ensure team operational funds are managed in a transparent and accountable manner; 7. Organize the Facilitator Team to finalize the data of the WTB after the Mayor/Regent Decree. 8. Organizing the Facilitator Team to obtain evidence of the WB's rights regarding the legality of ownership of the title deeds 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize the Facilitator Team regarding the process and progress of development carried out and conveyed to the WTB 2. Organize a team of facilitators to monitor the shelter construction process, which will then be conveyed to the WTB. 3. Organizing the Facilitator Team in Rembug-rembug Pokmas related to the ongoing development process 4. Organizing the Team The facilitator explains to the PAPs about the typical shelter to be built including the resilience of the building to disasters. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize Facilitator Team to obtain population data 2. Organizing the Facilitator Team in the Pokmas Consultation on Socio-Economic Assessment activity 3. Organizing the Facilitator Team in the Pokmas Consultation on Local Community Assessment activity 4. Organizing the Facilitator Team in the Pokmas Consultation on Livelihood Assessment activity 5. Organizing the Facilitator Team in the activities of Rembug-rembuk Persil in the location of the shelter. 6. Reconfirming the data that has been finalized in accordance with the Decree on Relocation Huntap to be processed by the Regional Government into an Occupancy Decree. 7. Responsible for the completeness and validity of data in the preparation of RAP Documents 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organizing the Facilitator Team in Rembug-rembuk Sanitasi 2. Organizing Facilitator Teams in RT and RW Formation Meetings 3. Organizing the Facilitator Team in the House Development Meeting 4. Organizing the Facilitator Team in the Neighborhood Volunteer Formation Meeting and O & P Formation 5. Organizing the Facilitator Team in Livelihood Activity Meetings 6. Organize a team of facilitators for community capacity building activities / Operation and Maintenance Technical Guidance

No.	Position	LAP Preparation	Construction Phase	Occupancy Preparation	Post Occupancy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Report anomalous data findings to the regional office to be forwarded to the local government. 10. Organize the Facilitator Team to socialize the site plan of the shelter to the PAPs. 11. Responsible for the completeness and validity of data in the preparation of LAP documents 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Organize facilitator team for participatory house check by WTB 9. Organize Facilitator Team related to occupancy administration 10. Organizing the Facilitator Team in relation to the process of handing over the keys and housing facilities provided to the PAPs. 11. Organizing the Facilitator Team related to the process of moving the PAPs to the shelter. 	
2	Social Facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate in the socialization of community-based settlement relocation activities; 2. Facilitate the formation of community groups and their technical guidance; 3. Facilitate Pokmas meetings 4. Facilitate the identification of social problems 5. Facilitate the community in preparing the Environmental Management and Monitoring Letter (SPPL) document; 6. Collecting progress data on field activities to be submitted to the data assistant for input on the application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessing the aspirations of the PAPs regarding the construction of shelters 2. Convey the aspirations of the PAPs regarding the condition of the houses built to the Senior Facilitator 3. Coordinate with the village head to facilitate the Pokmas meeting in terms of the progress of the construction of the shelter. 4. Facilitate and report if there is community scouting through the PPM mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate to obtain population data 2. Facilitate Pokmas meetings on socio-economic studies 3. Facilitating the Pokmas meetings on Local Community Studies 4. Facilitate Pokmas meetings on livelihood studies 5. Facilitate in the activities of Persil Consultation in the location of the shelter house 6. Reconfirming the data that has been finalized in accordance with the Decree on Relocation Huntap to be processed by the Regional Government into an Occupancy Decree. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate meetings in Rembug-rembuk Sanitasi 2. Facilitating RT and RW Formation Meetings 3. Facilitate in House Development Meetings 4. Facilitate the formation of neighborhood volunteers and the establishment of O & P. 5. Facilitate Livelihood activity meetings 6. Facilitate community capacity building activities / Operation and Maintenance Technical Guidance 7. Facilitate waste management technical guidance activities

No.	Position	LAP Preparation	Construction Phase	Occupancy Preparation	Post Occupancy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Collecting data related to the supporting administration of LAP documents 8. Finalize WTB data in the field and report to Senior Facilitator. 9. Responsible for administration and evidence of activities carried out by the Facilitator Team 10. Facilitate and report if there is community scouting through the PPM mechanism 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Responsible for the completeness and validity of data in the preparation of RAP Documents 8. Facilitate participatory house check by WTBs 9. Facilitate related to occupancy administration 10. Facilitate the handover of keys and housing facilities provided to the DAPs. 11. Facilitate related to The process of moving the WTB to the shelter 12. Facilitate and report if there is community scouting through the PPM mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Facilitate and report if there is community scouting through the PPM mechanism
3	Technical Facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey and Analysis of the location of the prospective Huntap whether it is in a disaster-prone zone or not, access roads already exist or not, identification of clean water surfaces in the location of the huntap and its surroundings, plans for clean water sources that will be used from where. 2. Coordinate point survey 3. Survey and Analysis of drainage flow. Whether the location of the prospective shelter is connected to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communicating to the community about the process and progress of development that is being carried out 2. Monitor the pace of development to inform the community. 3. Facilitate community meetings related to the ongoing development process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment of potential supporting infrastructure for economic development 2. Assessment and facilitation of site determination meetings 3. Occupancy and PSU checking assistance 4. Assessment of the readiness of the shelter units and PSUs. 5. Mapping the needs of physically challenged and vulnerable WTB. 6. Accompany the physically vulnerable and disabled WTB in the parcel consultation to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental management training 2. Clean Water management training to WTBs 3. SPALDT management training 4. Waste Management Training 5. Drainage and Infrastructure management training 6. Socialization and assistance in developing houses 7. Create alternative and proposed home development designs. 8. Identify the self-help WTBs have in developing houses

No.	Position	LAP Preparation	Construction Phase	Occupancy Preparation	Post Occupancy
		<p>drainage channel leading to the estuary. Whether the shelter can be connected to a drainage channel, what is the closest drainage channel and how far away is it?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Survey and contour analysis Survey and coordination with surrounding villages and communities regarding road access Survey of PSU availability around the site and its capacity Survey of WTB location points / affected assets Socialization and capacity building on earthquake-resistant buildings Calculate the adequacy of land capacity and propose a block plan design. Site Plan Socialization 		<p>find the parcel that best suits their needs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Calculate RAB and RKS related to home development. Accompany WTB in overseeing the implementation of his home development. Assist WTBs in preparing technical documents for home development licensing purposes. Socialization of environmental management assistance and planning Overseeing the process of establishing Operational and Maintenance Organization (O and P) in Huntap. Conducting BIMTEK at the OP level is established Overseeing the process of making Joint Rules at the Huntap area level Monitoring the Implementation of Joint Rules at the Huntap Area level Seek information and coordinate with other parties who can receive inorganic waste from sorting results by WTB.
4	Economic Facilitator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Search for data on WTB livelihoods. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assist technical facilitators to monitor the progress of house construction. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct economic review meetings with the WTB. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Communication with government on improving the WTB economy.

No.	Position	LAP Preparation	Construction Phase	Occupancy Preparation	Post Occupancy
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Search for data on economic centers around the village. Search for data on access to the village economy. Search for data on the economic activities of villages around the shelter. Collect data related to socio-economic studies and WTB aspirations. Conduct interviews and field observations related to the economy. Recap google form data related to economic data. Collect documents and information related to the legality status of WTB land. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in monitoring the construction of PSUs. Recap information on complaints from the public. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting a Social Studies meeting Conducting community livelihood assessments Assessing the economic potential of the WTB Assessment of the economic potential that can be developed in the shelters 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the FHW with efforts to improve the FHW's economy. Prepare a bookkeeping format for WTB businesses. Bookkeeping guidance for businesses to improve the economy of the WTB. Bookkeeping guidance for WTBs to understand the importance of bookkeeping for a business. Conduct economy-related data center. Conduct assessments to residents of the shelters to obtain information about the occupation of the WTB before the disaster occurred. Conduct an assessment of the residents of the shelter, after occupying the shelter what they can do. Conduct socialization of investment calculations for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean water management. Wastewater management. Waste management. PJU Management. Road, sidewalk and drainage management. Green space management.

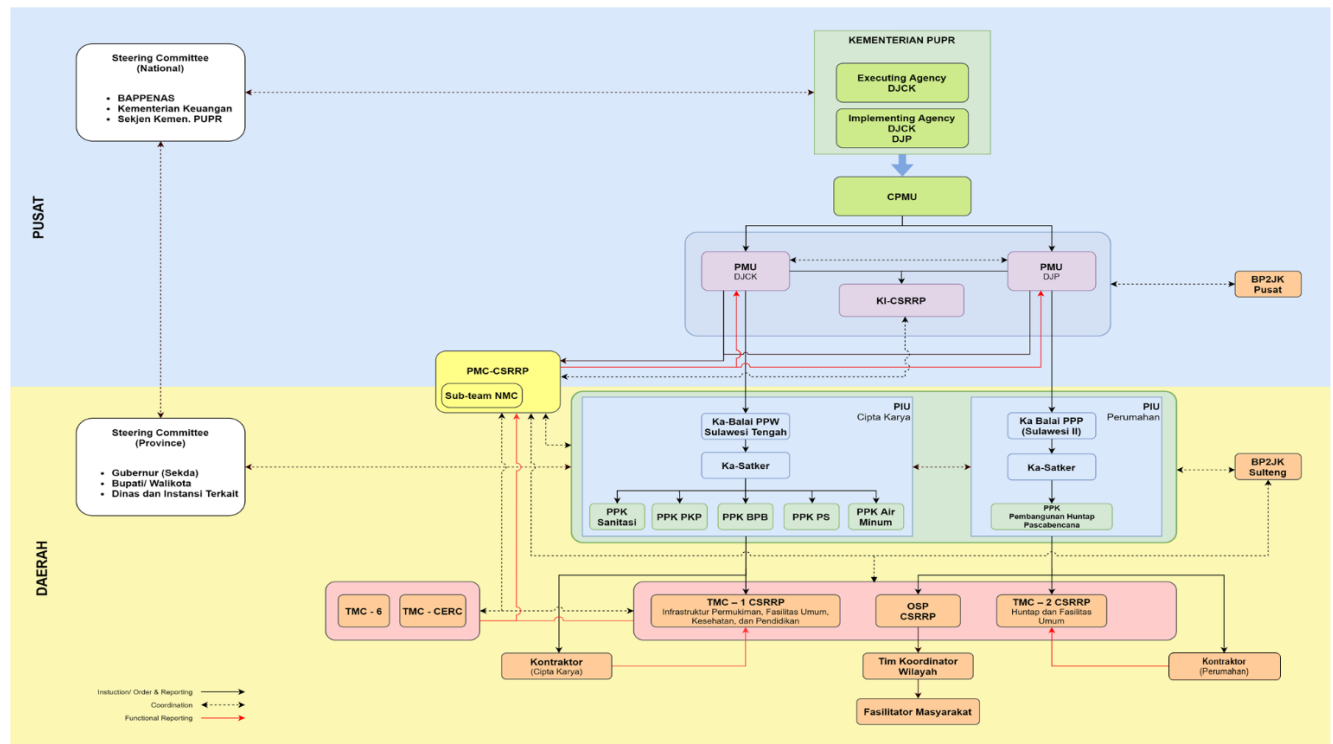
Source: OSP Amendment TOR

Contractor

The contractor in CSRRP is responsible for:

- Understand design drawings, concepts and specifications as a reference in the project.
- Reorganize the construction implementation method and schedule with site engineering and structural engineering.
- Lead and control the implementation of work in accordance with predetermined time, quality and cost requirements.
- Create daily work programs and provide daily activity briefings to job/workforce executors.
- Ensure the quality of the quality of construction work contained on site in accordance with applicable standards
- Evaluate and report the results of the implementation of work in the field

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



Source: CSRRP POM, p. 81.

Figure 13. CSRRP Organizational Structure

CHAPTER 4

DESCRIPTION OF THE CSRRP PROJECT AND SUB-PROJECTS UNDER AUDIT

4.1. Overview of CSRRP

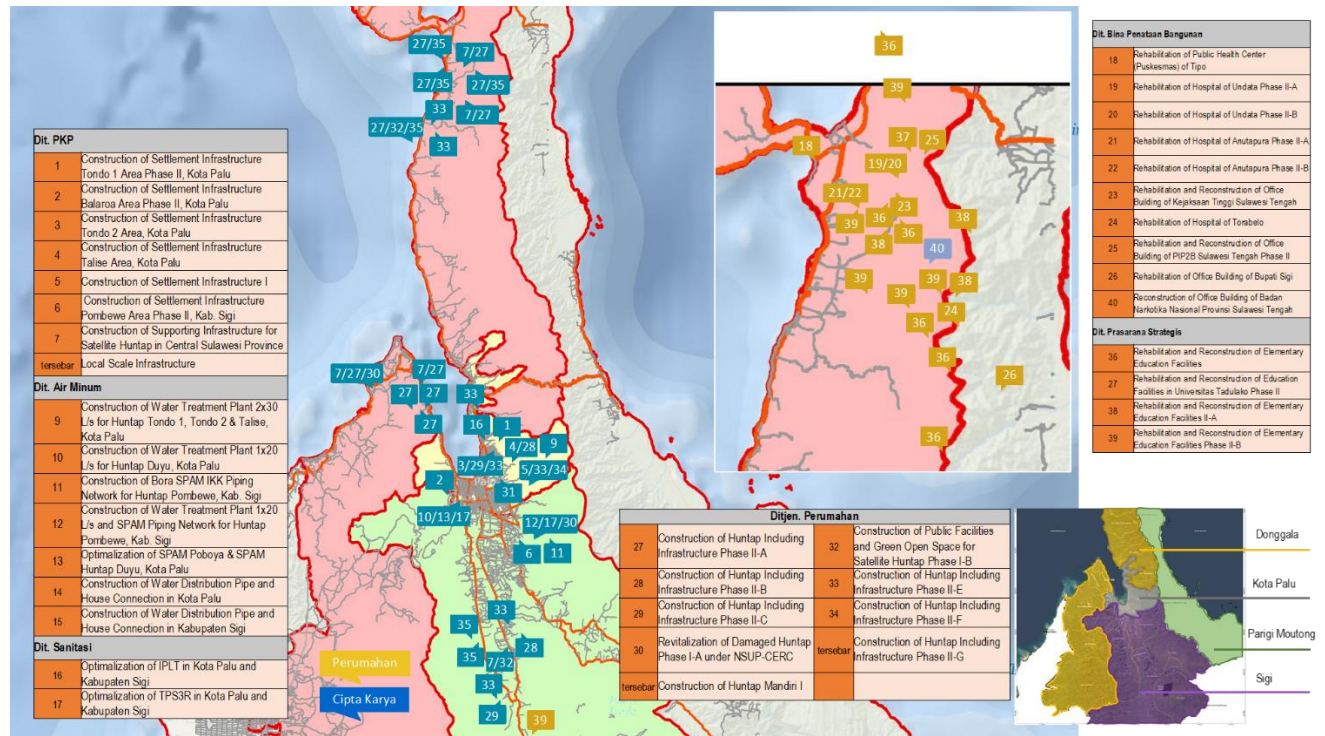
CSRRP is a post-disaster recovery project in Central Sulawesi and aims to provide assistance in the form of rehabilitation, reconstruction, and reduce potential losses experienced by the community and economic losses caused by future earthquakes and other disaster events by improving the quality of public facilities and residential settlements in Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency.

CSRRP's Project Development Objective (PDO) is to rebuild and strengthen public facilities and safer housing in selected disaster-affected areas.

CSRRP financing is divided into 3 (three) components, namely:

- Component 1: Construction of permanent housing units and resilient settlement infrastructure.
- Resilient reconstruction and strengthening of public facilities.
- Component 3: Project implementation support.

The following is the CSRRP Activity Distribution Map:



Source: CSRRP Activity Progress Report, August 2024

4.2. Overview of 7 Audited Sub-projects

The table below lists the 7 sub-projects that were subject to audit and identifies the environmental and social documents examined (Plans and Implementation Reports).

SELECTED SUB-PROJECTS	PLAN DOCUMENT		IMPLEMENTATION REPORT DOCUMENT	
	SOCIAL DOCUMENTS	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS	SOCIAL DOCUMENTS	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Education Facilities in Tadulako University Phase II (RR Tadulako University)	DDR	DELH, CESMP, RK3LS	Report on the Implementation of Socialization of GBV and KTA Prevention and Handling	RKL/RPL Implementation Report as of December 2021, January - July 2022, July - December 2022, January - June 2023, July - December 2023, RKK Implementation Report May 2023
Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II-C (Huntap Talise Area Phase II)	DDR, RAP	UKL-UPL or ESMP, CESMP, RK3LS	Report on the Implementation of Socialization of GBV and KTA Prevention and Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RKK Implementation Report January - October 2023; RKL-RPL Implementation Report January - June 2023, July - December 2022
Construction of Water Treatment Plant 2x30 L/s for Huntap Tondo 1, Tondo 2 and Talise, Palu City (IPA Poboya)	LAP	UKL/UPL and ESMP, CESMP, RK3LS	Report on the Implementation of Socialization of GBV and KTA Prevention and Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RKK Implementation Report; RKL - RPL Implementation Report for the period January - June 2023 and July - December 2023
Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II-B (Huntap Satelit Bangga Dusun 2)	LAP (RAP not yet available)	UKL/UPL or ESMP, CESMP, RK3LS	Report on the Implementation of Socialization of GBV and KTA Prevention and Handling	RKK implementation report February 2023 - January 2024, RKL-RPL Semester II Report July - December 2023
Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure	LAP, RAP	UKL/UPL or ESMP, CESMP, RK3LS	Report on the Implementation of Socialization of GBV and	Report on the Implementation of RKL-RPL Semester II 2022 and Semester I

SELECTED SUB- PROJECTS	PLAN DOCUMENT		IMPLEMENTATION REPORT DOCUMENT	
	SOCIAL DOCUMENTS	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS	SOCIAL DOCUMENTS	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS
Phase II-A (Huntap Satelit Tompe 1,2,3)			KTA Prevention and Handling	2023, Report on the Implementation of RKK June 2022 - December 2023
Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II-A (Huntap Satelit Wani 1)	LAP, RAP	SPPL, CESMP, RK3LS	Report on the Implementation of Socialization of GBV and KTA Prevention and Handling	Lap of RKK Implementation July 2022 - December 2023
Supporting Infrastructure for Huntap Lompio	LAP	UKL/UPL, ESMP, CESMP, RLKK, RMLLP	Report on the Implementation of Socialization of GBV and KTA Prevention and Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHS Monthly Report July 2023 • Report on the Implementation of LH Management and Monitoring for the 1st semester 2023

A. Overview of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Sub-project of Tadulako University

The table below provides a brief overview of Tadulako University's RR sub-projects.

Table 12. University of Tadulako RR Sub-project Profile

Activity Name	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Activities of Tadulako University
Construction Service Provider	PT PP Urban/PT Murni Kontruksi Indonesia, KSO
Letter of Agreement (Contract)	HK.02.01/KONTRAK/Cb28.4/PS. II/F01/2022 Contracted: April 11, 2022 (Add 9, June 26, 2024)
Contract Value	AWP ceiling : IDR 279,973,200,000.00 Contracted/Add : IDR 279,973,200,000.00
Location	Tadulako University Complex in Tondo Village, Mantikulore District, Palu City, Central Sulawesi Province (Jalan Sukarno-Hatta)
Scope of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tadulako University Building Rehabilitation, 24 (twenty four) units 2. Reconstruction of Tadulako University buildings / buildings as many as 14 (fourteen) units
Activity Status per August 30, 2024	Construction Process

Location and Geographical Conditions

Geographically, the location of the Tadulako University complex on Jl. Sukarno Hatta is in the lowlands with an altitude of 45 to 115 meters above sea level. The following are the coordinates of the Tadulako University Complex Location.

No.	Location	Coordinate Point	
		S	E
1	North East corner	0° 49' 39.80"	119° 53' 51.25"
2	South East corner	0° 50' 36.18"	119° 54' 02.88"
3	North West Corner	0° 49' 49.51"	119° 53' 16.70"
4	South West Corner	0° 50' 35.89"	119° 53' 27.52"

Source: Google Earth 2021 in DDR Tadulako University

The rehabilitation location of Tadulako University is confirmed to be in the following locations:

- Located outside the red or disaster-prone zones, namely in ZRB 1 and ZRB 2.
- Rainwater runoff that has occurred after the construction of Huntap Tondo 1 has been handled by the Palu City Government by making drainage channels outside the Tadulako University area in 2021, so that flooding or existing water runoff no longer occurs.
- Tadulako University Complex in Tondo Village, Matikulore Sub-district, Palu City based on the spatial planning of Palu City is in the zone of public service facilities.

The following is the Activity Location Map (Project Site)



Source: DELH Tadulako University, 2020

Figure 14. Activity Location Map (Project Site)

Land Status

In the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction activities of Tadulako University, no potential impacts related to land were found. This is because rehabilitation activities are still in the original location so they do not require a new location.

No.	Activity Type	Location	Additional Land Requirement
1	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of buildings in UNTAD Complex Jl. Sukarno Hatta Tondo Village, Mantikulore District Palu City	Original Location	None
2	Reconstruction of UNTAD Rector's Office House on Jl. Setia Budi, East Besusu Village, East Palu Subdistrict, Palu City	Original Location	None

Land data for the Tadulako University Complex on Jalan Sukarno-Hatta, Tondo Village, Mantikulore Subdistrict, Palu City is as follows:

1	Name of Right holder	Government of the Republic of Indonesia Cq Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education
2	Location Address	Tondo Village, Mantikulore Sub-district, Palu City
3	Land Area	171.6 Ha (One hundred seventy-one point six hectares)
4	Type and Number Certificate	Right of Use Number 6
5	Street/Persil Name	19.05.08.07923
6	Land origin	Separation from Right of Use No.1/Tondo
7	Measurement Letter	No. 6522/1993 Dated May 25, 1993

Environmental and Social Risk Screening Results

The results of environmental and social risk screening show that the risk level of RR activities of Tadulako University is Substantial with a substantial risk level in the aspects of pollution and labor. The following table shows the results of the risk and social assessment of the RR activities of Tadulako University.

**Table 13. Environmental and Social Risk Screening Results
RR Activities at Tadulako University**

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Natural habitat and/or critical habitat	Low No natural habitat/critical habitat of any kind
Quality and availability and use of water resources	Medium/moderate Medium intensity of water use; many water users; water quality issues are very important
Pollution	Substantial The sub-project activities cause the release of hazardous, toxic or adverse air and water pollution; a significant increase in existing (baseline) noise levels; pollution of soil, surface water and coastal or seawater through direct or indirect discharge or seepage of seawater or through interception of aquifers by drilling, cutting or excavation.
Vulnerability to natural hazards, flooding, soil stability/erosion	Medium/moderate Moderate slopes; some erosion potential; moderate risk from volcanic/seismic/flooding/storms

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Red zone area	Low Located in a development use zone (marked as a green zone and where areas are encouraged for new urban development)
Tangible and intangible heritage	Low No known or suspected cultural and/or intangible cultural heritage sites
Accessibility and livability	Medium/moderate Moderate proximity to original location; limited availability of infrastructure (e.g. access roads, water supply, health and education)
Demolition	Medium/moderate Medium-scale infrastructure; no human settlements; some facilities still used for routine activities
Local Community	Low Low population density; dispersed population; well-defined land rights; high social acceptance of relocated communities
Displaced community (if known)	Low High social acceptance to the local community; availability of long-term employment opportunities
Land acquisition	Low On-site construction and no land acquisition
Forced resettlement	Low No risk of involuntary resettlement or economic displacement as a result of sub-project activities
Labor	Substantial A large workforce (more than 100 people in one location at a time) will be required for construction and operation. A mixed workforce (local and/or external) will be employed.
Indigenous Peoples	Low No Indigenous Peoples
Cultural Heritage	Low No cultural, historical, or sensitive areas
Legal Aspects/Land Claims	Low No claims and/or lawsuits by other parties, including the community, legal transfer has been completed
Risk Estimate Classification (R/S/T) based on the highest Risk in each aspect assessed (left column)	Substantial
Issues and problems at risk	There is a large number of migrant workers, so mitigation is needed to make TK safe and comfortable at work.
Mitigation efforts/description	It is necessary to prepare a place/barrel, and ensure that workers' rights are guaranteed at the start, during construction and at the end of the work.

Identification of Environmental and Social Documents

To manage environmental and social impacts and risks in RR Tadulako University, implementers, contractors and consultants have prepared environmental and social management and monitoring plan documents. The table below shows the environmental and social documents prepared in environmental and social management.

Table 14. Identification of Environmental and Social Documents in Environmental and Social Management in the RR Sub-project of Tadulako University

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS
Risk Screening	PMC	Risk Assessment of CSRRP Activities
Environmental Screening	DLH Palu City	Recommendation from the Environmental Service of Palu City Number 1499/IIb/XII/DLII/2A20 Dated December 15, 2020.
AMDAL, UKL/UPL, DELH, SPPL	PMC	Final - Decree of the Mayor of Palu on the Environmental Evaluation Document (DELH) of RR Activities of Tadulako University, No. 1504/821/IIb/XII/DLH/2020 Dated December 15, 2020
Environmental Permit from DPMPTSP	DPMPTSP	Environmental Permit for DELH Document Number 503/16.766/ILK-B/DPMPTSP/XII/2020 Dated December 15, 2020.
ESMP/ ESCOP	PMC	Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Tadulako University phase II, October 2021
LAP/DDR	PMC	1. Due Diligent Land Acquisition for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Tadulako University, 2021. 2. Due Diligent Land Acquisition for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Tadulako University, April 17, 2023. This DDR is an update of the DDR that has been prepared previously and has received NOL WB also in 2021. The new DDR excludes the reconstruction work of UNTAD Rector's office house from the scope of activities.
ZERO WB for LAP/DDR	PMC/PMU	World Bank NOL on July 3, 2023. Previously, the World Bank had issued an NOL for the DDR of Tadulako University's RR activities in 2021.
RAP	-	(Not relevant)
ZERO WB for RAP	-	(Not relevant)
Selection Document	Procurement Specialist/ BP2JK	SELECTION DOCUMENT Number: 01/DOKPEM/RR.UNTAD.II/POKJA13/BP2JK.ST/XI I/2021 Date: December 01, 2021 For the Procurement of Construction Works for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Educational Facilities at Tadulako University Phase II in the Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation And Reconstruction Project (CSRRP) WB Loan Project No.8979-ID

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS
Contract Documents	Contract Specialist/ PPK	Letter of Agreement for Unit Price Contract for the Work Package of RR Educational Facilities of Tadulako University Phase II No. HK 02.92/KONTRAK/CB28.4/ PS.II/F01/2022, dated April 11, 2022 (Note: SPMK dated April 11, 2022)
LSK3	Contractor	There is only RKK and RMLLP, HSE Plan for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Educational Facilities Project at Tadulako University Phase II by PT PP JV MKI, Endorsed by BPPW on April 25, 2022.
CESMP	Contractor	Final, Checked by TMC-1, signed by PPK Strategic Infrastructure, dated April 18, 2022 Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) of University of Tadulako Educational Facilities Phase II Project, Palu City
RKK Implementation Report	Contractor	Checked by TMC-1, Accepted by Strategic Infrastructure PPK, Period May 2023,
RKL/RPL Implementation Report	TMC - 1	RKL-RPL Implementation Report July - December 2021 (Less than 2 periods)
CESMP compliance monitoring	TMC - 1	CESMP Compliance List (available in the CESMP document)
KTA GBV Socialization Implementation Report	Contractor	Report on the Implementation of Socialization of GBV and KTA Mitigation Activities on the Construction of Educational Facilities at Tadulako University Phase II, Activities 1 - 11
LAP Implementation Report (LAIR)	PMC	(Not yet available)

B. Overview of the Talise 2C sub-project

The table below provides a brief overview of the Talise Huntap sub-project (Package 2c)

Table 15. Profile of Talise Huntap Sub-project Package 2C

Activity Name	Construction of Permanent Housing in Talise Area
Construction Service Provider	PT PP (Persero) Tbk
Letter of Agreement (Contract)	K.02.03/KONTRAK.06/PPK.HUNTAP/PP.SULTENG/2022 Contracted December 28, 2022 (Add 5, March 2024)
Contract Value	AWP ceiling : IDR 87,500,000,000.00 Contracted/Add : IDR 87,300,042,000.00
Location	Talise Valanguni Urban Village, Mantikulore Sub-district, with land area of ± 42 Ha
Scope of activities	The construction of permanent housing with supporting infrastructure includes: - SPAM (borehole, reservoir, piping network, house connection); - Sanitation (SPALDT and TPS3R;

Activity Name		Construction of Permanent Housing in Talise Area	
		- Construction of roads and drainage, neighborhood roads, elementary schools, green spaces, electricity networks in housing units and public facilities, social facilities, construction of multipurpose buildings and sports facilities.	
Activity Status per August 30, 2024		Construction Process	

Location and Geographical Conditions

Geographically, the location of Talise permanent housing is located between latitude (-0.8733273) and longitude (119.8980521). Administratively, the Talise permanent housing site, with an area of approximately 46.8 hectares, is located in Talise Village, Mantikulore Sub-district, Palu City, Central Sulawesi Province. Kelurahan Talise is the capital of Kecamatan Mantikulore with an area of 728 hectares. Talise Kelurahan is surrounded by:

- North : Tondo Village;
- South : Besusu and Tanamodindi villages;
- East : Poboya Village;
- West : Palu Strait.

