

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



INDONESIA LOCAL SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

(P180270)

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)**

December 2024

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

3R	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
AF	Associated Facilities
AMDAL	<i>Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan</i> (Environmental Impact Analysis)
ANDAL	<i>Analisis Dampak Lingkungan Hidup</i>
ANDALALIN	<i>Analisis Dampak Lalu Lintas</i> (Traffic Impact Analysis)
APBD	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah</i> (Local Government Budget)
ASN	<i>Aparatur Sipil Negara</i> (Public Servant)
AWP	Annual Work Plan
Bappeda	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i> (Local Development Planning Agency)
Bappenas	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (Ministry of National Development Planning)
BKAD	<i>Badan Keuangan Aset Daerah</i> (Financial and Asset Agency)
BLUD	<i>Badan Layanan Umum Daerah</i> (Bureau of Public Service Area)
BoQ	Bill of Quantity
BPKP	<i>Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan</i> (Finance and Development Supervisory Agency)
BSF	Black soldier fly
C-ESMP	Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan
CH	Cultural Heritage
CMMAI	Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPIU	Central Project Implementation Unit
CPMU	Central Project Management Unit
DED	Detail Engineering Desain
DG Bangda	Directorate General of Regional Development
DLH	<i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Local Environmental Agency)
DPU	<i>Dinas Pekerjaan Umum</i> (Local Public Works Agency)
E&S	Environmental and Social
EA	Executing Agency
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
ESCOP	Environmental and Social Code of Practice
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FS	Feasibility Study
GBV	Gender Based Violence
Gol	Government of Indonesia
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICR	Implementation Completion Project Review
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ILO	International Labor Organization

IP	Indigenous People
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IVA	Independent Verification Agency
Jakstranas	<i>Kebijakan dan Strategi Nasional</i>
Jamsostek	<i>Jaminan Sosial Tenaga Kerja</i>
JSA	Job Safety Analysis
KLHS	Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis
K3	Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja
KPA	<i>Kawasan Pelestarian Alam (Nature Conservation Area)</i>
KSA	<i>Kawasan Suaka Alam (Sanctuary Reserve)</i>
LARAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
LARPF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework
LG	Local Government
LMC	Local Management Consultant
LMP	Labor Management Procedure
LPIU	Local Project Implementation Unit
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
<i>Matek</i>	<i>Materi Teknis (Technical Document)</i>
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment
MC	Minimum condition
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MSIP	Management Strategy and Implementation Plan
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NMC	National Management Consultant
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OSS	Online Single Submission
PAP	Project Affected People
PBG	Performance-Based Grant
PDO	Project Development Outcome
PEIPD	<i>Perencanaan, Evaluasi, dan Informasi Pembangunan Daerah</i>
<i>Perda</i>	<i>Peraturan Daerah (Local Regulation)</i>
<i>Perkada</i>	<i>Peraturan Kepala Daerah (Mayoral Regulation)</i>
<i>Permen/GR</i>	<i>Peraturan Pemerintah (Government Regulation)</i>
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
<i>Pokja</i>	<i>Kelompok Kerja</i>
POM	Project Operations Manual
PPAS	<i>Prioritas Plafon Anggaran Sementara</i>
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PTSP	<i>Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu (One Stop Integrated Services)</i>
PVC	Poly vinyl chloride
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
RIPS	<i>Rencana Induk Pengelolaan Sampah (SWM Master Plan)</i>
RKL-RPL	<i>Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup – Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Management Plan – Environmental Monitoring Plan)</i>

RMC	Regional Management Consultant
RPJMD	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah</i>
RTH	<i>Ruang Terbuka Hijau</i>
SC	Steering Committee
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIPSN	<i>Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Sampah Nasional</i>
SK	<i>Surat Keputusan</i>
SLO	<i>Sertifikat Laik Operasi</i>
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPPL	<i>Surat Pernyataan Kesanggupan Pengelolaan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Statement of Commitment to Implement Environmental Management and Monitoring)
SUPD	<i>Sinkronisasi Urusan Pemerintah Daerah – Synchronizing Local Government Affair</i> (MoHA)
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TA	Technical Assistance
TBC	To be confirmed
ToR	Terms of Reference
TPA	<i>Tempat Pembuangan Akhir</i>
TPS	<i>Tempat Pembuangan Sementara</i>
TPS-3R	<i>Tempat Pengolahan Sampah - Reuse, Reduce, Recycle</i>
TPST	<i>Tempat Pengolahan Sampah Terpadu</i>
UKL-UPL	<i>Upaya Pengelolaan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan</i> (Environmental Impact Management and Monitoring Plan)
UPTD	<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis Dinas</i>
UU	<i>Undang-Undang</i> (Laws)
VAC	Violence Against Children
VLDP	Voluntary Land Donation Protocol
WBG	World Bank Group

Executive Summary

The World Bank is supporting the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) in implementing the Indonesia Local Service Delivery Improvement Project ('LSDP' or 'Project'). The objective of the project is to build financial and institutional capacities for improving solid waste management services in select local governments in Indonesia. The project will support the following activities:

- Component 1: Technical advisory, policy development support, and project management for national government (US\$15 million). This component will finance technical support for national-level policies, regulations, and data gathering improved SWM in areas that are aligned with the MOHA's mandate.
- Component 2: Performance-based grants (PBGs) to LG for SWM service delivery (US\$300 million) which will finance PBGs in the form of additional financial allocations over and beyond the local government's current budgetary allocation for the sector.
- Component 3: Technical assistance, implementation support, and project management for local governments (US\$ 35 million). This component will provide project management, technical assistance, and implementation support at the local level for contract supervision, financial and technical audits, oversight on the inclusion of environmental and social safeguards aspects (including stakeholders engagement and grievance redress mechanism), and monitoring and evaluation, along with technical support for the implementation of the PBG.

Component 1 will support national-wide improvements in solid waste policy and regulations in Indonesia while project activities under Components 2 and 3 are proposed to take place in 30 pre-selected local government cities or regencies subject to confirmation during project implementation.

The Project seeks to contribute to positive environmental outcomes in Solid Waste Management (SWM) practices at the national and local government levels through strengthening of policies and frameworks, and supporting to improve the technical and financial capacities of the local governments (LGs). The main challenges in project implementation include complexities of the institutional arrangements, wide-spread geographic scale of project activities (30 LGs) combined with the limited SWM capacity and resources of the LGs, insufficient enforcement of regulations, and limited coordination between institutions at the central and local levels.

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to identify the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed Project activities and propose suitable mitigation measures to manage these risks and impacts. It maps out the Government of Indonesia laws and regulations and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) applicable to the Project, and describes the principles, approaches, implementation arrangements, and environmental and social mitigation measures to be followed.

The potential environmental and social risks for project activities are identified as:

- Potential indirect downstream environmental and social risks are anticipated under Component 1 activities. Technical support for national level policies may have potential environmental, social, and occupational and community health and safety implications on the strategy, approach, treatment, designation, and management of solid waste disposal in the country. The indirect risks

may include increased or uncontrollable air emissions and by-product discharges and potential impacts on the livelihoods of waste-pickers.

- Potential direct environmental and social risks and impacts of construction and operational activities under Component 2 may include risks of associated facilities such as construction of access roads funded by other parties. The typical risks and impacts include unwanted odours, fugitive dust and air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic congestion and damage to community roads, residual waste including leachate generation and potential contamination to water and soil, occupational and community related accidents, water and air-borne diseases, land conflicts, resettlement and displacement, impacts to livelihoods especially on waste pickers, damage to cultural sites, labour influx and GBV/SEA/SH risks.

These risks will be managed and mitigated through the application of exclusion criteria or negative list screening to exclude high-risk activities and use of eligible list of activities, and preparation and implementation of Environmental and Social (E&S) instruments, which include: the Terms of References (ToRs), Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs or Addendum AMDALs or UKL-UPLs), Environmental and Social Codes of Practices (ESCOPs or SPPLs), Abbreviated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) and Social/Livelihoods Assessment commensurate to the risks and impacts of the project activities. The E&S instruments will comply with both the requirements of the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The ESMF provides guidance on preparation of the relevant E&S instruments for the subprojects.

Implementation Arrangements. At the national level, the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) under the MOHA will be supported by the National Management Consultant (NMC) who will oversee the overall project implementation including management of environmental and social risks and impacts and preparation of the SESA for Component 1. The day-to-day implementation of the subprojects under Component 2 will be managed by the Local Project Implementing Units (LPIUs) or participating local governments who are supported by the Regional Management Consultant (RMCs). The RMC reports to the NMC and will support 5-6 LPIUs on ensuring that E&S instruments prepared by the LPIUs are in accordance with the ESMF. LPIUs will assign one environmental focal point and one social focal point to liaise with the environmental and social consultants under the RMCs. Local Management Consultants (LMCs) are assigned to each LPIUs and will provide administrative support that does not include tasks on environmental and social risk management.

Reviewing and Monitoring. The NMC (under the CPMU) is responsible for the overall review and monitoring of the project's environmental and social risk management, while the RMCs (under the NMC) are responsible for monitoring the implementation of environmental and social risk mitigation measures at the site level. The NMC is responsible to review E&S instruments prepared by the LPIUs with support of the RMCs on all risk subprojects before submitting E&S instruments to the World Bank. The World Bank will review and approve the E&S instruments. Construction work could not be started without approval of E&S instruments by the World Bank. It should be noted that the clearance process of national E&S documents (e.g. Addendum AMDAL, UKL-UPL and/or SPPL) is subject to relevant national law or regulations. Reporting on E&S performance of subprojects will be prepared by RMCs with support of the LPIU E&S focal points and submitted to the NMC. The NMC will consolidate the E&S reports from the RMCs and the CPMU will submit the report to the World Bank on a semi-annual basis. For efficiency, the E&S reports shall be integrated with the semi-annual project progress reports.

A separate **Stakeholder Engagement Framework** (SEF) has been prepared for the Project, based the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement. The SEF can be found here: <https://bangda.kemendagri.go.id/lmdp>.

Beside SEF, MoHA also disclosed ESMF and ESCP before the appraisal on the MoHA website <https://bangda.kemendagri.go.id/lmdp>. A public consultation meeting was organized by MoHA through an online channel on 26 March 2024 and was attended by related stakeholders, including relevant ministries, the participating 30 local governments, academic and non-government organizations (keynotes, inputs, and questions raised during the public consultation meeting are presented in Annex 10). The final version of the ESMF, SEF, and ESCP will be disclosed on the MoHA website and World Bank public website before the Board's approval.

1. Introduction

1.1 Scope of ESMF

This document represents the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Indonesia Local Service Delivery Improvement Project (or hereinafter ‘LSDP’ or ‘project’), a World Bank-financed project implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), the Ministry of Public Works (MPW), the Ministry of Environment (MOE), the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment (CMMAI).

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) outlines the principles, relevant policies, procedures, and institutional arrangements to screen, assess, plan, and implement the required measures to ensure that the preparation and implementation of the LSDP activities do not cause, and/or can minimize and mitigate adverse potential environmental and social risks and impacts.

The ESMF refers to the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and its applicable Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), as well as Indonesian legal requirements for environmental and social risk management. This ESMF should be read together with other documents prepared for the project, Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF), and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

The specific details and location of the project will be confirmed during project implementation. Therefore, a framework approach to project design was established as a guide for the overall management of environmental and social aspects. This ESMF also defines the roles and responsibilities of key implementing agencies and stakeholders and provides operational guidelines and tools for managing potential risks and impacts. Further action plans to address specific risks and/or impacts will be integrated as part of the sub-project planning. This ESMF document should be updated according to project requirements if the project scope changes and/or if any emerging risks are not fully and/or partially assessed during project implementation.

1.2 Objectives

This ESMF applies to all components and activities financed by the project. The purpose of this ESMF is to elaborate requirements, procedures and regulations related to environmental and social management of the project to ensure full compliance with the ESSs by the project implementing agency. In particular, the objectives of this ESMF include:

- To identify and determine the typology of activities that are eligible to be supported under project through a screening process;
- To identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project and sub-project typologies;
- To establish clear standards, procedures, and methodologies as guidelines for environmental and social management that are proportional to risk classification according to the mitigation hierarchy;

- To define appropriate roles and responsibilities for risk management across implementing agencies and/or stakeholders and outline of monitoring and reporting procedures required for environmental and social management;
- As a guideline for the assessment of training needs, capacity building measures, and technical assistance required to implement this project and the relevant ESMF provisions and related instruments in a manner that is commensurate with the level of risk involved and enhances potential development outcomes; and
- As a guideline for budgeting and resource planning for the implementation of the ESMF and related instruments and other necessary measures to improve project development outcome.

1.3 Outline of ESMF

This ESMF was prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs and consists of six chapters and annexes:

- Chapter 1: Introduction provides an overview of the ESMF, including the objectives, scope, and outline of the document;
- Chapter 2: Project descriptions provide information on the background of the project, its components, and sub-component activities;
- Chapter 3: Legal, Policy and Regulatory Framework elaborates on the policy, legal, and regulatory framework relating to this project and assesses the gaps between the legal framework and the ESSs;
- Chapter 4: Potential Environmental and Social Risk Impacts and Standard Mitigation Measures detailing the environmental and social setting of identified subprojects' location and the identification of risk and impacts as well as the proposed mitigation measures;
- Chapter 5: Procedures and Implementation Arrangement discusses the steps required in the process of environmental and social management, institutional arrangement, capacity building plan, and budget considerations;
- Chapter 6: Stakeholder Engagement, Disclosure, and Consultations discusses strategies and approaches to ensure the provision of information to the public, increased stakeholder engagement, as well as Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism; and

Annexes provides relevant operational tools such as screening forms, guidelines, and procedures to address key potential environmental and social risks and impacts identified during project implementation in accordance with the applicable ESSs.

2. Project Description

The objectives of the project are to build financial and institutional capacities for improving solid waste management services in select local governments in Indonesia. Achievement of the PDO will be measured by:

- a. National regulation on enforceable technical standards on SWM issued
- b. Number of participating LGs with increased financing for SWM
- c. Percentage of solid waste that is collected in participating LG
- d. Percentage of waste treated in formal waste management facilities

2.1 Project Components

The Government of Indonesia is seeking support from the World Bank for the proposed Project to build financial and institutional capacities for improving solid waste management (SWM) services in select local governments in the country. The focus will be on upstream activities of SWM that include waste generation, transport, transfer, recycling, and intermediate treatment. At the national level, the project will support changes to the SWM policy framework for enabling service delivery improvements at the local level. At the subnational level, since SWM is a fully devolved sector in Indonesia, the Project will focus on the LG level by incentivizing LGs through performance-based grants (PBGs), where fiscal transfers will be conditional on LGs reaching specific policy and service delivery targets. Both the national and subnational components will be supported by technical assistance and capacity building activities.

The Project comprises three components: a) technical advisory and policy development support for national government, b) performance-based grants to LG for SWM service delivery, and c) technical assistance and project management and implementation support. Detailed information for each component is provided below and will be finalized during appraisal.

Component 1: Technical advisory, policy development support and project management for national government (US\$15 million)

This component will finance technical support for national-level policies, regulations, and data gathering improved SWM in areas that are aligned with MOHA's mandate.

- **Sub-component 1.1: Technical Support for National Level Policies.** Activities under this subcomponent will finance technical assistance to update or develop national policies and regulations to improve SWM service delivery at the local level. This includes five reform areas categorized into two Groups. Group A consists of action areas that require policy revision to directly support national strategies and guidelines focused on waste recycling and recovery; including: (i) issuance of a national regulation on enforceable technical standards (*SPM: Standar Pelayanan Minimal*). Group B consists of reforms that do not require revision but rather strong enforcement from MOHA and include (ii) the operationalization of waste tariffs (*retribusi*); (iii) mainstreaming waste segregation; (iv) setting up professional solid waste management entities in LGs (separation of operation and regulatory functions); and (v) strengthening local waste planning documents (RIPS).
- **Sub-component 1.2: Technical Assistance for National SWM Database Platform.** Activities under this sub-component will improve the national SWM database platform, the SIPSN, by supporting

the development of a methodology for data collection and data entry for LGs, coupled with the development of associated guidelines. The project will use the SIPNS as an M&E system to measure LG-level progress on SWM.

- **Sub-component 1.3: National-level Project Management and Implementation Support.** This sub-component will finance a National Management Consultant (NMC) who will be responsible for overall project management activities, including technical, fiduciary and safeguards responsibilities, as well as monitoring, evaluation and reporting on project activities to MOHA. Other activities under this sub-component include: (i) support for the development of tools for accessing and implementing the PBGs; (ii) the hiring of the Independent Verification Agency (IVA) for Component 2; (iii) provision of guidance to the Regional Management Consultants (RMC) and Local Management Consultants (LMC) under Component 3; (iv) training for MOHA and other Ministries under the Steering Committee (SC); and (v) preparing and implementing a capacity building program. Additional Consulting Expertise would also be available to be centrally hired by MOHA, including, among others, DED consultants to prepare and design individual investment projects under the PBGs.

Component 2: Performance-based grants (PBGs) to local governments for SWM service delivery (US\$300 million)

Component 2 will finance performance-based grants (PBGs) in the form of additional financial allocations over and beyond their current budgetary allocation for the sector. The PBG system will comprise: (i) an initial grant of 20 percent of the overall grant ceiling accessible upon signing of a grant agreement (PHD) to adhere to the program safeguards and fiduciary conditions and objectives, pre-financing and annual assessments; (ii) a basic grant for a total of 30 percent of the ceiling, which will be allocated at 10 percent per annum, provided that LGs comply with the annual minimum conditions (MCs, which have to be complied with for any allocation) comprising environmental and social safeguards and fiduciary aspects; and (iii) a performance grant for a total allocation of 50 percent of the ceiling, based on the achievement of performance targets on governance and institutional aspects, planning, financial sustainability, and service delivery. Some of the indicators will be discrete (yes/no), while others will be scalable, meaning that the disbursements will be proportionate to the extent of achievement. Some indicators may also provide flexibility to be achieved throughout the program. The achievement of the minimum conditions and the performance targets will be assessed by an Independent Verification Agency (IVA), reviewed by BPKP (the internal auditor), and endorsed by the members of the SC.

PBGs will target 30 LGs (cities/ regencies) participating in the project. Access to PBGs will be done in one round (for all eligible participating LGs) in 2026. The PBG scheme will run for four years and will comprise four annual cycles. The size of the grants will be jointly determined with MoF/MoHA/MPW prior to the PHD (*Perjanjian Hibah Daerah*) signing and should be sufficient to incentivize LGs to comply with the performance measures and make meaningful interventions without being too big in terms of absorptive capacity and sustainability. The PBGs will primarily be for physical investments. Non-physical investments as well as support for Participating LGs that do not meet the fiscal capacity criteria will be provided through Central Government procurement.

Activities to be financed under this Component will be aligned with the LGs’ SWM Masterplans or RIPS, of which development will be supported by consultants from Component 3 to ensure alignment with sectoral actions that are being sought after (including mainstreaming of source segregation). Expenditures that are part of the LG RPJMD (City/Regency Medium-term Development Plan) will be eligible for reimbursement for the 20 percent initial disbursements. While the SWM Master Plans (RIPS) are fundamental to guide the sector trajectory at the LG levels, it will not be a readiness condition for the PBGs. A list of initial investments will be identified through other statutory plans and with support from Component 3. All investments will be screened for environmental and social aspects and subject to a negative list of investments presented in Annex 2 of Project Appraisal Document (PAD).

Categories and types of city/regency-level investment and activities (including the limit) that may be procured under this project is provided in the Table 1:

Table 1 Categories and types of city-level investment and activities

Category of investment	Type of city-level investment and activities
<i>SWM Primary Collection</i>	Procurement of SWM transport equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transport trucks ○ Tri-wheelers ○ Waste carts ○ Equipment for workers
	Procurement of SWM storages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Waste bins ○ Waste segregation bins ○ Communal bins ○ Waste container pads ○ Refuse compactor
<i>SWM Treatment Facility</i>	Conventional local SWM treatment/shelter facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Upgrading or new temporary waste shelter (TPS, up to 200sqm) ○ Upgrading or new recycling waste facility (TPS-3R, between 200-1000sqm)
	Development of integrated SWM facilities (TPST), with less than 500 ton/day capacity. The TPST may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) facility (conveyor or manual sorting, organic composting facility, Black soldier fly (BSF) farm and RDF plant) in one facility ○ Material recovery facility (MRF)
	Development or upgrading of community-level treatment facility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communal composting facility ○ Communal recycling facility ○ Waste Bank

	Operational support of existing sanitary landfills (i.e., soil cover) and provision of landfill equipment (i.e., excavator, backhoe, compactors) (if needed)
Operational and Maintenance (O&M)	O&M for SWM facilities (fuel, etc.), excluding remuneration for staffing
Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) Activities	Adoption of a communications approach consisting of a multitude of instruments such as broadcasting, interactive communication, and influencer driven techniques.
	City-wide awareness generation about the project interventions, national regulations, need for and importance of effective SWM services
	Socialization on SWM behavioral change with focus on getting people to use waste services, be more sustainable with their waste
Technical Assistance and Consultancy Services	Feasibility Studies (FSs), Detailed Engineering Designs (DEDs), required documents (E&S, such as ESIA, SESA, etc.) for SWM-related activities, and consultancy services for development of SWM Masterplan (RIPS) and/or other SWM-related planning documents/studies

Component 3: Technical assistance, implementation support and project management for local governments (US\$ 35 million)

This component will provide project management, technical assistance, and implementation support at the local level for contract supervision, financial and technical audits, oversight on the inclusion of environmental and social safeguards aspects (including citizen engagement and grievance redress mechanism), and monitoring and evaluation, along with technical support for the implementation of the PBG. Project management support will be provided at both regional and local levels. Regional Management Consultants (RMCs) will be designated according to the final list of participating LGs, tentatively mapped to five regions of Sumatera, Java, Kalimantan, East Indonesia, and Phase 1 LGs. In addition, Local Management Consultants (LMCs) will be hired to provide direct support to the participating LGs. A primary function of the RMC and LMC will be to support LGs to meet all the performance criteria on the PBGs such as development of RIPS, *retribusi*, establishment of professional solid waste management entity, Information, Education and Communication campaigns (IEC) etc. They may also provide capacity building for LGs on SWM operations and management of contracts with SWM service providers. LMCs will coordinate local-level activities and work closely with technical experts hired under the RMC. The LMCs will work closely with the DLH, DPU, and *Bappeda* of the LGs. All LMCs will have a direct reporting mechanism with the RMC. See Table 2 for a diagram which spells out the details of each technical assistance/capacity building module.

Table 2 Technical Assistance Menu for LGs

TA Support	Scope of TA to LGs
SWM Master Plans (RIPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to develop/ update/ issue RIPS for all 30 LGs, minimally until technical document (<i>matek</i>) stage • If and where possible, support the LGs to legalize the RIPS as a Mayoral Regulation (<i>Perkada</i>) • Identify the priority investments and service delivery targets for the project, aligned with the RPJMD and other statutory planning documents • Finalize priority investment list to be financed under Component 2 grants
Waste tariffs (<i>retribusi</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Technical Training (<i>Bimbingan Teknis</i>) on Revenue and Financing of Waste Management at Local Level using APBD Allocations and Waste Tariffs for all 30 LGs
Local budget allocation (APBD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support LGs on the study of ideal cost (including training on calculation), ability to pay, and willingness to pay for Waste Tariffs
SWM financial sustainability plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist LGs in the development of paper for revision of <i>Perkada</i> on Adjustment of Waste Management Tariff, and support the legalization • Promote and monitor higher allocation of APBD for waste management by LGs, including the earmarking policy by Bappeda and DLH • Support LGs to socialize the agreed waste tariff and increasing the effectiveness of tariff collection mechanism. • Ensuring the alignment of the financial plan (from APBD and tariffs) with the RIPS investment plan
SWM Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Technical Training for LGs on the Procedures for Establishing UPTD/BLUD (depending on the LG needs) • Support the LGs to develop the academic studies and technical requirements required to establish the operator that they sought after • Monitor the performance of the operator and measure customer satisfaction
Source segregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy to LGs on two alternative policy/regulation revision: <i>Perkada</i> on SWM Implementation or Local Regulation (<i>Perda</i>) on SWM, to mainstream segregation • Support the study/paper on the revision of the above regulation, as well as drafting of the amendment (including Technical Training for the revision) • Support the legalization of the revision, including the socialization of the amended <i>Perkada/Perda</i>
Formalizing SWM community organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the local agency with the development of Village Regulation to regulate segregation at community/village level • Support LGs with the IEC program at the community level
Subproject preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the LGs to further develop priority investments based on the RIPS, LG annual work plan, and budget allocation.

TA Support	Scope of TA to LGs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support LG with the development FS/DED of select priority investments • Support LGs in the preparation of required environmental impact assessment (UKL-UPL or SPPL) according to the regulation • Assist with the procurement of works/goods required for the subproject implementation
Project Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct annual fiscal planning, budgeting, fund utilization and reporting for the project

2.2 Project Implementation Arrangements

Executing Agency (EA) and Central Project Management Unit (CPMU). The EA will be the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), represented by the Directorate General of Regional Development (DG Bangda). The Regional Development Planning, Evaluation and Information (PEIPD) of DG Bangda will serve as the CPMU, which will be responsible for overseeing and coordinating all activities and PIUs in the project. To ensure on-target and on-schedule implementation, the EA will: hold regular coordination meetings with members of the Steering Committee (SC)/Central Project Implementation Units (CPIUs); develop, utilize, and update the POM in coordination with the SC/PIUs; provide direction for LG-level implementation; support the implementation of financial management, procurement, and environmental and social safeguards in accordance with Bank policies; and manage the M&E Framework and report on results of both PDO and Intermediate Results Indicators.

Steering Committee (SC) and Central Project Implementation Unit (CPIU). The Ministry of Public Works (MPW), the Ministry of Environment (MOE), *Bappenas*, the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment (CMMAI), the Ministry of Finance (MOF), and the Ministry of Health (MOH) will be involved as members of the SC. Four directorates, three of which under DG Bangda: Synchronization of Regional Government Affairs I (SUPD I) and Synchronization of Regional Government Affairs II (SUPD II), Synchronization of Regional Government Affairs IV (SUPD IV), as well as Directorate of Sanitation (under MPW) will each be assigned as CPIU. MOE will collaborate closely with SUPD I on Component 1, while MPW CPIU will serve its role as a technical clearing house to review LG grant proposals under Component 2, which will be supported by SUPD II CPIU.

LG-level Implementation. At the LG level, project management is expected to be coordinated by the respective Bappeda, with technical implementation carried out by DLH, DPU, and the Local Financial and Asset Agency (BKAD) and other relevant agencies. The involvement of BKAD will help ensure that asset management matters of infrastructures built and funded by LSDP are handled properly from the beginning of project implementation. Utilization of the Pokja PPAS1 is potentially being considered. A city coordination team will be established in each city through a Mayoral Decision Letter (Surat Keputusan, SK) and will function under the overall leadership of the City Secretary or Bappeda, with key team members drawn from the relevant offices.

¹ *Kelompok kerja bidang perumahan, permukiman, air minum dan sanitasi* (working group for housing, settlements, water and sanitation)

Implementation Plan. The EA will develop a Project Operations Manual (POM), which will include: (i) a roadmap to enforce the proposed policy action areas under Component 1; and (ii) a Grant Manual for Component 2 (see Annex 2 for further detail).

[\[1\]](#) *Kelompok kerja bidang perumahan, permukiman, air minum dan sanitasi* (working group for housing, settlements, water and sanitation)

3. Environmental and Social Policies, Regulations, and Laws

The activities of the project must be carried out in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, including environmental, socio-cultural, and economic considerations, as well as health and safety in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Government of Indonesia (GoI) and applicable World Bank ESSs. Further assessment of the compatibility of the country framework with the requirements of the ESSs is presented in this chapter along with the identified regulatory gaps.

3.1 Indonesia Legal Framework

This section describes the policies and regulations that are in effect in Indonesia at the time of the preparation of the ESMF, that are relevant and directly applicable to the environmental and social risks and impacts of subproject activities. Relevant legal framework in Indonesia is listed in Table 3.