The Talise Huntap site is located ± 20 meters above sea level with an average rainfall of 450-600 mm/year. The characteristics of this site are dominated by plains and valleys and consist of areas with varying slopes. From the topographic map it can be seen that a small part of Kelurahan Talise has a slope between 0-8%, and most of it is between 8-25%. The eastern side of Kelurahan Talise is a mountainous area with steep slopes, while the western side is topographically flat.

Based on the Disaster Prone Zone (ZRB) map published by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Palu City, the Talise phase 2C shelter site is located within ZRB-2. This indicates that the site is in a safe area for settlement and infrastructure development.

The following is the Talise Phase 2C Huntap Development Activity Location Map.



Source: Regional Office of ATR BPN South Sulawesi Province in DDR Huntap Talise, March 28, 2023

Figure 15. Location Map of Talise Huntap Phase 2C

Land Status

For the construction of Talise shelter, the local government of Palu utilized HGB land that was originally under the concession of PT DDB. The HGB had expired on November 30, 2014. The land was then designated as a candidate location for the Talise Huntap area through the Central Sulawesi Governor Decree No.369/519/DIS-BMPPR G-ST/2018 concerning Location Determination (Penlok) for Disaster Recovery Relocation in Central Sulawesi Province which includes the Talise area (Palu City) and Pombewe in Sigi Regency. Following up on the issuance of the Penlok, on July 30, 2019, the Ministry of ATR invited the Director of PT DDB to discuss the release of HGB for land in the area as well as agreeing on the measurement of land in Talise (HGB No. 10/Talise) for the construction of Talise Huntap. Furthermore, on June 25, 2021, the Ministry of ATR / BPN handed over the lands designated as the location of the shelter to the Palu City Government, including the 46.83 Ha Talise Huntap land.

In the process of land clearing, a number of residents emerged who claimed to be tenant farmers on land that originally had HGB status on behalf of PT DDB. These tenant farmers (101 families) submitted a list of asset inventories and estimates of asset value losses in the form of plants growing on the location of the shelter. However, because the land clearing process has already begun, verification of the inventoried assets and values cannot be done physically in the field. The tenant farmers also do not have juridical evidence that can show the legality of their land and asset rights.

Following up on this issue, on May 30, 2021, the Palu City Government held a meeting with the Sub-District Head, Village Head, LPM, and representatives of residents including tenant farmers. In the meeting, it was agreed that the Palu City Government would provide land in Talise Valangguni covering an area of 150 m each² to the tenant farmers. Then on September 23, 2021, an internal meeting of the City Government was held, including with the relevant Camat and Lurah, to determine the criteria and steps that need to be taken to establish a list of prospective land recipients in Talise Valangguni.

Environmental and Social Risk Screening Results

The results of environmental and social risk screening show that the risk level of Talise Huntap development activities is substantial with a substantial risk level in the aspects of natural hazard vulnerability, flooding, soil stability/erosion, land acquisition and labor. The following table shows the results of the risk and social assessment of the Talise Huntap Phase 2C development activities.

**Table 16. Environmental and Social Risk Screening Results
On Talise Shelter Development Activities**

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Natural habitat and/or critical habitat	Low No natural habitat/critical habitat of any kind
Quality and availability and use of water resources	Medium/moderate Medium intensity of water use; many water users; water quality issues are very important
Pollution	Medium/moderate

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
	Sub-project activities cause the release of dust, and wastewater that may cause OHS and community, health and safety risks.
Vulnerability to natural hazards, flooding, soil stability/erosion	Substantial Mountainous areas; steep slopes; unstable soils; high erosion potential; volcanic, seismic, or flood risks
Red zone area	Low Located in a development use zone (marked as a green zone and where areas are encouraged for new urban development)
Tangible and intangible heritage	Low No known or suspected cultural and/or intangible cultural heritage sites
Accessibility and livability	Medium/moderate Moderate proximity to original location; limited availability of infrastructure (e.g. access roads, water supply, health and education)
Demolition	Low Small-scale infrastructure; area has been vacated; no human settlements
Local Community	Low Low population density; dispersed population; well-defined land rights; high social acceptance of relocated communities
Displaced community (if known)	Low High social acceptance to the local community; availability of long-term employment opportunities
Land acquisition	Substantial Construction work requires land acquisition of more than 10 percent of private land and/or causes restrictions on access or use of land and natural resources
Forced resettlement	Low No risk of involuntary resettlement or economic displacement as a result of sub-project activities
Labor	Substantial A large workforce (more than 100 people in one location at a time) will be required for construction and operation. A mixed workforce (local and/or external) will be employed.
Indigenous Peoples	Low No Indigenous Peoples
Cultural Heritage	Low No cultural, historical, or sensitive areas
Legal Aspects/Land Claims	Medium/moderate Legal transfer is incomplete, previous owner/plaintiff is still using the land
Risk Estimate Classification (R/S/T) based on the highest Risk in each aspect assessed	Substantial
Issues and problems at risk	1. Labor Management, 2. There are still land claims from residents

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
	3. Flood
Mitigation efforts/description	1. Ensure that labor management is contained in bidding documents from recruitment to operations so that workers' rights are protected. 2. Construction of a DAM at the bottom

Identification of Environmental and Social Documents

To manage environmental and social impacts and risks in the construction of Huntap Talise, implementers, contractors and consultants have prepared environmental and social management and monitoring plan documents. The table below shows the environmental and social documents prepared in environmental and social management.

Table 17. Identification of Environmental and Social Documents in Environmental and Social Management in the Talise Huntap Development Sub-project

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS
Risk Screening	PMC	Risk Assessment of CSRRP Activities
Environmental Screening	DLH Palu City	Letter of Submission of the obligation to prepare UKL-UPL by DLH Palu City, Number 778.b/800/II.b/VII/DLH dated August 2, 2019
AMDAL, UKL/UPL, DELH, SPPL	NMC CERC	UKL UPL of Huntap Development in Taise Valangguni Village, Mantikulore Subdistrict, Palu City. December 2019
Environmental Permit from DPMPTSP	DPMPTSP	Not yet available.
ESMP/ ESCOP	PMC	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMP) Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II B (Huntap Talise Area) dated December 6, 2022.
LAP/DDR	OSP	Due Diligence Report and Action Plan for Development of Permanent Housing Area Talise Mantikulore Sub District, Palu City, Preliminary: August 18, 2022, Final March 28, 2023
World Bank NOL for LAP/DDR	OSP/PMU	World Bank NOL for DDR dated August 24, 2022
RAP	OSP	Resettlement Action Plan Document for Talise Permanent Residence Area, Mantikulore Sub-district. Date December 1, 2023
ZERO WB for RAP	OSP/PMU	World Bank NOL for RAP issued on December 19, 2023

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS
Selection Document	Procurement Specialist/ BP2JK	Procurement of : Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase II-C (Construction of Permanent Post-Disaster Shelter for Central Sulawesi Province along with Basic Infrastructure for Unit Lots Phase 2C) Ref No: 01/DOKPEM./HNT- ST.2C/POKJA.20/RFQ/BP2JK-ST/XII/2022, Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project, Ministry of Public Works and Housing Country- Indonesia, Issued on November 29th, 2022.
Contract Documents	Contract Specialist/ PPK	Multi Years Contract Letter of Agreement No. HK.02.03/KONTRAK. 06/PPK.HUNTAP/ PP.SULTENG/2022 Dated December 28, 2022. Contract Amend 3 No. HK.02.03/ADD.04-2C/PPK.HUNTAP/ PP. SULTENG/2023 Dated November 22, 2023 (SPMK dated December 28, 2022)
LSK3	Contractor	RK3LS consists of: RKPPL, RMLLP, RMPL, RKPPL, Workers Code of Conduct
CESMP	Contractor	Final, Checked by TMC-2, signed by PPK Housing Provision. (No endorsement date)
RKK Implementation Report	Contractor	RKK Implementation Report January 2023 - October 2023
RKL/RPL Implementation Report	TMC-2	RKL-RPL Report 2: July - December 2022 and RKL-RPL Report Period 1; January - June 2023
CESMP compliance monitoring	-	Not yet available
KTA GBV Socialization Implementation Report	Contractor	Final Checked by TMC-2 and Known by Housing Provision PP. 1. Talise Huntap GBV-CTA Mitigation Socialization Report, 20 May 2023 2. Talise Huntap GBV-CTA Mitigation Socialization Report, 15 August 2023
LAP Implementation Report (LAIR)	OSP	Available

C. Overview of IPA Poboya Sub-project

The table below provides a brief overview of the IPA Poboya sub-projects

Table 18. Profile of IPA Poboya Sub-project

Activity Name	Construction of 2 x 30 Liter/Second Water Treatment Plant (IPA)
Construction Service Provider	PT Tirta Sarana Mulia Technology.

Activity Name	Construction of 2 x 30 Liter/Second Water Treatment Plant (IPA)
Letter of Agreement (Contract)	HK.02.01/KONT/BPPW/PPK-AM-ST/2023/001.101/01 Contracted March 13, 2023 (Add 2, June 10, 2024)
Contract Value	AWP ceiling : IDR 44,347,340,400.00 Contracted/Add : IDR 43,166,820,730.00
Location	Poboya Village, Mantikulore Sub-district, Palu City, Central Sulawesi Province.
Scope of Activities	Piped Network SPAM (SPAM JP) is a unit of facilities and infrastructure for the provision of Drinking Water that is channeled to customers through a piping system, consisting of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raw Water Unit 2. Production Unit 3. Distribution Unit 4. Service Unit
Activity Status per August 30, 2024	Construction Process

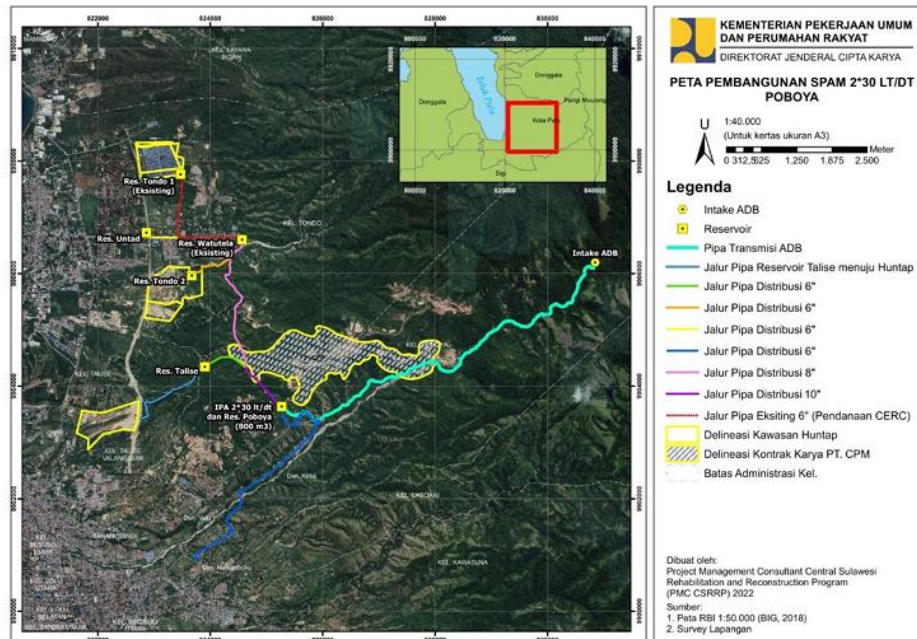
Location and Geographical Conditions

In accordance with the Regional Regulation of Palu City Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Palu City for 2021-2041, the areas served by the 2X30 lt/dt SPAM Network Development network, namely Huntap Tondo 1, Huntap Tondo 2 and Huntap Talise are plantations, trade and service areas, riverbank areas, residential areas, and planning for the inner ring and outer ring roads.

- The 2x30 lt/dt IPA construction is located in a plantation area and is in disaster prone zone 1G (development zone) very low soil movement zone.
- The Poboya-Watutela pipeline is located in Plantation, Green Open Space, Riverbanks and Residential Areas. Located in disaster prone zone 1G (development zone) very low ground motion zone, ZRB 2G (landed zone) medium ground motion prone zone, and 3G (restricted zone) high ground motion prone zone.
- The Poboya-Talise pipeline is located in a plantation area, green open space and residential area; it is in disaster prone zone 1G (development zone) very low ground motion zone, ZRB 2G (laden zone) and ZRB 3 (restricted zone).
- The Watutela-Tondo 2 pipeline is located in the Plantation, Riverbanks and Housing Areas; in disaster prone zones 1G (development zone) very low ground motion zone, ZRB 2G (landed zone) medium ground motion prone zone, and 3G (restricted zone) high ground motion prone zone.
- The pipeline to Untad is located in the residential area, trade and services, education area and the outer ring road plan, in disaster-prone zones 2G (laden zone) medium land movement prone zone, and 3G (restricted zone) high land movement prone zone.
- The pipeline to Nunumbuku is located in plantation, housing, trade and service areas, riverbanks and the outer ring road plan, in the disaster-prone zone ZRB 1L (development zone) medium liquefaction prone zone, ZRB 1G (development zone) very low ground motion zone.

Geographically, the construction of 2X30 lt/dt IPA and Distribution Pipe Network is located at an altitude between 360.80 masl to 108.96 masl which is a hilly area and a small part tends to be sloping. The location of the IPA building is in Poboya Village, Matikolure Subdistrict, Palu City, the piping network passes through the Poboya Village area, Talise Valanguni, Tondo Village, Mantikulore Subdistrict and passes through the PT Citra Palu Minerals (CPM) contract work area.

The picture below is the Poboya 2x30 lpd IPA construction location map.



Source: LAP SPAM IPA Poboya, 2022

Land Status

The location of the 2 x 30 LPD IPA Construction Activity is on land owned by the Regional Water Supply Company (PDAM) of Palu City, precisely behind the IPA Poboya (existing) with a total existing land area of 2332.51 m². In addition to land owned by PDAM, the location of construction activities is also located in several locations as shown in the following table.

No.	Location	Activity Scope	Volume	Description
A. Poboya SPAM Optimization Activity (World Bank Funding)				
1	Poboya Village	Replacement of GIP transmission pipe Ø 6" with HDPE pipe Ø 6"	96 m	Jalan belonging to Kelurahan Poboya (at the old pipeline location)
2	Poboya Village	Pipe Replacement Ø 4" GIP transmission with Ø 6" GIP pipe	990 m	On PT. CPM's contract of work land (at the old pipeline location)
3	Poboya Village	Main distribution network pipe transfer HDPE Ø 8"	762 m	Using the shoulder of Watumorangga road (owned by Palu City Government)

No.	Location	Activity Scope	Volume	Description
B. 2X30 lt/dt SPAM Development Activity (World Bank Funding)				
1	Poboya Village	IPA Capacity 2x30 lt/dt	1 Unit	Located on state-owned land, which is cultivated by Mr. Yusran
2	Poboya Village	Reservoir capacity 800 m ³	1 Unit	Using land owned by PDAM Palu City, Poboya Village
3	Poboya Village	Construction of main distribution network pipeline Ø 10"	1066,80 m	Using the shoulder of the road owned by Poboya Village and PT CPM's contract of work land.
4	Talise Valangguni Village Tondo Village	Construction of main distribution network pipeline Ø 8"	2483,46 m	Using the shoulder of the road owned by Tondo Village and PT. CPM's contract of work land
5	Poboya Village	Construction of main distribution pipes to dusun Nunumbuku Ø 6"	5100 m	Using the shoulder of Pue Salanga road owned by Palu City Government
6	Talise Village Valangguni	Construction of main distribution pipeline to Huntap Talise Ø 6"	842,22 m	Using the shoulder of the road Rano Pakuamili Mountain Block

Related Facilities

Raw water to be treated in IPA Poboya comes from Poboya River with Intake + Transmission (Existing) built by BWWS Sulawesi III with ADB-EARR Loan funding source.

Environmental and Social Risk Screening Results

The results of environmental and social risk screening show that the risk level of Poboya 2x30 ldp IPA development activities is Medium/Moderate with moderate risk levels in the aspects of pollution, and labor. The following table shows the results of the risk and social assessment on the construction of the Poboya 2x30 ldp IPA.

**Table 19. Environmental and Social Risk Screening Results
On IPA Poboya 2x30 Ldp Development Activities**

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Natural habitat and/or critical habitat	Low No natural habitat/critical habitat of any kind
Quality and availability and use of water resources	Low No pollution risks that threaten human, plant and animal health
Pollution	Medium/moderate Sub-project activities cause the release of dust, and wastewater that may cause OHS and community, health and safety risks.

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Vulnerability to natural hazards, flooding, soil stability/erosion	Low Flat terrain; no potential stability/erosion issues; no known volcanic/seismic/flood risks
Red zone area	Low Located in a development use zone (marked as a green zone and where areas are encouraged for new urban development)
Tangible and intangible heritage	Low No known or suspected cultural and/or intangible cultural heritage sites
Accessibility and livability	Low Proximity to original location; accessibility to original livelihood activities; availability of infrastructure (e.g., access roads, water supply, health and education)
Demolition	Low Small-scale infrastructure; area has been vacated; no human settlements
Local Community	Low Low population density; dispersed population; well-defined land rights; high social acceptance of relocated communities
Displaced community (if known)	Low High social acceptance to the local community; availability of long-term employment opportunities
Land acquisition	Low On-site construction and no land acquisition
Forced resettlement	Low No risk of involuntary resettlement or economic displacement as a result of sub-project activities
Labor	Medium/moderate A medium-sized workforce (between 50 and 100 people on one site at a time) will be required for construction and operations. A mixed workforce (local and/or external) will be employed.
Indigenous Peoples	Low No Indigenous Peoples
Cultural Heritage	Low No cultural, historical, or sensitive areas
Legal Aspects/Claims	Low No claims and/or lawsuits by other parties, including the community, legal transfer has been completed
Risk Estimate Classification (R/S/T) based on the highest Risk in each aspect assessed	Medium/moderate
Issues and problems at risk	Labor Management, Land affected by development
Mitigation efforts/description	It is ensured that labor management is contained in the bidding document so that the contractor manages the workforce properly from recruitment to operations, there is a health screening, there is a work

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
	agreement between workers and service providers. The construction site land is <i>clean and clear</i> before construction, the location of the pipeline that passes through land belonging to other parties, and public property is legal and has permission from the relevant parties.

Identification of Environmental and Social Documents

To manage environmental and social impacts and risks in the construction of IPA Poboya, the implementer, contractors and consultants have prepared environmental and social management and monitoring plan documents. The table below shows the environmental and social documents prepared in environmental and social management.

**Table 20. Identification of Environmental and Social Documents
in Environmental and Social Management at IPA Poboya Sub-project**

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS
Risk Screening	PMC	Risk Assessment of CSRRP Activities
Environmental Screening	DLH Palu City	Direction of the Type of Environmental Document for Business and / or activities for the Construction of 2x30 (liter / second) IPA in Poboya Village, issued by the Palu City Government, Number 463/800/116/VII/DLH
AMDAL, UKL/UPL, DELH, SPPL	PMC	UKL-UPL Form Construction Plan/Activity 2x30 LPD Capacity IPA Development (Dated October 13, 2022)
Environmental Permit from DPMPTSP	DPMPTSP	Not yet available.
ESMP/ ESCOP	PMC	ESMP Construction of Water Treatment Plant 2x30 LPS for Huntap Tondo 1, Tondo 2 and Talise, Palu City (authorized November 21, 22)
LAP/DDR	PMC	LAP Report on Land Acquisition Plan for the Construction of 2X30 LT/DT SPAM for Huntap Tondo 1, Tondo 2 and Talise Palu City. Prepared by Palu City Government, 2022
World Bank NOL for LAP/DDR	PMC/PMU	NOL from World Bank on November 1, 2022
RAP		Not Relevant
World Bank ZERO for RAP		Not relevant
Selection Document	Procurement Specialist/ BP2JK	Selection Document Number: 01/DOKPEM/P. IPA SPAM HTP TONDO 1 and 2/POKJA19/BP2JK.ST/2022 Date: December 13, 2022 For the Procurement of Construction Works for the Construction of IPA with a Capacity of 2x30 L/Det SPAM Huntap Tondo 1, Tondo 2 and Talise Palu City (CSRRP) in the Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation And

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS
		Reconstruction Project (CSRRP) World Bank Loan No.8979-ID.
Contract Documents	Contract Specialist/ PPK	Letter of Agreement (Contract) signed by the Provider with PPK Drinking Water Satker Implementation of Settlement Infrastructure of Central Sulawesi Province DJCK-PUPR: No. HK.02.01 / KONT / BPPW / PPK-AMST/2023/001.101/01 dated March 3, 2023, dated March 13, 2023. Note: SPMK dated March 14, 2023
LSK3	Contractor	Only available RKK and RMLL Other RKPPL not yet available. Not yet signed by PPK and TMC-1
CESMP	Contractor	Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) for the Construction of Post-Disaster Permanent Housing in South Sulawesi Province along with the Construction of 2x30 lpd IPA Capacity for Huntap Tondo 1 and 2 and for Talise Palu City, September 2023
RKK Implementation Report	Contractor	Monthly Report December 2023
RKL/RPL Implementation Report	TMC -1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RKL-RPL Implementation Report for January-June 2023 Received by DLH February 12, 2024. RKL-RPL Implementation Report for July-December 2023 Received by DLH July 16, 2024
CESMP compliance monitoring	TMC-1	List of CESMP Compliance Contract for the Construction of IPA Capacity of 2x30 liters per second SPAM Huntap Tondo 1, Tondo 2 and Talise, February 12, 2024
KTA GBV Socialization Implementation Report	Contractor	Report on the Socialization of KBG and KTA for the Construction of IPA with a Capacity of 2x30 liters per second SPAM Huntap Tondo 1, Tondo 2 and Talise, June 2023 and December 2023
LAP Implementation Report (LAIR)	OSP	Not yet available

D. Overview of Bangga Dusun 2 Sub-project (Package 2B)

The table below provides a brief overview of the Bangga Dusun 2 sub-project (Package 2B).

Table 21. Profile of Bangga Dusun 2 Sub-project (Package 2B)

Activity Name	Construction of Bangga II Permanent Residence
Construction Service Provider	PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk, Building Department
Letter of Agreement (Contract)	HK.02.03/KONTRAK.05/PPK.HUNTAP/PP.SULTENG/2022 Dated December 28, 2022

Activity Name		Construction of Bangga II Permanent Residence	
Contract Value	AWP ceiling	:	IDR 216,000,000,000.00
	Contracted/Add	:	IDR 211,082,793,000.00 (For all Phase 2B Huntap and Supporting Infrastructure Packages)
Location	Bangga Village, South Dolo Sub-district, Sigi Regency.		
Scope of Activities	The main scope of work consists of: 1. Construction of RISHA units 2. Plot-specific Infrastructure Works 3. Public Infrastructure Works		
Activity Status per August 30, 2024	Construction Process		

Location and Geography

The sub-project of Huntap and Supporting Infrastructure of Bangga Village Dusun 2 is located in Bangga Village, South Dolo Sub-district, Sigi Regency. Astronomically the village is located at 1°13'36.78" N-S - 1°23'10.40" N-S and 119°49'22.33" E - 119°57'43.98" E with an altitude of 106 meters above sea level (masl).

Bangga Village has an area of ±114.8 Km² with a population density of approximately 13 people/km². Administratively, the village is bordered by:

- East bordered by the villages of Tuva, Omu, Simoro.
- North bordering with Walatana Village, Pakuli.
- The west borders West Sulawesi Province.
- The south borders Salua Village.

The Bangga Village Huntap land is located in three locations, namely land A and B in the south and land C in the north. The total area of the land is ±74,746 M². A map of the three locations is shown on the map above.

- The land area of Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 which is in land A has an area of ± 3,312 M². Previously, the land belonged to Mr. Abd. Gafur with SKPT Number: 456/145 / SETDES / 2022, then the handover and transaction process was carried out at the Sigi Regency Government with Handover Letter Number 594/322 / DOLSEL / VIII / 2022.
- The area of Bangga Village Huntap land located on land B is ± 41,434 M², previously it was land owned by four residents who then carried out the sale and purchase process to the Sigi Regency Government.
- The land area of the Bangga Village shelter in land C is 30,000 M², which previously belonged to Mr. Hasbi with SKPT Number: 452/593 / SETDES / 2022, then the handover and transaction process was carried out to the Sigi Regency Government with a Letter of Handover Number 594/323 / DOL SEL / VIII / 2022.

The map below shows the position of Bangga Village in Sigi Regency and the location of Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 in Bangga Village.

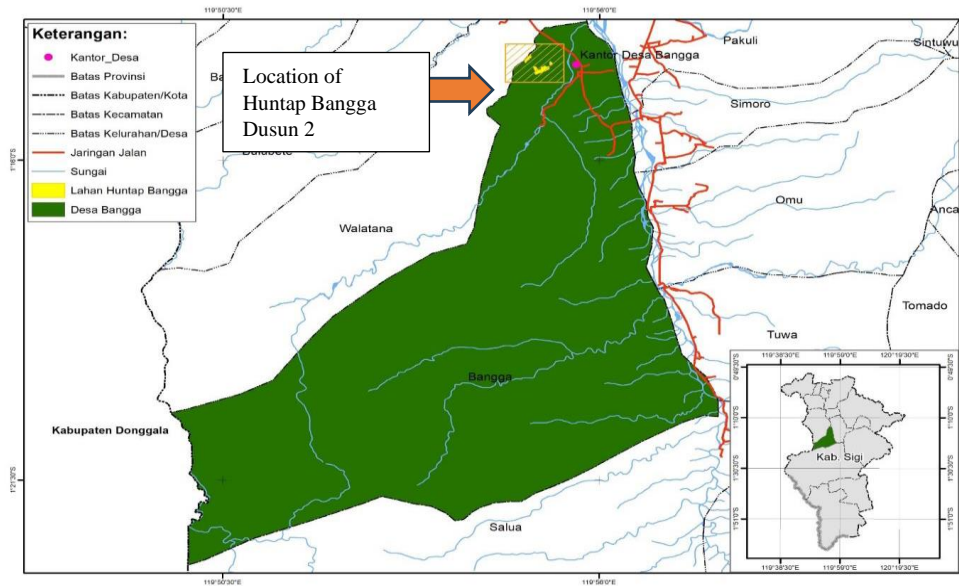


Figure 16. Map of Bangga Village Position in Sigi Regency and Position of Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 Location in Bangga Village.

The map below shows the land of Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 in Bangga Village.



Figure 17. Land Map of Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 in Bangga Village South Dolo Sub-district, Sigi Regency.

Land Status

As described in the previous section, the land of Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 consists of 3 parts. The following is the land status of Huntap Bangga Dusun 2.

1. Land A of Huntap Bangga Dusun 2. The land area of the Dusun2 shelter located on land A has an area of $\pm 3,312 \text{ M}^2$. Previously, the land belonged to Mr. Abd. Gafur with SKPT Number: 456/145/SETDES/2022, then the handover and transaction process was carried out at the Sigi Regency Government with Handover Letter Number 594/322/DOLSEL/VIII/2022.

2. Land B of Huntap Bangga Dusun 2: The land area of Bangga Village Huntap located on land B is $\pm 41,434 \text{ M}^2$, previously it was land owned by four residents who were later sold to the Sigi Regency Government.
3. Land C Huntap Bangga Dusun 2: The land area of the Bangga Village shelter located on land C is $30,000 \text{ M}^2$, which was previously owned by Mr. Hasbi with SKPT Number: 452/593 / SETDES / 2022, then the handover and transaction process was carried out to the Sigi Regency Government with a Letter of Handover Number 594/323 / DOL SEL / VIII / 2022.

Environmental and Social Risk Screening Results

The results of environmental and social risk screening of the Bangga Dusun 2 sub-project show that the level of risk of the construction of the Bangga Dusun 2 sub-project is moderate, where the moderate risk is in the aspects of pollution, and land acquisition.