Table 3 *Indonesia Relevant Legal Framework*

Aspect	Regulation	Description and Relevance to Project Activities
Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management • Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation • Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 concerning Environmental Protection and Management • MoEF Regulation Number 3 of 2021 regarding Business Activities Standards on the Implementation of Risk-based Business Permit in the Environmental and Forestry Sector • MoEF Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning List of Businesses and/or Activities that are required to have Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) and Environmental Management and Monitoring (UKL-UPL) or Statement of Environmental Management and Monitoring Ability (SPPL) • Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number P.23/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2018 on Criteria for Changes in Business and/or Activities and Procedures for Changing Environmental Permits 	<p>An environmental and social assessment, in the form of screening and scoping of potential risks and impacts will be performed as part of activities selection during project implementation. Such an assessment will inform decisions on the risk and impact management measures, including the types of additional environmental and social instruments such as site-specific management plans and requisite oversight as well as due-diligence and remedial measures if the project includes existing facilities.</p> <p>An assessment of downstream implications of policy and regulatory development and enforcement will be performed as part of project implementation. Potential environmental and social risks resulting from any land use planning will also be assessed in consultations with relevant stakeholders and appropriate measures will be integrated as part of regulatory development and their enforcement.</p>

Aspect	Regulation	Description and Relevance to Project Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Number 6 of 2023 on Establishment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law 	
Labour and working conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation • Law Number 13 of 2003 on Manpower • Law Number 20 of 2023 on State Civil Apparatus 	<p>Under the project, GoI can promote good relations between workers and project proponents and increase the benefits of developing a project by treating project workers fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions. The law regulated the recruitment mechanism and eradication of human trafficking, non-discrimination practice, grievance redress mechanism and the prohibition on the use of child labor and forced labor.</p>
Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Number 1 of 1970 regarding Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Management • Ministry of Manpower Regulation Number 5 of 2018 regarding Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Standards for Workers and Work Environments • Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Housing No. 10 of 2021 on Guideline for Construction Safety Management System • Minister of Public Works and Housing Instructions No. 02/IN/M/2020 on Protocol for preventing the spread of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Construction Services 	<p>The project might carry potential hazards from various machineries, work equipment, hazardous materials, installations, working methods as well as potential risks of workplace accidents, occupational diseases or health problems to the workers, and the environmental pollution. The implementation of OHS aligned with national regulation will prevent and minimize work accidents and work-related diseases and also support the increased productivity and welfare, as well as improve competitiveness of project sustainability.</p> <p>There is also a protocol for preventing the spread of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Construction Services</p>
Pollution prevention and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management • Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 concerning Environmental Protection and Management • Law Number 6 of 2023 on Establishment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law • Ministry of Public Works and Housing Regulation Number 03/PRT/M/2013 regarding Management of Waste 	<p>The national regulation requires the project to mitigate the adverse environmental impacts due to project operation by identifying the occurrence of air, water and soil pollution, and consumption of limited resources that may threaten human beings, ecosystems, and the environment at the local and global levels. This includes the requirement for the project to conduct water quality protection and management, air quality protection and management, as well as waste management.</p>

Aspect	Regulation	Description and Relevance to Project Activities
	<p>Infrastructure and Facilities in Household Waste Handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Number 18 of 2008 on Waste Management • Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 6 of 2021 on Procedures and Requirements for Hazardous and Toxic Waste Management • Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 19 Year 2021 on Procedures of Non-Hazardous and Toxic Waste Management 	<p>The national regulation also aims to increase the scope of waste handling services, improve public health, protect the environment against pollution and climate change and turn waste into a valuable resource.</p> <p>The project will implement sustainable waste management practices, including the development of solid waste master plans and the establishment of waste collection, treatment, and disposal facilities that comply with applicable environmental and social regulations.</p> <p>In doing so, the national legal framework guides the project to perform waste management in accordance with regulation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous and toxic waste: procedure of waste status determination, reduction, storage, collection, transportation, utilization, treatment, piling, disposal, cross-border mobilization, application of technical approval and SLO. • Non-hazardous and toxic waste: procedure of waste reduction, storage, utilization, piling, transportation, cross-border mobilization, monitoring and reporting. <p>LG's tasks to ensure the implementation of environmentally waste management, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing public awareness in waste management • Conducting research and development in waste reduction, handling, and utilization • Implementing waste management facilities and infrastructure • Facilitating the application of technology developed by local community to reduce and handle waste • Coordinating between government agencies, community, and business industries to develop an integrated waste management.
Community health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Regulation Number 50 of 2012 concerning Work Health and Safety Management System Implementation 	<p>The requirement of project to consider health, safety and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the</p>

Aspect	Regulation	Description and Relevance to Project Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Housing Number 10 of 2021 regarding Guideline for Construction Safety Management System • Government Regulation No. 30 of 2021 on Road Traffic and Transportation, includes the requirement of traffic impact analysis (ANDALALIN) for projects with potential disturbance to security, safety, order, and flow of road traffic 	<p>responsibility of project to avoid or minimize these risks and impacts.</p> <p>If the project includes new structures and/or buildings and/or facilities to be used by the community, the main considerations of safety, natural hazards, and the concept of universal access should be integrated, including the selection of site location, selection of building materials and technologies to be used to prevent and minimize the release of pollutants to the surrounding environment.</p>
<p>Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Number 2 of 2012 regarding Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest as amended Law No. 6 of 2023 on Job Creation • Government Regulation No. 39 of 2023 on Amendment to Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 on the Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest • Government Regulation No. 2 Year 2015 On Social Conflict Handling • Minister of ATR/BPN (MAA) Regulation No. 19/2021 on Technical Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest • Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2018 regarding Social Impact Handling in Land Acquisition Process 	<p>The project will conduct land acquisition through the following stages: planning, preparation, implementation, and the handover of results. Compensation is provided to the eligible party, managers, and/or users of the property in the land acquisition process in the form of money, substitute land, resettlement, ownership of shares, or other forms agreed upon by both parties. Assets that can be compensated include land, space above the land and below the land, buildings, crops, items related to the land, and other assessable losses. Compensation assessment is conducted by an independent public appraiser.</p>
<p>Biodiversity conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 5/1990 on Conservation of Bio-natural Resources and Ecosystem • Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management • Law No. 41/1999 on Forestry Affairs • Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 29/2009 on Biodiversity Conservation Guideline at Regional Level • Presidential Instruction No. 5 of 2019 related to Stopping New Permits and Improving Primary Natural Forest and Peatland Governance • Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2023 on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation 	<p>The regulations set provisions on the forest status and functions, inventory, designation, planning, management including use of forest, research & development and monitoring as well as supervision. Conservation area is generally divided as: (i) Sanctuary reserve (<i>kawasan suaka alam</i> or KSA) comprising strict nature reserve (<i>cagar alam</i>) and wildlife sanctuary (<i>suaka margasatwa</i>); and Nature conservation area (<i>kawasan pelestarian alam</i> or KPA) comprising national park (<i>taman nasional</i>), grand forest park (<i>taman hutan raya</i>), nature recreation park (<i>taman wisata alam</i>) and hunting ground (<i>taman berburu</i>).</p>

Aspect	Regulation	Description and Relevance to Project Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Regulation No. 23/2021 on Forestry • Ministry of Environment and Forestry No. 106/2018 on Second Amendment of Ministry of Environment and Forestry No. 20/2018 on Protected Flora and Fauna 	
Indigenous people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 52 of 2014 regarding Guidelines for Recognition and Protection of Indigenous Peoples • Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency Number 10 of 2019 regarding Procedures to Establish Communal Right on Indigenous Peoples Land in Certain Area. 	<p>The Project will not involve Indigenous Peoples. For projects that do, the normal practice is that the existence of Indigenous People will be based on a decision issued by the local government. In recognizing and protecting these indigenous customary law communities, the regent/mayor forms a Indigenous people Committee at the district/city level. The regent/mayor then decides for the recognition and protection of indigenous customary law communities based on the recommendations of the Indigenous people Committee through a decision issued by the Head of the Regional Government. Meanwhile, Recognition of ulayat rights for indigenous customary law communities, as long as they still exist, is carried out by the respective Indigenous people in accordance with local customary law provisions.</p>
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Number 11 of 2010 regarding Cultural Conservation • Government Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning National Registration and Cultural Heritage Preservation 	<p>In the event that the project discovers objects suspected to be cultural heritage items, buildings suspected to be heritage buildings, structures suspected to be Heritage Structures, and/or locations suspected to be Cultural Heritage Sites, the project will report it to the relevant authorities in the field of culture, the Indonesian National Police, and/or related agencies no later than 30 (thirty) days from the discovery. Reports of suspected cultural heritage objects' discoveries will be made in writing.</p>
Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure • Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 concerning Environmental Protection and Management 	<p>Every piece of information related to the project's implementation will be disseminated to the public through means that are accessible to the community. Every community in the project area or interested parties have the right to view and access information, attend meetings related to the project implementation plan, and receive copies of the information. All information</p>

Aspect	Regulation	Description and Relevance to Project Activities
		will be documented and disseminated in hard copy at the project site or in soft copy through government agency websites involved in the project, such as the Regional Development Agency, Environmental Agency, Public Works Department, and others. Furthermore, the affected communities will be involved in the process of developing business/activity plans related to environmental permits (e.g., environmental impact assessments or AMDAL) through the announcement of business/activities and public consultations.

3.2 National Environmental and Social Assessment and Permitting

The Government of Indonesia has adequate regulations on environmental issues by mandating the preparation of environmental assessments proportional to the scale of impacts, namely AMDAL (large-scale investments/impacts, requiring full Environmental Assessment/EA), UKL/UPL (medium-size investments/impacts, requiring partial EA), and SPPL (small-size investments requiring only list of environmental conditions). Minister of Environment (MoE) is responsible for managing environmental assessments and permitting in Indonesia. Guidance to conduct environmental assessments and permitting in Indonesia is stipulated under Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 on the Environmental Protection and Management (GR 22/2021).

MoEF issued a MoEF Regulation Number 4 of 2021 on The List of Business and/or Activities Required to Have AMDAL, UKL-UPL, or SPPL dated 1 April 2021 (MoEF Reg 4/2021). The list of activities that is required to have AMDAL, UKL-UPL and SPPL is categorized based on Standard Classification of Indonesian Business Fields (the current official 5-digit standard business classification in Indonesia). Furthermore, environmental assessment should also be according to Government Regulation Number 5/2021 (GR 5/2021) on Risk-Based Business License Implementation. **Table 4** shows the Environmental Impact Assessment categorizations based on the national regulatory framework.

Previously AMDAL or UKL-UPL was a prerequisite to obtaining Environmental Permit (*Izin Lingkungan*). In the current licensing system based on the Omnibus Law and its implementing regulation, the term of Environmental Permit has been changed to 'Environmental Approval' or '*Persetujuan Lingkungan*'. Further, Environmental Approval is one of the prerequisites for the issuance of a Business License or Governmental Approval. Environmental approval is obtained through the preparation and feasibility test of the AMDAL or the preparation or examination of the UKL-UPL form.

AMDAL is the basis of the environmental feasibility test for business plans and activities. The result of the feasibility test will become the basis for the issuance of the Environmental Approval in the form of an Environmental Feasibility Decree (*Keputusan Kelayakan Lingkungan Hidup*) by the Central and Local Government. The Environmental Feasibility Decree is a prerequisite for issuing a Business License or approval of the Central of Local Government.

Businesses and activities that do not significantly impact the environment shall fulfil the UKL-UPL standards stated in the Environmental Approval in the form of Environmental Management Capability Statement Environmental Management Statement (*Pernyataan Kesanggupan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup*). The fulfilment of such criteria would become the basis of issuing a Business License or approval by the Central and Local Government.

For businesses and/or activities with the least level of environmental impact which do not require AMDAL and/or UKL-UPL to obtain Business License or Government Approval, the business and/or activities will need to create SPPL using local One Stop Integrated Services (PTSP) website.

Table 4 Environmental Impact Assessment categorizations based on the national regulatory framework.

Environmental Impact Assessment Categorization	Requirements relevant and directly applicable to the project activities
<p>Businesses and activities that are mandatory to have AMDAL</p> <p>Note: sub-projects requiring AMDAL in accordance with national legislation will not be eligible for financing under Project.</p>	<p>AMDAL is mandatory for every business plan and activity that has a significant impact on the environment. Further, the GR 22/2021 also stipulates that the obligation to prepare AMDAL is also compulsory for all business or activities that (i) already listed as ‘mandatory AMDAL’ based on the prevailing regulations, or (ii) located within or directly adjacent to protected areas.</p> <p>Criteria of the businesses and activities that have a significant impact on the environment consist of the following activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The alteration of land and landscapes; • The exploitation of natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable; • Processes and activities that could potentially cause pollution and/or environmental damage as well as waste and deterioration of the utilization of natural resources; • The result of which processes and activities that may affect the natural environment, artificial environment, and socio-cultural environment; • Operations and activities that such outcome will affect the preservation of natural resources conservation areas and/or protection of cultural reserves; • The introduction of plants, animals, and micro-organisms; • The manufacture and the use of biological and non-biological materials; • Activities that have a high risk of affecting the country’s defense; and/or • The application of technology that is estimated to have a significant potential effect on the Environment. <p>Example of subproject/activity: large-scale infrastructure with significant environmental and social impacts located in the highly sensitive area; if it causes the relocation of indigenous peoples.</p>
<p>Businesses and activities that are mandatory to have UKL-UPL</p>	<p>Business and activities that do not have the abovementioned impacts are required to have UKL-UPL. This consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of business plans and activities that have no significant impacts; • Type of business plans and activities whose location is carried out outside and/or not directly in contact with protected areas; • Included as the types of business plans and activities that are excluded from mandatory AMDAL classification.

Environmental Impact Assessment Categorization	Requirements relevant and directly applicable to the project activities
	<p>Example of subproject/activity: small to medium scale infrastructure development activities involving heavy equipment, potentially generating communicable diseases to surrounding community, there are indigenous people around the proposed location.</p>
<p>Businesses and activities that are mandatory to have SPPL</p>	<p>SPPL is required for businesses and activities that do not substantially impact the environment and do not fall into the category to have UKL-UPL. This consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of business and activities that have no significant impact and are not mandatory to have UKL-UPL; • Micro and small business activities that do not have a substantial effect on the environment; and/or • Included as types excluded from UKL-UPL obligations. <p>Example of subproject/activity: Small-scale waste collection activities with minimal OHS risk.</p>

In the process of developing Solid Waste Management infrastructure, there may be a need for land acquisition beyond the land owned by the Local Government or construction in areas previously inhabited by communities. Therefore, the project must conduct public consultations as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 (GR 19/2021) to obtain the location agreement for the development plans from the rightful parties residing at the project site. GR 19/2021 specifies that public consultations should involve the rightful parties, property managers, users, and affected communities. Public consultations are held at the village/ sub-district office at the planned construction site or at a location agreed upon by the community and the project team. The public consultation process can be carried out gradually and more than once if an agreement on the construction site plan has not been reached. The construction process will commence only when an agreement on the location, compensation value, and form of compensation has been obtained.

Furthermore, before commencing the construction of Solid Waste Management infrastructure, in accordance with UU No. 18 of 2008, any project engaged in waste management activities is required to obtain a permit from the relevant regional authorities in accordance with their jurisdiction. Decisions regarding waste management permits must also be announced to the public.

3.3 World Bank Standards and Key Gaps with the National Framework

Indonesia has made continued progress in improving its country systems to address international good practices in environmental and social management. Despite rapid progress in the development of regulatory frameworks for environmental and social management, enforcement of rules and local capacities for impact assessment and management varies. Continuous capacity building is required, especially in aspects related to OHS, community health and safety, land acquisition, and stakeholder involvement.

Table 5 presents the gaps identified between the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank's ESS requirements, and those relevant to the LSDP activities. With regard

to project implementation, if there is a contradiction between the country's own system and the World Bank's policies on environmental and social (E&S) management, the more stringent regulation applies, meaning that the stricter regulation in avoiding or minimizing environmental and social impacts is the one that must be followed.

Table 5 Relevant World Bank ESS and Key Gaps with the National Framework

E&S Standard	Relevance	Identified Gaps
<p>ESS 1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</p>	<p>ESS 1 sets out the Government’s responsibilities for assessing, managing, and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project supported by the World Bank in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards. ESS1 is relevant to the project because project activities are expected to pose moderate environmental and social risks, such as waste and pollution generation, energy consumption, community health and safety, grievances, safety practices, loss of livelihoods of waste pickers, etc.</p> <p>An environmental and social assessment, in the form of screening and scoping of potential risks and impacts will be performed as part of activities selection during project implementation. Such an assessment will inform decisions on the risk and impact management measures, including the types of additional environmental and social instruments such as site-specific management plans and requisite oversight as well as due-diligence and remedial measures if the project includes existing facilities.</p> <p>An assessment of downstream implications of policy and regulatory development and enforcement will be performed as part of project implementation. Potential environmental and social risks resulting from any land use planning will also be assessed in consultations with relevant stakeholders and appropriate measures will be integrated as part of regulatory development and their enforcement.</p> <p>ESS1 is applicable to investments supported by the project, including any Associated Facilities (AFs) that may be linked with the project activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental approval regulations, covering AMDAL, UKL-UPL and/or SPPL requirements are not required to assess Associated Facilities. • The country framework, as stipulated in the management plans (RKL-RPL) requires follow-up, analysis, and use of environmental monitoring data for evaluation and continual improvement. However, implementation capacities vary, particularly in the handling and documentation of site-level grievances, OHS and community health and safety practices. • In case environmental approvals are required, the country framework usually has limited provisions for capacity development and training for ESMP implementation.
<p>ESS 2. Labor and Working Conditions</p>	<p>ESS2 is relevant for the project because there are certain labor risks for project workers. Labor-related risks include (i) security risks to project workers, (ii) traffic and road safety issues, (iii) inadequate terms and conditions of employment, and (iv) occupational health and safety risks, etc.</p> <p>ESS 2 will serve as a main reference for the project implementation to i) promote safety and health at work; ii) promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of project workers; iii) protect project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children of working age (in line with ESS2 as relevant) and migrant workers; and contracted workers; iv) prevent the use of all forms of forced and child labor; v) support the principles of freedom of association; and (vi) prevent sexual exploitation and abuse in the workplace and by project workers to communities by implementing a code of conduct. The project seeks to promote zero tolerance for discrimination at work and forced labor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national regulations provide an avenue to resolve work-related issues. However, in practice implementation of workplace grievances tend to vary and are not clearly established which limit their effectiveness. Sub-contract workers often do not have access to such grievance mechanisms as they are often informally employed by the main contractors. • There is no special regulation to develop a labor management procedure for a smaller-scale subproject • Community workers have not been covered in Indonesia legislation system
<p>ESS 3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management</p>	<p>ESS3 recognizes the generation of pollution to air, water, and land, and consumes finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. This ESS requires technically and financially feasible measures for improving efficient consumption of energy, water and raw materials, minimizing generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, as well as to address pollution prevention and management throughout the project life cycle.</p> <p>ESS 3 is relevant to the project because the activities will involve the waste management practices including the development of solid waste master plans and the establishment of waste collection, treatment, and disposal facilities that shall comply with applicable environmental and social regulations. This also will relate to pollution prevention and management activities to prevent potential negative impacts including water pollution, land pollution, noise and visual pollution, fire and explosion and green gas emission.</p>	<p>The Annex of Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 regulates all emission standards for air emission and greenhouse gas, liquid waste disposal, contaminated soil rehabilitation, waste management. Some standards are less strict when compared to standards required in the WBG EHS Guideline.</p>
<p>ESS 4. Community Health and Safety</p>	<p>ESS 4 is relevant as the project will involve the practices and measures to protect the well-being of the community health and safety during the handling, collection, treatment, and disposal of waste materials.</p> <p>The potential risks and impacts on the health and safety of target communities will be assessed as part of risk screening and scoping at the sub-project level. Relevant mitigation measures should be included as part of: i) project design and activities (i.e., infrastructure design, equipment safety, site selection, etc.); ii) public awareness agenda on waste management; iii) contractor ESMP where the risk relates to activities carried out by third party contractors. Where relevant, emergency preparedness, such as awareness raising, notification procedures, community evacuation, etc., to deal with emergency situation should be included as part of the relevant project planning.</p> <p>If the project includes new structures and/or buildings and/or facilities to be used by the community, the main considerations of safety, natural hazards, and the concept of universal access should be integrated, including the selection of site location,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no specific regulation mandating to avoid or minimize the potential for community exposure to water-related, communicable, and non-communicable diseases. • Although national regulations have considered aspects of community health, both physical and psychosocial, as important in civil work activities, community health aspects have not been covered in UKL-UPL, SPPL in accordance with the provisions of national regulations. The reporting and implementation of mitigation measures is also still limited.

E&S Standard	Relevance	Identified Gaps
	<p>selection of building materials and technologies to be used and installation of physical intervention to prevent and minimize the release of pollutants to the surrounding environment.</p> <p>The potential for Sexual Exploitation and Violence/Harassment is also included as a project risk with prevention protocols provided in this document.</p>	
<p>ESS 5. Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<p>ESS 5 is relevant because the various treatment facilities under the project will necessitate different sizes of land to be acquired. It is noted that the national framework in Indonesia has no requirements to mitigate livelihood losses above and beyond cash compensation for land and non-land/non-physical assets, therefore, compensation for loss of physical assets alone may not fully restore affected people's livelihoods, even if compensation is at their "fair replacement value" per national valuation standards. In agreement with the project proponent, the project will ensure that livelihood restoration measures will be included as entitlements. Subprojects will also be required to screen for any physical or economic displacement related to associated facilities, and mitigation actions to be taken and monitored in this regard, before determining eligibility for financing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National framework in Indonesia has no requirements to mitigate livelihood losses above and beyond cash compensation for land and non-land/non-physical assets, therefore, compensation for loss of physical assets alone may not fully restore affected people's livelihoods, even if compensation is at their "fair replacement value" per national valuation standards. • There are no specific regulations governing voluntary land donations. According to the principle in ESS5, compensation to a lost asset (or access to asset) must be provided. Compensation can be waived only if the procedure fulfils the Voluntary Land Donation Protocol (VLDP) in ESS5, where the landowner agrees to grant their land, and declare that they do so without force and without requesting for any compensation for the lost asset. Written evidence of the agreement must be obtained.
<p>ESS 6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources</p>	<p>ESS 6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development and it recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats and the biodiversity they support. ESS6 is relevant because it is related to the project's potential positive direct and indirect affects to natural habitats. The project will focus on waste reduction, improvement in collection, and segregation systems at urban setting, which will link to reduction of marine plastic debris.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements for a biodiversity management plan are already in Indonesian Government law. However, classification and criteria of protected and/or conservation area under the regulation differs from classification and criteria of habitat as per ESS 6. Critical habitat is not specifically regulated by existing laws/regulations.
<p>ESS 8. Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>ESS 8 recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. ESS 8 sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage both tangible and intangible cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle. Tangible cultural heritage may be located in urban or rural settings, and includes natural features and landscapes; Intangible cultural heritage includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, and skills.</p> <p>ESS 8 is relevant to the project because it is known that in some cases, the land is available which is located at the graveyard or burial grounds that are important cultural resources and should be protected and managed appropriately. The Bank recognizes that the management of graveyard is a complex issue that requires a culturally sensitive and context-specific approach.</p>	<p>The country regulation has not provided requirements to protect intangible cultural heritage and do not elaborate on benefit sharing and meaningful consultations, including with Indigenous Peoples.</p>
<p>10. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</p>	<p>ESS10 is relevant for all projects given the need to engage with beneficiaries and stakeholders on development activities that affect their lives. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable groups including women, waste pickers, women waste pickers, Indigenous Peoples and their participation will be sought through dedicated consultations. Should the Project involve collection of fees, the paying capacity of poor households will be taken into consideration and ways to ensure that they partake in project benefits will be sought.</p> <p>The application of ESS 10 will ensure the implementation of consultations during preparation and will provide guidance on future participatory mechanisms for stakeholders during project implementation including vulnerable groups such as Indigenous Peoples and women waste pickers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements on information disclosure by the government is not as strict as the Bank's. • AMDAL and UKL-UPL require public consultation to take place prior to the development of TOR, however SPPL does not require public consultation to take place.

4. Potential Environmental and Social Risk Impacts and Standard Mitigation Measures

4.1. Environmental and Social Setting of Identified Subproject Locations

PBG activities under Component 2 will target 30 LGs (cities/ regencies). The role out of PBGs will be done in one round (for all eligible participating LGs) in 2026. The initial environmental and social setting for the 65 longlist locations are provided in Annex 1 which will be further updated during project implementation. The proposed project locations must be within the existing landfill area, not in a protected area or cultural heritage area, and no presence of Indigenous Peoples. The environmental setting indicates a variety of topographic conditions ranging from hilly terrain to coastal flat areas depending on the location of the cities/regencies. The climate conditions are dominated by wet and dry/rainy seasons with hot and humid temperatures typical of countries located on the equator.

4.2. Identification of Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures

This section discusses the overall environmental and social risks assessment, including potential environmental and social direct and indirect impacts for each project sub-component, mitigation measures, and specific references to appropriate instruments and tools in the ESMF. Environmental and social site-specific risks and impacts with regards to physical work, such as construction, physical displacement, economic displacement/livelihoods issues and occupational and community health and safety, will be assessed in detail in the ESMPs and/or ESCOP or other instruments when the design and location of the subproject is confirmed (see Annex 5 and 6).

For construction related activities, subprojects will prioritize the use of government-owned, both central and subnational governments-land, and state-owned land. Reinstatement of government-owned land/state-owned land may be required if people live or use lands without recognizable tenure rights on government and state-owned lands, leading to their loss of livelihoods and houses. Project prepares and applies mitigation framework over the social and economic impacts as guided in LARPF on the Annex 8. In cases where affected people have recognizable rights to lands that will be acquired, support will be provided so their rights get officially recognized and compensation paid at their replacement value. For those affected people without recognizable rights, rehabilitation measures in lieu of compensation will be provided per LARPF.

Construction activities are expected to generate moderate level labor influx as local workforces within the selected city will be utilized to the extent possible. The project design will identify potential job opportunities for local communities and will prioritize the PAPs whenever possible. A Labor Management Procedure (LMP) has been prepared and attached to this ESMF to address labor risks. Health and Safety risks was also identified, including community health and safety, noise and dust, and risk of sexual exploitation associated with labor influx. The identified risks are managed through the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) (see Annex 7).

The potential risks and impacts of project activities for each component is provided in **Table 6** below, which includes the anticipated risk level and relevant ESSs. Potential indirect downstream environmental and social risks are anticipated under Component 1 activities. Technical support for national level policies may have potential environmental, social, and occupational and community health and safety implications on the strategy, approach, treatment, designation, and management of household waste disposal in the country. The indirect risks may include increased or uncontrollable air emissions and by-product discharges and potential impacts on the livelihoods of waste-pickers. The construction related activities and support for operation of landfills under Component 2 indicate potential direct environmental and social risks and impacts which may include risks of associated facilities such as construction of access roads funded by other parties. The typical risks and impacts of Component 2 activities include unwanted odours, fugitive dust and air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic congestion and damage to community roads, residual waste including leachate generation and potential contamination to water and soil, occupational and community related accidents, water and air-borne diseases, land conflicts, resettlement and displacement, impacts to livelihoods especially that of waste pickers, damage to cultural sites, labour influx and GBV/SEA/SH risks.

Table 6 Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures

Activities	Potential Risk	Risk Level	ESS	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Instrument
Component 1: Technical advisory, policy development support, and project management for national government						
Sub-component 1.1: Technical support for national-level policies						
Issuance of a National regulation on enforceable technical standards (SPM: Standar Pelayanan Minimal) to set the pathway towards categorizing waste as a mandatory basic service waste as a mandatory basic service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor management conditions in the development of regulations and academic texts. Lack of inclusive, transparent consultation with stakeholders and government. Institutions, communities and vulnerable groups. Inadequate data collection, which will result in a lack of information in drafting regulations and determining minimum requirements in categorizing SWM as a mandatory basic service. Poor multi-stakeholder coordination. Unsuitable designation of solid waste treatment strategy and/or technology leading to increased or uncontrolled air emissions and/or by-product wastes Solid waste management approach leading to impacts to community livelihoods especially on waste-pickers who earn a living from household wastes 	E&S: Low to Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESS 1 ESS 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive coordination with local governments regarding the preparation of regulations, academic texts, and the determination of minimum requirements for categorizing SWM as a mandatory basic service. Integration of environmental and social aspects into the study and assessment development process, as well as technical design. Assessments of potential downstream environmental and social impacts associated with policy and regulatory development and enforcement as applicable. Stakeholder engagement including with potentially affected and interested stakeholders. Stakeholder capacity building and coordination under Component 1. Establishment of multi-stakeholder forums at the sub-national level to foster inter-agency coordination and collaboration. 	CPMU – MOHA (and other ministries under SC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SESA SEF Capacity building plan under Component 1
= Enforcements from MoHA that includes (i) operationalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of inclusive, transparent consultation with stakeholders and 	E&S: Low to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESS 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive coordination with regional governments regarding the preparation of regulations in 	CPMU – MOHA (and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEF

Activities	Potential Risk	Risk Level	ESS	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Instrument
of waste tariffs (<i>retribusi</i>), (ii) mainstreaming waste segregation, (iii) setting up professional solid waste management entities in cities (separation of operation and regulatory functions), and (iv) strengthening local waste planning documents.	<p>government institutions, communities and vulnerable groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient data collection, which will lead to a lack of information in drafting regulations, setting adequate tariff levels and efficient collection mechanisms. Waste levies/retribution are not working ideally, which has an impact on the welfare of operators, workers in cleaning facilities, poor transportation services, and irresponsible management. Unsuitable designation of solid waste treatment strategy and/or technology leading to increased or uncontrolled air emissions and/or by-product wastes Solid waste management approach leading to impacts to community livelihoods especially on waste-pickers who earn a living from household wastes 	Moderate		<p>determining adequate tariff levels, and strengthen enforcement of waste segregation at the local level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the SEP, with inclusive, transparent and participatory principles in developing/conducting assessments, guidelines and procedures, as well as technical instructions. Socialization and education on waste management in the community. Promote environmental and social capacity building and institutional strengthening. 	ministries under SC)	
Sub-component 1.2: Investment on national SWM database platform						
Improvement of the national SWM database platform, the SIPSN initiated by MOE	Not relevant			Not relevant		
Sub-component 1.3: National-level project management and implementation support						
Hiring of National Management Consultant (NMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected personnel unable to be responsible for project management and to apply environmental and 	E&S: Low to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESS 1 ESS 2 ESS 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate environmental and social objectives into policy and regulatory development process. Relevant ToR 	CPMU – MOHA (and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToRs

Activities	Potential Risk	Risk Level	ESS	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Instrument
	<p>social requirements as mentioned in the ESMF due to missing qualifications in the ToR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The selected personnel do not meet the requirements and lack the ability to understand policies under Component 1 and ESMF • Lack of evaluation and monitoring process due to poor communication with the regionals and city teams • GBV-related incidents due to lack of awareness on GBV and SEA/SH 	Moderate		<p>shall include assessments of downstream environmental and social implications performed by qualified experts and in consultations with potentially affected stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote transparency through stakeholder participation and information disclosure as part of policy and regulatory development and enforcement processes. Incorporate provisions of stakeholder engagement and transparency as part of the regulatory products. • Promote environmental and social capacity building • ToR for NMC should include obligation to commit and sign code of conduct on preventing GBV and SEA/SH 	support from MOE)	
Component 2: Performance-based grants to Local Government for SWM service delivery						
Procurement of equipment for SWM primary collection (transport trucks, tri-wheelers, waste carts, equipment for workers, waste bins, segregation bins, communal bins, waste container	Noise, dust, odor from mobilization of procured equipment from source to TPST	<p>Environment: Low</p> <p>Social: Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESS 3 • ESS 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation and application of LMP, especially related to OHS and public health and safety (ex: such as setting signs, separation zones, and use of PPE on equipment mobilization) 	MOHA (potentially MPW), and Participating LGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E&S negative list and initial environmental and social risk screening form (Section 5 and Annex 3) • LMP (Annex 7)

Activities	Potential Risk	Risk Level	ESS	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Instrument
pads, refuse compactor, etc), as needed						
<p>Development of small capacity of integrated solid waste treatment facility (TPST), including earthworks, stone masonry, road access work, drainage channels, as well as supporting facilities such as composting and black soldier fly (BSF), sorting rooms, waste processing installations, residue handling, and buffer zones.</p> <p>Construction and/or improvement of TPS and/or TPS3R, and/or or community-level waste treatment facility, starts with providing space for sorting, recycling, composting organic waste, etc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential relocation of local community living in the project location and inappropriate compensation may cause conflict with local community. Land conflicts and land ownership issues. Loss and change in sources of livelihood especially those of waste-pickers Lack of inclusive, transparent and meaningful consultation with communities and vulnerable groups. Potential discovery of cultural heritage around the project, if any. Mobilization of heavy equipment and materials can have an impact on air quality, vibration and increase noise and dust which disturbs communities around the project site. Disruption to temporary traffic on the access road to the project location during the provision of waste infrastructure facilities which has an impact on the community using the road. Damage to roads due to excessive burden of transporting equipment and materials Accidents caused by community interaction with project activities. 	<p>Social: Moderate</p> <p>Environment: Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESS 1 ESS 2 ESS 3 ESS 4 ESS 5 ESS 6 ESS 8 ESS 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed sites will be screened against the E&S Negative List and undergo an initial environmental and social risk screening, scoping and assessment, including initial land due diligence, as part of the development of the annual work plan (results of the initial E&S assessment are attached as part of the AWP). Environmental and social assessment due diligence starts from ensuring that the land used is not community land that has an impact on population relocation. If potential resettlement cannot be avoided according to ESS 5, it is necessary to prepare and implement a LARAP and SEP, in accordance with the LARPF attached to this ESMF, which includes procedures for handling socio-economic impacts due to land acquisition and resettlement, as well as compensation for landowners. Development of required environmental permitting. Implementation and application of LMP, especially related to OHS and public health and safety. Develop and implement a Livelihood Plan for waste pickers 	Contractors, Public Works Office of Municipal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E&S negative list and initial environmental and social risk screening form (Section 5 and Annex 3) Environmental Document, ESMP/ESCAP (Annex 5) LARFP (Annex 8) LMP (Annex 7) FGRM (Section 6) SEP, information disclosures Livelihood Plan for waste-pickers Chance finds procedures Relevant ESHS requirements to be included in the project work plan and bid documents if the related work will be done by contractors/third parties.

Activities	Potential Risk	Risk Level	ESS	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Instrument
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of workers from outside the area for construction work can give rise to social jealousy and cultural conflicts between workers and members of the local community. • The impact of noise and air pollution from equipment used during construction work, such as crushers, grinders and compactors. • Safety risks and health related problems for workers if construction is carried out not according to standards (such as direct contact with exposure to substances/bacteria from waste containing toxic hazardous materials, such as heavy metals, insecticides, etc.). • Disposal of rubbish and construction waste that is not managed properly can cause fly-tipping around processing facilities which ultimately pollutes soil and groundwater. • Construction that does not meet the safety requirements will cause leachate, gas and other leaks. • Leachate produced from decomposed waste has the potential to cause pollution to nearby water sources if storage is not carried out properly. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the ESMP/ESCOP and ensuring that mitigation provisions are strictly implemented throughout the various stages of the project with the application of EHS guidelines such as considering the proximity of waste handling to water supplies/water bodies as well as leachate management according to standards. • Socialization and implementation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). • Screening and exclusion of tangible and intangible cultural heritage if subprojects impact such cultural heritage. If unavoidable, mitigation measures will be implemented in accordance with this ESMF. • Involvement of technical experts to advise and monitor delivery of sub-project activities which are considered complex. • Integration E&S aspects into the technical design, including adopting aspects of universal design. • Government commitment to the operation and management of TPS3R. • Implementation of the Code of Conduct for the prevention of Sexual Violence and Harassment (SEA) by workers (supervised by contractors and PIU). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for preventing sexual exploitation and violent behaviour

Activities	Potential Risk	Risk Level	ESS	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Instrument
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stagnant wastewater produces amoeba which can pollute residents' clean water environment. Inadequate land cover can cause odors, high fly populations, and air pollution. Inadequate gas ventilation causes air pollution, fire, and smoke hazards. Poor quality of structural elements with risks on community safety / Community health and safety risks related to infrastructure work Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) or involving act of violent i.e., physical, verbal, and emotional/ bullying to local communities There is a risk that <i>TPS3R</i> will not run actively due to a lack of reliable human resources, low public awareness, and unsupportive wages for workers. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and outreach on waste management to workers and the community. 		
Operation of TPST and/or TPS3R, which includes waste sorting, community composting and recycling, and communal waste bank activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low capacity of community to operate waste facilities causing pollution and unhygienic conditions Potential conflict with the community due to mismanagement of waste facilities (odors, noise, flies) Incidents and/or injuries due to lack of workers' awareness on wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) 	E&S: Low to Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESS 1 ESS 2 ESS 3 ESS 4 ESS 5 ESS 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and outreach on waste management to workers and the community Implementation and application of LMP, especially related to K3 and public health and safety. Implementation of the ESMP/ESCOP and ensuring that mitigation provisions are strictly implemented throughout on operation of TPST and/or TPS3R and monitoring is carried out. 	The Municipal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LMP (Annex 7) ESMP (Annex 5) ESCOP (Annex 6) FGRM (Section 6) SEP Code of conduct on preventing GBV and SEA/SH Awareness raising, training, and provision of

Activities	Potential Risk	Risk Level	ESS	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Instrument
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate waste transportation facilities causing rubbish spilling onto the road • Community exposes to waste-related diseases due to leachate and pollutants • Ineffective and non-functional Grievance Redress Mechanism to manage complaints • Loss and change in sources of livelihood if the project area is a source of income for residents. • Exposure of workers to small volumes of hazardous/toxic waste typically generated from household and traditional market wastes (light bulbs, household chemicals, appliance batteries, waste oils and residue paints) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). • Capacity building for the waste management community. • Implementation of LARFP and SEP on handling socio-economic impacts due to land acquisition and resettlement, as well as compensation for landowners. • Implementation of Livelihood Plan for waste pickers 		<p>PPEs for workers on handling and segregating small volumes of typical hazardous wastes generated from households and traditional markets</p>
Associated Facilities	Environmental contamination and/or pollution from leachate, noise, unwanted odour, traffic congestion, work accidents that disrupt the subproject, land conflicts and land ownership issues, inappropriate compensation, etc., which may affect LSDP subprojects/investments.)	<p>Environment: Low to Moderate</p> <p>Social: Low to Moderate</p>	<p>ESS 1 ESS 2 ESS 3 ESS 4 ESS 5 ESS 6 ESS 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify existence of Associated Facilities during screening stage • If Associated Facilities are identified at screening, assess, to the extent necessary, the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the Associated Facilities when preparing the E&S instruments for LSDP subproject (ESMP/UKL-UPL or equivalent) • The LPIUs will address the risks and impacts of Associated Facilities in a manner proportionate to its control 	LPIU with support of the RMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated facilities screening form (Annex 2) • Environmental and Social Assessment, ESMP/UKL-UPL or ESCOP/SPPL (Annex 5) • LARFP (Annex 8)

Activities	Potential Risk	Risk Level	ESS	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Instrument
				<p>or influence over the Associated Facilities. To the extent that the LPIU cannot control or influence the Associated Activities to meet the requirements of the ESMF, the environmental and social assessment will also identify the risks and impacts the Associated Facilities may present to the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply mitigation measures proportionate to the LPIU's control 		
<p>Operational support of existing sanitary landfills (i.e., soil cover); provision of landfill equipment (excavator, backhoe, compactors)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low capacity of local government to operate waste facilities causing pollution and unhygienic conditions Potential conflict with the community due to mismanagement of waste facilities (odors, noise, flies) Incidents and/or injuries due to lack of workers' awareness on wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) and inadequate knowledge on heavy equipment operation Community exposes to waste-related diseases due to leachate and pollutants Ineffective and non-functional Grievance Redress Mechanism to manage complaints Fire incidents and temporary landfill closure due to lack of supervision on fire hazard and natural conditions Community complaints due to temporary landfill closure Landslide due to overflowing waste 	<p>E&S: Low to Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESS 1 ESS 2 ESS 3 ESS 4 ESS 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and outreach on waste management to workers and the community Implementation and application of LMP, especially related to K3 and public health and safety. Ensuring that mitigation provisions are strictly implemented throughout on operation of landfill and monitoring is carried out based on existing Environmental Document/ESMP Implementation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Capacity building for the waste management community. Implementation of SEP in monitoring landfill operations Watering the landfill regularly and covering/compacting the landfill with soil material to reduce the temperature to mitigate fire incidents and landslides 	<p>The Municipal Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LMP (Annex 7) Existing Environmental Document/ESMP FGRM (Section 6) SEP Code of conduct on preventing GBV and SEA/SH ESCOPs, including ESCOP on handling petroleum products

Activities	Potential Risk	Risk Level	ESS	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Instrument
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure of workers to petroleum products such as engine oil and fuel of heavy equipment (trucks, bulldozers, excavators etc.) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) on fire prevention practices and adequate enforcement at site Development of emergency response procedures on fire and landslide incidents 		
Information, education, and communication (IEC) activities, e.g., broadcasting, interactive communication, socialization on SWM behavioural change	Not relevant			Not relevant		
Component 3: Technical assistance, implementation support and project management for local governments						
Hiring of Regional Management Consultants (RMCs) and Local Management Consultants (LMCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select personnel unable to apply environmental and social requirements as mentioned in the ESMF due to missing qualifications in the ToR GBV-related incidents due to lack of awareness on GBV and SEA/SH 	E&S: Low to Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESS 1 ESS 2 ESS 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualification to oversee environmental and social requirements should be included in the ToR for RMC and CMC ToR for RMC and CMC should be reviewed by CPMU ToR for RMC and CMC should include obligation to commit and sign code of conduct on preventing GBV and SEA/SH 	CPMU - MOHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToR Code of conduct on preventing GBV and SEA/SH
Preparation of Solid Waste Management Master Plan (RIPS), feasibility studies (FS), detailed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select personnel unable to apply environmental and social requirements as mentioned in the ESMF due to missing qualifications in the ToR 	E&S: Low to Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESS 1 ESS 2 ESS 5 ESS7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected qualification to oversee environmental and social requirements should be included in the ToR for consultants who will conduct the studies 	CPMU - MOHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToR

Activities	Potential Risk	Risk Level	ESS	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Instrument
engineering design (DED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV-related incidents due to lack of awareness on GBV and SEA/SH 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESS8 ESS 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToR for consultants who will conduct the studies should be reviewed by CPMU ToR for consultants who will conduct the studies should include obligation to commit and sign code of conduct on preventing GBV and SEA/SH 		

5. Procedures and Implementation Arrangements

5.1 Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework

LSDP environmental and social management framework is based on the identification of the potential activity and risk in Section 4. This chapter describes the steps to manage, reduce, and mitigate the risks and impacts while providing guidelines and provisions on institutional arrangements to implement environmental and social risk management.

5.1.1 Environmental and Social Management Procedures

This section provides a guideline on the (a) environmental and social screening and scoping of potential risks and impacts of the proposed sub-projects; (b) integration of E&S into the project design and preparation of E&S instruments and/or adoption of E&S management tools; (c) integration of E&S into the procurement; (d) review and approval processes; (e) monitoring and reporting of environmental and social aspects. The principles of environmental and social risk management as well as the potential impacts associated with the LSDP project are as follows:

- Sub-projects must avoid, or minimize environmental and social impacts if unavoidable, negative environmental and social impacts [please see screening], including land acquisition and affected people, significant conversion of natural ecosystems, and implementing agencies should explore feasible alternative designs to avoid or minimize negative impacts and/or enhance positive impacts.
- Each sub-project that has the potential for negative environmental and social impacts must be assessed with appropriate instruments and prepare the relevant mitigation measures to reduce and address those impacts.
- Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of environmental and social measures will be part of the overall project monitoring and reporting arrangements.

The overall E&S management process under LSDP is presented in Figure 1.

In addition to the ESMF, the project will prepare a Project Operation Manual (POM) to provide practical guidance to the implementing agencies (CPMU, CPIUs, LPIUs) responsible for LSDP project coordination, management, and implementation and to support the operationalization of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The POM will refer to the ESMF and the Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF). As the POM function is to support the ESMF implementation, necessary procedures and additional technical and operational details will be included in the POM such as a detailed procedure of Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM, including GRM for labor and SEA/SH aspects) that will include principles, channels, GRM processing, recording, monitoring and reporting; ES implementation institutional arrangement, including staffing; as well as other procedures, as necessary.

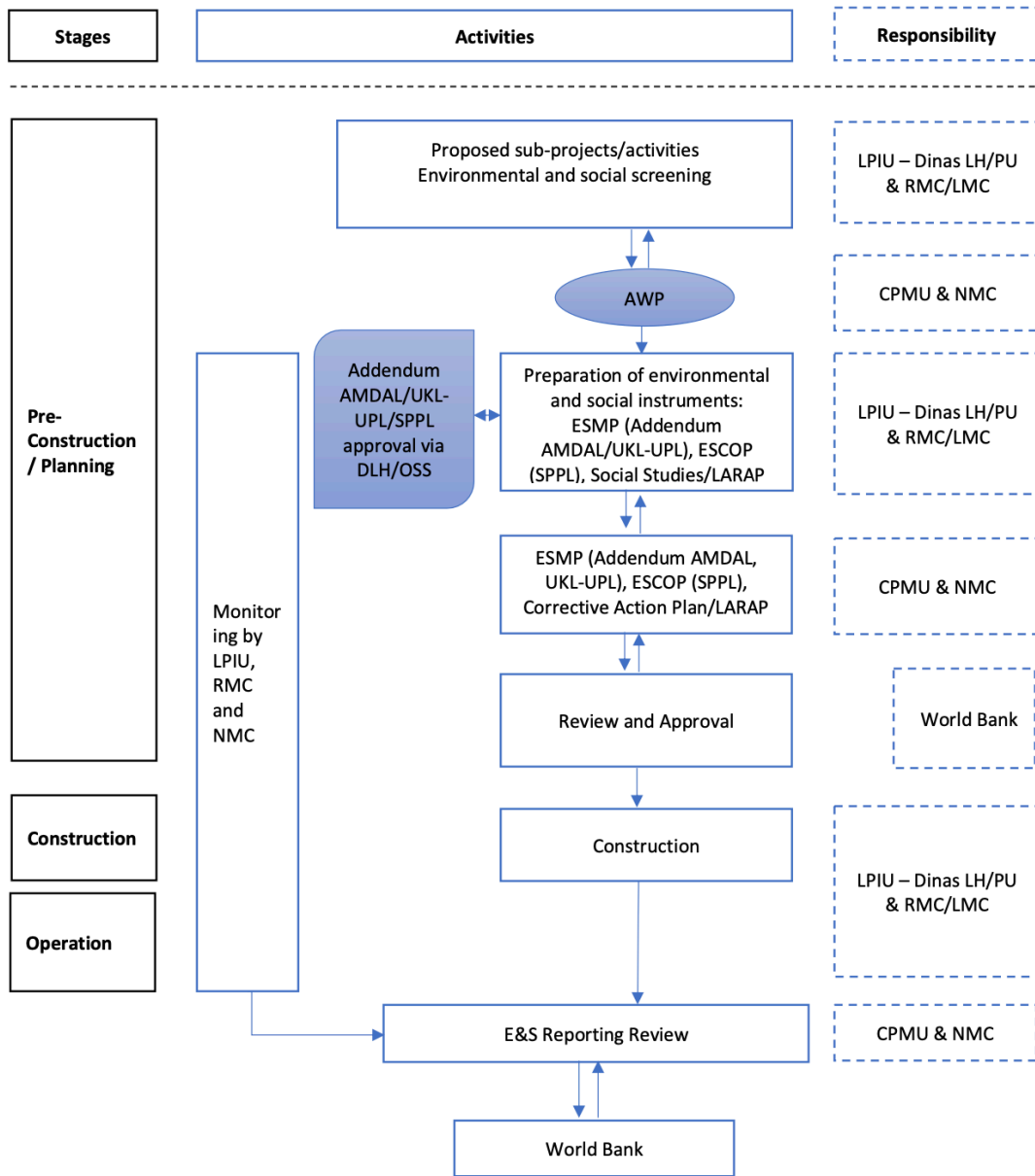


Figure 1 Overall E&S management process

Environmental and Social Screening

Below are the environmental and social risk screening stages. There are two screening stages, i.e., negative list screening and risk screening and classification. Furthermore, the step will be followed by identification of the environmental and social instruments required to mitigate the identified risks.

Negative list screening

All sub-projects applied under the LSDP are required to do a Negative List screening to determine eligibility for financing on the project. The LSDP is not designed to support high risk projects. Hence, the negative list will screen and exclude high risk projects. **If it does not pass the Negative List screening, the proposed sub-project cannot be financed by the project.** Only by passing the Negative List, can the subproject go to the risk screening and classification stage. The following sub-projects or activities will be deemed ineligible for the LSDP:

1. All activities with high-risk classification which are complex, large to very large scale, and in sensitive locations that have the potential for long-term, permanent, and/or irreversible, and significant adverse risks and impact to human health, environment, and social aspects.
2. Have potential to cause any significant loss or degradation to habitats of critically endangered or endangered species, critical and/or natural habitats (including designated state forest areas), whether directly or indirectly, or which would lead to adverse impacts on natural habitats.
3. Will have a negative impact on critically endangered or endangered species listed in the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List of Endangered Species
4. Any activity that generates significant volumes of air emissions, hazardous materials and/or waste that are harmful for the environment and/or people.
5. Any activity that produces or use material or commodities that directly or indirectly disturbs human health, such as asbestos, amianthus, chrysotile, and other substances as regulated by National Regulations.
6. Utilize materials originating from illegal sources, including but not limited to timber and wood products (cannot show official documents from designated suppliers) and stones/minerals from illegal mining (cannot show copies of mining permits issued by the relevant agency).
7. Use land that is prone to natural and man-made disaster such as volcanic eruption zones, earthquake-prone areas, tsunami-prone areas, and flood-prone zones.
8. Area located in highly disputed area, which allows for social and/or tenure conflicts to occur.
9. Lead to forced labour or child abuse, child labor exploitation or human trafficking or subprojects that employ or engage children, over the minimum age of 14 and under the age of 18, in connection with the project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral and/or social development.
10. Activities that will result in physical relocation impact on 200 individuals or 50 households or more, or a loss of 10% or more of income or productive assets for 200 individuals or 50 households or more.
11. Have an impact on traditional territories of IP, cultural heritage of IP or cultural heritage sites of IP and impact on access of IP to natural resources.

Environmental and social risk screening and classification

Subproject E&S risk screening will be conducted to determine the level of environmental and social assessment and planning required for eligible subprojects, commensurate with the level of risk and potential impacts associated. This screening will consider: i) the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the activity; and ii) the nature and magnitude of the potential E&S risks and impacts; iii) the capacity of the responsible agency to manage those risks and impacts in a manner consistent with the ESSs; and iv) other areas of risk that may be related to the implementation of the E&S mitigation measures and outcomes, depending on the specific sub-project activities and the context in which they are developed. The sub-project E&S risk screening tool, which is presented in Annex 3, can be adapted during project implementation in line with developments in relevant GoI regulations and standards.

As part of risk screening, land due diligence will be performed. It is noted that due diligence for each proposed activity must be conducted based on the initial land condition. Land due diligence is an integral part of preparation for land acquisition and/or reinstatement of government-owned/state-owned land, and this should be substantiated by adequate documents. All formal and informal land claims and land use must be settled in accordance with ESS 5 prior to the commencement of construction activities (including land preparation and clearing).

Furthermore, the risk classification of each proposed subproject shall be determined. The purpose of subproject risk classification is to identify the appropriate environmental and social instruments and assign the parties responsible for approving and monitoring the implementation of the instruments and mitigation measures. As part of the work plan review and approval process, the CPMU should assess the proposed project activities according to the risk classification below (**Table 7**). The results of the risk screening and classification will be included as part of the proposed funding and/or work plan. No high-risk subprojects will be financed by LSDP (i.e., did not pass the first screening of the Negative List).

When required, desktop risk screening on critical and/or natural habitats of the proposed subproject locations can make use of the online Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to identify key biodiversity areas (KBAs) to inform appropriate assessment of risks and impacts on biodiversity important areas.

Table 7 Risk Classification

Classification of Risks	Description and Example of Activity that Falls into the Classification	Relevant Instruments
High	The project considers whether the risks and potential impacts are complex, large to very large scale, and in sensitive locations which are potential: i) a wide range of significant adverse risks and impacts on people or the environment; ii) long-term, permanent and/or irreversible and cannot be completely avoided due to the nature of the project; iii) some cannot be mitigated or require complex, unproven mitigation, sophisticated social analysis; iv) high spatial area and/or extent; v) significant adverse cumulative impacts or transboundary impacts; vi) likely to have serious adverse effects on human health and/or the environment (e.g., due to accident, toxic waste disposal, etc.); vii) high value and sensitivity (ex: protected	High risk sub-projects will not be eligible for financing under LSDP.

	<p>and internationally recognize area); viii) sensitive lands or rights of indigenous people and other vulnerable minorities; ix) Intensive or complex involuntary resettlement or land acquisition; x) Impacts on cultural heritage or densely populated urban areas; xi) may give rise to significant social conflict, harm, or human security risks; and xii) a history of unrest in the area or sector, concerns about the use of security forces</p> <p>Example of subproject/activity: large-scale infrastructure with large environmental and social impacts located in highly sensitive area in terms of biodiversity, cultural value and/or may cause wide spread social conflicts; and if it causes the relocation of indigenous peoples.</p>	
Substantial	<p>The project considers whether the risks and potential impacts are not as complex, large to medium scale, and not such sensitive locations which are potential: i) some significant risks and impacts; ii) most impacts are temporary, predictable and/or reversible and the nature of the project does not preclude the possibility of avoiding or reversing them but with substantial investment and time; iii) adverse social impacts may cause harm to a limited degree relative to the security and livelihoods of the community; iv) medium in magnitude and/or in spatial extent (medium to large area and population v) less severe, more readily avoided/mitigated cumulative and/or transboundary impacts; vi) there is a medium to low probability of serious adverse impacts on human health and/or the environment (e.g., due to accidents, toxic waste disposal, etc.); and vii) the presence of known and reliable mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize incidents of accidents and/or community complaints.</p> <p>Example of subproject: Medium scale infrastructure development activities involving heavy equipment located near sensitive area, areas with notable risks on OHS and/or hazardous substance or wastes handling.</p>	<p>Screening checklists, ESMP², Abbreviated LARAP, Social Study (land due diligence), and ToRs for activities that meet the ESMF.</p>
Moderate	<p>The potential risks and adverse impacts on people and/or the environment are unlikely to be significant. This is because the Project has no activities with a high potential for harming people and/or the environment and is located away from sensitive areas. Therefore, the potential risks and impacts as well as problems tend to have the following characteristics: i) predictable and estimated to be temporary and/or reversible; ii) not complex and low scale; iii) site specific, with no possible impacts beyond the actual Project site; and iv) the probability of having a serious adverse impact on human health and/or the environment is low. Project risks and impacts can be relatively manageable to be mitigated in a predictable manner.</p>	<p>Screening checklists, ESMP or ESCOP, Abbreviated LARAP, Social Study (land due diligence), and ToRs for activities that meet the ESMF.</p>

²Type of required environmental document as per national regulation will be subject to GoI decision and should meet ESMF requirements

	Example: small to medium scale infrastructure development activities involving heavy equipment, potentially generating communicable diseases to surrounding community, there are vulnerable groups around the proposed location.	
Low	The potential risks and adverse impacts on people and/or the environment are likely to be small or negligible. A project, with little or no risk and adverse impacts and issues, does not require further ES assessment after initial screening. Example: Small-scale waste collection activities such as renovation of rooms with minimal OHS risk	Screening checklists, ESCOP, Abbreviated LARAP, Social Study (land due diligence), and ToRs for activities that meet the ESMF

Substantial risk sub-project will require World Bank review and approval prior to construction. Medium and low sub-project will require CPMU review and approval with World Bank post review.

Environmental and Social Management under Component 1

Component 1 will provide technical support for national-level policies, regulations, and data platform needed as the basis for improved SWM service delivery at the local level and better monitoring at the national level. This component will support capacity building, technical assistance, and consultancy. In line with the ESS1 provisions, the following requirements shall be adopted to the activities as relevant and appropriate to the nature of the risks and impacts:

Supporting the national-level policies formulation and enforcement

Policies and regulations supported by the project may have potential downstream environmental and social implications when enforced during project implementation and in the future beyond the project life cycle. As part of policy formulation and enforcement, the project shall:

- Integrate environmental and social objectives into policy and regulatory development process. Relevant Terms of Reference (ToR) shall include assessments of downstream environmental and social implications performed by qualified experts and in consultations with potentially affected stakeholders. This also includes systematic and comprehensive analysis of alternatives where there are potential significant environmental and social trade-offs.
- Promote transparency through stakeholder participation and information disclosure as part of policy and regulatory development and enforcement processes. Incorporate provisions of stakeholder engagement and transparency as part of the regulatory products.
- Promote environmental and social capacity building as further elaborated below.