**Table 22. Environmental and Social Risk Screening Results
on the Bangga Dusun 2 Development Plan**

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Natural habitat and/or critical habitat	Low No natural habitat/critical habitat of any kind
Quality and availability and use of water resources	Low Water flow exceeds existing demand; low intensity of water use; potential water use conflicts expected to be low; no potential water quality issues
Pollution	Medium/moderate Sub-project activities cause the release of dust, and wastewater that may cause OHS and community, health and safety risks.
Vulnerability to natural hazards, flooding, soil stability/erosion	Low Flat terrain; no potential stability/erosion issues; no known volcanic/seismic/flood risks
Red zone area	Low Located in a development use zone (marked as a green zone and where areas are encouraged for new urban development)
Tangible and intangible heritage	Low No known or suspected cultural and/or intangible cultural heritage sites
Accessibility and livability	Low Proximity to original location; accessibility to original livelihood activities; availability of infrastructure (e.g. access roads, water supply, health and education)
Demolition	Low Small-scale infrastructure; area has been vacated; no human settlements
Local Community	Low Low population density; dispersed population; well-defined land rights; high social acceptance of relocated communities
Displaced community (if known)	Low

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
	Low population density; dispersed population; well-defined land rights; high social acceptance of relocated communities
Land acquisition	Medium/moderate Construction works (including relocation of public facilities) will take place on public land and may lead to temporary access restrictions to land and natural resources for local communities.
Forced resettlement	Low No risk of involuntary resettlement or economic displacement as a result of sub-project activities
Labor	Low A small workforce (less than 50 people) will be required for construction and operation. A mixed workforce (local and/or external) will be employed.
Indigenous Peoples	Low No Indigenous Peoples
Cultural Heritage	Low No cultural, historical, or sensitive areas
Legal Aspects/Claims	Low No claims and/or lawsuits by other parties, including the community, legal transfer has been completed
Risk Estimate Classification (R/S/T) based on the highest Risk in each aspect assessed	Medium/moderate
Issues and problems at risk	1. Labor Management 2. Land legality of the shelter location
Mitigation efforts/concerns	1. Ensure that Labor Management is handled properly from recruitment to operations, so that safety for the surrounding community and workers' rights are guaranteed. 2. It is ensured that evidence of land legality is in place prior to construction.

Identification of Environmental and Social Documents

To manage environmental and social impacts and risks in the construction of Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, implementers, contractors and consultants have prepared environmental and social management and monitoring plan documents. The table below shows the environmental and social documents prepared in environmental and social management.

**Table 23. Identification of Environmental and Social Documents in
Environmental and Social Management in Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 Sub-project**

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS
Risk Screening	PMC	Risk Assessment of CSRRP Activities
Environmental Screening	DLH Kab Sigi	Submission of Screening Results of Business and/or Activity Plans No. 800.802/672/PPLH/DLH

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS
AMDAL, UKL/UPL, DELH, SPPL	PMC	UKL-UPL form for the construction of permanent housing in Bangga Dusun 2, December 14, 2022
Environmental Permit from DPMPTSP	PMC	Decree of the Regent of Sigi No. 503/DPMPTSP/08/I/2023 Dated January 16, 2023
ESMP/ ESCOP	PMC	Environmental and Social Management Plan, Construction of Huntap Including Infrastructure Phase 2B Central Sulawesi Province Bangga Dusun 2, 2023
LAP/DDR	OSP	Land Acquisition Plan for the Construction of Satellite Permanent Residence in Bangga Village, Dusun 2, Dolo Selatan Subdistrict, Sigi Regency, Dated August 19, 2022
World Bank NOL for LAP/DDR	OSP/PMU	NOL from World Bank dated September 5, 2022
RAP	OSP	Process
World Bank ZERO for RAP	OSP/PMU	Process
Selection Document	Procurement Specialist/ BP2JK	Selection Document No.01/DOKPIL-HUNTAP 2B/POKJA.67/BP2JK-SULTENG/2022 Dated September 16, 2022 for the Procurement of Construction Works for the Construction of Post-Disaster Huntap Development in Central Sulawesi Along with Basic Infrastructure for Phase 2B Unit Lots.
Contract Documents	Contract Specialist/ PPK	Letter of Agreement for Construction Work Package Contract No: HK.02.03/KONTRAK.05/ PPK.HUNTAP/PP.SULTENG/2022 Dated December 28, 2022 to carry out Construction Work for the Construction of Post-Disaster Huntap Central Sulawesi Along with Basic Infrastructure for Phase 2B Unit Lots. SPMK December 28, 2022
LSK3	Contractor	There is an RK3LS document that contains: 1. Code of ethics; 2. RKK; 3. RKPPL; 4. RMPK; 5. RMLLP
CESMP	Contractor	Final. It has been checked by TMC-2 and known by the PPK Post-Disaster Shelter Development of Central Sulawesi Province. Construction Safety Plan (RKK) Construction of Central Sulawesi Post-Disaster Shelter and Basic Infrastructure for Phase 2B Unit Lots. No authorization date
RKK Implementation Report	Contractor	RKK Implementation Report exists for January 2023 to January 2024
RKL/RPL Implementation Report	TMC -2	Available for the second semester period July to December 2023. Accepted on February 12, 2024.
CESMP compliance monitoring	-	Not yet available
KTA GBV Socialization Implementation Report	Contractor	Report on the implementation of Socialization of Prevention and Handling of GBV and KTA in Post-

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS
		disaster Huntap Development Work in Central Sulawesi Phase 2B, April 2023
LAP Implementation Report (LAIR)	OSP	Not yet available

E. Overview of Tompe 1,2 and 3 Huntap Sub-projects

The table below provides a brief overview of the Tompe Huntap sub-projects 1,2 and 3 (Package 2A).

Table 24. Profile of Tompe 1,2 and 3 Huntap Sub-project (Package 2A)

Activity Name	Construction of Tompe Permanent Housing 1,2 and 3
Construction Service Provider	PT Wijaya Karya Beton, Tbk KSO PT Murni Konstruksi Indonesia
Letter of Agreement (Contract)	Multi-year Agreement Letter No. HK.02.03/KONTRAK.02/PPK.HUNTAP/PP SULTENG/ July 21, 2022 (Add 5 dated November 15, 2023)
Contract Value	AWP : IDR 136,159,070,000.00 Contracted : IDR 136,159,070,000.00
Location	Tompe Village, Sirenja Sub-District, Donggala Regency
Scope of Activities	Construction of permanent housing, housing roads, green spaces and channels and public street lighting facilities
Activity Status per August 30, 2024	Finish

Location and Geographical Conditions

Tompe Village is divided into 3 dusun and 7 neighborhoods. The Tompe Village area has administrative boundaries:

- North : Lompio Village, Sirenja Sub-district
- East : Sibado Village, Sirenja Sub-district
- South side : Balentuma Village, Sirenja Sub-district
- West : Makassar Strait (Palu Bay)

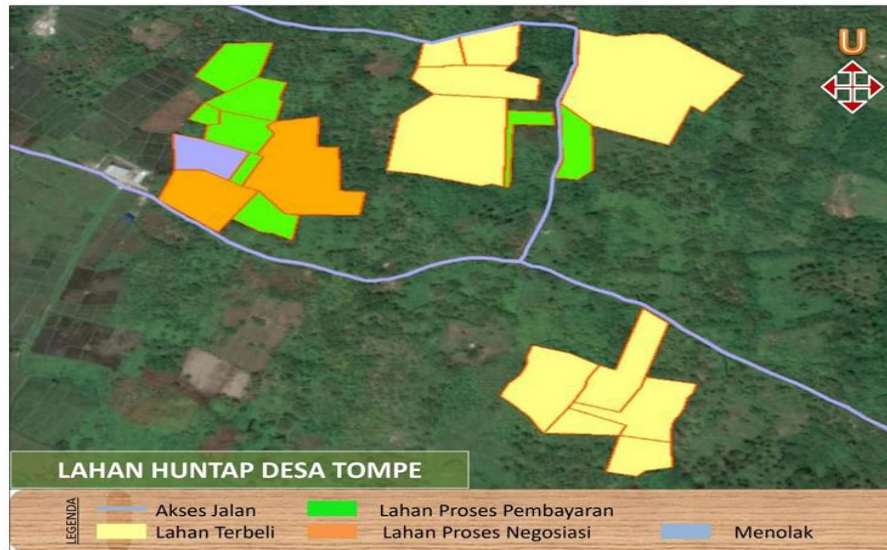
Tompe Village is located on the coast of Palu Bay with a topography of lowlands, rice fields, plantations and hills. The residential area before the earthquake was located around the beach, which was passed by the Tolitoli-Palu Trans-National Road.

The settlement area is at an altitude of ± 1 meters above sea level (longitude 119.812511 oE and etitude 10 0.248344 oE). The average rainfall is ± 200 mm with an average air temperature of 28° - 32° Celsius.

In the Decree on location determination in the third dictum, it is clearly stated that the Land Determination for permanent housing, social facilities and supporting public facilities in Tompe Village does not conflict with the Donggala Regency Spatial Plan. The letter from the Regional Secretariat of the Donggala Regency Government issued on December 2, 2020 No. 650/0525/DPUPR/2020 confirms the recommendation for 72,891 m² of land. Regional Spatial Plan of Donggala Regency. Based on Donggala Regency Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2011

concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of Donggala Regency, it is explained that Tompe Village is the Regional Service Center (PPK) of Sirenja. Area Service Center is an urban area that functions to serve sub-district scale activities and several villages.

The settlements of Tompe Village residents before the disaster were located in the West Coast coastal area of Donggala Regency. The West Coast coastal area is generally an area prone to tsunami and tidal disasters. Even so, the location of the shelter, which is 1.3 meters from the beach, has never been affected by tidal disasters. The location is not included in the disaster-prone zone (ZRB) issued by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB).



Source: Housing, Settlement and Land Office, 2022

Figure 18. Tompe Village Permanent Residence Location Map 1,2 and 3

Land Status

The location of the Tompe Village Permanent Shelter^{1,2,3} land was previously owned by community members who had been acquired/purchased by the Donggala Regency Government which then had the status of free state land. The location of the permanent housing land based on the Decree of the Donggala Regent No. 188.45/0560/DPKP2/2020 concerning the Determination of the Location of the Permanent Housing Development Plan for Communities Affected by the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in Tompe Village, Sirenja District, Donggala Regency, dated October 14, 2020, was determined with an area of $\pm 55,959 \text{ m}^2$. The Tompe Village Government is responsible for examining all documents related to the legality status of land ownership / tenure and ensuring that the validity of the land ownership / tenure status through tracing the history of land ownership / tenure against existing documents. The land was previously controlled by 11 (eleven) landowners with strengthened evidence of land legality. Evidence of the legality of land purchase by the government is strengthened by evidence of a letter of release of land rights or a letter of land surrender from each landowner to the local government.

Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Results

The results of environmental and social risk screening of the Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 sub-project

show that the risk level of the Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 development is moderate, where the moderate risk is in the aspects of land acquisition and labor management.

**Table 25. Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Results
on the Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 Development Plan**

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Natural habitat and/or critical habitat	Low No natural habitat/critical habitat of any kind
Quality and availability and use of water resources	Low Water flow exceeds existing demand; low intensity of water use; potential water use conflicts expected to be low; no potential water quality issues
Pollution	Low No pollution risks that threaten human, plant and animal health
Vulnerability to natural hazards, flooding, soil stability/erosion	Low Flat terrain; no potential stability/erosion issues; no known volcanic/seismic/flood risks
Red zone area	Low Located in a development use zone (marked as a green zone and where areas are encouraged for new urban development)
Tangible and intangible heritage	Low No known or suspected cultural and/or intangible cultural heritage sites
Accessibility and livability	Low Proximity to original location; accessibility to original livelihood activities; availability of infrastructure (e.g., access roads, water supply, health and education)
Demolition	Low Small-scale infrastructure; area has been vacated; no human settlements
Local Community	Low Low population density; dispersed population; well-defined land rights; high social acceptance of relocated communities
Displaced community (if known)	Low High social acceptance to the local community; availability of long-term employment opportunities
Land acquisition	Medium/moderate Construction works (including relocation of public facilities) will take place on public land and may lead to temporary access restrictions to land and natural resources for local communities.
Forced resettlement	Low No risk of involuntary resettlement or economic displacement as a result of sub-project activities
Labor	Medium/moderate A medium-sized workforce (between 50 and 100 people on one site at a time) will be required for construction and operations. A mixed workforce (local and/or external) will be employed.
Indigenous Peoples	Low No Indigenous Peoples

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Cultural Heritage	Low No cultural, historical, or sensitive areas
Legal Aspects/Claims	Low No claims and/or lawsuits by other parties, including the community, legal transfer has been completed
Risk Estimate Classification (R/S/T) based on the highest Risk in each aspect assessed	Medium/moderate
Issues and problems at risk	1. Labor Management 2. Land legality of the shelter location
Mitigation efforts/description	1. Ensure that Labor Management is handled properly from recruitment to operations, so that safety for the surrounding community and workers' rights are guaranteed. 2. Ensure evidence of land legality is in place prior to construction

Identification of Environmental and Social Documents

To manage environmental and social impacts and risks in the construction of Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, implementers, contractors and consultants have prepared environmental and social management and monitoring plan documents. The table below shows the environmental and social documents prepared in environmental and social management.

Table 26. Identification of Environmental and Social Documents in Environmental and Social Management in Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 Sub-projects

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS
Risk Screening	PMC	Risk Assessment of CSRRP Activities
Environmental Screening	DLH Donggala district	Letter from Head of DLH Donggala Regency No. 660.323/DLH/VII/2021 dated July 23 regarding the direction of the preparation of the LH document for Huntap Tompe.
AMDAL, UKL/UPL, DELH, SPPL	PMC	(Final-Approval from DLH) UKL-UPL document (Environmental management efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts) September 22, 2021, No. 660.13/PKPLH/DLH/IX/2021
Environmental Permit from DPMPTSP	PMC	Not yet available.
ESMP/ ESCOP	PMC	Environmental and Social Management Plan, Huntap and Supporting Facilities Phase II, Huntap Satelit Tompe 1,2,3 June 2023
LAP/DDR	OSP	Land Acquisition Plan Document for the Construction of Satellite Permanent Residence Tompe, Tompe Village, Sirenja Sub-district, Donggala Regency. Dated August 29, 2021

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS
		DDR updated January 23, 2024 regarding the additional land parcels acquired in 2022 and 2023
World Bank NOL for LAP/DDR	OSP/PMU	Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP) (IBRD-8979ID) Re: Request for No-Objection of Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) of Huntap Tompe and Lende August 3, 2021
RAP	OSP	Tompe 1,2,3 permanent housing relocation action plan document. January 5, 2024
World Bank ZERO for RAP	OSP/PMU	Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP - Loan No. 8979-ID) Re: Request for No-Objection for Updated Due Diligence Report (DDR) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Document for Huntap Satellite Tompe of Donggala District Date February 6, 2024
Selection Document	Procurement Specialist/ BP2JK	No. 01/DOKPEM/Pemb.HUNTAP.2A/POKJA68/ BP2JK.ST/I/2022 Date: January 31, 2022
Contract Documents	Contract Specialist/ PPK	Multi-Year Contract (Muli Years Contract). Contract number: HK.02.03 / Contract 02 / PPK.HUNTAP / PP SULTENG / 2022 Dated July 21, 2022
LSK3	Contractor	There is an RK3LS document that contains: 1. code of ethics; 2. RKK; 3. RKPPL; 4. RMPK 5. RMLLP
CESMP	Contractor	(Final - Checked by TMC-2 and known by PPK Post-Disaster Huntap Development Central Sulawesi Province PP Satker) Contractor Occupational, Environmental and Social Health and Safety Management Plan (CESMP) Post-Disaster Huntap Development Central Sulawesi Province Along with Basic Infrastructure Unit 2A. March 2023
RKK Implementation Report	Contractor	Available for the period: 1. March - July 2023 (May 2023 Report (without Tompe 3)) 2. September, November - December 2023
RKL/RPL Implementation Report	TMC -2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RKL RPL Report Semester II 2022 (dated 05-01-2023; received 23-10-2023) RKL RPL Report Semester I 2023 (dated 30-07-2023; received 23-10-2023)
CESMP compliance monitoring		Not yet available
KTA GBV Socialization Implementation Report	Contractor	Report on the implementation of the Socialization of Prevention and Handling of GBV-KTA for the Central Sulawesi Post-Disaster Shelter Development Project

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS
		along with Basic Infrastructure for Lot 2A, November 2022
LAP Implementation Report (LAIR)	OSP	Drafting process

F. Overview of the Huntap Wani 1 Sub-project

The table below provides a brief overview of the Huntap Wani 1 Sub-project (Package 2A)

Table 27. Profile of Huntap Wani 1 Sub-project (Package 2A)

Activity Name	Construction of Tompe Permanent Housing 1,2 and 3
Construction Service Provider	PT Wijaya Karya Beton, Tbk KSO PT Murni Konstruksi Indonesia
Letter of Agreement (Contract)	Multi-year Agreement Letter No. HK.02.03/KONTRAK.02/PPK.HUNTAP/PP SULTENG/ July 21, 2022 (Add 5 dated November 15, 2023)
Contract Value	AWP : IDR 136,159,070,000.00 Contracted : IDR 136,159,070,000.00 (for the entire 2A package)
Location	Wani 1 Village, Tanantovea Sub-district, Donggala Regency
Scope of Activities	Construction of permanent housing, housing roads, green spaces and channels and public street lighting facilities
Activity Status per August 30, 2024	Finish

Location and Geography

Wani Satu Village, Tanantovea Sub-district is located at 0°41'30.00" LS and 119°50'39.65" East so that the summer season occurs between April - September, while the rainy season occurs in January - December. Thus based on geographical rainfall in 2016 an average of every 5.83 rainy days with 75.9 mm. The highest rainfall in 2018 occurred in February with 135 mm of rainfall and the lowest rainfall occurred in November with 27 mm. Wani Satu Village has the following boundaries:

- North : bordering Wani Lumbupetigo Tanantovea Village, Wani Village two Tanantovea Sub-districts.
- South : bordered by Boya Pantoloan Village, Tawaeli Sub-district, Palu.
- To the east : bordered by Boya Pantoloan Village, Tawaeli Sub-district, Palu City.
- West side : bordered by Palu Bay Beach.

Based on the Regional Regulation of Donggala Regency Number 1 of 2012 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of Donggala Regency, it is explained that the location proposed as a plan for the construction of a permanent residential area for communities affected by natural disasters and tsunamis in Wani Satu Village is in accordance with the spatial pattern plan as

another use area (APL) with the dominant function of rural settlements with a spatial structure that connects village roads and Trans Sulawesi roads.

Based on the Labuan and Tanantovea Urban Area Spatial Detail Plan, the location of the Wani Satu permanent housing candidate is in Zone 1, which is a safe zone from tsunamis and earthquake centers. Based on the historical records of Wani Satu Village, the location of the permanent housing construction has never experienced a major flood disaster that caused losses to the community around the location of the permanent housing.

Land Status

The location plan for the construction of permanent housing in Wani 1 (One) Village has an area of 23,875 m². Wani 1 permanent housing land consists of 12 plots of land located in Dusun IV (Langga). The land area is sufficient for the needs of the Wani 1 Village permanent housing building units that will be allocated to disaster-affected residents so that the Donggala Regency Government does not procure additional land for the Wani 1 (one) Village permanent housing location.

The map below shows the location of the Wani 1 Huntap land in Wani 1 Village.



Source: Dinas Perkimtan Kabupaten Donggala 2021, Dalam LAP Desa Wani 1

Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Results

The results of the environmental and social risk assessment of the Huntap Wani 1 sub-project show that the risk level of the Huntap Wani 1 development is moderate/moderate, where the moderate/moderate risk is in the aspect of land acquisition.

**Table 28. Results of Environmental and Social Risk Assessment
on the Huntap Wani 1 Development Plan**

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Natural habitat and/or critical habitat	Low No natural habitat/critical habitat of any kind

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Quality and availability and use of water resources	Low Water flow exceeds existing demand; low intensity of water use; potential water use conflicts expected to be low; no potential water quality issues
Pollution	Low No pollution risks that threaten human, plant and animal health
Vulnerability to natural hazards, flooding, soil stability/erosion	Low Flat terrain; no potential stability/erosion issues; no known volcanic/seismic/flood risks
Red zone area	Low Located in a development use zone (marked as a green zone and where areas are encouraged for new urban development)
Tangible and intangible heritage	Low There are no known or suspected cultural and/or intangible cultural heritage sites
Accessibility and livability	Low Proximity to original location; accessibility to original livelihood activities; availability of infrastructure (e.g. access roads, water supply, health and education)
Demolition	Low Small-scale infrastructure; area has been vacated; no human settlements
Local Community	Low Low population density; dispersed population; well-defined land rights; high social acceptance of relocated communities
Displaced community (if known)	Low High social acceptance to the local community; availability of long-term employment opportunities
Land acquisition	Medium/moderate Construction works (including relocation of public facilities) will take place on public land and may lead to temporary access restrictions to land and natural resources for local communities.
Forced resettlement	Low No risk of involuntary resettlement or economic displacement as a result of sub-project activities
Labor	Low A small workforce (less than 50 people) will be required for construction and operation. A mixed workforce (local and/or external) will be employed.
Indigenous Peoples	Low No Indigenous Peoples
Cultural Heritage	Low No cultural, historical, or sensitive areas
Legal Aspects/Claims	Low No claims and/or lawsuits by other parties, including the community, legal transfer has been completed

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Risk Estimate Classification (R/S/T) based on the highest Risk in each aspect assessed	Medium/moderate
Issues and problems at risk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labor Management 2. Land legality of the shelter location
Mitigation efforts/description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that Labor Management is handled properly from recruitment to operations, so that safety for the surrounding community and workers' rights are guaranteed. 2. Ensure evidence of land legality is in place prior to construction

Identification of Environmental and Social Documents

To manage environmental and social impacts and risks in the construction of Huntap Wani 1, implementers, contractors and consultants have prepared environmental and social management and monitoring plan documents. The table below shows the environmental and social documents prepared in environmental and social management.

**Table 29. Identification of Environmental and Social Documents
in Environmental and Social Management at the Huntap Wani 1 Sub-project**

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	DOCUMENT REALIZATION
Risk Screening	PMC	Risk Assessment of CSRRP Activities
Environmental Screening	DLH Donggala Regency	Direction of Types of Business Docking and/or Infrastructure Work activities in Post-Disaster Huntap Lompio No. 660.305/DLH/IX/2022 Date September 26, 2022
AMDAL, UKL/UPL, DELH, SPPL	PMC	(Final - Accepted by DLH) SPPL Statement of Undertaking for Environmental Management and Monitoring of the Huntap Wani 1 Development Activity Plan, Wani Village, Tanantovea District, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi Province, 2021, September 1, 2021
Environmental Permit from DPMPTSP	DPMPTSP Donggala Regency	Approval of the Environmental Management Affordability Statement for Huntap Infrastructure Work Activities in Lompio Village No.503/07/DPM-PTSP/XII/2022 dated December 2, 2022
ESMP/ ESCOP	PMC	Statement of Commitment to Implement Environmental Management and Monitoring" (SPPL)-ESCOP of Wani Permanent Housing Development Activity Plan, Wani Village, Tanantovea Sub-district, Donggala Regency, dated September 1, 2021.
LAP/DDR	OSP	Land Acquisition Plan Document for the Construction of Satellite Permanent Housing Wani Satu Village Wani Satu District Tanantovea, Donggala Regency, Dated August 8, 2021

DOCUMENT TYPE	PIC	DOCUMENT REALIZATION
World Bank NOL for LAP/DDR	OSP/PMU	Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP) (IBRD-8979ID) Re: Request No-Objection for Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) of Huntap Satellites of CSRRP Packages - Huntap Satellite Wani August 12, 2021
RAP	OSP	Action Plan document for the relocation of permanent housing Satellite wani one, September 18, 2023
World Bank ZERO for RAP	OSP/PMU	Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP - Loan No. 8979-ID) Re: Request for No-Objection for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Huntap Satellite Wani 1, Donggala District November 20, 2023
Selection Document	Procurement Specialist/ BP2JK	Selection Document Number: 01/Dokpem/Pemb.Huntap.2a/ Pokja/BP2JK.St/I/2022 Dated January 31, 2022 for the Procurement of Construction Works for the Construction of Post-Disaster Huntap in Central Sulawesi Province Along with Basic Infrastructure for Phase 2A Unit Lots. On CSRRP World Bank Loan Project No.8979-ID
Contract Documents	Contract Specialist/ PPK	Multi-Year Agreement Letter (Muli Years Contract.) Contract no: HK.02.03/Contract 02/ PPK.HUNTAP/PP SULTENG/2022 Date July 21, 2022
LSK3	Contractor	Not relevant
CESMP	Contractor	(Final - Checked by TMC-2 and known by PPK Post-Disaster Huntap Development Central Sulawesi Province PP Satker) Contractor Occupational, Environmental and Social Health and Safety Management Plan (CESMP) Post-Disaster Huntap Development Central Sulawesi Province Along with Basic Infrastructure Unit 2A. March 2023
RKK Implementation Report	Contractor	Available for the period July 2022 - December 2023
RKL/RPL Implementation Report	TMC-2	Not Relevant
CESMP compliance monitoring	TMC-2	CESMP Compliance List
KTA GBV Socialization Implementation Report	Contractor	Report on the implementation of the Socialization of Prevention and Handling of GBV-KTA of the Central Sulawesi Post-Disaster Shelter Development Project Along with Basic Infrastructure Plot 2A, Wani, Donggala Regency, September 2022
LAP IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (LAIR)	OSP	Drafting Process

G. Overview of the Huntap Lompio Supporting Infrastructure Sub-project

The table below shows the profile of the Huntap Lompio Supporting Infrastructure sub-project.

Table 30. Profile of Lompio Huntap Supporting Infrastructure Sub-projects

Activity Name	Infrastructure work in the Central Sulawesi Post-Disaster Permanent Shelter in Lompio Village.
Construction Service Provider	PT Karya Baru Makmur
Letter of Agreement (Contract)	HK.02.01/KONT.FIS/SPPP.ST/PKP/07/2022 Contracted December 28, 2022 (Add 1, June 22, 2023)
Contract Value	AWP : IDR 27,635,430,000.00 Contracted : IDR 27,635,430,000.00
Location	Lompio Village, Sirenja Sub-District, Donggala Regency
Scope of Activities	Construction of Satellite Housing Supporting Infrastructure in the form of Village Road Improvement, Bridges and Safety Walls (Lompio Village)
Activity Status per August 30, 2024	Finish

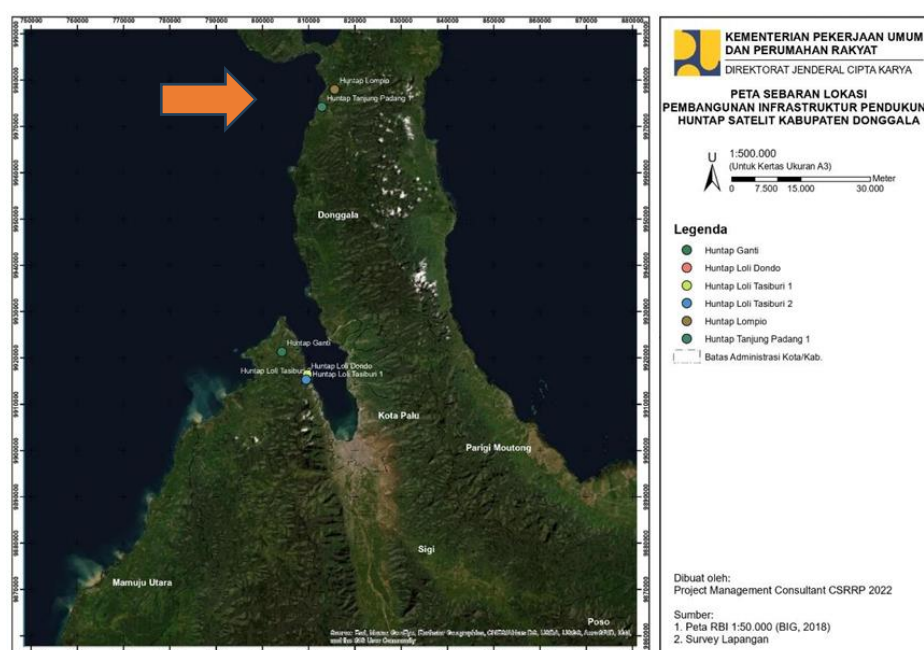
Location and Geography

The location of the construction of supporting infrastructure for satellite huts in Lompio Village is in Lompio Village, Sirenja Subdistrict, Donggala Regency. The topographic conditions are sloping with an altitude of 98.0 - 117.0 meters above sea level.

The potential disaster on the access road to the Lompio shelter is high tide (Rob flooding). High tides (Rob floods) often hit Sirenja Sub-district, especially Lompio Village. Tidal water can reach up to 1 meter high, reaching up to 500 meters inland from Lompio village and inundating the Trans Sulawesi road, causing traffic congestion for hours. In November and December, tidal flooding occurs almost every day, while from January to October, the intensity of tidal flooding occurs two to three times a month. These tides occur from 4pm to 10pm. The cause of the tidal floods is due to land subsidence in the coastal area of Lompio Village due to the earthquake on September 28, 2018. The rainy season often occurs from September to April. Based on rainfall data, the highest rainfall intensity occurs from November to December, amounting to 1,500 - 2,500 mm.

Based on Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2012 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of Donggala Regency, it is explained that the proposed location is outside the forest area with the function of other use areas (APL), namely as a plantation and the spatial structure of the location connects the village road and Trans Sulawesi Road connecting Palu with Tolitoli.

The orange arrow on the map below shows the location of the supporting infrastructure for the Huntap Lompio .



Source: Report on the Land Acquisition Plan for the Development of Supporting Infrastructure for Satellite Shelters in Donggala Regency, 2022

Figure 19. Location Map of Supporting Infrastructure Development for Huntap Lompio

Land Status

The planned satellite shelter infrastructure development activities in Donggala Regency are in the form of construction of access roads to 8 (eight) shelter locations, construction of drainage in several access locations and construction of 4 bridges at the Lompio shelter location. These infrastructure development activities will use existing village road access, and do not require new land.

Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Results

The results of the environmental and social risk assessment of the Lompio sub-project of supporting infrastructure development show that the level of risk of infrastructure development of Huntap Lompio is low.

**Table 31. Results of Environmental and Social Risk Assessment
on the Huntap Lompio Development Plan**

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Natural habitat and/or critical habitat	Low No natural habitat/critical habitat of any kind
Quality and availability and use of water resources	Low No pollution risks that threaten human, plant and animal health
Pollution	Low No pollution risks that threaten human, plant and animal health
Vulnerability to natural hazards, flooding, soil stability/erosion	Low Flat terrain; no potential stability/erosion issues; no known volcanic/seismic/flood risks

RISK ASPECTS ASSESSED	RISK LEVEL
Red zone area	Low Located in a development use zone (marked as a green zone and where areas are encouraged for new urban development)
Tangible and intangible heritage	Low No known or suspected cultural and/or intangible cultural heritage sites
Accessibility and livability	Low Proximity to original location; accessibility to original livelihood activities; availability of infrastructure (e.g. access roads, water supply, health and education)
Demolition	Low Small-scale infrastructure; area has been vacated; no human settlements
Local Community	Low Low population density; dispersed population; well-defined land rights; high social acceptance of relocated communities
Displaced community (if known)	Low High social acceptance to the local community; availability of long-term employment opportunities
Land acquisition	Low On-site construction and no land acquisition
Forced resettlement	Low No risk of involuntary resettlement or economic displacement as a result of sub-project activities
Labor	Low A small workforce (less than 50 people) will be required for construction and operation. A mixed workforce (local and/or external) will be employed.
Indigenous Peoples	Low No Indigenous Peoples
Cultural Heritage	Low No cultural, historical, or sensitive areas
Legal Aspects/Claims	Low No claims and/or lawsuits by other parties, including the community, legal transfer has been completed
Risk Estimate Classification (R/S/T) based on the highest Risk in each aspect assessed	Low
Issues and problems at risk	Land used for construction site
Mitigation efforts/description	Infrastructure that uses / passes through land owned by other parties must have permission

Identification of Environmental and Social Documents

To manage environmental and social impacts and risks in the construction of supporting infrastructure for Huntap Lompio, implementers, contractors and consultants have prepared environmental and social management and monitoring plan documents. The table below shows the environmental and social documents prepared in environmental and social management.

Table 32. Identification of Environmental and Social Documents in Environmental and Social Management in the Huntap Lompio Supporting Infrastructure Development Sub-project

Document Type	PIC	Supporting Infrastructure for Huntap Lompio, Donggala Regency
Risk Screening	PMC	Risk Assessment of CSRRP Activities
Environmental Screening	DLH Donggala district	Technical Consideration of UKL-UPL No. 7/P.UKL=UPL/DLH/XI/2022 concerning Permanent Housing Infrastructure Work Activities in Lompio Village, Sirenja District, Donggala Regency, dated November 15, 2022.
AMDAL, UKL/UPL, DELH, SPPL	PMC	UKL-UPL Form Activities of Infrastructure Work Plan in Post-Disaster Huntap in Lompio Village, Sirenja Sub-district, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi Province,
Environmental Permit from DPMPTSP	DPMPTSP	Approval of the Environmental Management Affordability Statement for Huntap Infrastructure Work Activities in Lompio Village Number 503/07/DPM-PTSP/XII/2022 dated December 2, 2022
ESMP/ ESCOP	PMC	Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Development of Supporting Infrastructure for Huntap Lompio , dated November 28, 2022
LAP/DDR	OSP	August 29, 2021 DDR updated January 23, 2024 regarding the additional land parcels acquired in 2022 and 2023
World Bank NOL for LAP/DDR	OSP/PMU	August 3, 2021
RAP	-	Not Relevant
World Bank ZERO for RAP	-	Not Relevant
Selection Document	Procurement Specialist/ BP2JK	Selection Document No. 01/DOKPEM/Pemb.HUNTAP.2A/POKJA68/BP2JK.S T/I/2022, Dated January 31, 2022 for the Procurement of Construction Works for the Construction of Post-Disaster Huntap in Central Sulawesi Province Along with Basic Infrastructure for Phase 2A Unit Lots.
Contract Documents	Contract Specialist/ PPK	Multi-Year Contract (Muli Years Contract). Contract no: HK.02.01/Kont.FIS/SPPP.ST/PPK/07/2022 Dated December 28, 2022. In the RAB there is a specific budget for workers' barracks and environmental and social management including GBV and KTA prevention.
LSK3	Contractor	There is an RK3LS document that contains:

Document Type	PIC	Supporting Infrastructure for Huntap Lompio, Donggala Regency
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Code of conduct 2. RKK 3. RKPPL 4. RMPK 5. RMLLP
CESMP	Contractor	Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) Huntap Satellite Supporting Infrastructure Development of Central Sulawesi Province. Location: Lompio. Year 2023
RKK Implementation Report	Contractor	K3 Monthly Report of the Satellite Shelter Supporting Infrastructure Development Project of Central Sulawesi Province, June 2023
RKL/RPL Implementation Report	TMC -1	Report on the Implementation of Environmental Management and Monitoring for Semester 1 of 2023 and Semester II of 2022
CESMP compliance monitoring	TMC -1	CESMP Compliance List, September 20, 2023
KTA GBV Socialization Implementation Report	Contractor	Activity Report on the Socialization of GBV and KTA Phase 1 of Huntap Satellite Supporting Infrastructure Development of Central Sulawesi Province PT. Karya Baru Makmur Activity Report on the Socialization of GBV and KTA Phase 2 of Huntap Satellite Supporting Infrastructure Development of Central Sulawesi Province PT. Karya Baru Makmur
LAP Implementation Report (LAIR)	OSP	Not yet available

CHAPTER 5

AUDIT RESULTS (SCOPE 3, SCOPE 4, SCOPE 5, SCOPE 6, SCOPE 7, SCOPE 8 AND SCOPE 9)

The results of the Environmental and Social Audit of CSRRP show that the project has **complied with the** Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which is a form 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 the assessment results for each aspect.

5.1. Scope 3. Stakeholder Engagement

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's Stakeholder *Engagement Plan* (SEP), it can be concluded that stakeholder engagement has been **in COMPLIANCE** with the *CSRRP's Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (SEP).

5.1.1. Scope 3.1. Implementation of Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

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 value to an asset in accordance with market prices and existing conditions.

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.

There are notes that the implementation of the SEP has not been fully implemented, especially in relation to regular coordination and monitoring.

The table below shows the results of the assessment of the implementation of stakeholder engagement strategies in both component 1 and component 2.

A. Scope 3.1 Implementation of Stakeholder Engagement Strategy: Component I (Huntap Talise, Huntap Bangsa Dusun 2, Huntap Wani 1, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3)

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
Project Affected Communities				
1. Final beneficiary (WTB)	<p>Role in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in public consultations and community planning for relocation processes, preferences, as well as risk mitigation measures; Actively engage in the preparation of permanent residence packages or programs, displacement methods, and programs related to livelihood restoration Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation; <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> WTB has been involved in public consultation and community planning from the LAP preparation, Construction Phase, Occupancy Preparation to Post Occupancy. There is a beneficiary satisfaction assessment survey conducted by ESC. 	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regular consultation during planning, construction and post-construction (relocation) stages; Community facilitation Beneficiary feedback survey; FGRM <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regular consultations have been conducted during the planning, construction and post-construction (relocation) stages; Community facilitation has been conducted Beneficiary satisfaction survey being conducted; Complaint management mechanism (FGRM) in place 	<p>PIC in SEP:</p> <p>Facilitator under supervision of PMU PP</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>The Senior Facilitator, Social Facilitator, Technical Facilitator and Economic Facilitator have carried out their duties in assisting the PAPs from the LAP preparation stage, Construction Stage, Occupancy Preparation to Post Occupancy.</p> <p>ESC has conducted beneficiary satisfaction surveys</p> <p>The PMU has conducted supervision by requesting periodic reports on WTB assistance to OSP as the coordinator of the Facilitator team.</p>	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	3. The PAPs received information on the grievance redress mechanism from the facilitator.			
2. Vulnerable Group	<p>Role in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in public consultation and community planning for relocation processes, preferences, as well as risk mitigation measures; Actively engage in the preparation of permanent residence packages or programs, displacement methods, and programs related to livelihood restoration Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation; <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable groups as part of the WAP have been involved in public consultations and community planning from the LAP preparation, Construction Phase, Occupancy Preparation to Post Occupancy. There is a beneficiary satisfaction assessment survey on WTB, including vulnerable groups conducted by the ESC. 	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic checks during the planning, construction and post-construction (relocation) stages; Community facilitation Beneficiary feedback survey; FGRM <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regular consultations have been conducted during the planning, construction and post-construction (relocation) stages; Community facilitation has been conducted, including for vulnerable groups. In site selection, vulnerable groups are prioritized in selecting sites. Beneficiary satisfaction survey being conducted; 	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <p>Facilitator under supervision of PMU</p> <p>Implementation:</p> <p>Senior Facilitators, Social Facilitators, Technical Facilitators and Economic Facilitators have carried out their duties in assisting PAPs (including vulnerable groups) from the LAP preparation stage, Construction Stage, Occupancy Preparation to Post Occupancy.</p> <p>ESC has conducted beneficiary satisfaction surveys</p> <p>PMU PP has conducted supervision by requesting periodic reports on WTB assistance to OSP as the coordinator of the Facilitator team.</p>	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	3. Vulnerable groups as part of the WB have received information on the grievance mechanism from the facilitator.	4. Complaint management mechanism (FGRM) in place		
3. Host community	<p>Role in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide approval for project implementation as well as engage in land due diligence assessment (clean and clear status); 2. Provide inputs for the management of potential environmental and social risks, particularly community and health risks, impacts on basic services and resources, social cohesion, etc. 3. Engage in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation. <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Host Communities in the 4 shelter locations have been involved and given approval in the provision of land and land due diligence assessment. For Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, and Huntap Wani 1, because the relocation is carried out in the same 	<p>Engagement Strategy in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular consultation during planning, construction and post-construction (relocation) stages; 2. Community facilitation Beneficiary feedback survey; 3. FGRM <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Host Community has been involved in regular consultations especially in the planning stage. 2. Host Community has received socialization about FGRM Project 	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <p>Facilitator under supervision of PMU</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>The Social Facilitator and Economic Facilitator under the supervision of PMU PP have engaged the host community for environmental and social risk management.</p>	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	<p>village or a village very close to the WTB's origin area, the host community is a resident of the same village/neighboring village of the WTB and lives in a location directly adjacent to the location of the shelter.</p> <p>2. In Huntap Talise, the host community provided input for the management of potential environmental and social risks, including the provision of equal opportunities for people around the shelter for entrepreneurship / trading at the Huntap Talise location, as well as the hope that residents of Huntap Talise can respect local culture.</p> <p>3. The Host Community has been involved in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation. In Huntap Wani 1, consultations with the host community included the mechanism for the formation of Rukun tetangga (RT) in the location of the shelter as well as plans for the</p>			

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	utilization and management of shared facilities.			
4. Landowners affected by the project (PAPs)	<p>Role in SEP Approve project implementation and be involved in land due diligence assessment (clean and clear status);</p> <p>Implementation The landowners affected by the project in the 4 shelter locations have given approval for the project implementation and are involved in the land due diligence assessment (clean and clear status);</p>	<p>Engagement Strategy in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public consultation during planning and post-construction 2. Community Facilitation 3. FGRM <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public consultation during planning 2. Community Facilitation 3. FGRM 	<p>PIC in SEP Facilitator under PMU</p> <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social facilitators and economic facilitators under OSP, together with the LG and Land Office. 2. OSP reports the results to the PMU PP. 	ACCORDING
5. Land concession owner	<p>Role in SEP Provide project implementation approval and be involved in land due diligence assessment (clean and clear status)</p> <p>Implementation Of the 4 shelter sub-projects, there is only 1 land that has a land concession owner, namely Talise Shelter (HGB PT. Duta Dharma Bakti). PT. DDB has given approval for project implementation and is involved in the</p>	<p>Engagement Strategy in SEP Public consultation during planning and post-construction</p> <p>Implementation Public consultation during planning</p>	<p>PIC in SEP Facilitator under PMU</p> <p>Implementation Social Facilitator and Economic Facilitator under PMU together with LG and Land Office</p>	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	land due diligence assessment (clean and clear status)			
6. Construction workers including local workers	<p>Role in SEP Carry out construction development in accordance with the CESMP</p> <p>Implementation Construction workers in 4 shelter sites carried out construction in accordance with the CESMP</p>	<p>Engagement strategy in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building and awareness on ES management 2. Participate in environmental and social supervision during the construction process 3. Actively engage in grievance management <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction workers have received induction on OHS and GBV/ KTA prevention 2. Construction workers have been socialized on the grievance channel. 	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PMU 2. TMC-2 coordinates with contractors <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TMC-2 coordinates with contractors 2. TMC-2 prepares a report on the implementation of RKL-RPL management and monitoring on a regular basis and submits the report to BP2P and PMU. 	ACCORDING
Implementation Partner				
7. Contractor	<p>Role in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an adequately resourced CESMP as part of the contract proposal. 2. Implement the CESMP and manage the risks that occur 	<p>Engagement strategy in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase capacity and awareness of environmental and social management 	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PMU 2. TMC-2 3. OHS Supervisor from the Manpower Office 	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	<p>3. Engage in public consultations in project preparation and implementation phases</p> <p>4. Implement capacity building on OHS, GBV and Community engagement for project workers.</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. All contractors in the 4 shelter sites have developed CESMPs as part of the contract proposal. For Huntap Talise and Huntap Bangga 2 (Huntap Package 2B), the environmental and social management plans required to be in the CESMP are included in the RKK. In terms of time, the completion of all CESMP documents is late in the arena, only completed after construction has begun.</p> <p>2. The contractor has partially implemented the plans in the CESMP and managed the risks incurred, particularly in OHS, environment and community health and safety.</p>	<p>2. Participate in regular environmental and social management monitoring</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. Increase capacity and awareness of environmental and social management</p> <p>2. Participate in regular environmental and social management monitoring</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <p>1. TMC-2 under the supervision of PMU PP has encouraged and assisted contractors in the preparation of the CESMP.</p> <p>2. The Manpower Office receives reports on the RKK but the OHS supervisor from the Manpower Office is not involved in OHS supervision at the project site.</p>	

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Contractors are not involved in public consultations in the preparation phase, but are involved in project implementation 4. All contractors have implemented capacity building on OHS, GBV and Community engagement for project workers. 			
8. Village/District Government	<p>Role in SEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate engagement with target communities; 2. Facilitate data collection and validation; 3. Support the entire community engagement process, as well as address grievances <p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Village / Sub-district governments in 4 shelter locations namely Talise Valanguni Village, Mantikulore Sub-district, Palu City, Bangga Village, South Dolo Sub-district, Sigi Regency, Tompe Village, Sirenja Sub-district, Donggala Regency and Wani 1 Village, Tanantovea Sub-district, Donggala 	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular consultation during planning, construction and post-construction (relocation) stages; 2. Community facilitation support; 3. Beneficiary assessment 4. FGRM <p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation during planning, construction and post-construction (relocation) stages; 2. Community facilitation support; 3. FGRM 	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <p>PMU with support from the facilitator team and local government</p> <p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PMU PP with support from Facilitators and Local Governments of Palu City, Sigi Regency, Donggala Regency has involved Village and Sub-district Governments in data collection and validation activities of the WTB. 2. Facilitators and Local Governments of Palu City, Sigi District and Donggala District have involved village 	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	<p>Regency have been involved in the facilitation of target communities;</p> <p>2. Village/Kecamatan governments have been involved in data collection and validation activities;</p> <p>3. Village/District governments have been involved in handling complaints</p>		governments in the grievance handling process	
9. Central Sulawesi Environment Agency and Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency	<p>Role in SEP</p> <p>1. Provide inputs to ESMP, ESCP, ESMF and environmental and social management instrument components as necessary.</p> <p>2. Facilitate the review and approval of environmental assessment documents (AMDAL or UKL-UPL etc.).</p> <p>3. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation.</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. DLH of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency have been involved in the Rakornis forum which is held regularly every month.</p>	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <p>1. Rakornis during the planning stage Development and post-construction</p> <p>2. Engage in site inspection and supervision</p> <p>3. Facilitate capacity building in ESMP for project implementers</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. Rakornis during the planning stage Development and post-construction</p> <p>2. Engage in site inspection and supervision.</p>	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <p>PMU PUPR Task Force and Central Sulawesi Provincial Government</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>BP2P, PMU PP, PUPR Task Force and Central Sulawesi Provincial Government</p>	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	2. DLH has reviewed and provided direction on the type of environmental management documents required (AMDAL or UKL-UPL etc.).			
10. Housing and Settlement Area Office of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency	<p>Role in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide input into the environmental and social risk management instruments prepared under the project; 2. Facilitate the enforcement and implementation of relevant instruments and provide supervision and oversight support; 3. Participate in regular monitoring together with the PMU and provide technical support for corrective measures towards compliance of environmental and social standards relevant to the project; 4. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Housing and Settlement Office of Palu City, Sigi District and Donggala District have provided 	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular coordination meetings; 2. Joint field supervision and inspection; 3. Facilitate capacity building on ESMPs for project implementers <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular coordination meetings; 2. Joint field supervision and inspection; 	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <p>PMU Task Force and MPWH coordinate with local government agencies</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>Task Force, PMU PP and MPWH with support from OSP coordinate with local government agencies</p>	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	<p>inputs into the environmental and social risk management instruments prepared under the project especially the LAP/DDR and RAP documents;</p> <p>2. The PKP office also provides supervision and support in land provision and relocation;</p> <p>3. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation</p>			
11. Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency	<p>Role in SEP</p> <p>1. Provide inputs to the environmental and social management instrument components according to the identified needs;</p> <p>2. Providing technical support related to increasing awareness and capacity for disaster prevention</p> <p>3. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Palu City, Sigi Regency and</p>	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <p>1. Regular coordination meetings;</p> <p>2. Joint supervision and inspection at disaster sites;</p> <p>3. Facilitate capacity building on disaster management and prevention to target communities.</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. Regular coordination meetings;</p> <p>2. Joint supervision and inspection at disaster sites;</p> <p>3. Facilitate capacity building on disaster management and</p>	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <p>PMU Task Force and MPWH coordinate with local government agencies</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>PMU Task Force and MPWH coordinate with local government agencies</p>	<p>ACCORDING</p>

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	<p>Donggala Regency have provided inputs to the environmental and social management instruments, especially in terms of disaster warrant zones and in data collection and verification of WTB data.</p> <p>2. Providing technical support related to increasing awareness and capacity for disaster prevention</p> <p>4. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation</p>	<p>prevention to target communities.</p> <p>4. Public consultation during project preparation and implementation</p>		
12. Regional Office of ATR / BPN and Kantah / Land Office of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency	<p>Role in SEP</p> <p>1. Provide relevant information and evidence related to land acquisition at relocation sites and facilitate the land due diligence process including ground truthing (identifying land status).</p> <p>2. Provide review and approval of land acquisition documents or instruments related to land acquisition that have been identified.</p> <p>3. Addressing land conflicts/claims</p>	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <p>1. Regular coordination</p> <p>2. Site supervision</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. Regular coordination</p> <p>2. Site supervision</p>	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <p>1. PMU</p> <p>2. PUPR Task Force</p> <p>3. Central Sulawesi Provincial Government</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>PMU PP, PUPR Task Force, Central Sulawesi Provincial Government have involved the Regional Office of ATR/BPN and the Land Office of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency.</p>	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	<p>4. Early involvement in the development of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)</p> <p>Implementation The ATR/BPN Regional Office and the land offices of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency have been involved in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide relevant information and evidence related to land acquisition at relocation sites and facilitate the land due diligence process including ground truthing (identifying land status). 2. Provide review and approval of land acquisition documents or instruments related to land acquisition that have been identified. 3. Addressing land conflicts/claims 			
13. Public Appraisal Services Office (KJPP)	<p>Role in SEP -</p> <p>Implementation KJPP has been involved in valuing the assets of PAPs/concessionaires in</p>	<p>Strategy in SEP -</p> <p>Implementation 1. Coordination. 2. Field trips</p>	<p>PIC in SEP -</p> <p>Implementation PMU PP, Local Government, OSP, Social Facilitator.</p>	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	locations that have been designated as Settlement Sites.		has involved KJPP in valuing the assets of PAPs/concessionaires in locations that have been designated as Settlement Sites.	
Central Government Partner				
14. Bappenas	Role in SEP <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate stakeholders and provide leadership in project preparation and implementation of project activities, including relevant provisions under environmental and social management plans and commitments. 2. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation. Implementation Bappenas has played a role: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During loan preparation and project implementation. 2. In public consultations during loan preparation and project implementation. 	Strategy in SEP <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rakornis 2. Joint field inspection and supervision Implementation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination meeting on loan preparation 2. Coordination meeting on loan extension 	PIC in SEP <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PMU 2. PUPR Task Force Implementation The PMU and PUPR Task Force have involved Bappenas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During loan preparation and project implementation. 2. In public consultations during preparation 	ACCORDING
15. Ministry of Finance	Role in SEP Engage in public consultations during	Strategy in SEP <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rakornis 	PIC in SEP <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PMU 2. PUPR Task Force 	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	<p>project preparation and implementation.</p> <p>Implementation The Ministry of Finance has been involved in public consultations during project preparation and implementation.</p>	<p>2. Joint field inspection and supervision</p> <p>Implementation 1. Loan Preparation Coordination Meeting 2. Project implementation 3. Coordination meeting on loan extension</p>	<p>Implementation The PMU and Task Force have involved the Ministry of Finance in public consultations during loan preparation and project implementation, but not in joint field inspections and supervision.</p>	
Interest Group				
16. NGOs, CSOs and other interested groups	<p>Role in SEP Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation</p> <p>Implementation 1. Buddha Tzu Chi, one of the NGOs, was involved at the beginning of the project but was not involved in project implementation. 2. SKP HAM is involved in project implementation as an independent WTB liaison.</p>	<p>Strategy in SEP 1. Regular consultation 2. Participate in relevant meetings</p> <p>Implementation 1. Public consultation at the beginning of the project 2. Participate in relevant meetings 3. SKP HAM invites OSP, PMC and BPBD to public consultation on the WTB</p>	<p>PIC in SEP 1. PMU 2. PUPR Task Force 3. Provincial Government</p> <p>Implementation 1. The PMU and PUPR Task Force involved the NGO (Buddha Tzu Chi) at the beginning of the project but did not involve it in project implementation. 2. PMU, PUPR Task Force and Local Government did not involve NGOs (Buddha Tzu Chi and SKP HAM) in regular consultations.</p>	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
			3. The PMU, PUPR Task Force and Local Government did not involve Buddha Tzu Chi and SKP HAM in meetings during project implementation.	

B. Scope 3.1 Stakeholder Engagement Strategy: Component 2 (RR Tadulako University, 2X30 lt/dt SPAM Network Development namely Huntap Tondo 1 , Huntap Tondo 2 and Huntap Talise - IPA Poboya and Huntap Lompio Supporting Infrastructure)

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
1. End Users (Lecturers, students and WTB)	<p>Role as per SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide input to the overall design i.e. building design, access, etc. 2. Engage in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation. <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The residents of Huntap Tondo 1, Tondo2 and Talise as the end users of water produced by the IPA Poboya; Lecturers / students at Tadulako University and the community in Huntap Lompio did not provide input into the overall design, namely building design, access, etc. 	<p>Strategy as per SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation during planning, construction and post-construction stages (handover); 2. Capacity building for environmental and social management of the plan; 3. Post-construction beneficiary assessment feedback. 4. FGRM <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation during planning, construction and post-construction stages (handover); 	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <p>PMU and Supervision Consultant with support from Facility Manager.</p> <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PMU CK and TMC-1 did not involve the community as end users in the design of Tadulako University, IPA Poboya and Huntap Lompio supporting infrastructure. 2. PMU CK and TMC-1 did not involve the residents of Huntap Tondo 1, Tondo2 and Talise as end users of water produced by the Poboya WTP and lecturers/students at Tadulako 	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
	2. The residents of Huntap Tondo 1, Tondo 2 and Talise as the end users of water produced by the Poboya Water Treatment Plant and lecturers/students at Tadulako University were not involved in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation, while the community in Huntap Lompio was involved in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation.	2. Capacity building for environmental and social management of the plan; 3. Post-construction beneficiary assessment feedback 4. FGRM	University in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation, whereas; the community in Huntap Lompio was involved in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation. 3. PMU through ESC conducts beneficiary satisfaction assessment	
2. Facility Owner and Manager	Role in SEP 1. Provide input to the detailed engineering design (DED), ESMP, and other management plans; 2. Contribute to ESMP implementation; 3. Engage in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation. Implementation 1. The owner/manager of the facility, namely PDAM and Tadulako University and the	Strategy in SEP 1. Consultation during planning, construction and post-construction stages (handover); 2. Capacity building for environmental and social management of the plan; 3. Post construction beneficiary feedback assessment 4. FGRM Implementation 1. Consultation during planning, construction and	PIC in SEP PMU and Supervision Consultant with support from Facility Manager Implementation 1. PMU and TMC-1 did not involve facility owners/managers in the preparation of DEDs for Poboya and UNTAD IPAs. 2. The PMU and TMC-1 engaged facility managers in public consultations as part of	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
	<p>residents of Huntap Lompio were not involved in the preparation of the DED of Tadulako University, IPA Poboya and Supporting Infrastructure for Huntap Lompio.</p> <p>2. The owner/manager of the facility, namely PDAM and Tadulako University and the residents of Huntap Lompio were not involved/contributed to the implementation of the ESMP.</p> <p>3. The PDAM and the residents of Huntap Lompio engaged in public consultations as part of the project preparation and implementation.</p>	<p>post-construction stages (handover);</p> <p>2. Capacity building for environmental and social management of the plan;</p> <p>3. Post-construction beneficiary evaluation feedback</p> <p>4. FGRM</p>	<p>project preparation and implementation.</p> <p>3. The PMU through the ESC conducts beneficiary satisfaction assessments to end users.</p>	
3. Vulnerable Group (Part of end users)	<p>Role as per SEP</p> <p>1. Provide input to the overall design i.e. building design, access, etc.</p> <p>2. Engage in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation.</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>Vulnerable groups are not engaged to provide input into project design and implementation</p>	<p>Strategy as per SEP</p> <p>1. Periodic consultations and / or mock tests</p> <p>2. Post-construction beneficiary satisfaction assessment</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>Vulnerable groups involved in post-construction beneficiary satisfaction assessment</p>	<p>PIC as per SEP</p> <p>PMU and Supervision Consultant with support from Facility Manager</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>The PMU through the ESC conducts beneficiary satisfaction assessments to end users.</p>	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
4. Construction workers including local workers	<p>Role in SEP Carry out construction development in accordance with the CESMP</p> <p>Implementation Construction workers in 3 sub-projects carry out construction in accordance with the CESMP.</p>	<p>Engagement strategy in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building and awareness on ES management 2. Participate in environmental and social supervision during the construction process 3. Actively engage in grievance management <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction workers have received induction on OHS and GBV/ KTA prevention 2. Construction workers have been socialized on the grievance channel. 	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PMU CK 2. TMC-1 coordinates with contractors <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TMC-1 coordinates with contractors 2. TMC-1 prepares a report on the implementation of RKL-RPL management and monitoring on a regular basis and submits the report to BPPW and PMU CK. 	ACCORDING
5. Landowners affected by the project (PAPs)	<p>Role in SEP Approve project implementation and be involved in land due diligence assessment (clean and clear status);</p> <p>Implementation Of the 3 component 2 sub-projects, only the IPA Poboya sub-project has WTP. The construction of access roads and bridges will use existing road bodies</p>	<p>Engagement Strategy in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public consultation during planning and post-construction 2. Community Facilitation 3. FGRM <p>Implementation WTP in the IPA Poboya sub-project was engaged through:</p>	<p>PIC in SEP Facilitator under PMU</p> <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social facilitators and economic facilitators under the coordination of OSP together with the LG and Land Office. 2. OSP reports results to PMU CK 	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
	and do not require new land so there is no PAP. For the IPA Poboya sub-project, WTP was involved since socialization.	1. Census of PAPs and inventory of assets affected by program activities. 2. Public consultation during planning. 3. Community Facilitation 4. FGRM		
6. Land concession owner	Role as per SEP Provide project implementation approval and be involved in land due diligence assessment (clean and clear status) Implementation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Of the 3 public infrastructure sub-projects, there is only 1 land that has a land concession owner, namely IPA Poboya (contract of work of PT Citra Palu Minerals - CPM). PT CPM has been engaged and given approval for the project implementation as well as involved in the land due diligence assessment. 	Strategy as per SEP Public consultation during planning and post-construction Implementation Public consultation during planning and post-construction	PIC as per SEP Facilitator under PMU Implementation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitators under OSP together with Palu City Government have facilitated land concession owners from the identification of land owners to the compensation stage. Facilitators under OSP together with Palu City Government ensured that land concession owners have given their consent for project implementation 	ACCORDING
Implementation Partner				
7. Contractor	Role in SEP	Engagement strategy in SEP	PIC in SEP 1. PMU	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an adequately resourced CESMP as part of the contract proposal. 2. Implement the CESMP and manage the risks that occur 3. Engage in public consultations in project preparation and implementation phases 4. Implement capacity building on OHS, GBV and Community engagement for project workers. <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All contractors at the 3 public infrastructure sites have developed a CESMP as part of the contract proposal. 2. In terms of timing, the completion of all CESMP documents was delayed as the arena was only completed after construction had begun. 3. The contractor has partially implemented the plans in the CESMP and managed the risks incurred, particularly in OHS, environment and community health and safety. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase capacity and awareness of environmental and social management 2. Participate in regular environmental and social management monitoring <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase capacity and awareness of environmental and social management 2. Participate in regular environmental and social management monitoring 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. TMC-2 3. OHS Supervisor from the Manpower Office <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TMC-1 under the supervision of PMU CK has encouraged and assisted contractors in the preparation of CESMPs. 2. The Manpower Office receives reports on the RKK but the OHS supervisor from the Manpower Office is not involved in OHS supervision at the project site. 	