Capacity building

While capacity building activities themselves have minimal or no social or environmental impacts, such activities may involve providing support to agencies and institutions in carrying out or overseeing activities that may potentially have significant social and environmental implications. Capacity building support may provide an opportunity to build institutional capacity by integrating environmental and social concerns

into relevant roles and responsibilities. This could be achieved through training, support for operations, technical standards setting and legal framework, monitoring, and reporting, etc. to target counterparts.

Technical assistance

The project will support the development of Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) in early project implementation under Component 1 TA Activities. This would be done by incorporating good environmental and social practices, considerations, and implications in development of SWM policy and planning process and in guiding implementation of effective SWM policy intervention. TORs, to be developed for TA services under components 1, will require CPMU to have ES specialists' input on screening and analysis of any downstream impact, indirect and cumulative impacts. The TOR SESA shall be acceptable to the Bank and consistent with the relevant provisions of the ESMF (see Annex 4 on draft TOR SESA). The main goal of the SESA is to ensure that E&S considerations are taken into account in SWM policy formulation in an integrated manner with the project's financial, institutional, and technical analysis. The SESA will also be used to inform E&S considerations that require to be taken into account in the preparation of local SWM plans. The TOR SESA covers the following aspects: (1) scoping, which intends to frame the content and methodology of the SESA and includes a preliminary review of regulatory and other relevant information on SWM; (2) baseline assessment, which covers the current status of waste management activities in the country; (3) analysis of alternatives, which includes identification and assessment of reasonable alternatives; (4) assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts, which covers identification and evaluation of potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with preferred waste management option; (5) recommendation of mitigation strategies, which covers potential mitigation measures and enhancement effort to minimize or eliminate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed plan; (6) conclusions and recommendations, which includes compilation of findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the SESA.

Environmental and Social Management under Component 2.

Component 2 will finance support to improve coverage and quality of SWM local services, particularly upstream activities for waste minimization and segregation. Under this component, the project will potentially fund the construction TPST/TPS3R, small capacity waste treatment facility development, and procurement of equipment to support the operation of existing SWM through a performance-based grant mechanism. According to the infrastructure activities, there are three main approaches used to manage risk, i.e.:

- i. Integration of social and environmental management in the project design;
- ii. Preparation of social and environment instruments as needed; and
- iii. Integration of social and environmental management into the bidding documents

Integration of social and environmental risk management in the project design

Under component 2, the project will support the development of waste treatment facilities. Before commencement of the subprojects, several assessments will be conducted by the project. In addition to

engineering assessment, environmental and social risk assessment will be required to be performed. The result of assessment shall be mainstreamed in the project design and will be further detailed in the technical documents such as feasibility study, detailed engineering design, etc. The relevant Terms of Reference (ToR) for this work shall include the environmental and social implications carried out by the qualified experts and in consultation with potentially affected stakeholders. The ToR will be subject to review and approval by the Bank.

Preparation of the appropriate social and environmental and social instruments.

If the results of the two-stage screening showed that site-specific environmental and/or social instruments (documents) are required, the project shall develop these instruments following the laws and regulations of the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank's Social and Environmental Standards. For example, if the proposed sub-project is the construction of a medium-scale waste treatment facility in an urban area, then the required environmental and social instruments will include the ESMP, Social Assessment/Study). If the environmental and social screening determines that the sub-project may have an impact on privately-owned land/assets or informal occupants of public land, then an Abbreviated LARAP must be prepared, regardless of the legal status of land ownership. The LARAP will aim to clarify who has rights to registered land and informal land occupants.

Potential impacts will be characterized according to: i) type (direct or indirect; positive or negative); ii) temporary duration/scope [permanent or temporary (short term or long term)]; iii) geographic range (local, regional or national); and iv) its significance (low, moderate, moderately high or high), that includes the number of people /potentially affected households. Proposed measures to avoid, reduce or reduce potential adverse impacts/risks or to increase benefits will be determined for the design, construction and operation stages. All environmental and social assessment instruments for substantial risk sub-projects must obtain review and approval by World Bank prior to commencement of the civil works.

Integration of environmental and social risk management into the bidding document

The environmental and social requirements apply to all procurements deemed to have taken place under the LSDP, including civil works, consulting/technical assistance work, procurement of other goods and service-related procurement. Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) requirements, the related Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) requirements should be integrated into in the Terms of Reference, and tender documents. Provisions to adequately mitigate environmental and social (including SEA/SH) risks and impacts, among others:

1. Inclusion of relevant ESHS, SEA/SH and GBV provisions in tender documents for civil works, the related goods and services;
2. Submission of the Contractor-Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) that complies with the provisions of the Project ESHS as part of the bid document;
3. Submission of the Management Strategy and Implementation Plan (MSIP) or other formats of plans and strategies for managing ESHS risks;
4. Project specific ESMP template and ESCOP included in the bid document;

5. The implementation of ESHS management should be included in the Bill of Quantities (BoQs) for each work. The implementation of the ESHS that can be funded with provisional sums will be described in the Project ToR;
6. Provisions of the ESHS Declaration;
7. Key ESHS personnel required to implement the ESHS requirements;
8. ESHS reporting and monitoring requirements;
9. Code of Conduct to prevent SEA/SH and GBV and promote respectful conduct (the obligation to sign a Code of Conduct if selected, as one of the efforts to prevent sexual violence and sexual harassment, SEA/SH and GBV);
10. Grievance redress mechanisms for stakeholders and for workers are sensitive to SEA/SH incidents and apply a survivor-centered approach.

All draft procurement documents will be developed by the project with the assistance of their E&S specialist/consultant, to be reviewed by the relevant E&S specialist/consultant at CPMU and will be submitted to the World Bank for review. If corrective action is required, the World Bank will notify the implementing agency and changes must be made and accepted prior to the commencement of civil works.

Environmental and Social Management under Component 3

Component 3 will provide technical assistance, project management and implementation support to all project activities at both regional and local level. TORs, to be developed for TA services under components 3, will require CPMU to review and input on screening and analysis of any downstream impact, indirect and cumulative impacts. The TOR for technical assistance activities shall be acceptable to the Bank and consistent with the relevant provisions of the ESMF.

5.1.2 Associated Facilities

This ESMF applies to associated facilities in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework. Such facilities include facilities and/or activities that are not funded as part of this project and which are:

1. Directly and significantly related to the project;
2. Carried out or planned to be carried out simultaneously with this project; and
3. Necessary for this project to be viable to achieve its development objectives, and will not be built, expanded, or carried out in the absence of this project.

The presence of associated facilities and their risks should be identified at the time of the site screening and site selection process, while the assessment of the E&S risks and impacts will be conducted when preparing the environmental documents. Coordination and collaboration with related agencies and/or implementing agencies of the identified associated facilities will be carried out to ensure consistent application of the ESMF requirements across these facilities. A template checklist to be used for screening of potential associated facilities is provided in Annex 2.

The LPIU should identify the risks and impacts of such associated facilities that exist in the proposed location of the subproject. This includes all forms of investment mobilized by the subnational government to support project activities. As part of risk identification, the analysis should include the nature of the facility and the respective risks to whether or not the PIU has influence to enforce the ESMF requirements across the facilities. The risk identification, analysis and management of associated facilities should be incorporated into the E&S instruments (ESMP/UKL-UPL acceptable to the Bank or equivalent document) of the LSDP subproject. The E&S instruments will assess to the extent appropriate, the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of associated facilities. The LPIUs are responsible for addressing the risks and impacts of associated facilities in a manner proportionate to their control or influence over the associated facilities. To the extent that the LPIU cannot control or influence the associated facilities to meet the requirements of the ESMF, the environmental and social assessment will identify the risks and impacts the associated facilities may present to the subproject.

5.1.4 Monitoring and Reporting

Local PIUs are responsible for the day-to-day environmental and social monitoring of their respective activities who will be supported by the Regional Management Consultant team (RMC) for preparing environmental and social reports, capture implementation of the required environmental and social mitigation measures and assess overall compliance. Details of environmental and social indicators to be monitored, including expected frequency and intensity, will comply with the actions set out in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). Consolidated progress report should be submitted to the World Bank on a semi-annual basis.

5.2 Implementation Arrangements

The environmental and social risk management for the project will adopt the project's implementation arrangements. The Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) with support of the National Management Consultant (NMC) will be responsible for overseeing the overall implementation of the environmental and social risk management of the project, including preparation and submission of semi-annual reports to the World Bank. The NMC will hire one environmental specialist and one social specialist.

The Local Project Implementation Units (LPIUs) or Local Governments will be responsible for preparing and implementing the E&S instruments and mitigation measures for Component 2 activities with support of the environmental and social consultants hired under the Regional Management Consultant (RMC) to ensure that the instruments meet the requirements of the ESMF. The RMC will support 5-6 LPIUs and hire one environmental specialist and one social specialist. The LPIU will assign one environmental focal point and one social focal point who will oversee the environmental and risk management of activities at the LPIU level and liaise with the RMC E&S specialist in preparing and implementing the E&S instruments.

The NMC (under the CPMU) is responsible for the overall review and monitoring of the project's environmental and social risk management, while the RMCs (under the NMC) are responsible for monitoring the implementation of environmental and social risk mitigation measures at the site level. The NMC is responsible to review E&S instruments prepared by the LPIUs with support of the RMCs on all risk subprojects before submitting E&S instruments to the World Bank. The World Bank will review and

approve the E&S instruments. Construction work could not be started without approval of E&S instruments by the World Bank. It should be noted that the clearance process of national E&S documents (e.g. Addendum AMDAL, UKL-UPL and/or SPPL) is subject to relevant national law or regulations. Reporting on E&S performance of subprojects will be prepared by RMCs with support of the LPIU E&S focal points and submitted to the NMC. The NMC will consolidate the E&S reports from the RMCs and the CPMU will submit the report to the World Bank on a semi-annual basis. For efficiency, the E&S reports shall be integrated with the semi-annual project progress reports.

The CPMU with the support of the NMC E&S specialists, will provide guidance and capacity building for LGs/PIUs, including the RMC, on the application of the ESMF on the project, including the guidelines for the performance-based grants under Component 2 which also covers environmental and social aspects. Implementation arrangements and roles and responsibilities for each party are described in Figure 2 and Table 8.

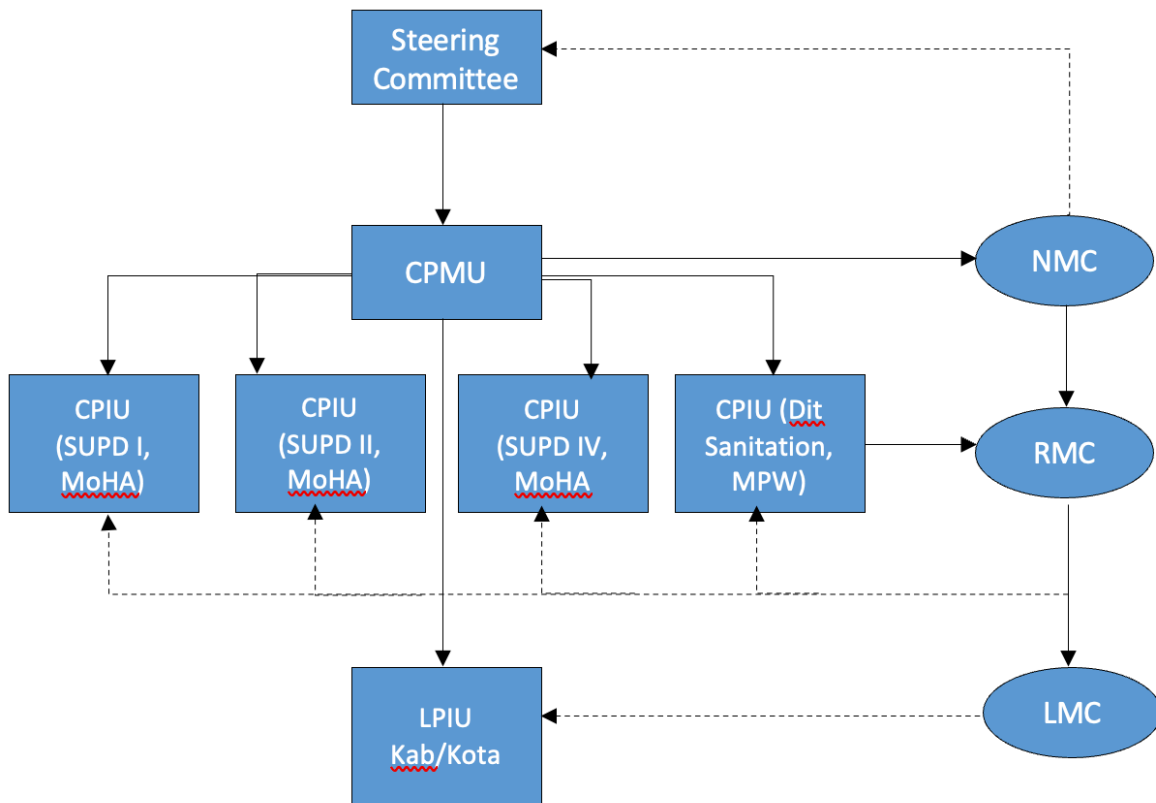


Figure 2 Institutional Arrangement of LSDP

Table 8 Implementation Arrangements

Level/ Responsible Party	Roles and Responsibilities
Central Project Management Unit (CPMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project level monitoring and evaluation • Coordination, supervision, and technical guidance/support to the CPIU/PIUs • Provide support, oversight, and quality control to field staff working on environmental and social risk management. • Collect, review, and provide quality assurance and approval to Screening Forms and ESMPs as relevant. Keep documentation of all progress. • Oversee overall implementation and monitoring of environmental and social mitigation and management activities, compile progress reports from local levels/subprojects, and report to the World Bank on a quarterly [or biannual] basis. • Train central and field staff and contractors who will be responsible for implementing the ESMF. • If contracting is managed centrally, ensure that all bidding and contract documents include all relevant E&S management provisions per screening forms, ESMPs, and ESCOPs. • Submit project reports bi-annually to the World Bank
Central Project Implementation Unit (CPIU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subproject assistance and review • Support CPMU to manage the operation of the project according to institutional responsibility • Provide technical guidance and assist LPIU in developing technical instruments (DED, E&S Instruments, etc.) and monitoring the project implementation through the RMC • Review the recap of grievances prepared by RMC and report it to CPMU
Local Project Implementation Unit (LPIU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subproject level implementation and monitoring • Ensure project activities do not fall under the Negative List. Fill out Screening Forms for relevant subproject activities and submit forms to the national level. • If relevant, complete site-specific ESMPs for subproject activities and submit to the national level. • Oversee daily implementation and monitoring of environmental and social mitigation measures, and report progress and performance to the national level on a monthly basis. • Provide training to local contractors and communities on relevant environmental and social mitigation measures, roles, and responsibilities. • If contracting is managed regionally, ensure that all bidding and contract documents include all relevant E&S management provisions per screening forms, ESMPs, and ESCOPs. • To disclose information to the public, conduct public consultation • Review the recap of grievances and report it to CPIU
National Project Management Consultant (NMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support CPMU to manage the project through the project cycle • Ensure E&S documents with substantial risks prepared by PIU and CMC comply with ESMF before being submitted to WB (subject to prior review) • Review and approve E&S documents with moderate & low risks prepared by PIU and CMC comply with ESMF (subject to post review by the Bank) • Provide training and capacity building, including ESMF training and other relevant topics for project institutions (CPMU, CPIU, LPIU, NMC, RMC, LMC) • Provide evaluation of ESMF implementation for Mid Term and Implementation Completion Project Review (MTR and ICR)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor implementation of the project and prepare consolidated project report bi-annually for CPMU
Regional Management Consultant (RMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under contract of CPIU but the quality of works under supervision of NMC • Support NMC to manage operation of the project according to area coverage • Provide technical guidance to LPIUs in managing sub-projects • Provide technical guidance and assist LPIU in developing technical instruments (DED, E&S Instruments, etc.) • Report project implementation progress periodically according to regional coverage to NMC (six monthly basis and as per NMC needs)
Local Management Consultant (LMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the supervision of RMC • Is the project secretariat at the LG and assists LPIU on administrative related tasks • Report to RMC
Local contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the Project’s environmental and social mitigation and management measures as specified in ESMPs, ESCOPs, Abbreviated LARAP, Social Study/Due Diligence, Corrective Action Plan and contract documents • Take all necessary measures to protect the health and safety of workers and community members, and avoid, minimize, or mitigate any environmental and social harm resulting from project activities including signing the code of conduct

5.3 Proposed Training and Capacity Building

Capacity building is required to ensure that program design activities and mitigation provisions are implemented, with a scope, effort, and budget that is commensurate with the program risks. Capacity building based on assessments and plans, integrated into program design and activity guidelines, with many topics related to the ESMF, included as part of a broader training package. The CPMU is responsible for ensuring that the capacity of all parties, especially field implementers in implementing the ESMF, has met the minimum requirements. Capacity building will be provided for staff appointed by the CPMU, Human Resources Development Agency (BPSDM), and assisted by environmental and social specialists. LSDP program capacity building activities are as follows. The main topics for capacity building program can be revisited during project implementation.

Table 9 Proposed Training Program

Item	Training Program	Target Participants	Scope of Training
1	General ESMF implementation	CPMU CPIU LPIU NMC RMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LSDP components and subcomponents activities • ESMF and SEF • Key points/rules/procedures (screening), assessment, management, and monitoring of environmental and social risk and impacts management.
2	Environmental and social risks screening	CPMU LPIU NMC RMC	Risk screening and scoping, including application of a negative list and risk assessment tool when developing sub-project activities.

3	Environmental and social risk and impacts management		Development of environmental and social instruments and its implementation and monitoring arrangements.
4	Environmental, health and safety during civil works		Construction management relating to environmental and social aspects and how to use the ESCOPs, OHS, and Community Health and Safety Management, including SEA/VAC prevention.
5	Social risk management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community participation approaches particularly with regards to affirmative measures and social inclusion promotion for vulnerable groups, gender mainstreaming, socio-culturally engagement approaches • Grievance redress management and communication skills for project implementers. • Other context-specific issues such as access restrictions, development of livelihood plans for wastepickers, gender-based violence prevention and response, where skill and resource requirements may be tailored to the complexity of these issues.

5. Estimated Budget

LSDP financing will support the implementation of this ESMF and relevant activities such as monitoring, evaluation, supervision, documentation, outreach, and capacity building for environmental and social management. Budget allocations for core environmental and social management at the project level will be integrated under each component with support for environmental and social management. Budget allocations for sub-project environmental and social management will be included in project activities.

Specific budget allocations for the preparation of sub-project environmental and social management instruments (i.e., environmental or social document, communication strategies, FGRM enhancement, etc.) will be determined during project implementation based on the specific issues to be addressed, following implementation of the location selection.

In general, the following expenditure budget items are being planned and will be allocated based on the project work plan. Details of the budget will be included in the Procurement Plan, through the Annual Work Plan, which will be submitted by the CPMU to the World Bank annually.

Table 10 ESMF Capacity Building Budget (by CPMU)

Activity/Cost Item	Potential Cost (IDR)
Recruitment of Environmental and Social Specialist	5.8 billion

Capacity building and training of environmental and social risk management, including screening procedure, risk classification.	2.5 billion
Development of environmental and social instruments – annual basis	9 billion
Environmental and social management (based on the project cycle) - annual basis	Include in capacity building and training budget
Communication strategy, including SEP implementation, stakeholder consultations – annual basis	2.5 billion
FGRM establishment and implementation – annual basis	500 million
TOTAL	20.3 billion

6. Stakeholder Engagement, Disclosure, and Consultations

Stakeholder engagement is a key part of environmental and social management and a requirement under the World Bank ESS 10, and intended to ensure that there is two-way communication between MoHA/CPMU and stakeholders, especially affected people and communities. Key stakeholders for LSDP are categorized as follows:

- Governments, including national and local governments
 - Communities in target locations, primarily in the landfill area
 - Vulnerable group within waste pickers in the landfill area
- Interested parties, including development partners, NGOs, and private sectors, communities surrounding the landfill/TPST area, academics, media and others.

As part of this ESMF, a Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) has been developed by MoHA as a standalone document. This document will guide the project in identifying key stakeholders across scales, their influence and interest relative to the project, set out principles for a transparent, participative and inclusive process, and develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan at the LG level that includes engagement with local community including Indigenous People. The aims of the SEF are 1) to guide engagement plan for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships with key stakeholders and 2) to identify opportunities and risks from, and to, a project and stakeholders, especially vulnerable groups within the affected communities. The SEF also includes provisions for grievance redress for project stakeholders. A different grievance redress mechanism for workers is provided in the Labor Management Procedures of this ESMF.

Public consultations on ESMF, SEF and ESCP will continue as part of the Project implementation. These consultations will be based on the consultations undertaken during the preparation stage. The draft ESMF, SEF, and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) were disclosed before the appraisal on the MoHA website <https://bangda.kemendagri.go.id/lmdp>. A public consultation meeting that was organized by MoHA through an online channel on 26 March 2024, and was attended by related stakeholders, including relevant ministries, the participating of 30 local governments, academic and non-government organizations (keynotes, inputs, and questions raised during the public consultation meeting are presented in Annex 10). The final version of the ESMF, SEF, and ESCP will be disclosed on the MoHA website and World Bank public website before the Board's approval.

Annex

Annex 1. Environmental and Social Setting of Indicative 65 LGs

No	City/Regency	Total Population, area and density	Main Economic Activities	Topography	Temperature and rainfall	Government Protected Area	Indigenous People	Cultural Heritage	Proposed TPST in relation with existing TPA (Landfill)	Wastepickers presence
1	Kota Pontianak	Population: 676.096 Area: 118,31 km ² Density: 5610 people /km ²	Retail trade, repairing and processing industry, and construction	Pontianak's altitude ranges from 0.10 to 1.50 meters above sea level, with land slopes ranging from 0 to 2%. The soil types in Pontianak include Organosol, Gley, Humus, and Alluvial	Min temperature: 20,8°C Max temperature: 35.6°C Average rainfall: 321,88 mm	Peat protected area (641 Ha), RTH (2659 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Istana Qadriyah Kesultanan Pontianak, Majid Jami Kesultanan Pontianak Sites: Makam Parit Mayor Structure: Menara Air 1, Menara Air 2	Inside TPA Batu Layang (Controlled Landfill)	Yes, outside TPA system
2	Kota Palembang	Population: 1.707.996 Area: 352,51 km ² Density: 4845 people/km ²	Industrial sector	The land topography is relatively flat and low, and located at an altitude of 8 masl	Min temperature: 19,8°C Max temperature: 35.10°C Average rainfall: 97,2 - 407,3 mm	Protected areat (485 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Masjid Agung Palembang, Benteng Kuto Besak, Pasar Cinde Sites: Kompleks Makam Sabokingking, Kompleks Makam Kesultanan Palembang, Komplek Makan Gede Ing Suro	Inside TPA Sukawinatan (Controlled Landfill)	Yes, outside TPA system

3	Kota Malang	Population: 846.130 Area: 111,077 km2 Density: 7617 people/km2	manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle and motorcycle repair; and the construction	Relatively high elevation, ranging from 445 to 526 meters above sea level. The region primarily consists of andesite and sedimentary rock formations, featuring an alluvial geological landform	Average temperatures in the region range from approximately 24°C to 25°C. The highest recorded rainfall: 373.5 mm	RTH (9,6%), forest city (10,9%)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Brandweer, Stasiun Kota Lama Structure: Tandon Air Tlogomas	Inside TPA Supit Urang (Controlled Landfill)	Yes, outside TPA system
4	Kota Kendari	Population: 404.000 Area: 271,76 km2 Density: 1486 people/km2	processing industry, gas and clean water, trade	The combination of hilly, flat, and coastal areas with an elevation of 500 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 20,4°C Max temperature: 35,2°C Rainfall: 264,9 mm	Protected area (9847 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Building: Gedung Pesanggrahan Structure: Water reservoir, Site: kuburan belanda	TPA Puuwatu (Sanitary Landfill)	Yes, inside TPA system
5	Kota Batam	Population: 1.269.413 Area: 3868,9 km2 Density: 318 people/km2	Manufacturing, construction, and trading	The land surface of Batam City is mostly flat land, while hilly areas are located everywhere the maximum to sea level was 160 metres	Min temperature: 21,8°C Max temperature: 34,4°C Highest Rainfall: 640,3 mm	Protected forest area (148 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Rumah Limas Potong, Sumur Siwan di Pulau Buluh Sites: Makam zuriat Raja Isa, Makam Temenggung Abdul Jamal	TPA Telaga Punggur (Controlled landfill)	TBC
6	Kota Pekanbaru	Population: 1.020.308 Area: 632,26 km2 Density: 1576 people/km2	Mining, industry, construction, trade	Located in a relatively low and slightly undulating area with a height of between 5 - 50 masl and a slope of 0 - 2%	Min temperature: 21°C Max temperature: 35,6°C Highest Rainfall: 409,9 mm	Protected area (2487 Ha), RTH (95,9 m2)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Masjid Raya Pekanbaru, Rumah Bekas Tentara Jepang, Rumah Controleur Sites: Makam Marhum Pekan, Makam Sultan Marhum Bukit, Makam Haji	TPA 2 Muara Fajar (Controlled landfill)	TBC

								Sulaiman Structure: Pompa Bensin Nasco		
7	Kota Palu	Population: 378.764 Area: 395,06 km2 Density: 944,71 people/km2	Trade, hotels, restaurants, services and industry	Consisting of lowlands/coasts with a height of 0-100 masl, areas with a height of 100-500 masl, and mountainous areas >500 masl	Min temperature: 22,6°C Max temperature: 33,5°C Highest Rainfall: 154 mm	Protected forest area (7445 Ha), nature conservat ion area (2827,5 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Rumah Dinas TNI AD, Gedung Juang Kota Palu, Eks Kantroler Belanda Sites: Makan Karanja Lembah, Makam Dato Karama, Banua Oge Gampiri Area: Kompleks Makam Raja Moili, Kompleks Makam Tandate Dayo	TPA Kawatuna (Sanitary Landfill)	TBC
8	Kota Banjar Baru	Population: 258.753 Area: 305,2 km2 Density: 848 people/km2	Trade, transportation, processing industry	It located at an altitude of 66 feet above sea level, with relatively flat areas with slope clasification are 0 - 2% that include 88,04%	Min temperature: 21°C Max temperature: 35,4°C Highest Rainfall: 572,4 mm	Protected forest area (1323 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located		TPA Gunung Kupang (Controlled landfill)	TBC
9	Kota Bukit Tinggi	Population: 122.311 Area: 25,23 km2 Density: 4795 people/km2	Trade, transportation, tourism	It has hilly and valley topography, several of these hills are scattered in the urban area at an altitude of 909-941 masl	Min temperature: 16,1°C Max temperature: 24,9°C Highest Rainfall: 409 mm	Protected forest area (17,3%)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Rumah Gadang Engku Palo, Tugu Manggopoh, Istana Bung Hatta, Jam Gadang, Benteng Fort De Kock		TBC

								Sites: Makam Tuanku Syech Imam Jirek Structure: Lubang Jepang		
10	Kab. Tangerang	Population: 3.309.365 Area: 959,61 km2 Density : 3448,65 people/km2	Manufacturing, industry	It is located on relatively flat lowland with a slope of 0-8%, sloping down towards the north. The elevation ranges between 0-50 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 21,6°C Max temperature: 34,6°C Highest Rainfall: 300 mm	Protected forest area (346,93 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Bendungan Pasar Baru, Masjid and Makam Kalipasir Site: Klentng Boen Tek Bio	TPA Jatiwaringin (Open dumping)	TBC
11	Kab. Malang	Population: 2.711.102 Area: 3530 km2 Density: 752 people/km2	Processing industry, agriculture	It is situated in highland areas surrounded by several mountains and lowland or valley regions at an elevation of 250-500 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 18,3°C Max temperature: 29,8°C Highest Rainfall: 487,7 mm	Protected forest area (42.365,2 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Structures: Candi Singosari, Candi Kidal, Candi Jago, Petirtaan Watugede, Candi Badut	TPA Paras Poncokusumo, TPA Randuagung, TPA Sampah Wisata Edukasi (Controlled landfill)	TBC
12	Kab. Sleman	Population: 1.112.616 Area: 574,82 km2 Density: 1935,59 people/km2	Processing industry, agriculture, trade, hotels, and restaurant	The elevation of the area is around 100-1000 meters above sea level with slopes classified into 4 classes: 0 – 2 %; > 2 – 15 %; > 15 – 40 %; and > 40 %.	Min temperature: 16,2°C Max temperature: 27,4°C Highest Rainfall: 365,10 mm	People forest (4756,11 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (1,02 Ha), Merapi Volcano National Park (1728,38 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Archa dhyani budha amithaba, Candi Barong, Bangsal Palereman Sites: Candi ratuboko, Candi Ijo, Situs Watugudig Structures: Jembatan Rel Pangukan Area: Candi Prambanan	TPA Piyungan (Regional) (Sanitary landfill)	TBC