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
	<p>4. Contractors are not involved in public consultations in the preparation phase, but are involved in project implementation</p> <p>5. All contractors have conducted capacity building on OHS, GBV and Community engagement for project workers.</p>			
8. Public Appraisal Services Office (KJPP)	<p>Role in SEP</p> <p>-</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>KJPP has been involved in valuing the assets of PAPs/concessionaires at the IPA Poboya site</p>	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <p>-</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. Coordination. 2. Field trips</p>	<p>PIC in SEP:</p> <p>-</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>PMU CK, Local Government, OSP, Social Facilitator have involved KJPP in valuing the assets of PAPs/concessionaires in locations that have been designated as Poboya IPA locations</p>	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT
9. Village/District Government	<p>Role in SEP</p> <p>1. Facilitate engagement with target communities; 2. Facilitate data collection and validation; 3. Support the entire community engagement process, as well as address grievances</p>	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <p>1. Regular consultation during planning, construction and post-construction (relocation) stages; 2. Community facilitation support; 3. Beneficiary assessment 4. FGRM</p>	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <p>PMU with support from the facilitator team and local government</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. The CK PMU with the support of the Facilitator and the Local Government of Palu City and</p>	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
	Implementation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Village Governments in 3 locations namely Tondo Village, Mantikulore Sub-district, Palu City, Poboya Village, Mantikulore Sub-district, Palu City and Lompio Village, Sirenja Sub-district, Donggala Regency, have been involved in the facilitation of target communities; 2. Village and sub-district governments have been involved in data collection and validation activities; 3. Village/District governments have been involved in handling complaints 	Implementation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation during the planning and construction phase 2. Community facilitation support; 3. FGRM 	<p>Donggala District has involved the Village/Urban and Sub-district Governments in consultation activities during the planning and construction stages.</p> <p>2. Facilitators and Local Governments of Palu City, and Donggala District have involved village/ kelurahan governments in the complaint handling process.</p>	
10. Central Sulawesi Environment Agency and Palu City and Donggala Regency	Role in SEP <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide inputs to the ESMP, ESCP, ESMF and environmental and social management instrument components as necessary. 2. Facilitate the review and approval of environmental assessment documents (AMDAL or UKL-UPL, etc.). 	Strategy in SEP <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rakornis during development planning and post-construction stages 2. Engage in site inspection and supervision 3. Facilitate capacity building in ESMP for project implementers 	PIC in SEP PMU, PUPR Task Force and Central Sulawesi Provincial Government Implementation BPPW, PMU CK, PUPR Task Force and Central Sulawesi Provincial Government have involved the Environmental Agency of Palu City and Donggala Regency in the planning and	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
	<p>3. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation.</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. DLH Palu City and Donggala Regency have been involved in the Rakornis forum which is held regularly every month.</p> <p>2. DLH has reviewed and provided direction on the types of environmental management documents needed, namely UKL-UPL for IPA Poboya and Huntap Lompio supporting infrastructure and DELH for Tadulako University RR.</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <p>1. Rakornis during the planning stage Development and post-construction</p> <p>2. Engage in site inspection and supervision.</p>	<p>construction implementation stages.</p>	
11. Regional Office of ATR / BPN and Kantah / Land Office of Palu City, and Donggala Regency	<p>Role in SEP</p> <p>1. Provide relevant information and evidence related to land acquisition at relocation sites and facilitate the land due diligence process including ground truthing (identifying land status).</p> <p>2. Provide review and approval of land acquisition documents or instruments related to land acquisition that have been identified.</p>	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <p>1. Regular coordination</p> <p>2. Site supervision</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. Regular coordination</p> <p>2. Site supervision</p>	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <p>PMU, PUPR Task Force, Central Sulawesi Provincial Government</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>PMU CK, PUPR Task Force, Central Sulawesi Provincial Government have involved the Regional Office of ATR/BPN and the Land Office of Palu City, and Donggala Regency.</p>	<p>ACCORDING</p>

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
	<p>3. Addressing land conflicts/claims</p> <p>4. Early involvement in the development of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>The Regional Office of ATR/BPN and the land offices of Palu City and Donggala Regency have been involved in:</p> <p>1. Provide relevant information and evidence related to land acquisition at the IPA Poboya site, Tadulako University RR and Huntap Lompio Infrastructure and facilitate the land due diligence process including ground truthing (identifying land status)</p> <p>2. Provide review and approval of land acquisition documents or instruments related to land acquisition that have been identified.</p>			
12. Housing and Settlement Agency of Palu City, and	<p>Role in SEP</p> <p>1. Provide input into the environmental and social risk management instruments prepared under the project;</p>	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <p>1. Regular coordination meetings;</p> <p>2. Joint field supervision and inspection;</p>	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <p>PMU Task Force and MPWH coordinate with local government agencies</p>	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
Donggala Regency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the enforcement and implementation of relevant instruments and provide supervision and oversight support; Participate in regular monitoring together with the PMU and provide technical support for corrective measures towards compliance of environmental and social standards relevant to the project; Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Donggala District Housing and Settlement Office has provided inputs into the environmental and social risk management instruments prepared under the project especially the LAP/DDR document for the Huntap Lompio Supporting Infrastructure. The Donggala District Housing and Settlement Office provides 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate capacity building on ESMPs for project implementers <p>Implementation</p> <p>Regular coordination meetings; Joint field supervision and inspection;</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <p>PUPR Task Force, PMU CK with support from OSP coordinate with local government agencies</p>	

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
	supervision and support in the provision of land; 3. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation			
13. Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency	<p>Role in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide inputs to the environmental and social management instrument components according to the identified needs; 2. Providing technical support related to increasing awareness and capacity for disaster prevention 3. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Palu City, and Donggala Regency have provided input to the environmental and social management instruments, especially in terms of disaster-prone zones. 	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular coordination meetings; 2. Joint supervision and inspection at disaster sites; 3. Facilitate capacity building on disaster management and prevention to target communities. <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular coordination meetings; 2. Joint supervision and inspection at disaster sites; 3. Facilitate capacity building on disaster management and prevention to target communities. 4. Public consultation during project preparation and implementation 	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <p>PMU Task Force and MPWH coordinate with local government agencies</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>The PMU Task Force and MPWH with the support of OSP in coordination with local government agencies have involved BPBD of Palu City and Donggala District in the determination of disaster-prone zones and improvement of disaster prevention awareness and capacity.</p>	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
	2. Providing technical support related to increasing awareness and capacity for disaster prevention 3. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation			
14. Public Appraisal Services Office (KJPP)	Role in SEP - Implementation 1. KJPP is involved in valuing the assets of PAPs/concessionaires at IPA Poboya construction sites. For Tadulako University Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, there is no role of KJPP because there is no land acquisition process. As for the infrastructure development of Huntap Lompio, the land acquisition process was completed by village officials because there was no purchase or compensation process.	Strategy in SEP - Implementation 1. Coordination. 2. Field trips	PIC in SEP: - Implementation PMU PP, Local Government, OSP, Social Facilitator has involved KJPP in valuing the assets of PAPs/concessionaires in locations that have been designated as Settlement Sites.	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT
Central Government Partner				
15. Bappenas	Role in SEP 1. Coordinate stakeholders and provide leadership in project	Strategy in SEP 1. Rakornis	PIC in SEP 1. PMU 2. PUPR Task Force	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
	<p>preparation and implementation of project activities, including relevant provisions under environmental and social management plans and commitments.</p> <p>2. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation.</p> <p>Implementation Bappenas has played a role:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During loan preparation and project implementation. 2. In public consultations during loan preparation and project implementation. 	<p>2. Joint field inspection and supervision</p> <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination meeting on loan preparation 2. Coordination meeting on loan extension 	<p>Implementation The PMU and PUPR Task Force have involved Bappenas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During loan preparation and project implementation. 2. In public consultations during preparation 	
16. Ministry of Finance	<p>Role in SEP Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation.</p> <p>Implementation The Ministry of Finance has been involved in public consultations during project preparation and implementation.</p>	<p>Strategy in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rakornis 2. Joint field inspection and supervision <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loan Preparation Coordination Meeting 2. Project implementation 3. Coordination meeting on loan extension 	<p>PIC in SEP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PMU 2. PUPR Task Force <p>Implementation The PMU and Task Force have involved the Ministry of Finance in public consultations during loan preparation and project implementation, but not in joint field inspections and supervision.</p>	ACCORDING

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	PIC	FINDINGS
Interest Group				
17. NGOs, CSOs and other interested groups	<p>Role in SEP Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation</p> <p>Implementation 1. Buddha Tzu Chi, one of the NGOs, was involved at the beginning of the project but was not involved in project implementation. 2. SKP HAM is involved in project implementation as an independent WTB liaison.</p>	<p>Strategy in SEP 1. Regular consultation 2. Participate in relevant meetings</p> <p>Implementation 1. Public consultation at the beginning of the project 2. Participate in relevant meetings 3. SKP HAM invites OSP, PMC and BPBD to public consultation on the WTB</p>	<p>PIC in SEP 1. PMU 2. PUPR Task Force 3. Provincial Government</p> <p>Implementation 1. The PMU and PUPR Task Force involved the NGO (Buddha Tzu Chi) at the beginning of the project but did not involve it in project implementation. 2. PMU, PUPR Task Force and Local Government did not involve NGOs (Buddha Tzu Chi and SKP HAM) in regular consultations. 3. The PMU, PUPR Task Force and Local Government did not involve Buddha Tzu Chi and SKP HAM in meetings during project implementation.</p>	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

5.1.2. Scope 3.2. Public Consultation

Public consultations have been conducted as planned, both before the loan became effective and during project implementation. Public consultations for project completion have partly been carried out yet and others have not been carried out because the project is still under construction.

Workshops for the preparation of manuals and other technical guidelines mandated in the TOR of the consultant and POM CSRRP have not been fully implemented.

The following table shows the results of the audit on the implementation of the public consultation plan.

PROJECT STAGE	CONSULTATION TOPIC	METHODS	TARGET GROUP	IMPLEMENTATION TIME PLAN	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
Prior to Loan Effectiveness	a. Project design and site and facility selection	Workshops and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	NSUP PMU, Local Government Agencies (Province, District, City), NGOs	September 2019	PMU CK, PMU PP and CSRRP Task Force	ACCORDING Project design discussions have been conducted by PMU CK, PMU PP and CSRRP Task Force according to the target group, until August 2020 (Date of General Procurement Notice).
	b. Environmental and Social Management Framework, including FGRM	Workshops and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	NSUP PMU, Local Government Agencies (Province, District, City), NGOs/CSOs	September 2019	PMU CK, PMU PP and CSRRP Task Force	ACCORDING Discussion on ESMF including FGRM has been conducted by PMU CK, PMU PP and CSRRP Task Force according to the target group. ESMF completed in November 2019

PROJECT STAGE	CONSULTATION TOPIC	METHODS	TARGET GROUP	IMPLEMENTATION TIME PLAN	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
	c. Technical manuals/guidelines, e.g. reconstruction/rehabilitation of public facilities, relocation, financial management and procurement, etc.	Workshop	NSUP PMU, Implementing Agency, Ministry of Finance, Bappenas, Local Government Agencies (Province, District, City)	September 2019	PMU CK, PMU PP and CSRRP Task Force	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT Discussions on the POM have been conducted by PMU CK, PMU PP and CSRRP Task Force in accordance with the target group. Finalization of the CSRRP POM was completed in July 2023; while manuals and other technical guidelines mandated in the consultant's TOR and CSRRP POM have yet to be drafted.
	d. Update of the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Workshops, FGDs, community meetings	NSUP PMU, Local Government Agencies (Province, District, City), NGOs/CSOs and Community Representatives (if the situation is conducive)	September 2019	PMU CK, PMU PP and Kelurahan Facilitators under NSUP	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT The Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) updates have been implemented by PMU CK, PMU PP and facilitators under NSUP as per the target group. The latest SEP document is dated May 19, 2019 and is still a draft.

PROJECT STAGE	CONSULTATION TOPIC	METHODS	TARGET GROUP	IMPLEMENTATION TIME PLAN	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
Project Implementation	a. Environmental Permit for public facilities under component 2 (e.g. AMDAL and/or UKL/UPL)	Workshops and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Local government agencies, NGOs/CSOs	Before construction (after loan effectiveness)	PMU CK, PMU PP and Kelurahan Facilitators under NSUP	ACCORDING Environmental Permit discussions have been carried out by PMU CK, PMU PP and Kelurahan Facilitators under NSUP with Local government agencies and NGOs according to target groups and planned time.
	b. Sub-project Facility Selection, including Resiting (Component 1)	Workshops and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Local Government Agency, Facility Administrator	Prior to construction or after site identification for relocated facilities	PMU CK, PMU PP	ACCORDING The discussion on the selection of sub-project facilities has been carried out by PMU CK and PMU PP according to the target group and planned time.
	c. Community Relocation Plan (Component 2)	Workshops and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), community meetings	Local Government Institutions, NGOs/CSOs, Target Communities	Before construction, after site identification	PMU CK, PMU PP and Village Facilitators under the Project	ACCORDING The discussion on the Community Relocation Plan has been conducted by PMU CK, PMU PP and village facilitators as planned. NGOs were not involved.
	d. Land Due Diligence	Workshop and field investigation	Land Office, Local Government	Before construction (after site submission)	PMU CK and PMU PP	ACCORDING Land Due Diligent discussions for RR

PROJECT STAGE	CONSULTATION TOPIC	METHODS	TARGET GROUP	IMPLEMENTATION TIME PLAN	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
			agencies, NGO/CSO, Community representatives			Tadulako University and Huntap Talise 2C have been conducted by PMU CK and PMU PP as planned. NGOs were not involved.
	e. Project status update	Workshops and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Partners Central Government, Local Government agencies, NGOs/CSOs, Community Representatives	Periodically (during Project implementation)	PMU CK and PMU PP	ACCORDING Project status updates have been carried out by PMU CK and PMU PP through rakornis held once a month and weekly progress reports according to the specified time target.
Project/Sub-project Completion	a. Project Handover and Evaluation	Workshops and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Partners Central Government, Local Government agencies, NGOs/CSOs, Community Representatives	After Construction Completion and Final Inspection	PMU CK and PMU PP	Not yet implemented
	b. Post Relocation Evaluation	Workshops, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and field visits	Partners Central Government, Local Government agencies,	Periodic monitoring after relocation	PMU CK and PMU PP assisted by third party	ACCORDING Post-relocation evaluation activities are regularly conducted by PMU CK and PMU PP

PROJECT STAGE	CONSULTATION TOPIC	METHODS	TARGET GROUP	IMPLEMENTATION TIME PLAN	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
			NGOs/CSOs, Community Representatives		monitoring team	with support from OSP and reported in bi-weekly progress reports. Final post-relocation evaluation activities are conducted by ESC through Final Evaluation (FE) and Beneficiaries Satisfaction Assessment (BSA) activities. At the time of the audit, the FE and BSA activities were in the survey preparation stage.

5.1.3. Scope 3.3. Budgeting

The SEP implementation is funded by the Ministry of PUPR under the control and coordination of the CPMU. Implementation of the SEP will fall under the purview of the respective Project Implementation Units (PIUs), consisting of PMU PP for Component 1, and PMU CK for Component 2. The overall funding of the SEP forms part of the overall project management (Component 3) and specific budget expenditures, such as community facilitators are financed as part of the project activities. Further costs for the SEP will be provided along with the overall project costs.

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.

The table below shows the audit results on the implementation of budgeting to implement the SEP.

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	FUND SOURCE	IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
Recruitment of environmental and social specialists, including community engagement specialists.	Component 3 CSRRP	<p>Budget is available to recruit environmental and social management experts in each consultancy. The following are the environmental and social management experts in each consultancy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMC : Environmental management specialist, Social Management Specialist, GBV Specialist • OSP : Capacity Building and Gender Perspective Expert, Environmental Safeguard Expert, Social Safeguard and Community Organizing Expert, Grievance and Land Affairs Management Expert, Livelihood Expert, Environmental and Social Safeguard Assistant, Livelihood and Community Financial Management Assistant, Senior Facilitator, Technical Facilitator, Social Facilitator, Economic Facilitator. • TMC-1 : Occupational HSE, Social Safeguard Specialist, Environmental Safeguard Specialist. • TMC-2 : Environmental Safeguard Specialist, Subsafeguard Specialist 	
Public consultation at national level	NSUP	There are indications that public consultation activities at the national level have been carried out, among others in the CERC - CSRRP NSUP Bridging Team report, but no documents are available to confirm the source of financing for the activities.	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT
Public consultations at Provincial and District levels	NSUP and Component 3 CSRRP	A budget is available and attached to the PMC contract for coordination meetings at province.	ACCORDING
Community Facilitator	NSUP and Component 3 CSRRP	Budget is available and embedded in the OSP contract. Community Facilitators are recruited and included in the OSP package, consisting of Senior Facilitators, Technical Facilitators, Economic Facilitators and Social Facilitators.	ACCORDING
Capacity building for community facilitation	Component 3 CSRRP	Budget available and attached to OSP contract for:	ACCORDING

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	FUND SOURCE	IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
facilitators and local governments		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder capacity building in the form of workshops with participants from Provincial Government, District/City Government, PMU, PIU, Team Leaders, all Experts, Regional Coordinators and Assistants. Facilitator capacity building Socialization and technical guidance for the community, including for builders. 	
Socialization materials to better engage stakeholders and communities	Component 3 CSRRP	The budget is available and attached to the OSP contract, in the form of reimburseable costs for special activities which are used for printing costs of socialization materials and project implementation guidelines.	ACCORDING
FGRM operating expenses	Component 3 CSRRP	Budget is available and attached to the PMC contract in the form of remuneration cost for GRM assistant and Junior Web Designer Specialist assistant and reimburseable cost for cloud subscription for SITABA website.	ACCORDING

5.1.4. Scope 3.4. Monitoring and Reporting

The SEP document mandates the need for mid-year and annual progress reports on project activities to be available at the PMU office and published on the Ministry of Public Works and Housing website (<https://www.pu.go.id>) or on a dedicated webpage developed at the start of the project. An independent M&E team will be deployed to assist in the overall monitoring of the SEP, particularly to assess the implementation of stakeholder engagement under Component 1.

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.

KEY ELEMENTS MONITORED AND REPORTED	TIME TERM	METHODS	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
Stakeholder access to project information and consultation	Periodic during project preparation and managed during project implementation)	Interview, observation, survey	PMU CK, PMU PP with support from Independent M&E Team	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT Monitoring activities on stakeholders' access to project information and consultation were conducted by the consultant team (OSP) during socialization

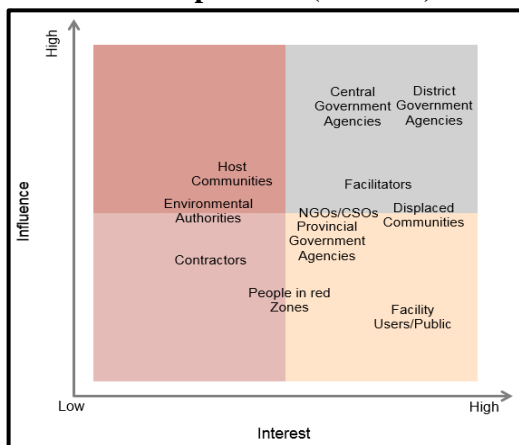
KEY ELEMENTS MONITORED AND REPORTED	TIME TERM	METHODS	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
				activities, public consultations, coordination meetings/field visits. In addition, the ESC team conducted a BSA at the end of the project. Assessing stakeholders' access to project information and consultation
Beneficiary awareness of activities, rights and responsibilities.	Periodically during project implementation	Interview, observation, survey	PMU CK, PMU PP with support from Independent M&E Team	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT Monitoring of beneficiaries' awareness of activities, rights and responsibilities is carried out mainly by OSP during pre-occupancy assistance. In addition, the ESC team conducted a BSA at the end of the project. Assess beneficiaries' awareness of activities, rights and responsibilities.
Engagement of community facilitators with beneficiaries.	Periodically during project implementation	Interview, observation, survey, scorecard	PMU CK, PMU PP with support from Independent M&E Team	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT Monitoring is carried out by the OSP team by reviewing the progress of the activities of the community facilitator team.
Public awareness of FGRM channels and their reliability	Periodically during project implementation	Sample test, interview, observation	PMU CK, PMU PP with Communication TA support	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT Monitoring is conducted by the OSP and PMC teams by collecting and analyzing complaints and information requests from the public. Monitoring was also conducted by the ESC team as part of the BSA survey.
Accessibility and readability of information and dissemination materials.	Periodically during project implementation	Sample test, interview, desk review	PMU CK, PMU PP with Communication TA support	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT Monitoring is carried out by the facilitator team when assisting the community.

KEY ELEMENTS MONITORED AND REPORTED	TIME TERM	METHODS	PIC	ASSESSMENT RESULT
Tone on social media and broader public perception (including NGOs and CSOs)	Periodically during project implementation	Social media monitoring, interview, observation	PMU CK, PMU PP with Communication TA support	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT Monitoring is carried out by the facilitator team when assisting the community.
Rate of reported and unreported complaints and grievances.	Periodically during project implementation	Desk review, interview, survey	PMU CK, PMU PP with support from Independent M&E Team	ACCORDING Monitoring is conducted by the GRM at PMC and reported regularly (monthly).

5.1.5. Scope 3.5. Influence and Importance Analysis

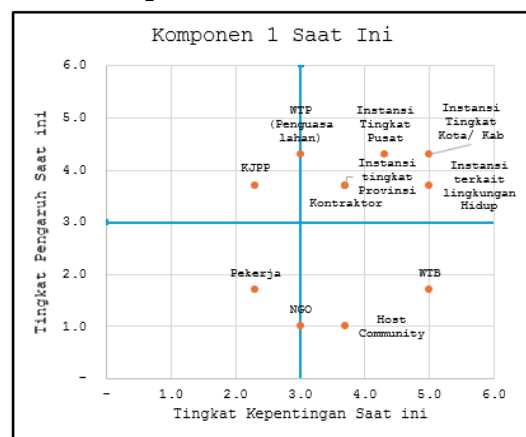
In component 1, all stakeholders identified at the beginning of the project were involved. The Stakeholder Map below shows a change in the level of influence and importance of stakeholders. The PAPs (Displaced Community and people in red zones), although involved and participated in the preparation and 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.

**Stakeholder Influence and Interest Map
In Component 1 (Baseline)**



Source: SEP documents, 2019

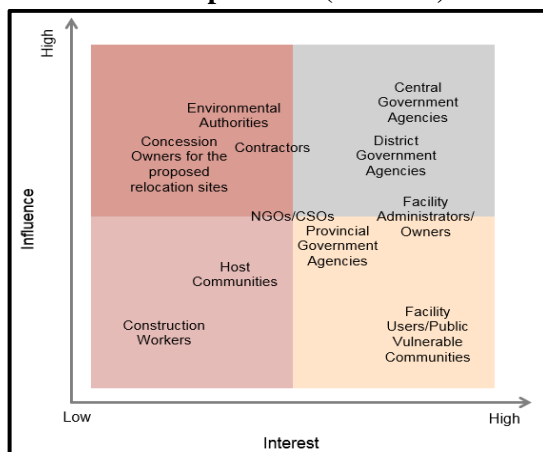
**Stakeholder Influence and Interest Map
On Component 1 (Current condition)**



Source: ESA results, 2024

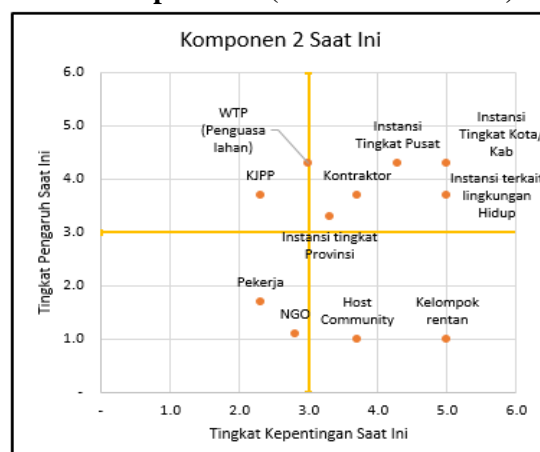
In component 2, all stakeholders identified at the beginning of the project were also involved. The stakeholder map below shows a change in the level of influence and importance of stakeholders. PAPs (landowners, both individuals and legal land concession owners) have a high to medium influence because they can hinder the process of land provision and occupancy (Huntap Talise case). The position of NGOs after the project also changed; their influence was lower than during the preparation stage.

**Stakeholder Influence and Interest Map
In Component 2 (Baseline)**



Source: SEP documents, 2019

**Stakeholder Influence and Interest Map
On Component 2 (Current condition)**



Source: ESA results, 2024

5.2. Scope 4. Environmental and Social Audit Results

The audit results show that the project's environmental and social management is in compliance with the ESMF requirements; the environmental and social management stages have been implemented, most of the documents are available and in compliance 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 the completion of document preparation where the documents are completed when construction work has started.

The audit found that of the 7 sub-projects examined, 5 were completed late, while 2 sub-project documents were not accompanied by an endorsement date so that the timeliness could not be assessed. The IPA Poboya CESMP document was approved in September 2023, 6 months after the issuance of the Work Start Order (SPMK), the Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Wani 1 CESMPs were approved 9 months after the issuance of the SPMK, while the ratification of the Tadulako University RR CESMP was only 1 week after the SPMK was issued. CESMP Huntap Talise and Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 were not accompanied by an approval date.

The absence of a harmonized format for environmental documents has implications for the *bidding* document and contract documents, which then become inconsistent in the environmental and social management matrix. The environmental and social management plan in the selection document partly refers to UKL-UPL or SPPL, and partly refers to ESMP. In the Tadulako University RR, the environmental and social management plan in the selection document refers to the ESMP, while in the IPA Poboya sub-project, Huntap Talise, Huntap Wani 1, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Lompio supporting infrastructure, the environmental and social management plan in the selection document refers to the UKL-UPL and SPPL and is complemented by several special requirements in the ESMF, including the prevention of GBV / KTA. For Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 in the selection document there is no environmental and social management plan matrix which is a special requirement in the selection process.

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 that had been prepared by both the project proponent and the contractors.