13	Kab. Lumajang	Population: 1.108.487 Area: 1790,90 km ² Density: 618,95 people/km ²	Agriculture, foresting, fishery, processing industry, trade, and reparation	It has a slope of 0-15% with areas suitable for agriculture.	Min temperature: 21,5°C Max temperature: 33,2°C Highest Rainfall: 18.441 mm	People forest (58.562,54 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Area: Satuan ruang geografis kawasan Biting	TPA Lempeni (Controlled landfill)	TBC
14	Kab. Madiun	Population: 747.589 Area: 1010,86 km ² Density: 739,5 people/km ²	Transportation and communication	It extends from north to south, with the lowest point located in the Bengawan Madiun valley, near the center of Madiun City, at an elevation between 21 - 100 meters above sea level (masl).	Min temperature: 24,7°C Max temperature: 31,85°C Highest Rainfall: 338,09 mm	Protected forest area (2221,8 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Rumah Kapitan Cina, Masjid Sewulan Area: Kompleks Pendopo Muda Graha	TPA Kaliabu (Controlled landfill)	TBC
15	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Population: 383.608 Area: 3617,60 km ² Density: 106,04 people/km ²	Agriculture, foresting, and fishery	The area has an average height of around 100 masl. Most of it consists of highlands that form hills and mountains. The elevation ranges between 45 to 3,221 masl.	Min temperature: 24°C Max temperature: 34°C Highest Rainfall: 423 mm	Protected forest area (68.047 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Sites: Gua Harimau	TPA Simpang Kandis (Open dumping)	TBC

16	Kab. Tanah Laut	Population: 364.117 Area: 3631,35 km ² Density: 100,27 people/km ²	Agriculture, tourism, and industry	The region consists of lowlands along the coast and mountainous areas inland. In terms of elevation, the region is divided into 6 classes: 0 - 7 meters, 7 - 25 meters, 25 - 100 meters, 100 - 500 meters, 500 - 1000 meters, and above 1000 meters.	Min temperature: 19,80°C Max temperature: 37,40°C Highest Rainfall: 564,6 mm	Protected forest area (13.849 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (6654 Ha), Nature Tourism Park (1346 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located		TPA Bakunci (Controlled landfill)	TBC
17	Kab. Luwu Timur	Population: 313.404 Area: 6944,88 km ² Density: 45,12 people/km ²	Agriculture, foresting, fishery, and mining	It has a diverse topography, ranging from lowlands to mountains with an elevation between 0 - 1500 masl.	Min temperature: 20,40°C Max temperature: 36°C Highest Rainfall: 460,7 mm	Protected forest area (238.589 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (179.553 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Sites: Goa Andomo, Sumur Tua Benteng, Benteng Wotu, Makam Syekh Al-Joefry	TPA Sumber Alam, TPA Asuli, TPA Inalahi, TPA Ussu (Controlled landfill)	TBC
18	Kab. Kapuas Hulu	Population: 271.584 Area: 29.842 km ² Density: 9,1 people/km ²	Agriculture, foresting, fishery, and mining	Located in areas with lowlands, wetlands, and lakes. The lowlands are at an elevation of 31-46 masl, while the highlands are located at an elevation of 4761 masl.	Min temperature: 21,3°C Max temperature: 36,7°C Highest Rainfall: 558,7 mm	Conversasion area (130.000 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located. IPs in Batang Lupar, Embaloh Hulu and Silat Hulu	Buildings: Betang Semangkok, Betang Banua Tengah Sites: Makam Tua Kerajaan Selimbau	TPA Sibau Hulu (Open dumping)	TBC

19	Kab. Lombok Utara	Population: 265.500 Area: 776,25 km ² Density: 342,02 people/km ²	Agriculture and trade	In the northern to central parts, there is a mountain range with protected forests that serve a hydrological function, while along the coast, there are only narrow and limited lowlands.	Min temperature: 18,2°C Max temperature: 36,2°C Highest Rainfall: 452,6 mm	Protected forest area (13.964 Ha), Conservation Area (14.277 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Building: Masjid Kuno Bayan Beleq	TPA Jugil (Controlled landfill)	TBC
20	Kota Tangerang	Population: 1.912.679 Area: 164,5 km ² Density: 11627,23	processing industry, transportation, warehousing, and reeparaton services	Most of the area is at an elevation of 10-30 meters above sea level (masl), meaning the entire region is mostly lowland. The northern part of this city (including most of Benda District) has an average elevation of 10 masl, while the southern part of Tangerang City has an elevation of 30 masl	Min temperature: 22°C Max temperature: 36,4°C Highest Rainfall: 396,4 mm	RTH (4873 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Sites: Makam and Masjid Kalipasir, Klennteng Bon Tek Bio Structures: Pintu Air Kecil, Pintu Air Getek Areas: Kawasan Pasar Lama, Gedung Gede		TBC
21	Kota Tangerang Selatan	Population: 1.244.204 Area: 164,85 km ² Density: 8362 people/km ²	Construction, Real Estate, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Car & motorbike repair	Located in the lowlands with relatively flat topography with an average land slope of 0-3%, the height of the area is between 0-25 masl	Min temperature: 22,2°C Max temperature: 34,8°C Rainfall: 337,6 mm	Protected area (161,9 Ha), RTH (1471 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Sites: Makan Putra Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Palagan Lengkong	TPST Cipecang (Sanitary Landfill)	TBC

22	Kota Surakarta	Population: 523.008 Area: 46,72 km ² Density: 11.187,5 people/km ²	wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle and motorcycle repair, information & communication	Relatively flat with an average height of 90 masl with an average slope of 0-3%	Min temperature: 21°C Max temperature: 28,2°C Highest Rainfall: 581,8 mm	Protected area (21,07%), RTH (9,72%)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Kompleks Stasiun Jebres, Klenteng Tien Kok Sie Site: TMP Kusuma Bhakti Structure: Tugu Cembengan, Tugu Jam Pasar Gede, Tugu Tiang Lampu Gladak	TPA Putri Cempo (Open Dumping)	TBC
23	Kota Manado	Population: 454.606 Area: 157,26 km ² Density: 2890 people/km ²	Trade, hotel restaurant, communications transportation	Dominated by Gentle slope with 78,51%, has undulating land equal to 14,27 % and wavy hill to 7,20 % with the altitude of 0-240 masl. This matter is caused by natural texture which limited by coast and wavy and hilly land contour.	Min temperature: 21°C Max temperature: 35°C Highest Rainfall: 583 mm	Taman Hutan Raya (162 Ha), Kawasan Taman Nasional (28451 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Waruga Mahakeret Barat, Monumen Dotu Lolong Lasut, Gereja GMIIM Sentrum Manado Site: Makam Kanjeng Ratu Sekar Kedaton	TPA Sumompo (Open Dumping)	TBC
24	Kota Samarinda	Population: 834.824 Area: 718 km ² Density: 1153 people/km ²	Services and trade, agriculture, plantations	Flat and hilly with a height of 10-200 masl	Min temperature: 21,1°C Max temperature: 35,6°C Highest Rainfall: 465,9 mm	Port of Muara Jawa and Muara Berau	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Building: Masjid Shiratal Mustaqimem	TPA Sambutan (Controlled landfill), TPA Bukit Pinang (Open dumping)	TBC

25	Kota Balikpapan	Population: 688.318 Area: 511,01 km ² Density: 1381 people/km ²	Fisheries, trade and industry, tourism	Hilly area with red and yellow podzolic soil which has thin topsoil and is easily eroded. Located at an altitude of 20-100 masl and the slope is between 15-40%	Min temperature: 22,2°C Max temperature: 33,6°C Highest Rainfall: 446 mm	Hutan Lindung S. Wain (9872 Ha), Hutan Lindung S. Manggar (4999 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Bunker Jepang, Rumah Lengkung, Rumah Panggung Dahor Sites: Tugu Makam Jepang	TPA Sampah Manggar (Sanitary Landfill)	TBC
26	Kota Banjarmasin	Population: 667.480 Area: 98,46 km ² Density: 6727 people/km ²	processing industry, trade, services	Located at an average altitude of 0.16 masl to local conditions boggy and relatively flat. The slope of the land between 0.13% with the composition of geology, especially the lower part is dominated by clay by insertion of fine sand and alluvium consisting of grayish black clay and soft.	Min temperature: 21,8°C Max temperature: 35,8°C Highest Rainfall: 898,3 mm	Protected area (1183 Ha), RTH (6,47 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Masjid Sultan Suriansyah Sites: Kompleks Makam Sultan Suriansyah, Makam Pangeran Antasari	TPA Basirih (Controlled landfill)	TBC
27	Kota Mataram	Population: 486.715 Area: 61,30 km ² Density: 7940 people/km ²	wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle and motorcycle repair, information & communication	Most of the area is a flat expanse with a height of 25 masl	Min temperature: 26,32°C Max temperature: 32,48°C Highest Rainfall: 314 mm	Protected area (647 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Pura Meru Cakranegara Site: Taman Mayura	TPA Kebon Kongok (Controlled landfill)	TBC

28	Kota Yogyakarta	Population: 455.535 Area: 32,5 km ² Density: 11.579 people/km ²	Tourism, processing industry, restaurant	Located on Merapi Mount's Valley having an inclination of between 0-2%. The land is on the average of 126 masl. Most of land contains regosol	Min temperature: 21°C Max temperature: 34,6°C Highest Rainfall: 495,5 mm	Forest City, Suaka Alam (25,16 Ha), RTH (561,65)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Rumah Pemberian Presiden Soekarno, Rumah Joglo Sites: Taman Wijaya Brata, Makam Nitikan Area: Kawasan Cagar Budaya Paku Alam	TPST Piyungan (Open Dumping)	TBC
29	Kota Batu	Population: 214.653 Area: 199,09 km ² Density: 1070 people/km ²	Tourism and agriculture	Topography condition of Batu Municipality which is mostly hills eith the average altitude 897 masl	Min temperature: 10°C Max temperature: 24°C Highest Rainfall: 314,9 mm	Protected forest area (2970 Ha), Conservation forest (4641 Ha),	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Structure: Pertitaan Songgoriti	TPA Tlekung (Controlled landfill)	TBC
30	Kota Bontang	Population: 189.968 Area: 406,70 km ² Density: 428 people/km ²	Processing industry, construction, trade, and reparation services	Relatively flat, sloping, hilly, and undulating. The elevation ranges from 0 –120 meters above sea level (masl) with varying slope gradients and consisting mostly of land areas and some small islands.	Min temperature: 21,36°C Max temperature: 33,68°C Highest Rainfall: 291 mm	Protected forest area (4535 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (692 Ha), Conservation Area (87 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located		TPA Bontang Lestari (Sanitary landfill)	TBC
31	Kab. Brebes	Population: 2.054.278 Area: 1769,62 km ² Density:	Agriculture, forestry, fishery, and mining	Hilly, undulating, and flat with an elevation of 0 – 2000 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 23,5°C Max temperature: 33,7°C Highest	Protected forest area (6252,8 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Makam Pangeran Angkawijaya, Pendopo Kabupaten, Ndalem Sura	TPA Kalijurang, TPA Kaliwlingi (Open dumping)	TBC

		1160,85 people/km2			Rainfall: 13.553 mm					
32	Kab. Deli Serdang	Population: 2.031.022 Area: 2497,72 km2 Density: 813,15 people/km2	Agroindustry, farming, forestry, and trading	Consists of coastal areas, lowlands, and highland mountains.	Min temperature: 21,8°C Max temperature: 35,4°C Highest Rainfall: 367 mm	Protected forest area (7465 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (22.184 Ha), Conserva tion Area (936,08 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located. IPs in Pantai Labu and Percut Sei Tuan	Building: Balai Datuk Setia Maharadja Site: Benteng Putri Hijau	TPA Namorube Julu (Sanitary landfill)	TBC
33	Kab. Kediri	Population: 1.684.454 Area: 1523,92 km2 Density: 1105,34 people/km2	Agriculture, forestry, fishery, construction, and trading	Relatively flat, with a slope between 0 to 40 degrees, and mostly lowlands with a slope of 0- 2% covering 5,737 hectares or 90.49%. The majority of Kediri City's elevation (80.17%) ranges from 63m to 100m above sea level, located along the left and right banks of the Brantas River.	Min temperature: 17,6°C Max temperature: 34,2°C Highest Rainfall: 471,8 mm	Protected forest area (38.016,2 2 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Bangunan Dalem Pojok, Gereja Santa Maria Pohsarang Sites: Situs Kalipesu, Situs Tondowongso Structures: Jobong Sumur Inskripsi 1112 Saka, Candi Surowono	TPAS Sekoto (Sanitary landfill)	TBC

34	Kab. Grobogan	Population: 1.514.301 Area: 2023,84 km ² Density: 748,23 people/km ²	Agriculture and tourism	Located on relatively flat terrain with a slope of less than 5%, the hilly and mountainous areas are in the northern and southern parts, specifically along the Kendeng mountain range, north and south.	Min temperature: 26°C Max temperature: 34,2°C Highest Rainfall: 2901 mm	Hutan Negara (68.632 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Masjid Ki Ageng Selo, Stasiun Gundih, Kantor Pemasaran Hasil Hutan	TPA Ngembak (Controlled landfill)	TBC
35	Kab. Lombok Timur	Population: 1.412.321 Area: 1606 km ² Density: 879,4 people/km ²	Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	Located at an elevation of 0-3,726 meters above sea level, the land slope varies from 0 to more than 40%. Slopes of 0-2% are mostly found in areas along the coast from north to east and down to the southern part.	Min temperature: 16,6°C Max temperature: 35,5°C Highest Rainfall: 356 mm	Protected forest area (2834 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located. IPs in Sembalun	Building: Masjid Raudatul Muttaqin Site: Kompleks Makam Selaparang	TPA Ijobalit (Controlled landfill)	TBC
36	Kab. Lamongan	Population: 1.385.835 Area: 1752,21 km ² Density: 790,90 people/km ²	Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	Consists of lowlands and wetlands with an elevation of 0 – 20 meters, covering 50.17% of the total area of Lamongan Regency. The plains with an elevation of 25 – 100 meters cover 45.68%, and the remaining 4.15% are plains with an	Min temperature: 22,6°C Max temperature: 34,5°C Highest Rainfall: 8888 mm	Protected forest area (253 Ha), Mangrove Forest (53 Ha), Critical Area (24.121 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Sites: Situs Pataan, Makam Sunan Drajat, Makam Sendang Duwur	TPA Tambakrigadung (Sanitary landfill)	TBC

				elevation of more than 100 meters above sea level.						
37	Kab. Bojonegoro	Population: 1.363.058 Area: 2307,06 km2 Density: 590,82 people/km2	Agriculture, foresting, and fishery	Dominated by hilly terrain located in the south (Southern Limestone Mountains) and the north (Northern Limestone Mountains), flanking the lowlands. The slope is relatively flat, with 91.26% of the area having a slope of 0-15% and an elevation between 25–500 masl.	"Min temperature: 34,8°C Max temperature: 22,1°C Highest Rainfall: 276 mm "	Protected forest area (1054,03 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Object: Prasasti Adan-adan	TPA Bandungrejo , TPA Banjarsari (Sanitary landfill)	TBC
38	Kab. Gresik	Population: 1.304.203 Area: 1191,25 km2 Density: 1094,8 people/km2	Trading and reparation services	Most of the soil consists of limestone, which is relatively barren, with elevations ranging from 0 – 500 meters above sea level. The lowest point is around the estuary of the Bengawan Solo River. Most of the land has a slope of 0-2%.	Min temperature: 23,1°C Max temperature: 33,8°C Highest Rainfall: 299 mm	Nature Preserve Forest (4548 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Sites: Kompleks Makam Sunan Giri, Kompleks Makam Sunan Prapen, Kompleks Makam Maulanna Malik Ibrahim	TPA Ngipik (Controlled landfill)	TBC

39	Kab. Pamekasan	Population: 882.837 Area: 792,30 km ² Density: 1114,27 people/km ²	Agriculture and fishery	Based on elevation and slope, it is located at an elevation of 0-340 meters above sea level. Slopes of 0-15% represent flat to gentle areas, slopes of 15-25% are hilly, and slopes of 25-40% are hilly to steep.	Min temperature: 22,4°C Max temperature: 35,4°C Highest Rainfall: 383,5 mm	Protected forest area (445,94 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Site: Makam Ronggosukowati	TPA Angsanah (Sanitary Landfill)	TBC
40	Kab. Banyuasin	Population: 850.022 Area: 11832,99 km ² Density: 71,83 people/km ²	Agriculture, foresting, and fishery	Around 80% of the area is flat, consisting of tidal swamp land, and 20% is undulating to rolling dry land with an elevation range of 0-40 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 22,4°C Max temperature: 37,4°C Highest Rainfall: 338,9 mm	Protected forest area (62.774 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (295.556 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Building: Rumah Adat Marga Pangkalan Balai	TPA Duren Ijo (Open dumping), TPA Terlangu (Controlled landfill)	TBC
41	Kab. Purworejo	Population: 807.790 Area: 1034,81 km ² Density: 780,6 people/km ²	Agriculture and foresting	The topography varies from flat to very steep due to the diversity of land conditions, from lowlands (0-25 meters above sea level) to highlands (25-1,050 meters above sea level), with several mountains, including Mount Pupur, Mount Mentosari (1,059 meters), Mount Rawacacing (1,035 meters),	Min temperature: 19°C Max temperature: 28°C Highest Rainfall: 16.254 mm	Protected forest area (4255 Ha), Protected Area (3635 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Museum Tosan Aji Purworejo, Gardu Listrik (1) Purworejo Site: Makam and Santren Structure: Tugu Pembangunan Jalan Purworejo-Magelang	TPA Jetis (Controlled landfill)	TBC

				and Mount Gambarjaran (1,035 meters), located in the Southern Serayu Mountains.						
42	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Population: 788.113 Area: 27.263 km2 Density: 28,9 people/km2	Mining, foresting, fishery, farming	Most of the land is undulating and hilly, with slopes ranging from gentle to steep. Flat to gentle slopes are found in some coastal areas and along the Mahakam River basin. The inland and border areas have an elevation of 500-2000 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 22°C Max temperature: 27,8°C Highest Rainfall: 317 mm	Protected forest area (214.017 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (133.512 Ha), Conservation Area (22.753 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Building: Istana Kutai Tenggarong	TPA Bekotok (Controlled landfill)	TBC
43	Kab. Rokan Hilir	Population: 662.546 Area: 8881,59 km2 Density: 74,6 people/km2	Industrial sector and trading	Consists of lowlands and swamps, especially along the Rokan River up to its estuary.	Min temperature: 21,8°C Max temperature: 34,6°C Highest Rainfall: 287 mm	Protected forest area (11.636 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (7455 Ha), Conservation Area (148.017 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	BuildingsL Klenteng Ing Hok King, Rumah Kapitan, Gereja Katolik	TPA Kubu, TPA Bagan Batu (Open dumping), TPA Bagansiapi pi (Controlled landfill)	TBC

44	Kab. Sambas	Population: 645.598 Area: 6395,70 km2 Density: 100,94 people/km2	Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	The topography varies between lowlands and hills.	Min temperature: 21,2°C Max temperature: 31,05°C Highest Rainfall: 388 mm	Protected forest area (20.078 Ha), Mangrove Forest (6214 Ha), Conserva tion Area (4994 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Keraton Sambas, Masjid Kesultanan Sambas	TPA Sorat (Controlled landfill)	TBC
45	Kab. Muara Enim	Population: 640.224 Area: 7383,9 km2 Density: 86,7 people/km2	Agriculture, forestry, fishery, farming, mining, and energy	The topography is quite diverse, ranging from lowlands to highlands. Most of the sub- districts are located in lowland areas with an elevation of less than 100 meters above sea level. This diverse topography has led to the formation of many hills and rivers.	Min temperature: 22°C Max temperature: 32°C Highest Rainfall: 400 mm	Protected forest area (57.736 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (8700 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located. IPs in Benakat, Sungai Keruh	Buildings: Gedung CSR PT Bukit Asam, Gedung Yonkav Kavaleri	TPA Bukit Kancil (Controlled landfill)	TBC
46	Kab. Tanggamus	Population: 633.921 Area: 4654,98 km2 Density: 136,18 people/km2	Processing industry, agriculture	It consists of highlands and lowlands, with 40% being hilly and mountainous, with elevations ranging from 0 to 2115 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 20,8°C Max temperature: 36,6°C Highest Rainfall: 357,9 mm	Protected forest area (317.615 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (462.030 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Sites: Megalitik Batu Bedil, Prasasti Batu Bedil, Megalitik Batu Gajah	TPA Kalimiring (Controlled landfill)	TBC

47	Kab. Ketapang	Population: 592.921 Area: 31588 km ² Density: 18,77 people/km ²	Agriculture	The coastal area stretches from north to south, and the river basin area is swampy, while the upstream region is generally hilly.	Min temperature: 22,5°C Max temperature: 35,6°C Highest Rainfall: 585,7 mm	Protected forest area (292 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (170 Ha), Conservation Area (71 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located. IPs in Manis Mata and Marau	Area: Kompleks Makam Keramat Sembilan	TPA Sampah Muara Pawan (Controlled landfill)	TBC
48	Kab. Banjar	Population: 575.115 Area: 4668,5 km ² Density: 123,19 people/km ²	Agriculture and mining	Located at an elevation of 20 – 500 meters above sea level. Most of Banjar City's area is at an elevation of less than 100 meters above sea level (87.10%), and the remaining 12.9% is at an elevation of 100 – 500 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 19,8°C Max temperature: 37,4°C Highest Rainfall: 564,6 mm	Protected area (42.829 Ha), Conservation Area (97.392 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Rumah adat Banjar Gajah Baliku, Rumah Tradisional Bubungan Tinggi Sites: Makam Syeh Datu Abdul Hamid Abulung, Makam Keramat KunduMu'i Structures: Makam Sultan Adam and Sultan Tahlilullah	TPA Cahaya Kencana (Open dumping)	TBC
49	Kab. Pidie	Population: 444.898 Area: 3086,95 km ² Density: 144,12 people/km ²	Trade, agriculture, industrial sector	It has a varied topography due to the presence of both sea and volcanoes. The elevation ranges from 0 to 2300 meters above sea level, with land slopes between 0 and 40%.	Min temperature: 22,9°C Max temperature: 32,7°C Highest Rainfall: 311 mm	Protected forest area (175.038 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (290 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located. IPs in Padang Tiji	Buildings: Masjid Labui, Masjid Baitul A'la Lil-Mujahiddin Sites: Kompleks Makam Awee Geutah, Makam Putri Tsani	TPA Cot Padang Lila (Controlled landfill)	TBC

50	Kab. Lahat	Population: 441.961 Area: 5311,74 km2 Density: 83,2 people/km2	Mining, agriculture, forestry, and fishery	Classified as a highland, part of the Bukit Barisan range, with its highest peak being Bukit Selero, with an elevation of approximately 954 meters above sea level. The land elevation varies from 25 to 1,000 meters above sea level	Min temperature: 22,1°C Max temperature: 30,4°C Highest Rainfall: 288,7 mm	Protected forest area (52.045 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (53.624 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Site: Megalitik Tinggihari I	TPA Sukarami (Controlled landfill)	TBC
51	Kab. Musi Rawas	Population: 421.511 Area: 6357,17 km2 Density: 66,3 people/km2	Trade and reparation services	It has diverse topography, ranging from lowlands to highlands. The elevation in this regency ranges from 25 to 1000 meters above sea level. The soil conditions in Musi Rawas Regency are generally suitable for plantations, especially rubber plantations.	Min temperature: 23°C Max temperature: 32°C Highest Rainfall: 300 mm	Protected forest area (944 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (72.337 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located. IPs in Muara Lakitan	Sites: Goa Napalicin, Makam Jago Pati	TPA Simpang Gegas (Open dumping)	TBC
52	Kab. Kapuas	Population: 415.210 Area: 14.999 km2 Density: 27,68 people/km2	Agriculture, forestry, fishery, and mining	The northern part is a hilly region with elevations between 100-500 meters above sea level. The southern part consists of coastal areas and swamps with	Min temperature: 23,4°C Max temperature: 32,9°C Highest Rainfall: 334 mm	Protected forest area (281.532 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (131.919 Ha),	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Building: Gereja GKE Imanuel Mandomai	TPA Handel Palinget (Controlled landfill)	TBC

				elevations between 0-5 meters above sea level, with a slope of 0-8%.		Conservation Area (131.931 Ha)				
53	Kab. Tanah Bumbu	Population: 346.336 Area: 5066,96 km ² Density: 68,35 people/km ²	Mining, agriculture, forestry, and fishery	It consists of coastal areas, lowlands, and hills. The lowlands (including mangroves and swamps) cover 43%, the highlands 19.25%, the mountains 31.20%, and the water areas, including rivers, cover 5.55%.	Min temperature: 23°C Max temperature: 34,1°C Highest Rainfall: 100,8 mm	Protected area (99.338 Ha), Conservation Area (5654 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located. IPs in Mentiwe	Building: Rumah Peradaban KARS Mantewe Site: Liang Bangkai	TPA Sungai Dua (Controlled landfill), TPA Satui, TPA Betung (Open dumping)	TBC
54	Kab. Bangka	Population: 332.964 Area: 2950,68 km ² Density: 112,84 people/km ²	Agriculture and forestry	Most of the topography is undulating and rolling, comprising 51% of the area. Valleys and flat areas make up 20%, 25% is swamps and flatlands, and 4% is hilly with an elevation of 395 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 22°C Max temperature: 35,4°C Highest Rainfall: 260,8 mm	Protected forest area (14.798 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (24.961 Ha), Conservation Area (23,42 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Rumah Dinas Camat Belinyu, Benteng Kutopanji Sites: Situs Kotakapur Structures: Tugu Kemerdekaan	TPA Belinyu, TPA Kenanga (Controlled landfill)	TBC