The table below shows the results of the audit of the implementation stages of environmental and social management:

Table 33. Implementation of Environmental and Social Management

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
1	Stage 1: Information and Feasibility Check Sub-projects				
	The CPMU and PMU conduct eligibility checks and risk screening of sub-projects funded by CSRRP. The PMU uses and disseminates the Negative Activity List to ensure that all activities/sub-projects are eligible for funding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan Agreement • PAD CSRRP • AWP CSRRP 	CPMU and PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPMU, PMU CK and PMU PP have conducted sub-project feasibility assessments. • The CPMU, PMU CK and PMU PP have used the negative list to ensure that funded activities/sub-projects are not included in the negative list. 	ACCORDING
2	Stage 2: Technical Screening and Instrument Selection				
	Environmental and social Impact Screening. Preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (e.g. AMDAL/ UKL-UPL) and/or Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) for sub-projects with moderate to high social environmental risks; OR Implementation of Environmental and Social Codes of Practice (ESCAP or SPPL instruments) - for projects with low social environmental risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-project Risk Screening • Direction of Types of Environmental Documents for Business and or Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU with PMC support • District/City Environment Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU CK and PMU PP with PMC support have conducted environmental and social risk assessments for 7 sample activities/sub-projects and have reported the results to the CPMU. • Environmental and social impact screening has been conducted by DLH in 3 districts/cities for 7 sample activities/sub-projects. • Technical screening requests are made by BPPW for public Infrastructure activities, and by BP2P for shelters and supporting infrastructure. Technical screening activities and determination of environmental instruments are carried out by the Environmental Agency in each District/City; 	ACCORDING

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
				Environmental Permits by DPMPTSP are largely in place.	
3	Stage 3. Instrument Preparation				
	Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Instruments: - UKL-UPL/ DELH and or ESMP - SPPL (ESCAP) - LAP/DDR - RAP	a. DELH, UKP/UPL and SPPL documents for 7 activities	BPPW/ BP2P with support from PMC CSRRP/ NMC CERC	BPPW/ BP2P with the support of PMC CSRRP/ NMC CERC has developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environmental Evaluation Document (DELH) for RR activities of Tadulako University is DELH. The document has been completed and a permit has been issued. UKL-UPL documents for IPA Poboya Activities, Huntap Talise Area, Huntap Lompio Infrastructure and Huntap Bangsa Dusun 2 have been completed and permits have been issued. Likewise for Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, the preparation of UKL-UPL revisions due to the addition of shelter units has been completed and a permit has been issued. <p>The environmental and social management document for the Huntap Wani 1 Development activity is SPPL and has been prepared.</p>	ACCORDING
		b. ESMP and ESCAP documents for 7 activities		BPPW/BP2P with PMC support has developed an ESMP/ESCAP document. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESMP documents for 6 sub-projects namely RR Tadulako University, IPA Poboya, Huntap Talise, Huntap Bangsa Dusun 2, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, and Huntap Lompio supporting infrastructure have been completed. Of the 6 	

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
				<p>existing ESMP documents, 4 ESMP documents namely ESMP Huntap Talise, Huntap Tompe, Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 and Huntap Lompio Infrastructure were completed after the selection document was issued (to be issued).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ESCOP document for Huntap Wani 1 has also been completed. The ESCOP document was completed before the selection document was issued. 	
		c. LAP/DDR documents for 7 activities	Local Government of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency with support from PMC/ OSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palu city government with PMC support has developed LAP/DDR for RR University Tadulako and IPA Poboya sub-projects. Palu City Government has also developed LAP for Huntap Talise sub-project with OSP support. The Government of Sigi Regency with OSP support has prepared a LAP/ DDR for the Bangga Dusun 2 sub-project. The Government of Donggala with the support of OSP has developed LAPs for Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 , HuntapWani 1 and Huntap Lompio Supporting Infrastructure. All LAPs/DDRs for these 7 sub-projects were completed and received NOLs from the WB before the selection documents were issued. 	ACCORDING
		d. RAP document for 4 activities	Palu City Government, Donggala District	The Government of Palu City and Donggala District with the support of OSP has developed:	ACCORDING

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
			Government and Sigi District Government with OSP support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAP documents for Huntap Talise, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Wani 1 The RAP for Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 Sigi Regency is in the process of being prepared. 	
4	Stage 4: Procurement and Contract				
	Preparation of Selection Documents as per ESMF requirements: The selection document must contain: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental and Social management plan 2. Environmental and social management budget in BoQ 3. Key personnel for environmental and social management 4. Environmental and social management reporting requirements 5. The draft tender documents will be reviewed by the relevant E&S specialist at the Provincial PIU and submitted to the World Bank for review and NOL of the Request for Expression of Interest (EOI) announcement. 	Selection Document for 7 sub-projects	BP2JK with Procurement consultant support	BP2JK with the support of the Procurement Consultant has developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The selection documents for the Tadulako University RR activities, IPA Poboya, Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Wani 1 and Huntap Lompio Supporting Infrastructure include environmental and social management requirements as required by the ESMF. The matrix of environmental and social impact management and monitoring plans listed in the Tadulako University RR selection document refers to the ESMP, while the others refer to the UKL-UPL Document. For Huntap Talise , the contractor selection method was RFQ. The selection document stated that the contractor must fulfill the following requirements: (1). Labor (including prohibition of using child labor); (2). Health, Safety and Environmental Protection/Management; (3). Grievance mechanism; however, this selection document does not contain the following: (1). A 	ACCORDING

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
				<p>requirement that all workers sign a 'Code of Conduct' that governs behavior and identifies sanctions; (2). Clearly identifies that training programs on GBV/KTA and HIV/AIDS prevention, application of the Code of Conduct, etc. will be conducted by the external provider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The selection document for Huntap Bangsa Dusun 2 includes general ESMF requirements but does not include an environmental and social management plan matrix. 	
	<p>Contract Ensure contract terms clearly specify the types of penalties contractors will face if RKL/RPL provisions, EMSF provisions for contractors and C-ESMP are not adhered to including by sub-contractors.</p>	<p>Contract agreement letter and Addendum 7 activities/sub-projects</p>	PPK	<p>PPK has signed a contract with the selected contractor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the special conditions of contract (SSKK) for the RR activities of Tadulako University, and the Central Sulawesi satellite settlement support infrastructure package including the Huntap Lompio Infrastructure there is a clause that specifically states that the contractor must develop and implement an environmental and social management plan as required by the ESMF. For the Huntap Bangsa Dusun 2 contract, the contractor must develop and implement an environmental and social management plan contained in the LSK3. The Contract Documents for the Huntap Talise and IPA Poboya activities contain an agreement 	ACCORDING

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
				<p>that the main scope of work in the contract, including: (1). Implementation of the Occupational Safety and Health Management System (SMKK); (2). Prevention and Handling of Gender-Based Violence (GBV); (3). Environmental Monitoring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all contract documents, there are penalty/fine provisions if the contractor is late in completing the work. 	
5	Stage 5: Review and Approval				
	<p>Prior to commencing work, the contractor submits a CESMP as well as a management plan related to: (i). work activities; (ii). traffic management (iii). occupational health and safety; (iv). environmental management; (v). social management; and (vi). labor influx.</p> <p>The supervision consultant (TMC) shall review and approve the CESMP with inputs from the appropriate Government agency (PPK) before work commences.</p>	CESMP on 7 sample activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors with TMC-2 assistance for Shelter and Settlement Infrastructure Contracting with assistance from TMC-1 for public infrastructure 	<p>All contractors have prepared CESMPs. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PT PP - PT MKI for RR of Tadulako University. The CESMP was finalized, checked by TMC-1 and signed by PPK on April 18, 2022. In that case, the work start order (SPMK) was issued on April 11, 2022. This means, the CESMP was finalized after the construction work started. PT PP for Talise shelter. The CESMP was finalized, checked by TMC-2 and signed by 	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
				<p>PPK, but there was no information on the date of approval of the CESMP. The work start order (SPMK) was issued on December 28, 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PT Tirta Sarana Mulia Teknologi for IPA Poboya. The CESMP was completed in September 2023 and there is no evidence of examination by TMC-1 and ratification by PPK; while the SPMK was issued on March 14, 2023. • PT Adhi Karya for Huntap Bangga Dusun 2. The CESMP was finalized, checked by TMC-2 and acknowledged by PPK; but there was no information on the date of approval. SPMK was issued on December 28, 2022. • PT WIKA Beton and PT MKI for Huntap 2A including Huntap Tompe 1,2,3. The CESMP was finalized and checked by TMC-2 and acknowledged by PPK and signed in March 2023; meanwhile the SPMK was issued on July 21, 2022. • PT WIKA Beton and PT. MKI for Huntap Wani 1. The CESMP is finalized, has been checked by TMC-2 and known by PPK. Ratified in March 2023, while SPMK was issued on July 21, 2022. • Karya Baru Makmur for infrastructure supporting the Huntap Lompio . The CESMP 	

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
				was completed in 2023 (no date and month) and there is no evidence of inspection by TMC-1. SPMK was issued on December 28, 2022.	
	Preparation of RKK and LSK3 (RK3LS)	LSK3 on 7 sub-projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All activities have an RKK Of the 7 activities sampled by ESA, 5 activities, namely Huntap Talise, Huntap Bangga 2, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, Huntap Wani 1 and Huntap Lompio Infrastructure have a complete LSK3 consisting of: (1). Code of ethics; (2). RKPPL; (3). RMPK; and (4). RMLLP, namely Huntap Talise Activities, Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, Huntap Lompio Supporting Infrastructure and Huntap Wani 1 . The IPA Poboya and RR sub-projects of Tadulako University already have LSK3s but they are incomplete. 	ACCORDING
6	Stage 6: Implementation and Monitoring				
	Implementation of land acquisition	LAP/DDR and LAIR	Government of Palu City, Government of Sigi Regency and Government of Donggala Regency with support from PMC and OSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the LAP/DDR document on 7 sub-projects, only 5 sub-projects require land acquisition, namely the Huntap Talise Sub-project, IPA Poboya, Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Wani 1 . The Tadulako University RR sub-project does not require a land acquisition process because the rehabilitated and reconstructed buildings stand on existing land. Likewise, the Huntap 	ACCORDING

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
				<p>Lompio Infrastructure development sub-project also does not require land acquisition because roads and bridges are built on existing roads and bridges.</p> <ul 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 report is available but incomplete. 	
	Implementation of Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring and preparation of reports on the implementation of environmental and social management and monitoring.	RKL-RPL Implementation Report for 7 sub-projects and CESMP Compliance List	BP2P with TMC-2 support for Huntap and supporting infrastructure. BPPW with TMC-1 support for public infrastructure.	<p>BPPW with TMC-1 support and BP2P with TMC-2 support as activity/sub-project proponents, are responsible for preparing environmental management and monitoring implementation reports on each sub-project. The audit found that most of the environmental and social management and monitoring plans have been implemented and the RKL-RPL implementation reports have been submitted regularly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RKL-RPL Implementation Report for RR Tadulako University consists of January - July 2022, July - December 2022, January - June 2023, July - December 2023. (Less 1 period which is January - June 2024) RKL-RPL Implementation Report for Huntap Talise consists of July - December 2022 and January - June 2023 (Less 2 periods) 	ACCORDING

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IPA Poboya RKL-RPL Implementation Report consists of January - June 2023, July - December 2023. (Less than 1 period) The RKL - RPL Implementation Report for Huntap Bangga 2 consists of July - December 2023. (less 2 periods namely January - June 2023 and January - June 2024) RKL-RPL Implementation Report for Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 consists of July - December 2022 and January - June 2023 (Less 1 period) RKL-RPL Implementation Report for Huntap Lompio Infrastructure is available for January - June 2023. Huntap Wani 1 does not need RKL-RPL Report because its environmental document is SPPL. 	
	CESMP compliance monitoring	List of CESMP Compliance in 7 Sub-projects	BP2P with TMC-2 support for shelter and settlement infrastructure. BPPW with TMC-1 support for public infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 6 CESMP Compliance Monitoring Reports available, namely for the Tadulako University RR sub-project, Huntap Talise , IPA Poboya, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, Huntap Wani 1 and Huntap Lompio Infrastructure. For Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 there is no 	ACCORDING
	Implementation of Construction Safety Plan (CSP)	Monthly Report on RKK	Contractor for 7 sub-projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the Construction Safety Plan has been implemented. 	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
		Implementation for 7 sub-projects		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tadulako University RKK RR Implementation Report consists of May 2023 (Incomplete) Huntap Talise RKK Implementation Report consists of January - October 2023 (Incomplete) Monthly OHS Report for IPA Poboya consists of December 2023 (Incomplete) RKK Implementation Report for Huntap Bangga 2 consists of January 2023 - January 2024 (Incomplete) RKK Implementation Report for Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 consists of (March 2023 - December 2023. (Incomplete) <p>OHS Monthly Report for Lompio Shelter Infrastructure consists of June 2023 only (Incomplete)</p>	
	Implementation of GBV and KTA Prevention Training	Implementation Report of GBV and KTA Prevention Training Activities in 7 sub-projects.	Contractor for 7 sub-projects	<p>GBV and KTA prevention training was conducted in 7 audited sub-projects.</p> <p>The GBV and KTA Prevention Training Activity Implementation Report is available for 7 sub-projects namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the Implementation of Socialization of GBV and KTA Mitigation Activities on the Construction of Educational Facilities at Tadulako University Phase II, Activities 1 - 11 Final Checked by TMC-2 and Noted by Housing Provision PP. (1). Huntap Talise 	ACCORDING

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
				<p>GBV-CTA Mitigation Socialization Report, 20 May 2023; (2). Huntap Talise GBV-CTA Mitigation Socialization Report, 15 August 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization Report of KBG and KTA Construction of IPA Capacity of 2x30 liters per second SPAM Huntap Tondo 1, Tondo 2 and Talise • Report on the implementation of Socialization of Prevention and Handling of GBV and KTA in Post-disaster Huntap Development Work in Central Sulawesi Phase 2B • Report on the implementation of the Socialization of Prevention and Handling of GBV-KTA for the Central Sulawesi Post-Disaster Shelter Development Project and Basic Infrastructure for Lot 2A, November 2022. • Report on the implementation of the Socialization of GBV Prevention and Handling of the Central Sulawesi Post-Disaster Shelter Development Project Along with Basic Infrastructure Lot 2A, Wani, Donggala Regency, September 2022. • Activity Report on the Socialization of GBV and KTA Phase 1 of Satellite Housing Supporting Infrastructure Development of 	

No.	Stages	Supporting Documents according to ESMF	PIC according to ESMF	Implementation	Audit Results
				Central Sulawesi Province PT. Karya Baru Makmur and Activity Report on the Socialization of GBV and KTA Phase 2 of Satellite Housing Supporting Infrastructure Development of Central Sulawesi Province PT. Karya Baru Makmur.	
	WTB Relocation Implementation	Biweekly Occupancy Progress Report for 3 sub-projects by OSP	OSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the PAPs to Huntap has been carried out in Huntap Talise, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Wani 1 . The Biweekly Occupancy Progress Report for Huntap Talise, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Wani 1 is complete. Huntap Bangga 2 has not yet begun occupancy because at the time of this audit, it was still under construction. 	ACCORDING

5.3. 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.

The following are the capacities of implementing agencies and LGUs:

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY BASED ON POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
1	CPMU	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow up on the results of the Governing Board meeting; 2. Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the achievement of activity outputs; 3. Provide direction and guidance to each PMU and PIU; 4. Facilitate the implementation of the Audit; 5. Facilitate the consolidation of the Annual Work Plan (AWP); 6. Facilitate joint meetings and Meetings of the Governing Board, PMU, and PIU; 7. Consolidate the replenishment of special accounts; 8. Prepare and submit consolidated reports on the overall implementation of activities (physical and financial) quarterly and annually; and 9. Review and approve any necessary changes to the general guidelines for CSRRP activities. <p>Implementation</p> <p>The CPMU has conducted feasibility assessments of sub-projects before they are decided to be funded, monitored the implementation of environmental and social management through rakornis forums and reports from PMCs and engaged stakeholders at the central level.</p> <p>The CPMU has also carried out all responsibilities listed in the POM.</p>	ADDRESS
2	PMU CK	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out coordination and coaching of PIUs; 2. Conduct monitoring and evaluation for all activities and develop follow-up plans; 	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY BASED ON POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Prepare activity master plan and Annual Work Plan (AWP); 4. Carry out verification of the list of proposals from the PIU 5. Carry out coordination with the Construction Services Procurement Implementation Center (BP2JK) in the context of selecting goods / services providers for activities under the PMU; 6. Carry out monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of social safeguards and environmental safeguards; 7. Prepare financial reports and activity implementation reports; 8. Prepare and submit quarterly and annual reports and submit them to the CPMU; and 9. Facilitate the implementation of audits. <p>Implementation</p> <p>PMU CK has monitored the implementation of environmental and social management especially for the Human Settlements sector, ensuring Environmental documents are in accordance with the ESMF and Indonesian Regulations, monitoring the implementation of environmental and social management through rakornis forums and reports from PMC and TMC-1 as well as involving stakeholders at the central and local levels.</p> <p>PMU CK has also carried out all responsibilities listed in the POM. To control all aspects of activities (including monitoring social safeguards and environmental safeguards), monthly coordination meetings are held and monitoring through weekly reports prepared by PMC.</p>	
3	PMU PP	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out coordination and coaching of PIUs; 2. Conduct monitoring and evaluation for all activities and develop follow-up plans; 3. Prepare activity master plan and Annual Work Plan (AWP); 4. Carry out verification of the list of proposals from the PIU 5. Coordinate with the Construction Services Procurement Agency (BP2JK) in the context of selecting goods/services providers for activities under the PMU; 	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY BASED ON POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<p>6. Carry out monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of social safeguards and environmental safeguards;</p> <p>7. Prepare financial reports and activity implementation reports;</p> <p>8. Prepare and submit quarterly and annual reports and submit them to the CPMU; and</p> <p>9. Facilitate the implementation of audits.</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>PMU PP has monitored the implementation of environmental and social management, especially for the Housing sector, ensured that LAP / DDR and RAP documents are in accordance with the ESMF before the NOL is requested to the WB, monitored the implementation of environmental and social management through rakornis forums and reports from OSP and TMC-2 and involved stakeholders at the central and local levels.</p> <p>PMU PP has also carried out all responsibilities listed in the POM.</p>	
4	BPPW/PIU	<p>Responsibilities listed in the POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out and control activities in accordance with the activity master plan 2. Carry out coordination with local governments and/or related agencies for the implementation of field activities 3. Carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities 4. Make a list of proposed activities 5. Prepare AWP to be submitted to PMU 6. Assist the PMU in facilitating the audit 7. Coordinate with BP2JK in the selection of goods/services providers for activities under the PIU. 8. Report the results of monitoring the status of contract implementation to the PMU 9. Carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the implementation of social and environmental safeguards. 10. Prepare financial reports and activity implementation reports 11. Prepare quarterly and annual reports and submit to each PMU. 12. Carry out the management of state assets / property 	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY BASED ON POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<p>13. Manage and handle complaints related to project implementation</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>BPPW as the initiator of activities in the field of Human Settlements has carried out all stages of environmental and social management for which it is responsible and monitors the implementation of environmental and social management for which the contractor is responsible through environmental and social management implementation reports. BPPW has also carried out all responsibilities listed in the POM.</p>	
5	BP2P/PIU	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out and control activities in accordance with the activity master plan 2. Carry out coordination with local governments and/or related agencies for the implementation of field activities 3. Carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities 4. Make a list of proposed activities 5. Prepare AWP to be submitted to PMU 6. Assist the PMU in facilitating the audit 7. Coordinate with BP2JK in the selection of goods/services providers for activities under the PIU. 8. Report the results of monitoring the status of contract implementation to the PMU 9. Carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the implementation of social and environmental safeguards. 10. Prepare financial reports and activity implementation reports 11. Prepare quarterly and annual reports and submit to each PMU. 12. Carry out the management of state assets / property 13. Manage and handle complaints related to project implementation <p>Implementation</p> <p>BP2P as the initiator of P field activities has carried out all stages of environmental and social management which are its responsibility and monitored the implementation of environmental and social management which is the responsibility of the</p>	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY BASED ON POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		contractor through environmental and social management implementation reports. BP2P has also carried out all responsibilities listed in the POM.	
6	PPK (Central Sulawesi Post-disaster Huntap Development, Strategic Infrastructure II, Drinking Water, PKP)	<p>Responsibilities listed in the POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare procurement plans and carry out Consolidation of Goods / Services Procurement 2. Determine technical specifications / Terms of Reference (KAK), draft contract, HPS, and the amount of down payment to be paid to the Provider. 3. Propose changes to activity schedules and control contracts 4. Implementing E-purchasing for a value of at least IDR 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah) 5. Reporting the implementation and completion of activities to the PA/KPA 6. Submitting the work results of the implementation of activities to the PA / KPA with the minutes of submission 7. Assessing Provider performance 8. Establish a support team, team of experts or experts; and Letter of Appointment of Goods / Services Provider <p>Implementation All PPKs have prepared plans and carried out the procurement of goods/services, assessed the performance of providers related to the implementation of construction, established a support team, a team of experts or experts and a letter of appointment of goods/services providers. PPK has also carried out all responsibilities listed in the POM.</p>	ADDRESS
7	Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (through the Provincial Office and District/Municipal Land Offices)	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide relevant information and evidence related to land provision at selected sites and facilitate due diligence processes including ground truthing. 2. Provide review and approval of land acquisition documents or instruments related to land acquisition required in accordance with the needs that have been determined. 3. Handle and mediate unidentified land claims that arise. 	ENOUGH

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY BASED ON POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<p>4. Engage in public consultation to prepare the Draft SEP</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>The Regional Office of ATR/BPN (including those in the Districts/Municipalities) has provided relevant information and evidence related to the provision of land at the selected sites and facilitated the due diligence process including ground truthing, reviewed and approved the necessary land acquisition documents or instruments related to land acquisition in accordance with the established needs; addressed and mediated any unidentified land claims that arose; but was not involved in the public consultation to prepare the Draft SEP.</p> <p>In carrying out their responsibilities, the Provincial Office and Regency/City Office are less than optimal due to budget and personnel constraints.</p>	
8	Local Government	(Consists of Mayor/Regent, Environmental Agency, Housing and Settlement Agency, Investment Agency and One Stop Integrated Service Agency)	ENOUGH
	a. Mayor of Palu, Regent of Donggala and Regent of Sigi	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinating the implementation of CSRRP in its working area 2. Provide District/City APBD as per engagement plan 3. Coordinate with relevant ministries/institutions 4. Appoint and propose relevant agencies in support of project implementation 5. Receive assets from rehab-recon activities <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Mayor of Palu, the Regent of Donggala and the Regent of Sigi always coordinate with project implementers either directly or through consultants, in every stage of activities, starting from preparation, planning and construction implementation. 2. The Mayor of Palu, the Regent of Donggala and the Regent of Sigi have provided APBD especially for the purchase of land for the construction of shelters and public infrastructure, as needed. 3. The Mayor of Palu, the Regent of Donggala and the Regent of Sigi have appointed and submitted relevant agencies including DLH, Public Works 	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY BASED ON POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<p>Agency, Spatial Planning Agency, BPBD as well as the government structures below them, namely sub-districts or villages that are the location of the construction of shelters / public infrastructure.</p> <p>In terms of asset handover, when the ESA was implemented, preliminary talks on asset handover between Palu City Government, Donggal Regency Government and Sigi Regency Government were held.</p>	
	b. District/City Environment Agency	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide inputs to ESCP, ESMF and environmental and social management instruments as per identified needs 2. Facilitate the review and approval of environmental assessment documents (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental Management Program, and Environmental Monitoring Program (UKP UPL), etc.) and environmental management instruments (if required) according to the identified needs. 3. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation. <p>Implementation</p> <p>DLH has provided inputs for environmental and social management instruments as per identified needs, facilitated the review and approval of environmental management and monitoring documents (AMDAL, DELH, UKL-UPL, SPPL etc.) as per identified needs as well as engaged in public consultations during project preparation and implementation.</p> <p>In carrying out its responsibilities, DLH Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency are less than optimal due to budget and personnel limitations. DLH did not provide input for the ESCP and ESMF.</p>	ENOUGH
	c. Housing and Settlement Office	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide inputs to the environmental and social risk management instruments prepared under the project. 2. Facilitate the enforcement and implementation of related instruments and provide supervision and monitoring support. 3. Participate in regular monitoring together with the PMU and provide technical support for corrective 	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY BASED ON POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<p>actions towards compliance of environmental and social standards relevant to the project.</p> <p>4. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. The Housing and Settlement Office has coordinated with project implementers through consultants in the land acquisition and relocation process and indirectly provided inputs to the environmental and social risk management instruments prepared under the project (LAP and RAP).</p> <p>2. Facilitate the enforcement and implementation of relevant instruments and provide supervision and oversight support.</p> <p>3. Participate in regular monitoring together with the PMU and provide technical support for corrective actions towards compliance of environmental and social standards relevant to the project.</p> <p>4. Engage in public consultations during project preparation and implementation.</p>	
	d. Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service Office	<p>(Not yet identified in POM)</p> <p>1. Implementation of Building Permit services</p> <p>2. Implementation of licensing services in the field of Building Administration</p> <p>3. Coordination of Building Permit services</p> <p>4. Coordination of licensing services in the field of Building Administration; and</p> <p>5. Reporting</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>DPMPTSP has issued environmental permits for DELH, UKL-UPL and SPPL documents for RR Tadulako University, Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 and Supporting Infrastructure for Huntap Lompio. Environmental permits are not yet available for IPA Poboya, Huntap Talise, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Wani 1 . The environmental permit for Bangga Dusun 2 Huntap was issued after the contractor procurement process.</p>	ENOUGH

5.4. Capacity and Resources of Consultants, Contractors and Supervision Consultants

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 were delivered late from the stipulated time.

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY IN POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
1	PMC	<p>Responsibilities as stated in the POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct regular inspections to ensure project implementation is in accordance with the guidelines, review the validity of SIM data, and recognize and follow up on planning, implementation, and operation and maintenance issues as early as possible; 2. Assess the quality of TMC outputs; 3. Prepare and disseminate communication materials and conduct regular briefings to relevant government agencies; 4. Monitor, analyze, and report on procurement performance and contract management through progress reports to the CPMU, PMU, and World Bank, and share findings with procuring entities on a regular basis; 5. Conduct regular financial management assessments to monitor compliance with fiduciary controls (including budgeting), financial planning arrangements, disbursement status, financial management and flow, and internal controls; 6. Managing the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); 7. Has an obligation to compile: (a). Technical Guidelines (Juknis) for Environmental Safeguards; (b). Project Implementation Guidelines; (c). Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Guidelines; (d). Technical Guidelines for DED Preparation; (e). Management Information System Guidelines; (f). Grievance Redress Mechanism Guidelines; (g). Supervision Guidelines; (h). Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Conflict Handling and Resolution (Project Scope); (i). Management Information System SOP; and (j). SOP for Data Verification Activities. 8. Conduct stakeholder capacity building, knowledge transfer, and ensure sustainability of project outputs; and 	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY IN POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<p>9. Prepare project completion documents (Project Completion Report) in a transparent and accountable manner.</p> <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PMC has conducted environmental and social risk screening of 7 CSRRP sub-projects and reported the results to PMU and CPMU; prepared UKL-UPL documents for RR sub-projects of Tadulako University, IPA Poboya, Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, Huntap Lompio Supporting Infrastructure and SPPL for Huntap Wani 1; preparing ESMP for RR activities of Tadulako University, IPA Poboya, Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Lompio Supporting Infrastructure. PMC has also prepared ESCOP for Huntap Wani 1; supported the Local Government in preparing LAP / DDR documents for the RR sub-projects of Tadulako University and IPA Poboya. 2. The PMC has not fully assisted the CPMU in monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation and effectiveness of the ESCP and ESMF. 3. PMC has established and maintains a feedback mechanism but periodic reports are incomplete. 	
2	TMC-1	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare masterplan documents, technical planning documents, review and provide inputs for bids, document, and evaluate settlement infrastructure and public facility design activities to be implemented under CSRRP; 2. Develop consultation and communication materials related to the location plan and technical design of settlement infrastructure and public facilities, assist with stakeholder engagement coordination and consultation activities as technical input to improve design planning; 3. Provide consultation to PIU and PMC on design activities that include design deliverables in resource and cost efficiency and buildability; 4. Prepare PBG applications prior to commencement of construction, monitor and ensure progress of issuance including SLF; 	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY IN POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<p>5. Conduct the design process at each phase (concept, pre-design, design development, detailed design) by evaluating the design outputs/results in accordance with relevant building standards, inclusion design, environmental and social management, including the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, throughout sub-project identification, preparation and implementation in accordance with the project ESMF.</p> <p>6. Reviewing cost budget plan and volume details (BOQ)</p> <p>7. Supervise and control the quality of physical and engineering documents (quantity and quality), control time, costs, and orderly administration from implementation to the maintenance period</p> <p>8. Prepare materials for PCM meetings (Methods, RK3K, quality control program, environmental management)</p> <p>9. Reporting and monitoring (daily, weekly, monthly, final)</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. TMC-1 has provided assistance to contractors in preparing CESMPs for IPA Poboya activities, Tadulako University RR phase II and Huntap Lompio supporting infrastructure as well as supervising the implementation of environmental and social management and has given warnings to contractors regarding workers' barracks. RKK implementation reports from contractors are available but incomplete.</p> <p>2. TMC-1 supported BPPW in preparing RKL-RPL Management and Monitoring Implementation Reports for 3 sub-projects. Reports are available but incomplete.</p> <p>3. TMC-1 has also conducted mentoring/training for contractors and workers related to GBV/KTA in the IPA Poboya sub-project, Tadulako University RR and Huntap Lompio Infrastructure and all reports are complete.</p> <p>4. TMC-1 has implemented most of the responsibilities in the POM. Especially for the issuance of SLF, there are obstacles on the part of</p>	

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY IN POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		the local government due to procedures and budget constraints.	
3	TMC-2	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare masterplan documents, technical planning documents, review and provide inputs for bids, document, and evaluate settlement infrastructure and public facility design activities to be implemented under CSRRP; 2. Develop consultation and communication materials related to the location plan and technical design of settlement infrastructure and public facilities, assist with stakeholder engagement coordination and consultation activities as technical input to improve design planning; 3. Provide consultation to PIU and PMC on design activities that include design deliverables in resource and cost efficiency and buildability; 4. Prepare PBG applications prior to commencement of construction, monitor and ensure progress of issuance including SLF; 5. Conduct the design process at each phase (concept, pre-design, design development, detailed design) by evaluating the design outputs/results in accordance with relevant building standards, inclusion design, environmental and social management, including the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, throughout sub-project identification, preparation and implementation in accordance with the project ESMF. 6. Reviewing cost budget plan and volume details (BOQ) 7. Supervise and control the quality of physical and engineering documents (quantity and quality), control time, costs, and orderly administration from implementation to the maintenance period 8. Prepare materials for PCM meetings (Methods, RK3K, quality control program, environmental management) 9. Reporting and monitoring (daily, weekly, monthly, final) <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TMC-2 has provided assistance to contractors in preparing CESMPs for Huntap Talise, Huntap 	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY IN POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<p>Bangga Dusun 2, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Wani 1 activities; provided assistance/training for contractors and workers related to GBV/KTA in the Huntap Talise, Huntap Bangga 2, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Wani 1 sub-projects and assisted in the preparation of GBV/KTA prevention training implementation reports. All reports on the implementation of GBV/KTA prevention training are available and complete.</p> <p>2. TMC-2 has supervised the implementation of environmental and social management and has given a warning to the contractor regarding the workers' barracks. The RKK implementation report has been prepared by the contractor but is incomplete.</p> <p>3. TMC-2 supports BP2P in monitoring RKL-RPL implementation as well as monitoring CESMP compliance. Reports on the implementation of RKL-RPL management and monitoring for 3 sub-projects have been prepared but are not yet complete.</p> <p>4. TMC-1 has carried out most of the responsibilities under the POM. Especially for the issuance of SLF, there are obstacles on the part of the local government due to procedures and budget constraints.</p>	
4	OSP	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <p>1. Organize capacity-building training for communities in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement processes;</p> <p>2. Organizing training to improve the skills of the community so that they are able to utilize their resources to be able to increase household income and welfare in a sustainable manner (livelihood program);</p> <p>3. Identify potential problems in community resettlement and make recommendations and follow-up on these potential problems. The identification includes potential social and economic problems of post-disaster settlement relocation and anticipation of potential post-relocation problems;</p> <p>4. Provide technical assistance on the operation and maintenance of settlement infrastructure and facilities in shelters;</p>	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY IN POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<p>5. Provide technical assistance on the development of post-age homes</p> <p>6. Has an obligation to compile: (a). Technical Guidelines for Community Assistance; (b). Technical Guidelines for Shelter Occupancy; (c). Technical Guidelines for Urban Site and Development; (d). Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Social Mapping; (e). SOP for Improvement of Land Ownership Documents; (f). SOP for Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plan; (g). Social Impact Assessment Procedure SOP; (h). SOP on Strengthening Women and Other Vulnerable Groups; and (i). SOP on Conflict Handling and its resolution (Community Scope).</p> <p>7. Provide technical assistance to District/City Governments in preparing RPT/LAP and RAP documents;</p> <p>8. Manage WTB data collection which includes validation of WTB data; and</p> <p>9. Manage the GRM system together with the PMC.</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. OSP has supported the Palu City Government, Sigi Regency Government and Donggala Regency Government in carrying out all stages of land acquisition and preparation of LAP / DDR documents for the Huntap Talise sub-project, Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, Huntap Wani 1 and Huntap Lompio Supporting Infrastructure. All LAP / DDR documents have received NOL from the WB.</p> <p>2. OSP has supported Palu City Government, Sigi Regency Government and Donggala Regency Government in carrying out all stages of preparation and implementation of relocation of PAPs and preparation of RAP documents. RAP documents for Huntap Talise, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 and Huntap Wani 1 have been completed and received NOL from WB. The RAP document for Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 is still in process.</p> <p>3. OSP has carried out most of the responsibilities in the POM.</p>	

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY IN POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
5	Tadulako University RR Contractor (PT. PP - PT. MKI).	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an adequately resourced CESMP as part of the construction proposal 2. Implement the CESMP and address risks as they arise. 3. Engage in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation. 4. Provide capacity building on OHS, GBV, and community engagement to project workers. <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PT PP and PT MKI have developed LSK3 documents. Reports on the implementation of capacity building on OSH and the implementation of LSK3 are available but incomplete. 2. PT PP and PT MKI have developed CESMP documents, implemented CESMPs (including involving local communities as local workers) and addressed emerging risks, but there is still non-compliance of workers and equipment handling. 3. PT PP and PT MKI have developed GBV/KTA prevention plans, conducted GBV/KTA prevention training for workers and communities, and prepared reports on the implementation of GBV/KTA prevention training. Reports are available and complete. 	ADDRESS
6	Huntap Talise Contractor (PT. PP)	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a CESMP with adequate resources as part of the construction proposal. 2. Implement the CESMP and address risks as they arise. 3. Engage in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation. 4. Provide capacity building on OHS, GBV, and community engagement to project workers. <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PT PP has developed an LSK3 document. Reports on the implementation of capacity building on OSH and the implementation of LSK3 are available but incomplete. 2. PT PP has developed a CESMP document (incorporated into the RKK document), implemented the CESMP (including involving local communities as local workers) and addressed 	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY IN POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<p>the risks that arise, but there is still non-compliance of workers and equipment handling.</p> <p>3. PT PP has developed a GBV/KTA prevention plan, conducted GBV/KTA prevention training for workers and the community, and prepared a report on the implementation of GBV/KTA prevention training. The report is available and complete.</p>	
7	IPA Poboya Contractor (PT. Tirta Sarana Mulia)	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a CESMP with adequate resources as part of the construction proposal. 2. Implement the CESMP and address risks as they arise. 3. Engage in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation. 4. Provide capacity building on OHS, GBV, and community engagement to project workers. <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PT Tirta Sarana Mulia has developed an LSK3 document. Reports on the implementation of capacity building on OSH and the implementation of LSK3 are available but incomplete. 2. PT Tirta Sarana Mulia has developed a CESMP document, implemented the CESMP (including involving the local community as local workers) and addressed the risks that arise, but there is still non-compliance of workers and handling of equipment. 3. PT Tirta Sarana Mulia has developed a GBV/KTA prevention plan, conducted GBV/KTA prevention training for workers and the community, and prepared a report on the implementation of GBV/KTA prevention training. The report is available and complete. 	ADDRESS
8	Huntap Bangsa Dusun 2 Contractor (PT. Adhi Karya)	<p>Responsibilities as listed in POM</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a CESMP with adequate resources as part of the construction proposal. 2. Implement the CESMP and address risks as they arise. 3. Engage in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation. 4. Provide capacity building on OHS, GBV, and community engagement to project workers. <p>Implementation</p>	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY IN POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PT Adhi Karya has developed an LSK3 document. Reports on the implementation of capacity building on OSH and the implementation of LSK3 are available but incomplete. 2. PT Adhi Karya has developed a CESMP document (incorporated into the RKK document), implemented the CESMP (including involving local communities as local workers) and addressed the risks that arise, but there are still non-compliance of workers and handling of equipment. 3. PT Adhi Karya has developed a GBV/KTA prevention plan, conducted GBV/KTA prevention training for workers and the community, and prepared a report on the implementation of GBV/KTA prevention training. The report is available and complete. 	
9	Huntap Tompe Contractor 1,2,3 (PT. WIKA Beton and PT. MKI)	<p>Role as listed in the POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a CESMP with adequate resources as part of the construction proposal. 2. Implement the CESMP and address risks as they arise. 3. Engage in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation. 4. Provide capacity building on OHS, GBV, and community engagement to project workers. <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PT Wika Beton and PT MKI have developed LSK3 documents. Reports on the implementation of capacity building on OHS and the implementation of LSK3 are available but incomplete. 2. PT Wika Beton and PT MKI have developed CESMP documents, implemented CESMPs (including involving local communities as local workers) and addressed emerging risks, but there is still non-compliance of workers and equipment handling. 3. PT Wika Beton and PT MKI have developed GBV/KTA prevention plans, conducted GBV/KTA prevention training for workers and communities, and prepared reports on the implementation of GBV/KTA prevention training. Reports are available and complete. 	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY IN POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
10	Huntap Wani 1 Contractor (PT. WIKA Beton and PT. MKI)	<p>Role as listed in the POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a CESMP with adequate resources as part of the construction proposal; 2. Implement the CESMP and address risks as they arise; 3. Engage in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation; 4. Provide capacity building on OSH, GBV, and community engagement to project workers <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PT Wika Beton and PT MKI have developed LSK3 documents. Capacity building implementation reports on OHS and RKK implementation reports are available but incomplete. 2. PT Wika Beton and PT MKI have developed ESCOP documents, implemented ESCOP (including involving local communities as local workers) and addressed the risks that arise. 3. PT Wika Beton and PT MKI have developed GBV/KTA prevention plans, conducted GBV/KTA prevention training for workers and communities, and prepared reports on the implementation of GBV/KTA prevention training. Reports are available and complete. 	ADDRESS
11	Huntap Lompio Infrastructure Contractor (PT. Karya Baru Makmur)	<p>Role as listed in the POM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a CESMP with adequate resources as part of the construction proposal; 2. Implement the CESMP and address risks as they arise; 3. Engage in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation; 4. Provide capacity building on OSH, GBV, and community engagement to project workers <p>Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PT Wika Beton and PT MKI have developed LSK3 documents. Reports on the implementation of capacity building on OHS and the implementation of LSK3 are available but incomplete. 2. PT Wika Beton and PT MKI have developed CESMP documents, implemented CESMPs (including involving local communities as local workers) and addressed emerging risks, but there 	ADDRESS

NO.	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITY IN POM AND IMPLEMENTATION	ASSESSMENT RESULT
		<p>is still non-compliance of workers and equipment handling.</p> <p>3. PT Wika Beton and PT MKI have developed GBV/KTA prevention plans, conducted GBV/KTA prevention training for workers and communities, and prepared reports on the implementation of GBV/KTA prevention training. Reports are available and complete.</p>	

5.5. 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 include: (1). the opening of employment and business opportunities; (2). increased income; (3). health and feasibility of worker barracks/basecamps; (4). COVID-19 spread; (5). Risk of GBV/KTA and (6). Release of construction labor. Most of the risk management plans and implementation related to labor influx prepared and implemented by the contractor with supervision from TMC-1 and TMC-2 **are in compliance with the ESMF**. Worker barracks/basecamps are still considered a source of water pollution and sanitation and receive less attention regarding their feasibility. Regarding GBV/KTA prevention, all contractors with support from TMC-1 and TMC-2 have conducted GBV/KTA prevention training activities for workers and communities and compiled complete GBV/KTA prevention training implementation reports.

OHS related risks: Most of the Occupational Health and Safety risk management plans and implementations prepared and implemented by contractors with supervision from TMC-1 and TMC-2 **are in compliance with the ESMF**. Plans and implementation of risk management related to OHS include; (1). Establishment of HSE management structure; (2). periodic OHS induction; (3). provision of PPE; (4). Incident handling; (5). Work environment security and (6). Provision of OHS equipment. Observations at the sub-project site show that although OHS risk management has been implemented by the contractor, there are still quite a number of violations committed by workers, namely working without using PPE.

Environment-related risks involved in CSRRP sub-projects include: (1). ambient air quality, noise, environmental sanitation (and solid waste generation from domestic activities, construction waste and debris), liquid waste generation, pollution risks (and health problems) due to hazardous waste generation (oil, used oil, paint, chemicals, asbestos), water quantity, water quality, sedimentation and erosion, vibration, pollution risks due to illegal supply of construction materials, vegetation disturbance, runoff water. The environmental risk management plan and implementation partially prepared and implemented by the contractor

with supervision from TMC-1 and TMC-2 has **partially complied with** the ESMF. The monitoring report on water quality shows that the IPA Poboya project site (not water treated by the IPA Poboya) still contains E-Coli bacteria exceeding the quality standard, as well as noise levels at several monitoring points at RR Tadulako University also exceeding the quality standard. The management of hazardous and toxic waste at all sub-project locations also still needs attention.

Risks related to community health and safety managed by the contractor include community health and safety, disruption of traffic flow due to mobilization and demobilization of equipment and materials, damage to roads, prevalence of diseases in the form of respiratory tract disorders (especially ISPA) in workers and communities living around the project, *waterborne diseases* due to groundwater pollution from sanitation activities, community perceptions and attitudes, fire risks and cultural heritage. Most of the community health and safety risk management plans and implementations prepared and implemented by the contractors with supervision from TMC-1 and TMC-2 **are in compliance with the ESMF**.

The table below shows the plan and implementation of risk management related to labor flow, OHS, Environment and Community Health and Safety.

A. RL7.1 Labor Influx and OHS

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	PLAN MONITORING	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
1. LABOR INFLUX	1. Open up employment and business opportunities	<u>Social Approach</u> 1. Give priority to local workers from the surrounding community according to the required qualifications. 2. Openly inform the public of available job vacancies according to the required qualifications through the local Kelurahan office or places that are easily seen and read by the community. 3. Conduct transparent recruitment selection with clear recruitment criteria. 4. Provide wide opportunities for the community to open businesses that can support project development such as food stalls, coffee shops, daily necessities stalls,	<u>Data Collection Methods</u> 1. Interviews with village officials, community leaders, and the community around the activity site. 2. Examination of employment data at contractors and company personnel. 3. Interview with construction workers. 4. Direct interviews with business communities at the project site 5. Direct observation of the number and types of businesses that arise due to labor recruitment activities <u>Data Analysis Method</u> Quantitative and qualitative-descriptive data analysis.	1. This plan is implemented by all contractors in the 7 sub-projects by providing employment opportunities to local laborers from the surrounding community according to the required qualifications. 2. The participation of female workers was found in the IPA Poboya sub-project as cooks for construction workers. 3. The contractor has informed the neighborhood of job vacancies in this sub-project.	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	PLAN MONITORING	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>motorcycle taxis, etc. Appeal to the main contractor to involve local contractors as partners in building construction activities.</p> <p><u>Institutional Approach</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment of labor in coordination with local village officials and related agencies 2. Provision of wages in accordance with the applicable UMR / UMK or in accordance with the agreement between workers and the initiator 3. The construction contractor is obliged to report in writing any job vacancies to the local Manpower Office in accordance with Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 Men / 			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	PLAN MONITORING	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>1980 concerning Mandatory Reporting of Job Vacancies.</p> <p>4. The implementing contractor will report the use of labor during construction activities to the local Manpower Office.</p> <p>5. Work with the local government to provide business opportunities to local residents by socializing and providing access to the project (supporting food stalls, transportation, lodging, etc.).</p>			
	2. Increased Community Income	<p><u>Social Approach</u></p> <p>1. Providing work wages / employee salaries at least in accordance with the applicable minimum wage and various applicable provisions adjusting to the level of labor status in employment in construction activities.</p>	<p><u>Data Collection Methods</u></p> <p>1. Interviews with businesses at the project site.</p> <p>2. Direct observation of the number and types of businesses that arise due to labor recruitment activities</p> <p><u>Data Analysis Method</u></p> <p>Quantitative and qualitative-descriptive data analysis.</p>	<p>1. The contractor has provided employee wages/salaries at least in accordance with the applicable minimum wage, but there are cases of late payment of salaries.</p> <p>2. Workers do not know whether they are included in the BPJS Labor program or not. Workers are not given BPJS Tenaga Kerja cards.</p>	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	PLAN MONITORING	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>2. Include all workers in the BPJS employment and health programs.</p> <p>3. Provide opportunities for local entrepreneurs/contractors to join the main contractor in the supply of construction materials.</p> <p><u>Institutional Approach</u></p> <p>1. Coordinate with the local Manpower Office</p> <p>2. Coordinate with the local Cooperative and Microenterprise Office</p>		<p>3. Local entrepreneurs/contractors have been engaged to become main contractor partners in the supply of construction materials.</p> <p>4. Coordination has been made with the local Manpower Office but the Manpower Office does not participate in labor supervision.</p>	
	3. Health and suitability of worker barracks/base camp	Provide free accommodation for out-of-area workers with basic amenities such as clean water, electricity, lighting and adequate resting space.	<p><u>Data Collection Methods</u></p> <p>1. Interviews with businesses at the project site.</p> <p>2. Direct observation of the number and types of businesses that arise due to labor recruitment activities</p>	<p>1. At the time of observation, in the IPA Poboya sub-project, Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 there were workers' barracks that were still in use.</p> <p>2. In the IPA Poboya sub-project, the barracks are located on a slope, making them prone to flooding in the</p>	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	PLAN MONITORING	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
			<u>Data Analysis Method</u> Quantitative and qualitative-descriptive data analysis.	rainy season. The contractor provides separate rooms for workers who are husband and wife. 3. In Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 there are still former workers' barracks, but some workers sleep in the empty shelters located close to the shelters.	
	4. Physical contact and contracting COVID-19.	<u>Technology Approach</u> 1. Provide clinic in the project area 2. Provide medical masks in the project area 3. Installing COVID-19 prevention campaign signs 4. Provide hand washing facilities in the project area 5. Provide COVID-19 test kits in the project area 6. Handle COVID-19 infectious waste separately in accordance with applicable regulations	<u>Data Collection Method</u> 1. Opinion gathering can be done by distributing questionnaires, face-to-face meetings, and informal interviews or observations. 2. Regular recording of active cases, cure rates, COVID-19 deaths for workers and communities <u>Data Analysis Method</u> Descriptive quantitative and qualitative data analysis in the form of descriptions of the handling of COVID-19 to	1. The contractor has provided masks in the project area, Installed COVID-19 prevention campaign signs and provided hand washing facilities in the project area. 2. At Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, the contractor also provided equipment and conducted temperature checks on workers and staff before the start of work.	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	PLAN MONITORING	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>7. Checking the COVID-19 status of visitors or workers who are indicated</p> <p>8. Establish procedures for handling COVID-19 in the project area</p> <p><u>Institutional Approach</u></p> <p>1. Coordinate with agencies related to the prevention and management of COVID-19</p> <p>2. Create a socialization of COVID-19 prevention and handling in the local area</p>	workers and communities in a limited manner.		
	5. GBV/KTA Risk	<p><u>Technology Approach</u></p> <p>1. Provide OHS training and induction for construction workers, including GBV and KTA risk mitigation training</p> <p>2. Implement the prohibition of child labor and forced labor in accordance with the laws and regulations of Law No. 13/2003 on Labor, by checking workers' identity</p>	<p><u>Data Collection Methods</u></p> <p>1. Interviews with workers and contractors at the project site.</p> <p>2. Direct observation of workers at the project site</p> <p><u>Data Analysis Method</u></p> <p>Qualitative-descriptive data analysis.</p>	1. All contractors in the 7 sub-projects have developed and implemented policies on preventing and handling cases of gender-based violence including child protection by including their workers in training on preventing and handling cases of GBV and child protection.	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	PLAN MONITORING	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>cards and providing workers' wage entitlements.</p> <p>3. Conduct training related to GBV and KTA prevention</p> <p><u>Institutional Approach</u> Coordinate with relevant agencies</p>		<p>2. Report on the implementation of GBV and KTA prevention training in 7 completed sub-projects</p>	
	6. Release of construction labor	<p>1. Socialize the employment termination plan to workers</p> <p>2. Carry out labor release activities in accordance with the agreement stated in the employment agreement and applicable laws and regulations;</p> <p>3. Preparing and fostering residents to be able to continue their business units, in the form of business improvement based on home industry skills and counseling/mentoring to land-based residents.</p>	<p><u>Data collection method</u></p> <p>1. Survey of communities/households affected by labor shedding using questionnaires and in-depth interviews; and</p> <p>2. Observation and documentation (record and photograph activities, events and related physical evidence).</p> <p><u>Data Analysis Method</u> Data analysis used quantitative and descriptive qualitative methods.</p>	<p>1. In terms of construction labor release, no problematic layoff cases were found.</p> <p>2. There has been no effort to prepare and foster residents to be able to continue their business units, in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased home industry skills-based businesses; Counseling and coaching to land-based residents. 	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

B. RL 7.2. Occupational Health and Safety

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
2. Occupational Health and Safety	Potential for workplace accidents	<u>Technology Approach</u> 1. Develop HSE management structure 2. Provide PPE according to the standard and the required amount 3. Develop procedures for using equipment. 4. Establish an incident handling mechanism 5. Provide first aid equipment and medicines 6. Implement labor and OHS policies on gender-based violence codes of conduct 7. Develop and implement a company rulebook on labor. 8. Implement the prohibition of child labor and forced labor in accordance with Law No. 13/2003 on Labor,	<u>Data Collection Methods</u> Data collection using field observation and documentation of activities. <u>Data Analysis Method</u> Descriptive quantitative and qualitative data analysis in the form of descriptions of worker conditions.	1. All contractors in 7 sub-projects have implemented RKK and submitted RKK implementation reports. 2. All contractors have conducted OHS training and socialization and emergency response simulations (consisting of PPE training, <i>Daily tool box meeting</i> , First Aid training, HSE induction to new workers). 3. All contractors conduct health checks on their workers before starting work. 4. All contractors have installed OHS signs 5. During observations at Huntap Talise, IPA Poboya and Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, workers were still found not using PPE (helmets and boots)	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>by checking workers' identity cards and providing workers' wage entitlements.</p> <p>9. Provide free accommodation for out-of-area workers with basic amenities such as clean water, electricity, lighting and adequate resting space.</p> <p>10. Conduct training related to labor and work environment</p> <p><u>Institutional Approach</u> Coordinate with agencies related to labor and work environment management.</p>		and placing equipment and materials irregularly which could endanger workers.	

C. RL 7.3. Environment

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
3. Environment	1. Ambient air quality	<u>Technology Approach</u>	<u>Data Collection Methods</u>	1. In Huntap Talise and Huntap Bangsa Dusun 2,	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make a boundary fence around the activity site to minimize flying dust with a fence height of \pm 2 m along the perimeter of the project boundary. 2. Using a vehicle that transports demolition materials that is fit for operation and emission tests in accordance with the recommendations of the Transportation Agency. 3. Limiting the speed of vehicles transporting demolition materials when crossing residential areas 4. Covering the bodies of vehicles transporting demolition materials with tarpaulins to minimize the spread of dust from these materials. 5. Operate generators that are fit for operation and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sampling at monitoring location points using Midget impinger for gases and Medium Volume Sampler for dust. 2. Ambient air quality collection time is conducted for 24 hours. <p><u>Data Analysis Method</u></p> <p>Laboratory analysis and comparison of results with air quality standards refer to Government Regulation No. 41/1999 on Air Pollution Control and Decree of the Minister of Environment No. 50/1996 on Smoke Level Standards.</p>	<p>watering of the project area has been carried out periodically. Likewise, in IPA Poboya, the contractor conducts periodic wetting, namely in the afternoon and evening (shortly before and after construction on that day), especially for areas prone to damage.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. In the RR sub-project of Tadulako University, mobilization of equipment and materials is carried out using appropriate transport vehicles. 3. Closing the tailgate on the vehicle 4. In Huntap Talise, air quality testing was carried out on June 09, 2023. shows that the value of air pollutants is still below the quality standard. 	

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>emission tests in accordance with applicable regulations</p> <p>6. Cleaning the wheels of vehicles every time they leave the project site to prevent the spread of dust and soil contamination.</p> <p>7. Conduct periodic watering of the activity site to minimize dust flying.</p> <p>8. Provide green buffer areas in the form of plants to reduce the spread of dust and create evapotranspiration areas.</p> <p>9. Equip workers with masks to prevent respiratory problems</p> <p>10. Create a separate area to store the demolition of the building to minimize the spread of</p>			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		dust to the surrounding area.			
	2. Noise	<p><u>Technology Approach</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make a boundary fence around the activity site to minimize noise with a fence height of ± 2 m along the perimeter of the project boundary. 2. Limiting and regulating the working hours of construction activities in accordance with the agreement between local residents (for example, the agreement not to carry out demolition activities during the resting hours of the local community). 3. Equip workers with ear plugs/earmuffs to prevent hearing loss due to the noise generated 4. Place the generator set in an enclosed area and equip the generator set area with a noise barrier if it is close to the location 	<p><u>Data Collection Methods</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measurement (in situ) using a Sound Level Meter at the monitoring location point 2. Monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of noise improvement management 3. Measurements were taken for 24 hours <p><u>Data Analysis Method</u></p> <p>The data/samples taken are compared with the quality standard. The noise level specified in Lamp. I of Kepmen LH No. 48 Year 1996.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the IPA Poboya sub-project, RR Tadulako University mobilization of equipment and materials is carried out using appropriate transport vehicles. 2. Equipment and material mobilization activities are carried out during working hours so as not to disturb people's rest time. 3. In the Talise shelter sub-project, monitoring of the noise level conducted on June 9, 2023 showed that the noise level during the day was 61.5 dB (A), exceeding the quality standard of 55 dB (A). 4. The results of monitoring conducted in the RR sub-project of Tadulako University in the second semester of 2023 at 4 monitoring points show 	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>of neighborhood activities.</p> <p>5. Operate generators that are fit for operation and in accordance with applicable licenses.</p> <p><u>Social Approach</u> Coordinate with local government and community leaders in the implementation of construction especially when exceeding working hours.</p>		<p>that the noise level during the day exceeds the quality standards of KepMenLH No. 48 of 1996, while the noise level at night meets the quality standards of KepMenLH No. 48 of 1996.</p>	
	<p>3. Environmental sanitation and solid waste generation from domestic activities, construction waste, and/or demolition debris</p>	<p><u>Technology Approach</u></p> <p>1. Collecting waste (both construction debris and food scraps) at the temporary project dumpsite in a segregated manner (organic and inorganic).</p> <p>2. Provide separate project dumping sites with covers and barriers to reduce the potential for waste to be</p>	<p><u>Data Collection Methods</u></p> <p>1. Field observation by recording the volume of waste generated and transported each day and visual observation of waste piles in relation to aesthetic value and disease.</p> <p>2. Interviews with cleaners from the implementing</p>	<p>1. The contractor has managed waste from both basecamp activities and construction waste.</p> <p>2. 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.</p>	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>scattered when exposed to rain.</p> <p>3. Ensure the volume size of landfills (TPS) is in accordance with the scale of the planned building demolition and construction to minimize uncontrolled piles of construction waste.</p> <p>4. Recycling of construction and demolition waste/garbage</p> <p>5. Provision of temporary waste storage sites (TPS) that have been segregated for organic and inorganic waste before being transported to the landfill.</p> <p>6. Setting up specialized cleaning personnel at the project site</p> <p>7. Conducting B3 waste segregation from debris from building demolition.</p> <p>8. Recycling of demolition debris in reconstruction activities if possible.</p>	<p>contractor and the surrounding community</p> <p>3. Monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of waste improvement management.</p> <p><u>Data Analysis Method</u></p> <p>1. Quantitative and qualitative descriptive</p> <p>2. Descriptively analyzing waste generation against SOPs and applicable regulations related to waste management.</p>	<p>3. In the IPA Poboya sub-project, waste from land clearing and landscaping activities that cannot be recycled is transported to the nearest landfill in cooperation with related parties.</p> <p>4. The results of monitoring carried out in the period July to December 2023 at the Tadulako University sub-project show that there is no waste from basecamp operations that has accumulated.</p> <p>5. In the Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 sub-project, based on the results of monitoring carried out in the second semester of 2023, there is a TPS at the location of the Keet Directors' Office, the waste generated by workers is then collected and sorted before being taken to the landfill.</p>	