55	Kab. Kotabaru	Population: 329.641 Area: 9442,46 km ² Density: 34,91 people/km ²	Agriculture and mining	It consists of a combination of mountainous soil, coastal (flooded) areas, and land areas with water bodies filled with small islands.	Min temperature: 21°C Max temperature: 36,1°C Highest Rainfall: 303,3 mm	Protected area (149.753 Ha), Conservation Area (81.288 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Gereja Katolik St Antonius, dan Gereja Huria Kristen	TPA Sungup (Controlled landfill)	TBC
56	Kab. Mimika	Population: 314.658 Area: 21693,51 km ² Density: 14,5 people/km ²	Mining	Highlands and lowlands. The districts with highland topography are Tembagapura, Agimuga, and Jila. Districts other than these three are districts with lowland topography.	Min temperature: 20,1°C Max temperature: 35,4°C Highest Rainfall: 509,1 mm	Protected forest area (115.028 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (10.067 Ha) Conservation Area (800 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located		TPA Iwaka (Open dumping)	TBC
57	Kab. Aceh Tamiang	Population: 308.102 Area: 1957,02 km ² Density: 157,43 people/km ²	Agriculture	It has a flat topography that stretches 15-22 km from the coastline inland, with a gentle slope of about 3% and an elevation of 0-25 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 22°C Max temperature: 32°C Highest Rainfall: 132,8 mm	Protected forest area (45.578 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (159 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Sites: Bukit Remis, Makam Jeurat Panjang, Bukit Kerang, Makam Teengku Tinggi	TPA Kampung Durian (Controlled landfill)	TBC
58	Kab. Paser	Population: 303.424 Area: 11603,94 km ² Density: 26,15 people/km ²	Mining	It is located at an elevation ranging from 0 to 500 meters above sea level. The eastern part is lowland, flat to undulating, and the western part is undulating to hilly and	Min temperature: 21,6°C Max temperature: 34,1°C Highest Rainfall: 304,3 mm	Protected forest area (115.211 Ha), Nature Preserve Forest (108.044 Ha),	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Istana Pasir Balengkong and Masjid Balengkong	TPA KM7 Janju (Controlled landfill)	TBC

				mountainous up to the border.		Conservation Area (9777 Ha)				
59	Kab. Berau	Population: 280.998 Area: 34127,47 km2 Density: 8,23 people/km2	Mining, agriculture, foresting, fishery, reparation	The landscape is dominated by topography with elevations between 101 and 500 meters (37.1%), followed by land areas with elevations between 26 and 100 meters (23.2%). The remaining areas are divided into regions with elevations between 8 and 25 meters (7.3%) and 0-7 meters (12.2%).	Min temperature: 21,3°C Max temperature: 37°C Highest Rainfall: 275,2 mm	Protected forest area (362.904 Ha), Conservation Area (33.943 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Keraton Sambaliung, Istana Gunung Tabur	TPA Talisayan (Open dumping), TPA Bujangga (Controlled landfill)	TBC
60	Kab. Karimun	Population: 270.121 Area: 7984 km2 Density: 33,83 people/km2	Agriculture, foresting, and fishery	It has flat, undulating, rolling, hilly, and mountainous topography. The altitude in Karimun Regency ranges from 0 to 478 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 22,2°C Max temperature: 34,6°C Highest Rainfall: 374,1 mm	Protected forest area (8712 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Masjid Abdul Gani, Klenteng Sam Po Teng Sites: Makam Badang, Makam Raja Ishak Karimun, Prasasti Batu Besurat	TPA Sememal (Sanitary landfill)	TBC
61	Kab. Toraja Utara	Population: 261.652 Area: 1215,55 km2 Density: 215,25 people/km2	Agriculture and tourism	It is a highland area with the highest topography in South Sulawesi Province and has a high landslide disaster risk. The	Min temperature: 12,2°C Max temperature: 33,4°C Highest	Protected forest area (50.276 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Sites: Kompleks Megalit Bori Parinding, Rante Pallawa, Rante Buntu Mengkepe	TPA Karua (Controlled landfill)	TBC

				slope gradients are highly varied, with most classified as very steep slopes.	Rainfall: 414,8 mm					
62	Kab. Kolaka	Population: 247.680 Area: 2958,69 km ² Density: 83,71 people/km ²	Agriculture, foresting, and services	Most of the area consists of hills and mountains that stretch from north to south. The land area generally has elevations below 1,000 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 22,4°C Max temperature: 36,8°C Highest Rainfall: 301,9 mm	Protected forest area (159.556 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Sites: Makam Bokeo Latambaga, Makam Sangia Nibandera, Kumapo Lambo-lambo	TPA Patioso (Controlled landfill)	TBC
63	Kab. Halmahera Utara	Population: 203.213 Area: 3891,62 km ² Density: 52,21 people/km ²	Agriculture, foresting, fishery, and mining	Most of North Halmahera Regency is mountainous, dominated by volcanic rock formations. The mountainous region is characterized by sharp peaks, steep ridges, and steep slopes (about 40% of the land area).	Min temperature: 20,7°C Max temperature: 34,9°C Highest Rainfall: 327 mm	Protected forest area (84.460 Ha), Conservation Area (80.677 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located. IPs in Malifut and Kao Teluk		TPA Tobelo Marahai (Controlled landfill)	TBC

64	Kota Surabaya	Population: 3.009.286 Area: 335,28 km2 Density: 8975,44 people/km2	Trading, hotels, restaurants, and transportation	Most of the area is lowland, accounting for 80.72%, with elevations between 3-8 meters above sea level. The rest is hilly areas located in West Surabaya (12.77%) and South Surabaya (6.52%). In South Surabaya, there are two gentle hills in the Lidah and Gayungan areas, with elevations between 25-50 meters above sea level	Min temperature: 22,2°C Max temperature: 37,6°C Highest Rainfall: 8888 mm	RTH (22%)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Makam Sunan Bungkul, Pintu Air Jagir Sites: Makam Tembakan, Kolam renang brantas	TPA Benowo (Sanitary landfill)	TBC
65	Kota Semarang	Population: 1.659.975 Area: 373,78 km2 Density: 4431 people/km2	Trade, hotel and restaurant and management industry	Consists of coastal areas, lowlands and hills/plateaus at an altitude of 0.75 - 348 masl with a land slope of 0-40%	Min temperature: 19°C Max temperature: 36°C Highest Rainfall: 694 mm	Forest area (1993 Ha), protected area (4399 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Rumah Indies, Kantor Kodam, Masjid Menyanan Site: Puri Gedeh Area: Kota Semarang Lama	TPA Jatibarang (Controlled landfill)	TBC
66	Kabupaten Lebak	Population: 1.407.857 Area: 3305,07 km2 Density: 426 people/km2	Mining, agriculture	It has topography in the form of beaches, lowlands to mountains with a height of between 0-1929 meters above sea level.	Min temperature: 21°C Max temperature: 35,6°C Highest Rainfall: 283,2 mm	Protected area, Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun Salak (32119 Ha),	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Bekas Rumah Multatuli, Gedung DPRD Site: Situs Lebak Sibedug	TPA Cihara, TPA Dengung (Controlled landfill)	TBC

						Protected forest area (3471 Ha)				
67	Kabupaten Toba	Population: 208.194 Area: 2021,8 km2 Density: 102 people/km2	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Located on upland with altitude between 900-2200 masl. The topography and gradients: flat, slope slightly, decline, and steep. Structure of land is labile and located in tectonic and volcanic shaking area.	Min temperature: 17°C Max temperature: 29°C Average rainfall: 223 mm	Protected forest area (62.121 Ha), Kawasan Danau Toba (210,55 ha), Kawasan Suaka Alam (21.344 Ha)	No IPs in the villages and sub-districts where the TPA is located	Buildings: Rumah Tradisional Batak Toba Sites: Kubur Batu (Pinantun, Taronggal), Mual Sigalagala, Mual Guru Duraman Sigumpar, Sapa Piring, Mual Batu Sisingamangaraja, Makam Raja Butar-Butar, Pancur Napitu, etc Area: Gereja HKBP Balige	Inside TPA Pintu Bosi (Open Dumping)	Yes, outside TPA system

References:

CH: Kemendikbud RI

(<https://referensi.data.kemdikbud.go.id/kebudayaan/cagarbudaya>) and Statistic,

Central Bureau of Statistics

IP: Ministry of Social Affairs, 2019; AMAN 2019 and Ministry of Forestry and Environment

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Dua lokasi dengan kapasitas rendah tidak masuk dalam longlist tetapi sudah memiliki kesiapan daerah, akan didanai dengan dana Tugas Pembantuan (TP)

Annex 2. Associated Facilities Screening

The term “Associated Facilities” means facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and, in the judgement of the Bank, are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; and (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist. Management of E&S impacts and risks on associated facilities should meet the requirements of the ESMF regardless of whether the LPIU has control or influence over the associated facilities or not.

The check list below is a template to be used by the LPIUs with support of the RMC on identifying potential associated facilities during the screening stage of subproject implementation. If associated facilities are identified, the environmental and social assessment (i.e., UKL-UPL acceptable or equivalent assessment acceptable to the Bank) of the LSDP investment will assess, to the extent appropriate, the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of associated facilities. The LPIUs are responsible to address the risks and impacts of associated facilities in a manner proportionate to its control or influence over the associated facilities. To the extent that the LPIU cannot control or influence the associated activities to meet the requirements of the ESMF, the environmental and social assessment will identify the risks and impacts the Associated Facilities may present to the project.

No	Proposed Investments under LSDP	Activities funded by others: Committed Investments by other Financiers		Considered AF when <u>all three criteria</u> are met			AF Yes, or No?	Remarks on control or influence of LPIU over Associated facility?
		<i>(these only refer to specific investments non-project that may be linked with LSDP investments)</i> <i>Fill in this column, non-LSDP project activities for AF screening</i>	Financial Sources	Directly and significantly related ^[1] to the project <i>Fill in:</i> [Yes/No?]	Carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously ^[2] with the project <i>Fill in:</i> [Yes/No?]	Necessary for the project to be viable ^[3] and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist <i>Fill in:</i> [Yes/No?]		
	Construction TPST/TPS3R, and small capacity waste treatment facility development	<i>For example:</i> New landfill and its operation by LG	<u>APBD</u>					
		Community recycling or composting facility	<u>Community</u>					
		Community waste bank	<u>Community</u>					
		Other community TPST/TPS3R	<u>Community</u>					
		Access road to TPST/TPS3R	<u>APBD/N</u>					
		Bridge to TPST	<u>APBD/N</u>					

		<i>Please fill other non-project activities</i>						
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Annex 3. Environmental and Social Risk Screening Form

The E&S Screening procedure comprises of two stages-process: (1) Initial screening by using the Negative List in Section 5.1 of the ESMF; and (2) Screening the proposed activities to identify the approach for E&S risk management. This Screening Form is the second stage of the screening process and is to be used for all subproject activities. The completed forms will be signed and kept in the Project ESF file. The World Bank may review a sample of the forms during implementation support visits.

1. Subproject Information:

Subproject Title	
Subproject Location	
Regional Unit in Charge	
Estimated Cost	
Start/Completion Date	
Brief Description of Subproject	

2. Environmental and Social Screening Questionnaires

Questions	Answer		Next Steps
	Yes	No	
ESS1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts			
Is the subproject likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive and unprecedented that trigger the ‘Ineligible Activities’ or other exclusion criteria?			If “Yes”: Exclude from the project
Does the subproject involve new construction or significant expansion of solid waste management systems, shelters, roads (including access roads)?			If “Yes”: 1. Prepare a site-specific ESMP or ESCOP based on risk classification for the proposed subproject. Please see Annex 5 and 6 for guidelines. 2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents, C-ESMP
Does the subproject involve renovation or rehabilitation of any small-scale infrastructure?			If “Yes”: 1. Apply relevant measures based on the ESCOPs in Annex 6 ((unless one of the other questions in the screening form raises specific environmental and social risks and requires a site-specific ESMP). 2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents, C-ESMP.
Does the project lead to any risks and impacts on individuals or groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable; i.e., waste pickers losing livelihoods ³			If “Yes”: Apply relevant measures described in the ESMF and SEF. Loss of livelihoods of waste pickers will require preparation and implementation of a Livelihood Plan which focuses on absorbing waste pickers into the formal solid waste management process and/or offering alternative income sources

³ “Disadvantaged or vulnerable” refers to those individuals or groups who, by virtue of, for example, their age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, economic disadvantages or ethnic peoples status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project’s benefits.

			based on an inventory of their skill sets and competencies.
ESS2 – Labor and Working Conditions			
Does the subproject involve uses of goods and equipment involving forced labor, child labor, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labor?			If “Yes”: Exclude from the project
Does the subproject involve recruitment of workforce including direct, contracted, primary supply, and/or community workers?			If “Yes”: Apply LMP in Annex 7.
Will the workers be exposed to workplace hazards that need to be managed in accordance with local regulations and EHSs? Do workers need PPE relative to the potential risks and hazards associated with their work?			If “Yes”: 1. Apply LMP in Annex 7. 2. Include OHS management in ESMP, C-ESMP.
Is there a risk that women may be underpaid when compared to men when working on the project construction?			If “Yes”: Apply LMP in Annex 7.
ESS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention			
Is the project likely to generate solid or liquid waste that could adversely impact soils, vegetation, rivers, streams or groundwater, or nearby communities?			If “Yes”: 1. Prepare a site-specific ESMP or ESCOP based on risk classification for the proposed subproject. Please see Annex 5 and 6 for guidelines. 2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents, C-ESMP
Do any of the construction works involve the removal of asbestos or other hazardous materials?			If “Yes”: 1. Apply hazardous material handling in the ESCOP or include hazardous material handling procedure in ESMP 2. Incorporate relevant mitigation measure in bidding documents, C-ESMP
Are works likely to cause significant negative impacts to air and / or water quality?			If “Yes”: 1. Prepare a site-specific ESMP or ESCOP based on risk classification for the proposed subproject. Please see Annex 5 and 6 for guidelines. 2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents, C-ESMP
Does the activity rely on existing infrastructure (such as discharge points) that is inadequate to prevent environmental impacts?			If “Yes”: 1. Prepare a site-specific ESMP or ESCOP based on risk classification for the proposed subproject. Please see Annex 5 and 6 for guidelines. 2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents, C-ESMP
ESS4 – Community Health and Safety			
Is there a risk of increased community exposure to communicable disease (such as COVID-19, HIV/AIDS, Malaria), or increase in the risk of traffic related accidents?			If “Yes”: 1. Apply LMP in Annex 7 and SEF 2. Apply relevant mitigation measures in ESMP or ESCOP. 3. Incorporate community health and safety risk mitigation measure in bidding documents, C-ESMP.
Is an influx of workers, from outside the community, expected? Would workers be expected to use health services of the community? Would they create pressures on existing community services (water, electricity, health, recreation, others?)			If “Yes”: Apply LMP in Annex 7 and SEF

Is there a risk that SEA/SH may increase as a result of project works?			If "Yes": Apply LMP in Annex 7
Would any public facilities, such as schools, health clinic, church be negatively affected by construction?			If "Yes": 1. Apply LMP in Annex 7 and SEF 2. Apply relevant mitigation measures in ESMP or ESCOP. 3. Incorporate community health and safety risk mitigation measures in bidding documents, C-ESMP.
Will the subproject require the government to retain workers to provide security to safeguard the subproject?			If "Yes": Apply LMP in Annex 7 and SEF
ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and involuntary Resettlement			
Will the subproject require the involuntary acquisition of new land (will the government use eminent domain powers to acquire the land)? ⁴			If "Yes": Refer and apply the LARPF
Will the subproject lead to temporary or permanent physical displacement (including people without legal claims to land)?			If "Yes": Refer and apply the LARPF
Will the subproject lead to economic displacement (such as loss of assets or livelihoods, or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions)?			If "Yes": Refer and apply the LARPF
Has the site of the subproject been acquired through eminent domain in the past 5 years, in anticipation of the subproject?			If "Yes": Refer and apply the LARPF
Are there any associated facilities needed for the subproject (such as access roads or electricity transmission lines) that will require the involuntary acquisition of new land?			If "Yes": Refer and apply the ESMF dan LARPF
Is private land required for the subproject activity being voluntarily donated to the project? ⁵			If "Yes": Refer and apply the LARPF
ESS6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources			
Does the subproject involve activities that have potential to cause any significant loss or degradation of critical habitats ⁶ whether directly or indirectly, or which would lead to adverse impacts on natural habitats? ⁷			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
Will the project involve the conversion or degradation of non-critical natural habitats?			If "Yes": 1. Prepare a site-specific ESMP or ESCOP based on risk classification for the

⁴ Environmental and Social Standard 5, Footnote 10: "In some circumstances, it may be proposed that part or all of the land to be used by the project is donated on a voluntary basis without payment of full compensation. Subject to prior Bank approval, this may be acceptable providing the Borrower demonstrates that: (a) the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them; (b) potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (c) the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; (d) no household relocation is involved; (e) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and (f) for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. The Borrower will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached."

⁵ Environmental and Social Standard 5, Footnote 10: "In some circumstances, it may be proposed that part or all of the land to be used by the project is donated on a voluntary basis without payment of full compensation. Subject to prior Bank approval, this may be acceptable providing the Borrower demonstrates that: (a) the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them; (b) potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (c) the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; (d) no household relocation is involved; (e) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and (f) for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. The Borrower will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached."

⁶ Environmental and Social Standard 6, paragraph 23: "Critical habitat is defined as areas with high biodiversity importance or value, including (a) Habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered or Endangered species, as listed in the IUCN Red List of threatened species or equivalent national approaches; (b) Habitat of significant importance to endemic or restricted-range species; (c) Habitat supporting globally or nationally significant concentrations of migratory or congregatory species; (d) Highly threatened or unique ecosystems; and (e) Ecological functions or characteristics that are needed to maintain the viability of the biodiversity values described above in (a) to (d)."

⁷ Environmental and Social Standard 6, paragraph 21: "Natural habitats are areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition."

			proposed subproject. Please see Annex 5 and 6 for guidelines. 2. Include biodiversity risk management measures in bidding documents, C-ESMP
Will this activity require clearance of trees, including inland natural vegetation?			If "Yes": 1. Prepare a site-specific ESMP or ESCOP based on risk classification for the proposed subproject. Please see Annex 5 and 6 for guidelines. 2. Include biodiversity risk management measures in bidding documents, C-ESMP
Will there be any significant impact on any ecosystems of importance (especially those supporting rare, threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna)?			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
ESS8 - Cultural Heritage			
Is the subproject to be located adjacent to a sensitive site (historical or archaeological or culturally significant site) or facility?			If "Yes": 1. Apply SEF 2. Include chance find procedure in ESMP, C-ESMP.
Locate near buildings, sacred trees or objects having spiritual values to local communities (e.g. memorials, graves or stones) or require excavation near there?			If "Yes": 1. Apply SEF 2. Include chance find procedure in ESMP, C-ESMP.

3. Conclusion

Result of the risk screening

Risk classification :
Project eligibility :

Note: Design activities that are categorized as high risk will not be financed in this Project.

Based on the result from the screening above, please list the E&S risk management instruments to be prepared / adopt and implemented:

- a) Environment:
- b) Social:

Name and title of person who conducted screening:
Date of screening:

Annex 4. ToR for Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment⁸

I. Background

The World Bank is currently engaged with the Government of Indonesia (GOI) for preparing a new project – the Indonesia Local Service Delivery Improvement Project (LSDP) with the objective of building financial and institutional capacities of Local Governments (LGs) to improve the delivery of Solid Waste Management (SWM) services in select cities and/or regencies in the country. The project comprises three components, including Component 1 which will finance technical advisory for national government to update or develop national policies and regulations to enable SWM service delivery improvements at the local level. Under Component 1, there will be reforms that will require revision of policies and regulations. The reforms are planned to cover the revision of Government Law No. 23/2014, Government Regulation No. 2/2018, Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) No. 59/2021, Ministry of Public Works and Housing Regulation (PermenPUPR) No. 29/2018 to recategorize waste sector as a mandatory basic service and establish legal basis for a standardized set of waste service requirements for local governments.

As part of policies and regulations reforms, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) needs to be conducted to evaluate the potential environmental and social risks and impacts, and issues associated with the revised policies and regulations. SESA will serve as a platform to engage relevant stakeholders and help to make informed choices that prioritize environmental sustainability, minimize negative Environmental and Social (E&S) impacts, and promote the transition towards a more circular and resource efficient SWM. As mentioned in the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), examination of environmental and social risks and impacts in the SESA is expected to include consideration of the full range of environmental and social risks and impacts incorporated in Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 1 through 10. SESA is also expected to be consider the relevant national policies and regulations on SESA, including Government Regulation No. 46/2016 concerning procedure to implement national SESA (KLHS) and its implementing regulation, i.e., Regulation of the Minister of Environment No.69/2017.

II. Objective

The objective of SESA is to provide decision-makers with a comprehensive understanding of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with policies and regulations related to solid waste management that will be revised under LSDP.

III. Scopes of Work

SESA is expected to be developed through five phases: (i) scoping; (ii) baseline assessment; (iii) analysis of alternatives; (iv) assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts; (v) Recommendation of Mitigation Strategies; (v) reporting and consultations.

Scoping

The objective of scoping is to frame the content and methodology of the SESA, with substantial stakeholder inputs, based on preliminary review of relevant information including but not limited to:

⁸ This is a draft ToR for the SESA which will be further updated and agreed with the World Bank during project implementation.

- Environmental and social impact management experience in the sector;
- Current projects, plans, and trends in the solid waste management sector, including plans and projects affects and are affected by the proposed revision to policies and regulations;
- Existing legal, regulatory, and contractual framework for solid waste management sector, including draft legislation/regulations under development by the Government of Indonesia;
- Existing strategic framework for Indonesia, including macro-economic policies that will determine the preference for specific issues/investments, based on policy orientations, targets established and other relevant plans and programs;
- Information about technologies or policies that may emerge as result of the solid waste management development and that are likely to have environmental and/or social impacts

The scoping stage aims to get agreement on what the SESA should and should not cover in terms of potential significant impacts, timescale and spatial scale, possible alternatives, and kind of assessment framework. The scoping will be used to focus the SESA on key significant issues relevant to the plan. SESA is expected to consider the full range of environmental and social risks and impacts incorporated in the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 1 through 10 unless they are clearly scoped out with supporting reasoning.

Scoping must be done in consultation with the relevant stakeholders which may cover Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Home Affairs, representatives from local governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and experts, based on the result of a stakeholder analysis as part of scoping stage. Stakeholder analysis outlines the key stakeholders likely to be affected, either positively or negatively, directly or indirectly, through implementation of revised policies or regulations.

Baseline Assessment

The baseline description should cover the topics, issues, or aspects identified at the scoping stage. This can be started by providing description on how the topic is relevant to the solid waste management sector. The baseline conditions could be established after the process of gathering data about the current state of the SWM system without implementation of the proposed revision of policies, regulations, plans, or strategies under LSDP and what if the current policies, regulations, plans, or strategies continue into the future (i.e., the next 20 years). Baseline may cover full chain of SWM from waste collection, recycling, composting, to landfilling, depending on the context of revised policies and plan. Data collection may include waste generation rates, composition analysis, current collection methods, transportation, treatment, and disposal practices. The national waste accounting (SIPSN) can be used as the source of data.

Analysis of Alternatives (may include scenario analysis in sample targeted areas)

Alternatives stage includes identification of reasonable alternatives which will depend on the context of revised policies and regulations. This may include different approaches to support reuse and recycling; different uses for specific types of waste; different scales and types of new waste treatment facilities in the region; a range of waste management alternatives, such as landfilling, RDF, incineration, recycling, composting, and waste-to-energy technologies and whether there is a need to prioritize some waste management technologies over others. Alternatives should be considered for how to deal with existing problems identified at the scoping stage, e.g., different approaches to reducing backyard burning, illegal dumping, and unregulated waste activities and different approaches to reducing nutrient enrichment in water systems from waste management sites.

Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The assessment is to identify and evaluate the potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with preferred waste management option and if the proposed policy, regulation, program, or strategy is implemented. Evaluation may include the environmental, social, and economic benefits and drawbacks of each option, including resource consumption, pollution prevention, carbon emissions reduction. The assessment shall consider the entire chain of waste management and includes impacts assessment on air quality, water resources, soil contamination, greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, and human health.

Recommendation of Mitigation Strategies

This stage presents potential mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts associated with proposed solid waste management policies and regulations. For each alternative or option proposed, context-specific measures that could be undertaken should be elaborated to avoid, minimize, or mitigate identified negative environmental and social risks and impacts and enhance positive impacts. These measures may include implementing pollution control technologies, optimizing waste treatment processes, maximizing resource recovery and recycling, or adopting sustainable waste management practices. The measures will also consider enhancing positive benefits or mitigate negative impacts for each stakeholder group that are likely to be affected, either positively or negatively, directly or indirectly, through implementation of revised policies and regulations as identified during the scoping process.

Recommendations shall be formulated based on the existing analysis that has been done in the previous activities and ensured to be integrated into the proposed policies, regulations, plans, or strategies. As part of the proposed recommendations, SESA shall analyze capacity building needs and engagement strategies for key stakeholders both at the national and sub-national level. This will provide an indicative assessment of financial requirements and resources to implement recommended measures, including capacity building.

Reporting and consultations

Compile the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the SESA into a comprehensive report. Before proceeding, report which consolidates results of SESA shall be consulted with relevant stakeholders as identified in the scoping stage. Following the consultation, report should be disclosed in a clear and accessible manner to decision-makers, policymakers, and the public.

IV. Team Composition and Required Qualifications

The team/agency responsible for the making of SESA shall assign a Team Leader to be responsible for the delivery of outputs and overseeing the work of other members. The Team Leader shall prepare a work plan and allocation of tasks and responsibilities for each member. The team composition is expected to consider gender proportion and consist of a team with a mix of senior and mid-level specialists with representation of local specialists from Indonesia. It is expected that the following key professional personnel will be required:

- A. **Team leader** preferably with a graduate degree in environmental or social science (preferably environmental policy) and at least 15 years of experience in working on solid waste management

issues, having excellent written and spoken command of English and Bahasa Indonesia and significant experience in leading environmental and social impact assessment and mitigation, long term impact planning, cumulative impact assessment, institutional strengthening, and research methodologies. SESAs related experience will be highly preferred.

- B. **Environmental specialist** preferably with a graduate degree in environmental science or engineering and at least 7 years of experience in solid waste management projects; Strategic Environmental Assessments, stakeholder engagement and consultation, developing environmental management plans (EMPs), and monitoring and evaluation of EMPs. The specialist must be knowledgeable about the national solid waste management regulations and policies and strategic environmental assessment. Experience working with the World Bank, including knowledge of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework and Environmental and Social Standards related experience will be highly preferred.
- C. **Social Specialist/Community Development Specialist** preferably with a graduate degree in social science and at least 7 years of experience working with rural, indigenous and/or ethnic minority communities, participatory community planning and natural resource management, undertaking Social Impact Assessments and stakeholder engagement and consultation, and developing social management plans including Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs), Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plans (LARAPs) and have familiarity with government systems. The specialist must be knowledgeable about the local institutional and social structures. Experience working with the World Bank, including knowledge of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework and Environmental and Social Standards related experience will be highly preferred.
- D. **Solid waste management specialist** preferably with a graduate degree in environmental science, policy, or engineering and at least of 7 years of experience working in solid waste management; impact assessments, stakeholder engagement. SESA related experience will be highly preferred.

At the end of assignment, team is expected to provide transfer of knowledge on SESA to the local consultants and relevant Government of Indonesia.

Annex 5. The Contents of Site-Specific E&S Instruments in Line with ESMF

Based on the screening process, the subproject with the support of environmental and social specialists and/or consultants will prepare the following instruments, depending on the risk level of subproject's activities.

- Preparation of the environmental and social assessment and/or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (i.e., Addendum AMDAL or UKL UPL); and
- Preparation of Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCP) to accompany a Statement Letter of Ability in Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL).
- Preparation Abbreviated LARAP (the outline in Annex 8)
- Preparation Social Study and Corrective Action Plan (TOR and the outline in Annex 8)
- Preparation Livelihood Restoration Plan for Waste pickers (Annex 9)

The following section provides an outline of UKL-UPL and SPPL that can be accepted by the Bank. This outline was prepared based on the requirements of the Government of Indonesia set out through national regulations.

Indicative outline of Environmental and Social Impact Analysis (ESIA)/AMDAL Amendment

AMDAL Addendum (ANDAL and RKL-RPL Addendum) is carried out if changes in activities meet the criteria: a) the planned change in activities does not cause any type of important impact arising from changes in activities, and b) the activities carried out do not have the potential to change the boundaries of the study area. The AMDAL Addendum consists of the ANDAL and RKP-RPL addendum. Based on Minister of Environment Regulation Number 4 of 2021, TPST construction activities are included in category C, namely sectors/activities that are not sensitive or complex with a cumulative value of <6.

The following matrix provides an outline of the preparation and additional AMDAL Addendum scope to meet the World Bank's ESF/ESS1. The additional AMDAL Addendum scope so documents meet the ESMF criteria are as follows:

AMDAL Outline (requirements of the Government of Indonesia)	Outline of AMDAL acceptable to the Bank (to include AMDAL and ESS1 requirements)
ANDAL (part of AMDAL)	
Introduction: background of project/activity; purpose and benefit of project/activity; identity of Initiator; brief description of project/activity including current status of ANDAL study, location, timeline of project/activity; summary of the project/activity including hypothetical significant impact, limits of study area and study time limit based on scoping in the terms of reference (including any available alternatives)	Refer to AMDAL and add on the supplementary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Summary prior to the introduction section • Assessment of the legal framework relevant the proposed investment/activities in view of environmental and social risk management
Detailed description of the project/activity and alternative sites: contains description on whether the	Refer to AMDAL and add on the supplementary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of associated facilities, if any

AMDAL Outline (requirements of the Government of Indonesia)	Outline of AMDAL acceptable to the Bank (to include AMDAL and ESS1 requirements)
<p>project/activity will intersect with other activities at sites; and</p> <p>Detailed description of the initial environmental setting (baseline data): contains a description of the environmental setting in detail at the proposed project/activity location which consists of environmental components potentially affected by significant impact caused by proposed project/activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on accuracy, quality, reliability, sources of data, key data gaps, and any uncertainties • Description of natural, modified and critical habitats, protected areas and key species in the area, where relevant • Analysis of alternatives: systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project/activity site, technology, design and operation including the without project/activity situation, quantifies the environmental and social impacts for each alternative, and assessment of alternatives feasibility of mitigating environmental and social impacts • Summary of current and future developments • Design measures or basis of design: basis for selecting the particular project design • Consultation with potentially affected communities and how emerging views are reflected in the design and decision-making process • Assessment of the legal framework related to the proposed investment in the environmental and social risk management perspective • Other social aspects regarding OHS and community health and safety risks, labor, vulnerable group, cultural heritage, indigenous people, gender and GBV
RKL-RPL (part of AMDAL)	
<p>Introduction: RKL-RPL implementation objective in general and clear statement</p>	<p>Refer RKL-RPL, no additions required.</p>
<p>Environmental management plan: describe the forms of environmental management to avoiding, preventing, minimizing and/or controlling the negative impact and improving positive impact, implementation schedules, duration/period, responsible party to implement the action, reporting/enforcement party</p>	<p>Refer RKL-RPL and add on supplementary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance handling action • Cost estimates for each management action and sources of funds • Capacity building and training plans for project owner and contractors • Institutional arrangements • Social impact management plan, including livelihood restoration plan when necessary • Inclusion of additional support that may be needed to avoid lasting impact on vulnerable groups
<p>Environmental monitoring plan: describe the monitoring plan in matrix or table form for caused impact, implementation</p>	<p>Refer RKL-RPL and add on supplementary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance monitoring plan • Cost estimates for each monitoring action

AMDAL Outline (requirements of the Government of Indonesia)	Outline of AMDAL acceptable to the Bank (to include AMDAL and ESS1 requirements)
schedules, duration/period, responsible party to implement the action, reporting/enforcement party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring on the implementation of social impact management Monitoring on capacity building and training Monitoring on engagement activities Institutional arrangements
Bibliography	Refer RKL-RPL, no additions required.
Annexes, including other relevant data and information deemed necessary	Refer RKL-RPL, no additions required.