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>9. Deliver non-B3 debris from demolition to a place determined by the local government.</p> <p><u>Institutional Approach</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooperate with third parties (surrounding communities) who can reuse or recycle non-hazardous waste. 2. Establish a transportation schedule in accordance with the volume of waste production to break up uncontrolled waste piles in the project area. 3. Ensure that waste disposal is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations, namely Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management (for example: not throwing into rivers, not dumping in areas that are not their place). 			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>4. Conduct socialization activities in cooperation with the local Environmental Agency for the transportation of domestic waste and/or construction and demolition waste.</p> <p>5. Cooperate with the local government in disposing of debris from the demolition of damaged buildings to a predetermined place.</p>			
	4. Liquid Waste Generation	<p>1. Provision of clean water and sanitation facilities</p> <p>2. Create an integrated drainage system that is connected to the existing drainage network.</p> <p>3. Improve existing drainage channels to prevent flooding</p> <p>4. Planting vegetation in open areas in the form of ground cover plants</p> <p>5. Provide infiltration facilities such as</p>	<p>1. Visual observation of drainage channels</p> <p>2. Monitor efficiency and effectiveness of surface water runoff management</p> <p>3. Quantitative and qualitative descriptive</p>	<p>1. Liquid waste generation at the sub-project site has been managed so that no inundation occurs.</p> <p>2. In the IPA Poboya sub-project, RR Tadulako University and Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, wastewater management facilities are available in the form of septic tanks.</p>	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		infiltration wells to retain rainwater runoff.			
	5. Risk of pollution and health problems due to hazardous and toxic waste (used oil/oil, paint, other chemicals, asbestos)	<u>Technology Approach</u> 1. Develop a hazardous waste management plan, including an asbestos demolition waste management plan if required in accordance with asbestos handling protocols. 2. Provide hazardous waste storage in accordance with applicable regulations. 3. Conduct training on the use and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous waste management 4. Establish emergency response procedures in the event of a large quantity of hazardous waste leaks or contamination. 5. Provide secondary containment in the	<u>Data Collection Methods</u> 1. Recording of hazardous waste generation 2. Recording of hazardous waste transportation schedule 3. Monitoring of TPS effectiveness and facility adequacy 4. Opinion gathering can be done by, and informal interview or observation. 5. Data collection on disease cases at the health center 6. Interview with the community 7. Field observation <u>Data Analysis Method</u> 1. Quantitative and qualitative descriptive 2. Descriptively analyze waste generation against SOPs and applicable regulations related to	1. B3 waste, namely asbestos at the RR Tadulako site, has been managed but reports have not been submitted to DLH and WB. 2. At the IPA Poboya construction site and Huntap Lompio Infrastructure there is no report on hazardous waste management, as well as at the Huntap Tompe 1,2,3 sub-project site there is no management plan and no report on hazardous waste management.	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>hazardous waste storage area</p> <p>6. Build a temporary disposal site for hazardous waste in accordance with applicable regulations (PP 22/ 2021 Chapter 2 - Hazardous Waste Management, paragraph 4 Storage of Hazardous Waste)</p> <p>7. Cooperate with a licensed third party to collect hazardous waste from the construction site.</p> <p>8. Establish a transportation schedule in accordance with the volume of waste production to break up uncontrolled waste piles in the project area.</p>	hazardous waste management.		
	6. Decrease in water quantity	Water usage is adjusted according to needs	Make visual observations of management activities that have been carried out	<p>1. The contractor has carried out risk management related to water quantity.</p> <p>2. At the IPA Poboya sub-project site, management</p>	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
				<p>is carried out by using water as needed.</p> <p>3. In Huntap Bangsa Dusun 2, from the results of monitoring conducted by the supervision consultant (TMC-2), the use of clean water by construction workers is in reasonable amounts.</p> <p>4. At the Tadulako University RR sub-project site, risk management is carried out by maintaining existing vegetation and green zones to retain runoff water longer so that it can be better retained. Monitoring results show that during the period from July to December 2021, there was no water shortage for the operational activities of the Tadulako University Campus and ongoing reconstruction</p>	

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
				fund rehabilitation activities.	
	7. Water quality degradation	<u>Technology Approach</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using sediment traps to trap the material carried by runoff water that will go to water bodies or drainage channels so as to reduce the TSS (Total Suspended Solid) content in water Provide toilets in accordance with the proportion of the number of project workers 2. Use septic tanks to treat domestic wastewater generated by construction workers to reduce the level of pollutants contained in wastewater. 3. Provide septic tank volume and size according to the number of project workers and conduct periodic draining as needed. 	<u>Data Collection Methods</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surface water sampling guided by SNI 06-2421-1991 2. Monitor efficiency and effectiveness of surface water quality management <u>Data Analysis Method</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The data/samples taken were analyzed in the laboratory to determine the concentration of each parameter. 2. The results of the analysis are compared with the quality standards referring to Government Regulation No. 82 of 2001 concerning Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management of water quality degradation impacts has been carried out at all sub-project sites. 2. The results of testing water quality samples at the IPA Poboya sub-project site conducted on January 22, 2023 show that based on physical and chemical parameters, water contaminants are still below the quality standards; while biological parameters show total coliform and E.Coli that exceed the quality standards. 3. At the Huntap Talise sub-project site, monitoring results in Semester 1 2023 show that of the 11 parameters tested, 5 groundwater quality parameters have decreased in quality and 	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>4. Separating stormwater and wastewater drains in the project area</p> <p>5. Provide grease traps in the canteen area if available.</p>		<p>the remaining 6 parameters have increased in quality, for the total coliform parameter in 2019 and 2023 exceeding quality standards and experiencing a decrease in quality. Related to the monitoring results, TMC-1 has provided recommendations for disinfection.</p>	
	8. Sedimentation and Erosion	<p><u>Management Plan</u></p> <p>1. Install sheet piles adjacent to the drainage so that excavated soil is not carried by runoff water into the drainage.</p> <p>2. Install sediment trap before heading to drainage</p> <p><u>Monitoring Plan</u></p> <p>Field observations of internal and municipal drainage channels</p>	<p><u>Data Collection Methods</u></p> <p>Field observations of internal and municipal drainage channels</p> <p><u>Data Analysis Method</u></p> <p>Descriptive qualitative</p>	<p>In the Huntap Talise CESMP there is no plan to install sediment traps before drainage. There is also no training for workers on erosion and sedimentation control.</p> <p>Likewise at IPA Poboya, although sedimentation has been identified as an impact that needs to be managed, there is no management plan in the CESMP, and no</p>	NOT SUITABLE

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
				management is implemented.	
	9. Vibration	<p><u>Technology approach</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using bore pile foundation to minimize vibration. 2. Documentation of buildings located around the activity site with a distance of ± 10 m from the activity site. 3. Limiting and regulating the working hours of construction activities in accordance with the agreement between local residents. <p><u>Social Approach</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the event of building damage caused by building demolition activities, compensation will be made according to the level of damage. 2. Conduct socialization related to construction activities, especially in 	<p><u>Data Collection Methods</u></p> <p>Measurement of vibration levels using a vibration meter Observation of the level of damage to houses around the project before and after construction began (documentation)</p> <p><u>Data Analysis Method</u></p> <p>Decree of the Minister of Environment Number-049/MENLH/11/1996.</p> <p>Vibration velocity in vibration-receiving buildings not more than 10 mm/sec</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vibration impact management and monitoring has not been implemented in most of the 7 sub-projects, partly because there was no such requirement in the bidding documents (in IPA Poboya Sub-project). 2. 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. 	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		the community around the project site. 3. Coordinate with local government and community leaders in the implementation of construction especially when exceeding working hours.			
	10. Vegetation disturbance	1. No illegal cutting of trees without permission from the relevant agencies; 2. Ensure that there are no protected flora and fauna in the activity location; 3. Planting new trees around the activity site as a form of environmental management; 4. Conduct management of fauna immigration sites around the site.	<u>Monitoring Method</u> Visually observe the management activities that have been carried out.	1. Management of environmental impacts in the form of vegetation disturbance is only carried out at the sub-project sites of Huntap Bangga Dusun 2, IPA Poboya and RR Tadulako University. 2. The results of monitoring at the Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 Site in Semester II 2023 showed that there was no decrease in vegetation at the activity site. 3. Monitoring results at the IPA Poboya Site showed that the contractor only	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
				<p>carried out land clearing and landscaping at a predetermined location.</p> <p>4. At Tadulako University, vegetation maintenance is part of the effort to manage the decline in groundwater quantity and manage the impact of increased runoff water.</p>	
	11. Runoff Water	<p><u>Technology Approach</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land maturation is done in stages. 2. Create an integrated drainage system that is connected to the existing drainage network (natural channels). 3. Improve existing drainage channels to prevent flooding 4. Planting vegetation in open areas, in the form of cover crops and trees to increase water infiltration and retain the rate of runoff. 	<p><u>Data Collection Methods</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visual observation of drainage channels (discharge, flow direction and rainfall), 2. Interview with local residents 3. Monitor efficiency and effectiveness of surface water runoff management <p><u>Data Analysis Method</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rational equation 2. Quantitative and qualitative descriptive 	<p>Environmental impact management in the form of run-off water has been carried out in the audited sub-projects.</p> <p>Management is carried out by maintaining existing vegetation and green zones to retain runoff water longer so that it can be better retained.</p>	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>5. Provide infiltration facilities, for example, recharge wells or biopores.</p> <p>6. Install paving blocks in the parking area</p> <p>7. Periodically clean drainage channels to reduce blockages</p> <p><u>Institutional Approach</u></p> <p>1. Coordinate with relevant agencies on the direction and management of increased surface water runoff.</p> <p>2. Coordinate with the local Public Works and Spatial Planning Office in surface water runoff management efforts.</p>			
	12. Risk of pollution and/or indirect impacts at forest sites, quarries due to illegal supply of construction	1. Ensure that sand and stone supplier quarries have business licenses and/or environmental permits and carry out environmental	<p><u>Data Collection Methods</u></p> <p>1. Prohibit the supply of timber, sand and stone from illegal sources</p> <p>2. Recording the completeness of licenses (business licenses and</p>	1. The contractor has managed the risk of pollution and/or indirect impacts at forest sites, quarries due to the supply of illegal construction materials (wood, sand,	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
	materials (timber, sand, stone etc.)	management and monitoring efforts. 2. Ensure timber is obtained from legal forest production activities and/or timber suppliers have SVLK (timber legality verification system). 3. Does not use asbestos materials	environmental permits) of timber, sand and stone suppliers 3. SLVK recording (if required) 4. Interview with the community at the location around the quarry 5. Field observation <u>Data Analysis Method</u> 1. Quantitative and qualitative descriptive 2. Descriptively analyze the completeness of permits for suppliers of timber, sand and stone, etc.	stone, etc.) by ensuring that quarries supplying sand and stone have a business license and/or environmental permit and carry out environmental management and monitoring efforts. 2. Ensure timber is obtained from legal forest production activities and/or timber suppliers have SVLK (timber legality verification system). 3. Does not use asbestos materials	

D. RL 7.4. Community Health and Safety

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
4. Public Health and Safety	1. Community perceptions and attitudes	<u>Social Approach</u> 1. Establish a mechanism for handling grievance impacts	<u>Data Collection Method</u> Opinion gathering can be done by distributing questionnaires, face-to-face	1. Both at the project level and at the 7 sub-projects, a mechanism for handling complaints from the	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>from the community (grievance mechanism)</p> <p>2. Consult and socialize with surrounding communities regarding infrastructure development plans.</p> <p>3. Do not carry out construction work that causes high noise when the community is resting or when the community is praying.</p> <p>4. Restriction of working hours in accordance with the agreement between the construction contractor and the local community.</p> <p>5. Installation of security fencing around the perimeter of the development site area</p> <p>6. Managing all negative impacts arising from development activities</p> <p>7. Reimburse if activities cause damage to community property.</p>	<p>meetings, and informal interviews or observations.</p> <p><u>Data Analysis Method</u> Descriptive quantitative and qualitative data analysis in the form of descriptions of the successful handling of complaints and community responses.</p>	<p>community has been established.</p> <p>2. In 7 sub-projects, consultations and socialization to surrounding communities regarding infrastructure development plans have been carried out.</p> <p>3. The RKK and / or CESMP has been regulated regarding restrictions on working hours, installation of safety fences and plans for managing negative impacts arising from development activities so as not to disturb the community around the project.</p>	

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<u>Institutional Approach</u> 1. Coordinate with local village and sub-district officials 2. Coordinate with the local Public Works and Spatial Planning Office			
	2. Traffic disruption due to increased volume of vehicles for mobilization and demobilization of equipment and materials.	<u>Technology Approach</u> 1. Installation of traffic signs at project entrances and exits 2. Placing traffic control officers at the entrance/exit of the activity location. 3. Does not facilitate on-street parking for construction vehicles 4. Organize internal traffic circulation so that construction vehicles can enter and exit the building site smoothly. 5. Schedule the mobilization of equipment and materials outside peak traffic hours (above 21.00 WIB to 04.00	<u>Data Collection Methods</u> 1. Conduct direct traffic counting in the field and analyze the level of road service on weekdays and holidays (Monday and Sunday). 2. Conduct interviews with road users about the daily traffic conditions related to the activity <u>Monitored Parameters</u> 1. Data on road geometry, volume and type of traffic flow 2. Queue length (congestion) and point of occurrence	1. At all sub-project sites, traffic disruption risk management has been implemented in accordance with the traffic management work plan. 2. The monitoring results in Semester II 2023 at Huntap Bangga Dusun 2 showed that there was no traffic disruption during construction activities. The contractor has implemented a risk management plan. 3. Monitoring results at Huntap Talise in Semester 1 2023 showed that there was an increase in traffic	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>WIB) and must maintain road cleanliness and if there is a splash on the road, it must be cleaned to maintain traffic safety and security.</p> <p>6. Restrict the work area by using instructions/warnings/prohibitions, adjusted to the needs such as traffic cones, reflector sticks/lines, and so on.</p> <p>7. Mobilize heavy equipment and materials on appropriate road grades to reduce damage to public roads.</p> <p>8. Repair roads damaged by the mobilization of heavy equipment and materials. Do not use the edge of the road as a place for stacking materials.</p> <p><u>Institutional Approach</u></p>	<p><u>Data Analysis Method</u></p> <p>MKJI 1997, VCR data and traffic congestion levels</p>	<p>volume around the project site. The contractor has implemented a risk management plan.</p> <p>4. In the RR sub-project of Tadulako University which carries out construction development activities in the midst of lecture activities, traffic congestion in the morning and afternoon when campus activities start / finish still occurs but tends to decrease.</p>	

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate with the Police to obtain an escort for every arrival of equipment or materials (heavy vehicles) into or out of the project site. 2. Coordinate with relevant agencies in installing traffic signs in front of the activity site and mobilizing construction equipment and materials. 			
	3. Road body damage	Adjust the volume of equipment and materials transported to the capacity of the transport vehicle and the type of road traveled.	Seek information from drivers of vehicles transporting equipment and materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management of environmental impacts in the form of road body damage has been carried out by limiting vehicle loads and operating hours of vehicles transporting materials. 2. Monitoring results at the IPA Poboya sub-project site show that equipment and material mobilization activities do not cause new potholes on the road. 	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
	4. 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 routes used for mobilization and demobilization of equipment and materials.	<u>Technology Approach</u> 1. Use excavation materials in accordance with recommendations from relevant agencies 2. Using roadworthy equipment and material transportation vehicles that have passed emission tests so that the emissions produced do not exceed the predetermined quality standards. 3. Limiting the speed of vehicles transporting equipment and materials when crossing residential areas 4. Cleaning the wheels of vehicles every time they leave the project site to prevent the spread of dust and soil contamination. 5. Conduct periodic watering of the activity site to minimize dust flying.	<u>Data Collection Methods</u> 1. Data collection on disease cases at the health center 2. Interview with the community 3. Field observation <u>Data Analysis Method</u> Description by looking at the trend of disease cases presented in the graph.	Environmental impact management in the form of disease prevalence in the community has been carried out by managing and monitoring the impact of air quality degradation, including watering the land to reduce dust intensity. There is no report on the results of disease prevalence monitoring at sub-project sites.	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>6. Make a boundary fence around the activity site to minimize noise with a fence height of ± 2 m along the perimeter of the project boundary.</p> <p>7. Limiting working hours of construction activities as agreed with local community representatives</p> <p>8. Equip workers with ear plugs/earmuffs to prevent hearing loss due to the noise generated</p> <p>9. Ensure that water and air in the project area meet quality standards</p>			
	5. Waterborne disease due to groundwater pollution from sanitation activities (wastewater) at base camp	<p>1. Inform visitors about work activities that are being carried out through banners or other media.</p> <p>2. Equip material trucks with covers and tarpaulins or plastic, so that the material being transported does not cause dust and scatter on the road surface.</p>	<p><u>Data Collection Methods</u></p> <p>1. Data collection on disease cases at the health center</p> <p>2. Interview with the community</p> <p>3. Field observation</p> <p><u>Data Analysis Method</u></p>	Waterborne disease risk management due to groundwater pollution from sanitation activities (wastewater) at the base camp is implemented with base camp sanitation management. There is no report on the results of monitoring the incidence of	ACCORDING

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		<p>3. During the process of transporting materials from/to the construction site outside peak traffic hours. Material vehicles are required to use roadworthy vehicles.</p> <p>4. Waste generation is managed according to applicable standards</p>	Description by looking at the trend of disease cases presented in the graph.	waterborne diseases at sub-project sites.	
	6. Fire	<p>1. The work environment and surrounding basecamp are organized to avoid fire hazards.</p> <p>2. Appoint a fire emergency response officer</p> <p>3. Having access to and displaying the phone number or cell phone of the District Fire Officer on the information board in the field office.</p> <p>4. All workers involved have understood the correct working methods and are safe to do their jobs.</p>	Monitoring the availability of fire prevention personnel and equipment	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.	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT PLAN	MONITORING PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	SUITABILITY STATUS
		5. Welding operators already know the evacuation location and the location of the Light Fire Extinguisher (APAR) in case of fire.			

5.6. 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	REGULATION/ REFERENCE DOCUMENTS	RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT	SUITABILITY STATUS
1. Land acquisition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Limited land available Clarity and certainty of land legal status. Refusal of landowners/users to release land; lack of meaningful consultation during the land acquisition process. Transfer of land rights and ownership. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Development for Public Interest (amended by Law No. 6 of 2023 on Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 on Job Creation) Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 on the 	<p>In general, the land acquisition plan will follow the following stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Location Determination proposed by the Local Government Affirmation of land legal status. This will be done by the Regional Government by requesting an explanation/clarification to the Central Sulawesi 	<p><u>Land Supply in Palu City:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Land provision for the IPA Poboya, is proceeding as planned, including the permission / willingness of project-affected residents whose property / cultivated land is passed by the clean water pipeline. For Huntap Talise, land acquisition was carried out by utilizing the former HGB land which was originally under the concession of PT DDB. The HGB had expired on November 30, 	ACCORDING

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	REGULATION/REFERENCE DOCUMENTS	RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT	SUITABILITY STATUS
	Inaccurate data on land rights and ownership transfers; excluding women from the process.	Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest.	Regional Office of ATR BPN. 3. Identify PAPs (including tenants) and other right holders.	<p>2014 and there was no information regarding the HGB extension application until the disaster in 2018. This falls under the category of abandoned land, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The land was then designated as a candidate location for the Talise Huntap area.</p> <p><u>Land provision in Donggala Regency</u></p> <p>1. In Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, land provision was carried out by purchasing land by the Donggala Regency Government. There is a claim of land ownership in Tompe Village, Sirenja Subdistrict between Mr. Muamar Lamakampali ST (the plaintiff) and Hj Daesima Lembah. According to the plaintiff, the plot claimed to belong to Hj Daesima belongs to the heirs of the late H. Andi Lanti Lamakampali as evidenced by Sale and Purchase Deed No. 53/SJ/15/1987. At the time of the audit, this issue was in the process of being resolved.</p>	

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	REGULATION/REFERENCE DOCUMENTS	RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT	SUITABILITY STATUS
				<p>2. In Huntap Wani 1, Donggala Regency, land acquisition for the construction of Huntap Wani Satu followed the stages according to plan and the release of land rights has been carried out.</p> <p>3. For the construction of roads and bridges in Huntap Lompio, land acquisition was already carried out during CERC. The landowners whose land is passed by the road for disaster-affected residents in the shelter to be built have voluntarily given permission to use part of their land to be opened and passed or used as a passage road, in the process of the Huntap construction plan. In addition, road and bridge construction is carried out on existing roads and bridges.</p> <p><u>Land provision in Huntap Bangga 2 Sigi Regency:</u> The land was provided by the local government of Sigi Regency through a purchase process. The land for this shelter comes from six residents, as</p>	

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	REGULATION/REFERENCE DOCUMENTS	RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT	SUITABILITY STATUS
				evidenced by the Land Ownership Certificate (SKPT) issued by the Bangga Village Government.	
2. Relocation of Disaster Affected Residents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTB Data Validity 2. The emergence of conflicts between residents of the shelter and the host community. 3. Lack of participation of women and vulnerable groups in the relocation process 4. Disruption of the livelihoods of the PAPs after occupying the shelter (economic, social, legal). 	Decree of the Governor of Central Sulawesi Number 360/034/BPBD-G.ST/2019 concerning Determination of Criteria for the Rights of Victims of the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Disaster in Central Sulawesi Province	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finalization of data on WTB candidates for Huntap residents 2. Carry out policy studies relevant to occupancy activities. 3. Conduct a socio-economic study of the WTB to describe the profile of prospective residents and the socio-economic situation of prospective residents after the disaster. The results of the study are expected to serve as basic information related to the post-relocation livelihood recovery action plan for the PAPs. 4. Available and socialized eligibility criteria. 5. Prepare forums and mechanisms for 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure the validity of WTB data, WTB data collection is carried out in the following stages: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identification of Disaster Affected People (DAPs) as prospective residents of Huntap. b. 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. c. 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. d. Collecting WTB files 	ACCORDING

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	REGULATION/REFERENCE DOCUMENTS	RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT	SUITABILITY STATUS
			<p>information disclosure and complaint handling.</p> <p>6. Prepare monitoring, evaluation and monitoring plans</p> <p>7. Develop a relocation action plan</p>	<p>e. Validating data on WTB and issuing SK WTB by the local government.</p> <p>2. 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:</p> <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 host community 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</p>	

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	REGULATION/REFERENCE DOCUMENTS	RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT	SUITABILITY STATUS
				<p>Huntap Wani 1, one form of risk management to prevent jealousy of the surrounding residents (host community), 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 also facilitated to form a community group to manage the infrastructure in the huntap.</p>	

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	REGULATION/REFERENCE DOCUMENTS	RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN	IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT	SUITABILITY STATUS
				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.	

5.7. Scope 9. Assess the Accessibility, Credibility, Effectiveness of Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanisms Especially for SEA/ SH

FGRM ASPECT	PARAMETERS	INDICATOR	AUDIT RESULTS
1. Accessibility	1. Availability of grievance redressal mechanism	Complaint handling mechanism available	ACCORDING The CSRRP project has provided a grievance redress mechanism
	2. Non-discrimination	Everyone (communities, workers, PAPs) can access the grievance channels provided	ACCORDING The complaints data on the SITABA website does not provide information on the profile of the complainants, but from the questions/complaints received, it can be assumed that the complainants consist of communities, workers and WTBS.
3. Credibility	1. Existence of institutions/personnel that manage	Institutions/personnel that manage PPM are available	ACCORDING Institutions/personnel that manage PPM are available

FGRM ASPECT	PARAMETERS	INDICATOR	AUDIT RESULTS
	2. Transparency	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.
3. Effectiveness	Complaint resolution	90% of complaints resolved	ACCORDING

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS 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:

6.1. 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's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), it can be concluded that stakeholder engagement has been **in COMPLIANCE** with the CSRRP's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

SCOPE	CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
Scope 3.1 Stakeholder engagement strategy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. 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 value to an asset in accordance with market prices and existing conditions. 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 	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All stakeholder engagement plans need to be fully implemented, coordinated and monitored regularly. 2. 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>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>		
Scope 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 POM CSRRP 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).
Scope. 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.
Scope. 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 monitoring and reporting activities to ensure that the plan in the SEP can be implemented.</p>	PMU with PMC support
Scope. 3.5 Influence and importance analysis	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	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	PMU with consultant support (PMC, TMC and OSP)

SCOPE	CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
	<p>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.</p> <p>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 (Huntap Talise case). The position of NGOs after the project also changed; their influence was lower than during the preparation phase.</p>	and need to be involved more intensively and carefully.	

6.2. Scope 4. Environmental and Social Management Audit Results

The audit results show that the project's environmental and social management is in compliance with the ESMF requirements; the environmental and social management stages have been implemented, most of the documents are available and in compliance 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 3. Instrument Preparation	ACCORDING 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	For future disaster management projects: • 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	PIU (BPPW/BP2 P) with PMC and OSP support

STAGE	CONCLUSION TO THE AUDIT	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
	unavailability of more technical manuals.	requirements of Indonesian regulations.	
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. 	For future disaster management projects: <ul 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. 	BP2JK with <i>Procurement Specialist</i> support) and PPK
Review and approval	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All contractors have developed LSK3 and CESMP. 2. 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 	For future disaster management projects: <ul 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 	PMU with TMC-1 and TMC-2 support

STAGE	CONCLUSION TO THE AUDIT	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
	RR Tadulako, IPA Poboya, Huntap Tompe 1,2,3, Huntap Wani 1 and Supporting Infrastructure for Huntap Lompio, were completed after construction work began.	between the proponent (BPPW/BP2P) and the construction service provider (contractor).	
Implementation and monitoring	<p>ACCORDING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. 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. 3. 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. 4. 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"> 1. At the beginning of the project, it is necessary to establish a POS for the preparation of the LAP and its implementation report. 2. 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. 3. The management of GBV/CTA risks in CSRRP can serve as a good learning experience for similar projects in the future. 4. 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, TMC-1 and TMC-2

6.3. Scope 5. Implementing Agency Capacity and Resources

SCOPE	CONCLUSION TO THE AUDIT	RECOMMENDATIONS	PIC
RL 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

6.4. Scope 6. Resource Capacity of Consultant, Contractor and Supervision Consultant

SCOPE	CONCLUSION TO THE AUDIT	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
RL 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve project performance (in terms of timeliness) it is necessary to improve coordination between consultants. 	PMU with consultant support (PMC, TMC and OSP)

6.5. 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: 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 implementation developed 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. RL 7.1 Labor Influx

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
1. Labor Influx	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open up employment and business opportunities 2. Increased Community Income 3. Health and suitability of workers' barracks/basecamp 4. Physical Contact/ contracting COVID-19 5. GBV/KTA Risk 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 residents/workers after the end of the employment period. 	<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.

B. RL 7.2 Occupational Health and Safety

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
2. Occupational Health and Safety	Potential Occurrence of Work Accidents	ACCORDING <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. RL 7.3 Environment

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
3. Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ambient Air Quality 2. Noise 3. Environmental Sanitation and Solid Waste Generation domestic 	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ambient air quality in all sub-projects under construction did not exceed quality standards. 	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	PPK, TMC, Contractor and DLH.

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
	<p>activities, construction waste and/or demolition debris.</p> <p>4. Liquid waste generation</p> <p>5. Risk of pollution and health problems due to hazardous and toxic waste generation (oil/used oil, paint, chemicals, asbestos)</p> <p>6. Water quantity</p> <p>7. Water quality</p> <p>8. Sedimentation and erosion</p> <p>9. Vibration</p> <p>10. Vegetation Disturbance</p> <p>11. Runoff Water</p>	<p>2. Noise levels at the Tadulako University RR sub-project site and Huntap Talise during the day exceed the quality standards.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4. Liquid waste generation at the sub-project site has been managed so that no inundation occurs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6. From the monitoring results, the use of clean water by construction workers is in reasonable amounts.</p> <p>7. The results of laboratory tests of clean water quality showed that in some locations, biological parameters consisting of e coli and total coliform exceeded the quality standards for clean water quality for hygiene and sanitation purposes.</p>	<p>future disaster management projects:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Supervision consultants need to be more strict in supervising the implementation of environmental management and reports are made.</p>	

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
		<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. RL 7.3. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS	PIC
4. Public Health and Safety	<p>1. Community Perceptions and Attitudes</p> <p>2. Traffic Disruption due to mobilization, demobilization of equipment and materials</p>	<p>ACCORDING</p> <p>1. Risk management related to community perceptions and attitudes has been carried out in 7 sub-projects by consulting and socializing</p>	<p>For future disaster management projects:</p> <p>1. Risk management related to community health and safety in CSRRP sub-projects can be a</p>	PPK, TMC, Contractor and Disnaker, Transportation Agency.

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS	PIC
	<p>3. Road body damage</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5. Waterborne diseases due to groundwater pollution from sanitation activities (wastewater) at base camp.</p> <p>6. Fire Risk</p>	<p>with the community prior to project implementation.</p> <p>2. At all sub-project sites, traffic disruption risk management has been implemented in accordance with the traffic management work plan.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5. The risk management plan for waterborne diseases due to groundwater pollution from sanitation activities (wastewater) at the base camp is implemented by managing base camp sanitation.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>lesson learned for future projects, especially post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction projects.</p> <p>2. Fire risk management needs to be included in the environmental and social management plan and implemented and reported on.</p>	

6.6. 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
1. 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. • 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>For future disaster management projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In general, the land provision process in the 7 CSRRP sub-projects can serve as a lesson learned for future similar projects. 2. Care needs to be taken in examining land evidence. 3. 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
		<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 due diligence 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 IPA Poboya network, there is uncertainty about land tenure status. Risk and impact management is carried out by the project through dialog with stakeholders (PAPs).</p>		

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
2. WTB Relocation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> WTB Data Validity The emergence of conflicts between residents of the shelter and the host community. 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: <ul 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"> • Implementation of socialization and community meetings. • Selection of Huntap Blocks and Parcels • Participatory physical check • Preparation of the transfer plan. • WTB removal • Certificate issuance for WTBs <p>3. Risk management to prevent the emergence of conflicts between residents of the shelter and conflicts with the host community 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 (host community), 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</p>		

ASPECT	IDENTIFIED RISKS AND IMPACTS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
		<p>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 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>		

6.7. Scope 9. Assess the 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	ACCORDING The CSRRP project has provided a grievance redress mechanism. Coordination among implementers has not been optimized.	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,	ACCORDING	-	

NO.	FGRM ASPECT	PARAMETERS	COMPLIANCE STATUS CONCLUSION	PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION	PIC
		workers, PAPs) can access the grievance channels provided	Various complaint channels (hotline, direct complaint, wa group, LG website) are open and accessible to various community groups and have been socialized.		
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		