Indicative outline of Environmental and Social Management Plan (UKL-UPL)

Referring to the ESF (ESS1), the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) consists of a series of mitigation, monitoring and institutional actions to be taken during project implementation and operation to eliminate, offset, or reduce adverse environmental and social risks and impacts to an acceptable level. The ESMP also includes the steps and actions required to implement these steps. The project will (a) identify a range of responses to potentially adverse impacts; (b) determine requirements to ensure that such responses are made in an effective and timely manner; and (c) describe how to meet these requirements.

The ESMP shall cover the following:

- a) **Project Description.** Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, environmental, social, and temporal context, including any offsite investments that may be required as well as the project's primary suppliers. Through consideration of the details of the project, indicates the need for any plan to meet the requirements of ESS1 through ESS10. Includes a map of sufficient detail, showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts.
- b) **Baseline Data.** Sets out in detail the baseline data that is relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures. This should include a discussion of the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data as well as information about dates surrounding project identification, planning and implementation. Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions. Based on current information, assesses the scope of the area to be studied and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences. Takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project.
- c) **Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.** Takes into account all relevant environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. This will include the environmental and social risks and impacts specifically identified in ESS2–8, and any other environmental and social risks and impacts arising as a consequence of the specific nature and context of the project, including the risks and impacts identified in ESS1.

- d) **Stakeholder Consultations.** Minutes and records of stakeholder consultation including key feedback, suggestions, and response in consultations.
- e) **Implementation Arrangements** and adjustments to ensure the ESMP is effectively implemented by the responsible parties.
- f) **Environmental and Social Mitigation Measure Plans.** The document identifies actions according to the mitigation hierarchy that reduce potentially adverse environmental and social impacts to an acceptable level. The plan will include compensation, if applicable. In particular, the document will: (1) identify and summarize all anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts (including those involving indigenous peoples or involuntary resettlement); (2) describe—with technical details—each mitigation action, including the type of associated impact and the conditions of when the action is required (e.g., continuous or in the case of contingencies), jointly with the design, equipment description, and operating procedures, as appropriate; (3) estimating the potential environmental and social impacts of these steps; and (4) considering and consistent with other mitigation plans required for the project (e.g. for involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, or cultural heritage).
- g) **Monitoring.** The ESMP identifies the monitoring objectives and determines the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation steps described in the ESMP. In particular, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides (a) a specific description and technical details of the monitoring activities, including the parameters to be measured, the methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where applicable), and definition of thresholds which will indicate the need for corrective action; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions requiring specific mitigation actions, and (ii) providing information on the progress and mitigation results.
- h) **Capacity Development and Training.** The ESMP includes support for the implementation of environmental and social project components as well as timely and effective mitigation measures, the ESMP refers to the environmental and social assessments of the presence, role, and capabilities of the parties in charge at the project site or at the agency and ministry level. In particular, the ESMP provides a specific description of the institutional arrangements, identifying which parties are responsible for implementing mitigation and monitoring actions (e.g. for operations, supervision, enforcement, implementation monitoring, corrective actions, financing, reporting, and staff training). In addition, the ESMP also strengthens the environmental and social management capabilities in the institutions responsible for implementation, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties in charge, staff training, and additional actions that may be required to support the implementation of mitigation actions and other recommendations from the environmental and social assessment.
- i) **Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimate.** For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity building), the ESMP provides: (1) an implementation schedule for actions to be taken as part of the project, showing the stages and coordination with the overall project implementation plan; and (2) estimated capital and recurring costs and fund sources to implement the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost table.

The following matrix provides an outline of the preparation and additional UKL-UPL scope (ESMP) to meet the World Bank's ESF/ESS1. The additional UKL-UPL scope so documents meet the ESMP criteria are as follows:

Outline of UKL-UPL (requirements of the Government of Indonesia)	Outline of UKL-UPL acceptable to the Bank (to include UKL-UPL and ESS1 requirements)
<p>Identity of the Proponent: Name of the Proponent, business address, postal code, telephone number, fax number and email</p>	<p>Refer to UKL-UPL, and there is no need for additional data.</p>
<p>Description of the project/activity plan: name of the project/activity, map built according to cartographic rules and/or adequate illustration of location, scale/size of the project/business activity, outline of project components/business activity</p>	<p>Refer to UKL-UPL and add:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of environmental arrangements at the project site • Summary of alternative locations, technological considerations and environmental and social impact assessment of each alternative - Land acquisition requirements (see Annex 8) • Identification of associated facilities, if any • Summary of current and future developments • Design basis for the project • Consultation with potentially affected communities and how emerging views are reflected in the design and decision-making process • Assessment of the legal framework related to the proposed investment in the environmental and social risk management perspective • Other social aspects regarding OHS and community health and safety risks, labor, vulnerable group, cultural heritage, indigenous people, gender and GBV
<p>Matrix of plans/efforts to manage and monitor environmental impacts: sources of impacts, types of impacts, scale of impacts, environmental management (activity, location, and duration/time), environmental monitoring (activity, location, and duration/time), agency/responsible party, remarks.</p>	<p>Refer to UKL-UPL and add:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of social impacts, OHS and community health and safety risks, labor, Indigenous Peoples, gender, GBV and vulnerable groups as well as appropriate risk mitigation and involvement • Land acquisition impacts and proposed mitigation measures • Indirect impact assessment, both environmental and social, community, and health impacts • Impact assessment of associated facilities • Complaint handling process • Estimated costs for each management and monitoring action and sources of funds • Capacity building and training plans for project owner and contractors as well as institutional arrangements • Consultation process and plan

Outline of UKL-UPL (requirements of the Government of Indonesia)	Outline of UKL-UPL acceptable to the Bank (to include UKL-UPL and ESS1 requirements)
Statement of guarantee for the implementation of UKL-UPL	Refer to UKL-UPL, and there is no need for additional data.

Indicative outline of Statement of Commitment to Implement Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL)

Statement of Commitment to Implement Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) is an Environmental Document in the form of a letter stating the commitment of business actors/program owners to manage and monitor the environmental impacts of their business activities. The SPPL is the simplest type of environmental document, hence needs to be supported with a set of supplementary information regarding environmental and social risk and mitigation measures. The following section provides an outline of the preparation and additional SPPL scope to meet the World Bank's ESF/ESS1. The additional SPPL content scope so the documents could meet the Bank's criteria are as follows:

Outline of SPPL (requirements of the Government of Indonesia)	Outline of SPPL acceptable to the Bank (to include SPPL and ESS1 requirements)
<p>Statement of Commitment to Implement Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name of agency, person in charge, position, address, telephone number, and statement of capability (provision of facilities, environmental and social action plan, willingness to supervise, etc.) with an initiator's signed in a stamped paper. - Environmental impacts that will occur - Environmental management and monitoring plans 	<p>Additional requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site plan detailing the land use, spatial plan and the layout of the environmental management facilities of the business and/or activity. - ESCOP matrix that serves as a reference for efforts to mitigate environmental risks and impacts from subproject activities that will be carried out, as provided in Annex 6

Statement Letter of Ability in Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL)

We, the undersigned

Name :
 Position :
 Address :
 Telephone No. :

As the person in charge of environmental management of:

Name of the Entity :
 Alamat of the Entity :
 Telephone No.of the Entity :
 Type of the Entity :
 Production capacity :
 Permits already obtained :
 Objective :
 Total capital :

We confirm that we are capable and committed to implement **the following environmental and social action plans:**

1.
2.
3.
4. etc.

This SPPL is effective from the date of issue until the completion of our project activities. If the project undergoes changes in location, design, process, type of raw materials and/or supporting materials, this SPPL must be revised.

Registration number from local environmental agency	
Date	
Received by	

Annex 6. Environmental and Social Codes of Practice (ESCOP)

To manage and mitigate potential negative environmental impacts, the project applies Environmental and Social Codes of Practice (ESCOPs); outlined in this section. The purposes of the ESCOPs are to provide a set of detailed and workable environmental and social mitigation measures based on inevitable and potential adverse impacts and specify responsibilities of the relevant parties. Environmental and social mitigation measures in the ESCOP will be provided to construction supervisor and other relevant agencies to clearly specify roles and responsibilities of concerned parties and to effectively facilitate implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. For LSDP project, the following ESCOP are provided under this annex:

1. ESCOP for Construction of Small-scale Waste Treatment Facilities (TPST);
2. ESCOP for TPST Operation; and
3. ESCOP for Petroleum Product Storage.

The ESCOP below is developed according to Ministry of Public Works and Housing Regulation Number 03/PRT/M/2013 regarding Management of Waste Infrastructure and Facilities in Household Waste Handling, WBG EHS Guideline and GIIP.

This ESCOP to be adopted prior to completion of tender and commencement of any activities on the ground (both construction and operation), periodically (i.e. at the hiring and every 6 months) socialized and trained to the project workers, and civil contractors, operator, and maintained throughout project implementation. CPMU supported by the consultants (E&S specialist) will be responsible for the socialization and training, implementation and update to this ESCOP document, if needed.

This ESCOP document, as part of the ESMF, can be accessed through the MoHA website via <https://bangda.kemendagri.go.id/lscp>. Through public disclosure of these documents, it is expected that the public can find information related to the project and the stakeholders can provide suggestions and feedback during the project implementation. Thus, it will provide opportunities for the project to improve its design and implementation through the feedback received, in the form of suggestions, criticisms, additional information and complaints.

ESCOP for Construction of Small-scale Waste Treatment Facilities

The investments under Component 2 will support the construction of a small capacity of integrated solid waste treatment facility (TPST). Civil work activities from these activities may create environmental and social risks to surrounding environment and people, including workers and community. Hence, this ESCOP is provided to prevent or minimize the risk or mitigate its impact on environment and people.

At the development of this ESCOP, construction of small-scale waste treatment facilities is expected to be minor with low environmental and social risks. The number and exact subprojects warranting such activities cannot be determined at this stage. This ESCOP is a living document and could be modified and changed in line with the changing situation or scope of the activities, subject to close consultation with and review from the World Bank. The following descriptions are the codes of practice for prevention, minimization and/or mitigation that shall be implemented in the respective civil work activities.

Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Supervisor
General measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construction management plan should include effective measures for air, water, noise and solid waste pollution control, water and soil conservation measures and measures for improving environmental sanitation. b) Environment protection measures included in the construction management plan should be implemented during construction to make sure ambient air, surface water, acoustic environment and ecological environment could meet applicable functional requirements. Implementation of these measures should be under supervision of the construction supervisor and relevant management agencies. c) Environmental protection and sanitation management and inspection system should be established on construction site and information should be well documented. d) Applicable laws and regulations associated with environmental protection and sanitation should be included as part of education and training and performance review of onsite construction workers. e) Contractor should develop measures in response to emergent public health events on construction site in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. f) Develop and socialize grievance mechanism for community complaint or feedback. 	Contractor	LPIU LMC
Facility design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Follow the Universal Design Principles b) According to national standards, TPST shall consist of segregation area, waste treatment plant, residue handling area, environmental pollution protection system, buffering zone and supporting equipment. c) Use impermeable materials for roads, waste processing and storage areas, and vehicle washing areas, and install curbs to prevent runoff to permeable areas d) Consider the potential natural hazard (i.e. earthquake, flood, landslides), if any, in the design of facility development. e) Conduct life and fire safety review to existing building and provide or improve the existing fire safety measure, appropriate to the level of fire risk. f) Provide sufficient area for emergency exits and evacuation 	Contractor	LPIU LMC
Noise during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Plan activities in consultation with communities so that noisiest activities are undertaken during periods that will result in least disturbance. b) Low noise construction process and equipment should be selected. c) Use when needed and feasible noise-control methods such as fences, barriers or deflectors (such as muffling devices for combustion engines or planting of fast-growing trees). d) Minimize project transportation through community areas. Vehicle speed should be limited, and no use of horn should be allowed when the vehicle is near and in the residential area e) Maintain a buffer zone (such as open spaces, row of trees or vegetated areas) between the project site and residential areas to lessen the impact of noise to the living quarters. f) Construction equipment should be well maintained on a regular basis to keep equipment in good condition for noise reduction and longer equipment working life. 	Contractor	LPIU LMC

Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Supervisor
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Minimize dust from exposed work sites by applying water on the ground regularly during dry season. b) Burning of any solid waste should be banned on construction site. c) Keep stockpile of aggregate materials covered to avoid suspension or dispersal of fine soil particles during windy days or disturbance from stray animals. d) Control vehicle speed when driving through community areas is unavoidable so that dust dispersion from vehicle transport is minimized. e) Construction vehicles and machines should be well maintained in adequate frequency to keep them in good operation condition and for exhaust emission to meet applicable national standards 	Contractor	LPIU LMC
Water quality and availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Activities should not affect the availability of water for drinking and hygienic purposes. b) No soiled materials, solid wastes, toxic or hazardous materials should be stored in, poured into or thrown into water bodies for dilution or disposal. c) Provision of toilets with temporary septic tank. d) The flow of natural waters should not be obstructed or diverted to another direction, which may lead to drying up of riverbeds or flooding of settlements. e) Separate concrete works in waterways and keep concrete mixing separate from drainage leading to waterways. 	Contractor	LPIU LMC
Solid and hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Segregate construction waste as recyclable, hazardous and non-hazardous waste. b) Collect, store and transport construction waste to appropriately designated/ controlled dump sites. Contractor should prepare construction solid waste disposal plan and submitted to relevant authority for record prior to construction. Construction solid waste generated during construction should be reused as much as possible and unusable waste should be transported and disposed of by qualified service provider. a) Use secured area for refuelling and transfer of other toxic fluids distant from settlement area (and at least 50 metres from drainage structures and 100 metres from important water bodies); ideally on a hard/non-porous surface. b) Train workers on correct transfer and handling of fuels and other substances and require the use of gloves, boots, aprons, eyewear and other protective equipment for protection in handling highly hazardous materials. c) Collect and properly dispose of small amount of maintenance materials such as oily rags, oil filters, used oil, etc. Never dispose spent oils on the ground and in water courses as it can contaminate soil and groundwater (including drinking water aquifer). d) After each construction site is decommissioned, all debris and waste shall be cleared. 	Contractor	LPIU LMC
Hazardous material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Forbid use of unapproved toxic material. b) Prevent or minimize the utilization of hazardous material through elimination or substitution with non-hazardous material. c) Provide appropriate containment and storage facility for the hazardous material, by considering the precautions and safe handling stated in the MSDS of each materials (i.e. compatibility, chemical characteristics, emergency and first aid procedures, required PPE, etc.). 	Contractor	LPIU LMC

Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Supervisor
	<p>d) Maintain records for each of the hazardous materials purchased, stored and utilized volumes. Records on its expiration dates, storage locations and authorized users/activities. This record to be considered in the hazardous material procurement plan, to reduce inefficient usage or expired hazardous material from becoming hazardous waste.</p> <p>e) Implement procedure of hazardous material transportation that is in compliance with applicable national laws and international requirements.</p>		
Occupational health and safety	<p>a) Relevant equipment and vehicles should be operated by the qualified workers with relevant permits (if required by the laws and regulations). The contractors shall provide adequate trainings to enhance the worker’s awareness on safety</p> <p>b) When planning activities of each subproject, discuss steps to avoid people getting hurt. It is useful to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction place: Are there any hazards that could be removed or should warn people about? • The people who will be taking part in construction: Do the participants have adequate skill and physical fitness to perform their works safely? • The equipment: Are there checks you could do to make sure that the equipment is in good working order? Do people need any particular skills or knowledge to enable them to use it safely? • Electricity Safety: Do any electricity good practices such as use of safe extension cords, voltage regulators and circuit breakers, labels on electrical wiring for safety measure, aware on identifying burning smell from wires, etc. apply at site? Is the worksite stocked with voltage detectors, clamp meters and receptacle testers? <p>c) Mandate the use of personal protective equipment for workers as necessary (gloves, dust masks, hard hats, boots, goggles). Personal protective equipment (PPE) should be used to protect against potential dangers in working place, as specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPE should be used in the event potential danger or exposure could not be eliminated or adequately reduced through other protective methods, working plan or operation procedure. • Appropriate PPE should be provided for construction workers, coworkers and visitors for enough protection, with no unnecessary inconvenience for the users. • PPE should be properly maintained including cleaning and replacement of damaged or worn equipment. Proper use of PPE should be part of routine training for construction workers. <p>d) Follow the below measures for construction involve work at height (e.g. 2 meters above ground):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do as much work as possible from the ground. • Do not allow people with the following personal risks to perform work at height tasks: eyesight/balance problem; certain chronic diseases – such as osteoporosis, diabetes, arthritis or Parkinson’s disease; certain medications – sleeping pills, tranquillisers, blood pressure medication or antidepressants; recent history of falls – having had a fall within the last 12 months, etc. • Only allow people with sufficient skills, knowledge and experience to perform the task. • Check that the place (e.g. a roof) where work at height is to be undertaken is safe. • Take precautions when working on or near fragile surfaces. 	Contractor	LPIU LMC

Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Supervisor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up oil, grease, paint, and dirt immediately to prevent slipping; and • Provide fall protection measures e.g. safety harness, simple scaffolding/guard rail for works over 4 meters from ground. <p>e) Keep worksite clean and free of debris on daily basis.</p> <p>f) Provision of first aid kit with bandages, antibiotic cream, etc. or health care facilities and enough drinking water.</p> <p>g) Keep corrosive fluids and other toxic materials in properly sealed containers for collection and disposal in properly secured areas.</p> <p>h) Ensure adequate toilet facilities for workers from outside of the community.</p> <p>i) Rope off construction area and secure materials stockpiles/ storage areas from the public and display warning signs including at unsafe locations. Do not allow children to play in construction areas.</p> <p>j) Ensure structural openings are covered/protected adequately.</p> <p>k) Secure loose or light material that is stored on roofs or open floors.</p> <p>l) Heatstroke protection supplies should be made available on construction site in hot days and construction shifts should be well arranged.</p> <p>m) Keep hoses, power cords, welding leads, etc. from laying in heavily traveled walkways or areas.</p> <p>n) During heavy rains or emergencies of any kind, suspend all work.</p> <p>o) Fill in all earth borrow-pits once construction is completed to avoid standing water, water-borne diseases and possible drowning.</p> <p>p) Emergency plans shall be developed contractors, and training shall be conducted for workers.</p> <p>q) First aid equipment shall be provided on site. In case of accidents or emergency situations, the contractor shall immediately report to project owner, relevant government authorities.</p> <p>r) Following the ESCP, the contractor will set incident and accident reporting mechanism. The contractor should immediately notify the LG/PIU of any incident or accident which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers. Provide sufficient detail regarding the incident or accident, indicating immediate measures taken or that are planned to be taken to address it.</p>		
Emergency response	<p>a) Identify potential emergency situation (i.e. fire, earthquake, riot), potential affected parties, and provide the emergency preparedness and response plan (ERP).</p> <p>b) Establish the emergency response team, emergency evacuation route and coordinate with relevant government authorities.</p> <p>c) Display the evacuation map and the emergency contact channel at easily visible locations.</p> <p>d) Conduct periodic socialization, training and drill of the ERP, participated by relevant affected parties.</p>	Contractor	LPIU LMC
Community health and safety	<p>a) If school children are in the vicinity, include traffic safety personnel to direct traffic during school hours, if needed.</p>	Contractor	LPIU LMC

Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Supervisor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Control driving speed of vehicles particularly when passing through community or nearby school, health center or other sensitive areas. c) Provide signage and construction fence as safety measures d) Provide adequate parking and loading/unloading area for vehicle, equipment and material. e) Control the access to area of civil work, no unauthorized entry is allowed. 		
Information disclosure and community engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construction information should be disclosed to local community before construction and safety measures should be taken in advance. b) Project and construction information should be posted on construction site, including project description, construction schedule, hotline for comments and complaints, as well as request for understanding of any inconvenience caused by construction activities. c) Warning belt or taper drum should be installed on construction site to prevent entry of local community. d) Dedicated persons should be arranged for safety management when there are construction activities in residential area and construction equipment is transported into and out of the residential area.. e) Contractor shall establish a functioning GRM following the requirements in the SEP and disclose it on-site to local public. f) In the event interruption of public utility services is required, such as water and power supply, communication and public transport, advance notice should be provided on construction site, affected residential area and entities, and lasting period of service interruption should be given. g) Comments and questions from the public should be documented. Feedback should be provided in a timely manner and should be documented and available for review by relevant supervision agency. h) The site will provide with site protection measures such as security guards, night watchment etc. i) Before starting the civil works, relevant awareness trainings should be provided to contractor workers to ensure that contractor workers will not engage in a harmful behaviour with local communities 	Contractor	LPIU LMC
Protection of cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Information of cultural relics in construction area and requirements for protection measures should be collected before construction. b) Advance approval of cultural heritage authority should be obtained when construction activities have potential impact on cultural relics. c) Affected scope of construction activities should be strictly restricted to keep construction off cultural relic protection scope. d) Training on cultural relic protection should be provided for construction workers to prevent damage to cultural relics during construction. e) Construction should be immediately suspended once cultural relics are observed during construction. Site protection measures should be taken, and local cultural relic authority should be informed. 	Contractor	LPIU LMC
SEA/SH and GBV prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide Code of Conduct on the prevention SEA/SH and GBV within the bidding document to during the procurement stage b) Implement Code of Conduct for prevention of SEA/SH and GBV during implementation stage, applicable to all workers. 	Contractor	LPIU LMC

Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Supervisor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Especially for female workers, the Project will ensure that work implementation will occur in public spaces and in groups or not conducted alone. d) Project to implement additional measures (i.e. sanction) to prevent any negative interactions between the incoming workers with the community (i.e. harassment, safety hazards, security, communicable diseases, etc.) e) Confidential grievance mechanism is provided, if community prefers to raise on SEA/SH and GBV related issues in a secretive manner. Additional measures shall be implemented by the Project to prevent any negative impact to the reporter of this SEA/SH and GBV related grievance. 		

ESCOP for TPST Operation

The project will also support the operation of TPST, which includes the activities of composting, black soldier fly and refuse derived fuel (RDF), as described below:

- Composting is an organic method of producing compost manure by decomposition and stabilization of organic matter. Compost is particularly useful as organic manure which contains plant nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium) as well as micronutrients which can be utilized for the growth of plants. Composting can be carried out in two ways - aerobically (with the presence of oxygen) or anaerobically (without the presence of oxygen) or vermi-composting or by any other biological mechanism.
- Black soldier fly (BSF) is the treatment of biodegradable waste using the black soldier fly larvae which can process organic waste into a feed material (protein, fat), biodiesel, chitin and biofertilizer. The main components of this system are the larvero, where the larvae feed and grow, and the fly house, where the adults BSF live and reproduce.
- Refuse-derived fuel (RDF) is a fuel produced from various types of waste such as municipal solid waste industrial waste or commercial waste. RDF consists largely of combustible components of such waste, as non-recyclable plastics (not including PVC), paper cardboard, labels, and other corrugated materials. These fractions are separated by different processing steps, such as screening, air classification, ballistic separation, separation of ferrous and nonferrous materials, glass, stones and other foreign materials and shredding into a uniform grain size, or also pelletized in order to produce a homogeneous material which can be used as substitute for fossil fuels in e.g. cement plants, lime plants, coal fired power plants or as reduction agent in steel furnaces.

The operation of TPST pose moderate probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment, including from exposure of potential environmental pollution risks from waste residue and potential infectious disease to workers and surrounding community. The major concerns associated with the operation of TPST are:

- Leachate generation;
- Breeding of domestic flies and their maggots;
- Methane (CH₄) and carbon-dioxide (CO₂) gas emissions;
- Workers and community health effects (disease transmission); and
- Fire hazards in waste dump.

The following descriptions are the codes of practice for prevention, minimization and/or mitigation that shall be implemented during the operation of TPST.

Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Supervisor
General facility operation and equipment maintenance	a) Review and update waste management plan regularly and communicate it to all workers, contractors, and visitors. b) Ensure that the manual book from producers and suppliers of facility equipment is fully understood by the workers. The manual book should be available in facility, in case of malfunction, improper use of equipment, and other emergency situations. c) Perform regular maintenance of equipment. d) Provide OHS training to workers personnel. e) Use signs, posters, labels, and other visual aids to reinforce the key messages and instructions. f) Restrict access to facilities by implementing security procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perimeter fencing of adequate height and suitable material - Lockable site access gate and building 	Operator	LPIU

Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Supervisor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If necessary, security cameras at key access - Use of a site visitor register - Lighting of facility during nighttime where necessary 		
Odor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Application of cover for the waste dumpsite b) Use odor counter and/ or masking sprays, if needed. c) Do waste segregation to prevent unwanted natural waste decomposition d) Consider use of enclosed/covered areas for waste tipping, shredding, compacting, etc. e) Install catch fences and netting to trap windblow litter. 	Operator	LPIU
Breeding of domestic flies and their maggots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reduce moisture in the area by keeping drains clean and remove any stagnant water. Keep the area clean from running water which are the location for black flies live and breed. b) Be sure to keep the area clear of pet droppings, and consider installing screens to keep bugs outside. c) If needed, provide hand pump sprayer, hose-end sprayer, backpack sprayer, spray rig, automatic misting system, or ULV spraying system. For general applications, a hand pump sprayer is recommended. 	Operator	LPIU
Leachate generation, soil and groundwater contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Measure quality and quantity of leachate generated b) Examine groundwater monitoring wells located upgrade and downgrade groundwater flow for its chemical constituent. Groundwater and leachate monitoring should be carried out on a regular basis at defined locations within the waste disposal area c) Prevent run-on of precipitation into active area of waste storage d) Provide leachate collection system. Leachate can be used for composting, or if necessary, it can be flowed to landfill or transported to an approved offsite wastewater treatment plant for disposal. Enclose leachate drains to reduce the emission of odors. 	Operator	LPIU
Methane and carbon dioxide gas emission, fire hazards in waste dumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Store waste in designated areas that are well-ventilated, fire-resistant, and away from sources of ignition. Ensure enough space between stacks to limit fire spread and to enable extinguishment. b) Install advanced fire detection (heat and thermal detection) and suppression systems. These systems should be strategically placed throughout the facility, including conveyor belts, sorting areas, and storage areas, to quickly detect and extinguish fires before they spread. If possible, provide automatic stop of processes c) Implement strict housekeeping practices. Materials should be stored in designated areas and separated based on their fire hazard level. For example, flammable materials should be stored away from ignition sources, and combustible materials should be kept in well-ventilated areas to prevent heat buildup. d) Regular cleaning and removal of dust, debris, and other combustible materials from equipment, machinery, and work areas. e) Encourage workers and contractors to report any fire hazards or incidents and provide feedback and suggestions for improvement. f) Do not smoke or chew tobacco or gum while handling waste. g) Perform regular fire drills. 	Operator	LPIU
General worker's health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide health workers with information on infection control policies and procedures. b) Provide washing facilities for personal hygiene. c) Provide adequate supplies of PPE for personnel, such as protective 	Operator	LPIU

Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Supervisor
	<p>clothing, gloves, respiratory face masks and slip resistant shoes and hard soled safety shoes.</p> <p>d) Conduct monitoring of occupational health and safety issues.</p> <p>e) Regular conduct of toolbox meetings</p> <p>f) Conduct regular inspections and audits.</p> <p>g) Provide immunization and conduct of regular health check-ups among workers.</p> <p>h) Provide appropriate health facilities for workers.</p> <p>i) Conduct socialization regarding occupational health and safety matter to all workers and waste pickers. Establish responsibilities and alarm chain.</p> <p>j) Monitor breathing zone air quality in work areas.</p> <p>k) If necessary, provide air filtered units.</p>		
Fire and electrical safety	<p>a) Provide manual firefighting equipment that is easily accessible and simple to use.</p> <p>b) Identify the potential fire hazard and to provide equipment for fire prevention and control appropriate to the potential hazards that is accessible and well maintained and display the fire escape route at easily visible locations.</p> <p>c) Sufficient protection (i.e. insulation, grounding, overcurrent protection) to be provided to the electrical installation.</p>	Operator	LPIU
Emergency response plan	<p>a) Implement emergency response and evacuation plans with adequate guest information (this information should be displayed in obvious locations and clearly written in relevant languages).</p> <p>b) Provide and socialize/conduct fire drill for fire emergency response plan.</p> <p>c) Provide qualified first aid can be provided at all times.</p>	Operator?	LPIU
Community health and safety, diseases transmission	<p>a) Follow safety guidelines for the storage and transport of waste to minimize the potential for misuse, spills, and accidental human exposure.</p> <p>b) Provide and socialize grievance mechanism to enable community in reporting their complaints/feedback to project activities.</p> <p>c) Train all workers to implement and monitor the facility's waste management plan.</p> <p>d) Conduct regular checks to surrounding community.</p>	Operator LG	LPIU
Wastewater from domestic activities at TPST.	<p>a) Provide septic tanks which have a vent pipe to prevent the build-up of gas inside the chamber and shall have a 'manhole' that provides access inside the tank if needed.</p> <p>b) Do not discharge septic tank effluent to an open drain or other surface water. The effluents need to be treated before final disposal. This may be achieved through: (i) an underground leach field, (ii) a vegetated leach field, or (iii) a pit for soaking away.</p> <p>c) Ensure that the septic tanks are emptied every few years for the tank to continue to function properly.</p>	Operator/ LG	LPIU
Solid and hazardous waste	<p>a) Segregate construction waste as recyclable, hazardous and non-hazardous waste.</p> <p>b) Collect, store and transport construction waste to appropriately designated/ controlled dump sites.</p> <p>s) Use secured area for refuelling and transfer of other toxic fluids distant from settlement area (and at least 50 metres from drainage structures and 100 metres from important water bodies); ideally on a hard/non-porous surface.</p> <p>t) Train workers on correct transfer and handling of fuels and other substances and require the use of gloves, boots, aprons, eyewear and other protective equipment for protection in handling highly hazardous materials.</p>	Operator LG	LPIU

Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Supervisor
	u) Collect and properly dispose of small amount of maintenance materials such as oily rags, oil filters, used oil, etc. Never dispose spent oils on the ground and in water courses as it can contaminate soil and groundwater (including drinking water aquifer).		
Transportation of waste to the facility, movement of vehicles	a) Develop a traffic management plan to ensure minimal traffic disruption b) Trucks and construction vehicles in the project area will only be permitted to use the construction access roads and required to operate at specified speeds c) Apply speed limit in urban communities/areas, especially schools and hospitals	LG	LPIU
Unrest, demonstrations & social conflicts	a) Code of conduct for workers b) Availability of Grievance Redress Mechanism	Operator	LPIU

ESCOP for Petroleum Product Storage

The purpose of this procedure is to establish a standard for the safety of workers involved with handling petroleum products. This procedure will identify potential hazards and the minimum requirements to be followed while handling petroleum. All employees involved with handling petroleum must be protected against hazards which have the potential to cause injury or death, such as, fire and explosion, exposure to toxic materials and / or oxygen deficient atmospheres. This ESCOP to be adopted prior to the operation of facilities, socialized and trained to Operator and project workers, and maintained throughout Project implementation.

Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Supervisor
General facility operation	a) Review and update environmental management plan regularly and communicate it to all workers, contractors, and visitors. The management plan shall include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • details of the petroleum storage system including the size, location and type of storage. • the address, block and section number of the site • the contact details for the person responsible for the system, including 24 hour contact details • the leak monitoring system for storage • the leak and spill response procedures for the petroleum storage system • the incident management procedures for the petroleum storage system • the maintenance schedule for the petroleum storage system • current as-built drawings for the petroleum storage system • details of all specifications adopted in the design and installation of the storage system b) Use only approved storage containers. c) Label any small storage containers as per regulation. a) Perform regular maintenance of equipment. b) Provide OHS training to workers personnel. c) Use signs, posters, labels, and other visual aids to reinforce the key messages and instructions. d) Conduct regular groundwater monitoring.	Operator	LG/
Facility design	a) All ground surfaces within the fuel delivery area must be made of impervious material. Facility to ensure that the contaminants from the area must not be released into stormwater infrastructure, roadside gutters, or areas outside of the site. b) Provide drainage which must be directed to a spill containment device. c) Chemicals should be stored in a bunded and covered storage area. The bunded area should be large enough to hold the contents of the largest container stored inside the bund, plus 10% of its volume.		
General worker's health and safety	a) Ensure that a safe restrictive distance from any public access is controlled & always maintained b) Define the controlled access entry to both the general & specific entry areas of the petroleum handling area. c) All equipment is to be prepared / dismantled for storage & must be inspected for improprieties or breakage. d) Where applicable all / any equipment that requires certification must be inspected & validated as being certified. e) When required to lift - use the proper lifting techniques: lift with legs, keep back straight, position load close to body, do not twist when lifting & get assistance if weight is more than 50 lbs.	Operator	LG

Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Supervisor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Regular conduct of toolbox meetings. b) Conduct regular inspections and audits. c) Provide adequate supplies of PPE for personnel, such as protective clothing, gloves, respiratory face masks and slip resistant shoes and hard soled safety shoes. d) Provide appropriate health facilities for workers. 		
Fire and electrical safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) When working on any petroleum-based worksite all sources of ignition must be maintained under control at all times. The appropriate & dedicated fire extinguishers must be available on site at all times. b) A continual check of weather conditions is a mandatory requirement, cease work if electrical storm is threatening or is in progress. a) Smoking is allowed only in the designated area(s). b) Provide manual firefighting equipment that is easily accessible and simple to use. 	Operator	LG
Emergency response plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Implement emergency response and evacuation plans with adequate guest information (this information should be displayed in obvious locations and clearly written in relevant languages). e) Provide and socialize/conduct fire drill for fire emergency response plan. f) Provide qualified first aid can be provided at all times. 	Operator	LG
Community health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Follow safety guidelines for the storage and transport of waste to minimize the potential for misuse, spills, and accidental human exposure. f) Provide and socialize grievance mechanism to enable community in reporting their complaints/feedback to project activities. g) Train all workers to implement and monitor the facility's waste management plan. h) Conduct regular checks to surrounding community. 	Operator	LG
Environmental contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) At least one (1) standard spill kit is located on the worksite at all times. Any on-site fuel or chemicals will be properly stored & maintained to prevent any spilling of materials. Spill kits appropriate in size, type and equipment to the identified hazards shall be kept on site in strategic and easily accessible locations. Kits shall consist of, but not be limited to, the following: oil absorbent materials, booms and socks, impervious drain covers, drip trays, spades and funnels, PPE. b) Ensure that the employees are aware of the incident management procedures for the site, who to contact in the event of a spill and be trained in spill clean-up procedures. 	Operator	LG

Annex 7. Labor Management Procedures

The objective of this document is to achieve and maintain a healthy and safe work environment for all project workers and the host community.

Construction activities are envisaged will be mobilized, and risks related to labor can be anticipated. The Labor Management Procedures under LSDP is consistent with the Government of Indonesia's Labor Law as well as the MOHA's existing labor management regulations and procedures. The LMP sets out the Project's approach to meeting national requirements as well as the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework, particularly ESS 2 on Labor and Working Conditions and ESS 4 on Community Health and Safety.

An initial environmental and social risk screening identified key risks and impacts as being associated with direct and contracted project workers, community health and safety as well as the risks associated with mobilization of labor for construction work.

The LMP will act as complementary guideline to existing laws and regulations for workers and affected communities. The LMP establishes key requirements pertaining to employment relationship, worker protection as well as measures to manage (e.g. avoid, minimize, mitigate and monitor) potential risks and impacts related to Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS) for project workers.

Overview

LSDP will involve both non-physical and physical work. The project workforce will be involved in site preparation, design and infrastructure reconstruction/construction, mostly under Component 2.

Scope: the scope of the LMP is determined based on the type of employment relationship between the Government of Indonesia and the project workers. The following categories of project workers are anticipated (see **Table 11** project workers below).

Table 11 Project workers

Category	Definition	Type of workers	Expected roles
Direct workers	People employed or engaged directly by the CPMU, CPIU or LPIU to work specifically in relation to the LSDP	Civil Servants (Aparatur Sipil Negara=ASN)	Provide day-to-day management of project activities, including technical assistance.
		Consultants	Facilitate community engagement, mobilization, and awareness raising, including handling and/or administering community grievances
Contracted workers	People employed or engaged through third parties to perform work related to core functions of the	Construction workers employed by selected contractors and sub-	Perform works related to construction including planning, site clearance and preparation, civil works, and electrical installation

	LSDP	contractors. These may include members of local communities employed by contractors and/or sub-contractors as casual workers.	
		Design, supervision consultants, safeguard, subproject management	Provide technical services for building design, site planning, DED, E&S instrument, monitoring and reporting, and supervision during construction

Number of Project Workers: The size of the workforce is able to be estimated based on the target subprojects, and the estimated volume of work. As a rough estimate, the project anticipates involvement of 250 workers in each fiscal year from there 100 workers are civil servants, and this includes project management consultants, technical consultants, safeguard specialist, and workers for civil works in 6 cities/regencies/per-year (there are 30 LGs in for five fiscal years).

Characteristics of Project Workers: all these workers must be adult workers, including administrative, cleaning, that might involve local workers where activities would be undertaken. Selected contractors may engage local subcontractors who may source raw materials such as gravel and sand from nearby quarries. In the collection and/or extraction of these materials should prevent from involving children. However, the extent of current practices and patterns of employment will need to be further assessed during project implementation.

Timing of Labor Requirements: the timing and sequencing of labor will depend on the skill requirements and stages of construction works, which will be determined once the scale of construction works have been identified. Skilled workers, such as mason, plumber, welder, electrician may likely be engaged in the short-term period considering the simple nature of TPST work. These workers will likely be accommodated without a basecamp but only a non-permanent basecamp that will be built temporarily at the landfill site during their period of employment. Casual workers, such as unskilled and semi-skilled workers, such as helpers or basic masons, will be engaged for a short-term basis. These workers are likely sourced from local communities and are employed on a sub-project basis in each LG. These workers likely do not require accommodation because their workplace is usually close to where they live.

Contracted Workers: the nature of work required from contracted workers will likely be construction related. This includes design and supervision consultants, construction workers employed by selected contractors as well as sub-contractors. Such information will be updated once contracts have been awarded to the selected contractors. There is an opportunity for Project Affected Peoples will be hired under the subproject whenever possible. The availability of jobs under respective subprojects will be announced to local communities by the contractor and operator, through the channel to the village office (or desa/kelurahan). An ID-card will be required by the contractor and operator (this will be stated on the ToR for contractors) to verify age and domicile. As civil works are minimal, spread in 30 LGs, and laborers from the local community will be prioritized, labor influx is not expected.

Migrant Workers: the presence of migrant workers from outside the country for civil works is not

anticipated. Meanwhile, in-country migrant workers may be anticipated but in small numbers, i.e. several technical consultants and specialists, in addition to un/semi-skilled construction workers if locally sourced workers are insufficient. Furthermore, their length of employment will be relatively short due to the small-scale of construction activities and hence, potential risks of straining local social and physical infrastructure are not anticipated. Construction workers and other supporting workers (i.e. suppliers) are sourced from within local areas where the subproject takes place. International technical experts may be hired by the CPMU, and CPIU on a need basis to provide technical and advisory support in a small number and hence not envisaged to cause adverse impacts on local communities.

Assessment of Key Potential Labor Risks

There are several labor risks related to project activities, including physical labor and non-physical labor.

Risks	Mitigation Measures
OHS risk is high due to physical hazards associated with demolition and construction work activities and nature of project locations (i.e. potential erosion and fire)	Provisions of OHS training (i.e. OHS induction, toolbox meetings), appropriate Protective Personal Equipment (PPE), oversight as by supervision engineers, performs Job Safety Analysis (JSA) and work permit for high-risk activities.
	Provision of OHS inspector/supervisor by the Contractor/Primary Supplier with relevant experience and sufficient with the number of workers and area of work.
	Provision of medical arrangement on site (i.e. first aid kit and first aid responder) or liaison with the nearest sufficient medical service providers for high level of injury/accident.
	Workers to ensure on safety access into and within the working site, preventing hazards from the bad weather, slippery surface, high river flow, landslides, etc.
Use of third-party contractors and primary suppliers with different level of awareness/experience/capacity in identify and manage OHS risks. Nevertheless, the project’s leverage to enforce corrective actions on these types of workers may be limited.	Screening and selection of contractors and primary suppliers and their workers with skills/experience criteria to be described in the bidding documents and contracts. Provision of OHS training and OHS inspector/supervisor as previously mentioned.
Labor risks from hiring the community workers to support the works under component 2, i.e. inappropriate work arrangement and benefit, different level of skill and awareness to OHS hazards and mitigations, risk of child labor or forced labor.	Provision of clear work’s terms and conditions, including the amount and method of payment (if applicable) and other benefits and arrangement of working hours, that is to be agreed between the project with the community workers. Provision of grievance mechanism for the community workers and supervision from the project for monitoring the community workers. Provision of trainings for competency of the

	community workers and OHS training for hazard awareness and mitigation
Child labor/risk of underage labor (under 18) is considered moderate with the exception of primary supply workers. Participation of youth labor (15-17 years) is likely and there is a risk that they may be involved in hazardous work or experience interruption of education.	Codes of Conduct and age requirements for workforce to be incorporated in bidding documents and worker contracts. Labor supervision and verification on the age of workers prior to recruitment. Minimum age for workers is 18 years old. An age-verification system will be put in place and be part of reporting of LMP-OHS (E&S management) implementation.
The presence of construction workers and service providers can generate additional demand for the provision of public services, such as water, electricity, and medical services.).	Clear information on work benefits to be provided to the worker at the hiring (including clear arrangement for benefit of the worker's family member). No family member is allowed to stay in the temporary worker camp thus leave day arrangement is given in the workers' contract. Medical services arrangement and medical benefit to be defined in the contract (i.e., for case of work-related incident/accident, and non-work-related illness).
Risk of work environment discomfort, including in workers' camp due to poor sanitation and excessive noise from construction site as well as potential worker beddings at construction site.	Temporary worker camps are simple base camps with general settings room/utilities, first aid and medical emergency response, health outreach and awareness of hygiene and other infectious diseases, implementation of complaint mechanisms, arrangements for providing basic needs services such as food, drinking water, etc. For TPST facilities, there are arrangements for workers at the operational stage, namely universal sanitation and the implementation of complaint mechanisms (especially those related to SEA/SH);
Emergency situation arise from work incident/ accident (i.e. fire, chemical spill, medical) or natural disaster (i.e. flood, landslide, earthquake).	Provision, socialization and training of emergency response procedure to the worker and affected community (as applicable).

Such potential risks will continue to be assessed in light of the selection of construction sites (i.e. urban, and peri-urban), size of construction works, and potential impacts on host communities.

Brief Overview of Labor Legislation: Terms and Conditions

The main labor legislation in Indonesia is Law No. 13/ 2003 on Manpower, which sets out the primary rules for establishing employment relationships, employment terms and conditions. These include working hours and over time arrangements, workers' organization and collective bargaining/labor agreements, and employment termination.

Indonesia has also ratified all ILO fundamental conventions, as follows:

1. Forced Labor Convention
2. Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention
3. Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention
4. Equal Remuneration Convention
5. Abolition of Forced Labor Convention
6. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Conventions
7. Minimum Age Convention

8. Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention

Law No. 13/2003 on Manpower requires employers to establish consensual terms and conditions with their workers in the form of a contract signed by both parties. These include occupation and types of work, along with agreed job deliverables, duty stations or workplace, number of wages and method of payment, rights, and obligations of the worker and the employer, starting date and duration of the contract, place and date of the work agreement, and hours of work and overtime. Enterprises with ten or more workers are required to establish a company regulation.

In terms of minimum wage, the law acknowledges the rights of workers to earn wages to meet a decent living (*penghidupan yang layak*). The minimum wage rates differ across geographical locations and by economic sectors, formulated by the Provincial Governor in consultation with provincial and district wage councils, which also represent worker organizations/associations.

Non-permanent workers, including those hired for a specified period or to complete certain outputs, are entitled to receive the prevailing district minimum wage for ordinary hours. The law stipulates that workers should be paid on a timely basis and at least once per month, although they may be paid more frequently on a specified date as agreed in the work agreement.

Regular working hours are 40 working hours per week, which can be arranged into five or six working days or other shift arrangements. Employers must pay overtime compensation if the working hours exceed the above with written consent from the employees for all overtime work. Such overtime work can only reach a maximum of three hours in a day and/or 14 hours in a week. Based on Law No. 40/2004 on the National Security System and Law No. 24/2011 on the National Social Security (BPJS), employers are required to register and participate in social security programs, which include healthcare, pension, work accidents, old age, and death insurance. Detailed arrangements on the implementation and administrative sanctions are set out in several government and presidential regulations. In addition to this, the workers are also entitled to receive religious holiday allowance as stipulated by the Minister of Manpower Regulation No. PER-04/MEN/1994 on Religious Holiday Allowance.

The labor law protects workers from discrimination at the workplace. This encompasses entitlements to equal treatment as well as equal rights and responsibilities with no discrimination based on sex, ethnicity, race, religion, skin color, and/or political orientation. Commitments to enforce this principle are strengthened by the ratification of the ILO Convention on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (C111), as stated in Law No. 21/1999 and Law No. 80/1957 on the Ratification of ILO Convention No. 100 Concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women for Work of Equal Value.

On the provisions of workers' rights to organize, including rights to collective bargaining, workers have the freedom to choose how they are represented, and employers must not interfere in the process as mandated in Law No. 21/2000 on Trade Unions. The Government of Indonesia has also ratified the ILO Convention on the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize, as stated in Law No. 18/1956. These laws acknowledge the fundamental right of workers to strike in a legal, orderly, and peaceful fashion as the last resort to resolve disputes if negotiations fail.

Occupational Health and Safety

Indonesia has comprehensive occupational safety and health laws and regulations designed to protect worker safety. The main law concerning occupational safety and health is Law No. 1/1970 on Work Safety (*Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja, K3*) and covers all workplaces. Worker safety and health

protection programs therefore are mandated by law. This law also explicitly states that workers have the right to occupational health and safety protection.

Law No. 1/1970 on Work Safety (hereafter the Work Safety Act) requires safe and healthy workplaces and establishing health and safety committees. It requires employers to report to the various appropriate government agencies and details regulations regarding government inspections of workplaces. The act was amended with Government Act No. 25/1975 which updated the requirements for Law No. 1/1970. The other act that regulates the compensation system in Indonesia is Law No. 3/1992 on the conduct of Jaminan Sosial Tenaga Kerja (Jamsostek). Jamsostek is the social security system for workers in Indonesia. This Law describes and explains the compensation system in Indonesia, which is run by PT. Jamsostek. Law No. 13/2003 also called the Indonesian Labor Law or the Manpower Act, has several articles laying out the framework for OSH. The law stipulates that every worker has a right to receive OSH (articles 86 – 87). Every enterprise is under an obligation to apply ‘an occupational safety and health management system that shall be integrated into the enterprise’s management system.’ It further adds that rulings concerning the application of the occupational safety and health management system shall be determined and specified with government regulations.

In 2012, the Government of Indonesia issued Government Regulation No. 50/2012 on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Management Systems. The regulation mandates the establishment of OSH management systems for every undertaking that employs 100 workers or more, or has a high level of potential hazard, with a view towards protecting the safety and health of workers through the prevention of occupational accidents and diseases. Enterprises with a high level of potential hazard are mandated to review their OHS management systems through regular audits by independent auditors. Given the regulation does not specifically provide a ratio for the number of OHS officers against the size of the workforce, international best practices will be adopted by the project. The OHS standards require appointing a competent OHS officer for every 50 workers.

As stated in Article 2 of Act 3 (1992), every worker has the right to social security. Jamsostek coverage is required for any employer of more than 10 employees (Government Regulation No. 14/1993, Jamsostek implementation, Article 2, Paragraph 3). Furthermore, Chapter I, General Section of the act states that: “The social security program provides protection for workers by supplying monetary compensation for lost or reduced income and employability when the worker experiences an accident, a hospital stay, a pregnancy, the birth of a baby, old age, or death.” Jamsostek includes accident insurance, life insurance (death benefit), old age pension and health insurance for workers (Chapter III, Article 6 of Act 3 1992). The legislation covers many types of workers and mandates coverage specifically for occupational accidents (Article 8, Paragraph 1). The law describes who is covered by the workplace accident insurance program (Article 8, Paragraph 2). Among others, it includes student interns working at a company (whether receiving wages or not) and company contractors, as well as prison inmates working in company internships prior to release.

Responsible staff

Respected PIUs would oversee the construction sub-projects as well as community-awareness raising activities, which would both involve workers. PIUs may mobilize additional technical consultants or OHS specialists to review LMP aspects as part of the procurement for construction works, contractor induction, and supervision, if necessary.

Occupational, Health and Safety: Contractors must engage safety representatives for every sub-project following the requirement of the national regulation (Decree of the DG of Labor Supervision

No. 20/DJPPK/2004⁹). Smaller contracts may permit the safety representative to perform other assignments, depending on the level of risks, subject to the approval of the PIUs. These safety representatives will ensure the day-to-day implementation of the LMP with specified safety measures, record incidents, and report responsibility and reporting to the OHS specialists recruited by the PIUs. Minor incidents (no fatalities or major injuries) will require monthly reporting, whereas major incidents including fatalities will require immediate reporting to the PIUs and World Bank.

Labor and Working Conditions: Contractors will keep records in accordance with specifications set out in this LMP. Such records may at any time be requested by the PIUs to ensure that labor conditions are met. The PIUs will review records against actuals on a monthly basis and can require immediate remedial actions if warranted. A summary of issues and remedial actions will be included in quarterly reports to the World Bank. Small, semi-permanent worker camps may be built by the contractor to accommodate workers if locally hired workers from within city are not sufficient. Such semi-permanent worker camps should follow Health and Safety requirements that will be specified in site-specific ESMPs and following principles under the ESS2, including adequate sanitation, clean water (and facility for washing hand/ handwash basin), no overcrowding and adequate air circulation. Measures to minimize risks related to SEA/SH will also be applied.

Non-discrimination and equal opportunity: Contractors will provide equal opportunities for all, including women and people with disabilities, and apply the non-discriminatory both at recruitment and in the workplace (after employees are recruited).

Codes of Conduct. Project workers financed by LSDP are required to sign and comply with the project's Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Violence Against Children (SEA/VAC). A key element of the Codes of Conduct will be the sanctions that may be applied if an employee is confirmed as a perpetrator. The sanctions need to be proportional to the transgression. These codes of conduct include:

- a. Company Code of Conduct: requires the company to commit to preventing and addressing SEA/VAC issues;
- b. Manager's Code of Conduct: requires managers to commit to implementing the Company Code of Conduct, as well as those signed by individuals; and,
- c. Individual Code of Conduct: requires each staff and project worker of the project to implement and comply with the Company Code of Conduct in addressing SEA/VAC.

If Codes of Conduct are violated, employers should place the worker on administrative leave pending a full and fair review to determine the veracity of said allegation(s). Examples of potential sanctions include the following:

- Informal warning;
- Formal warning;
- Additional training;
- Loss of up to one week's salary;
- Suspension of employment (either administrative leave as above or without payment of salary), for a minimum period of one month up to a maximum of six months;
- Termination of employment; and/or,

Referral to the police or other authorities as warranted. A sample of relevant Codes of Conduct can be found in Sub-Annex 7.1.

Worker Grievances: There would be several different grievance mechanisms for workers based on their status of relative to the project i.e. civil servants, direct workers (national contractors/ consultants and subnational contractors/ consultants), and the workers of the contractors (third party'

⁹ The requirements of the national regulation are: (i) physically and mentally healthy, (ii) have a minimum education of STM or equivalent, and (iii) have a minimum of 3 years work experience as an OHS and construction officer

workers). Civil servants assigned for the Project will follow the procedure in their respective institution in terms of submitting work-related concerns. Contractors should provide grievance redress mechanism for its workers, while direct workers (civil servants, national consultants, etc.) can directly file/express grievances through the unit GRM in CPMU. For contractors and/or consultants for the subproject at regional and city level, grievance can be submitted to the Human Resources/Unit of the employers, which are Human Resources Unit of the respective River Basin Organizations or specify otherwise.

Workers of the contractors can file their grievances through the contractor grievance mechanism, but if it is something major (violence at workplace, violation of workers' right, sexual harassment or abuse at workplace) a direct-grievance channel to CPMU. The workers of the contractors would be provided with information for such grievance channels. The report should be compiled by LPIU and be included as part of E&S management implementation. The GRM will adhere to the minimum requirements set in this LMP. Relevant personnel from the LPIU supported by LMC will review the grievance records on a monthly basis and report to the World Bank quarterly. In the event of an unresolved issue, the national system will be used.

The FGRM coordinator or any subproject workers receiving SEA/VAC complaints should not ask for, or record, information on more than three aspects related to the SEA/VAC incident:

- The nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words without direct questioning);
- If, to the best of their knowledge, the perpetrator was associated with the project; and,
- If possible, the age and sex of the survivor.

Any complaint of SEA/VAC should immediately be referred to the CPMU. The information in the FGRM must be confidential—especially when related to the identity of the complainant. For SEA/VAC, the FGRM should primarily serve to: (i) refer complainants to the SEA Services Provider; and (ii) record resolution of the complaint.

There are two elements related to resolving and closing a SEA case:

- The internal project system, in which the case is referred to a service provider for survivor support, and through the established resolution mechanism appropriate actions are taken against perpetrators, including HR sanctions; and,
- The support that the survivor receives from the SEA Services Provider.

When the survivor proceeds with the complaint, the case is reviewed through a SEA/VAC resolution mechanism that addresses key principles of survivors' protection and confidentiality, and a course of action is agreed upon; the appropriate party who employs the perpetrator (i.e., the contractor, consultant, or PIUs) takes the agreed disciplinary action in accordance with local legislation, the employment contract and the CoC. Within the established resolution mechanism, it is confirmed that the action is appropriate and then informs the FGRM that the case is closed.

Additional Training: Contractors are required to have a qualified safety officer at any time throughout the project cycle. The contractors will assess the capacity of the relevant personnel for safety issues and should gaps be found; additional training will be conducted as part of the contractors' responsibility. The PIU may conduct mandatory training to address risks associated with the labor influx or other relevant topics. Contractors are obligated to send their representatives to attend such training. Besides that, all workers in direct contact with communities, particularly local facilitators and local contractors, will also attend induction training addressing root causes of SEA/VAC and its impact on survivors and communities before beginning work.

Policies and Procedures

General Provision

Contractors will be obligated to manage direct environmental and social impacts resulting from the sub-project under their control. The PIUs will incorporate standardized environmental and social clauses in the tender documentation and contract documents so the potential bidders are aware of the expected social and environmental performance. A full set of contractual requirements related to environmental and social risks and impact management will be provided in the sub-projects' E&S instruments, i.e. AMDAL amendment, UKL-UPL, ESCOP, Abbreviated LARAP, Land Due Diligence or Corrective Action Plan. All environmental and social requirements will be included in the bidding documents and contracts in addition to any additional clauses, which are contained in the Projects environmental and social instruments.

The contractor is required to ensure all documentation related to environmental and social management, including the LMP, is available for inspection at any time by the PIUs or PIUs appointed agents. This will be stated in the core contractual agreements.

The Project, contractors, and suppliers are prohibited to engage forced labor, which includes the practice of the following:

- Bonded /indentured labor (working against an impossible debt);
- Excessive limitations of freedom of movement;
- Excessive notice periods;
- Retaining the worker's identity or other government-issued documents or personal belonging;
- Imposition of recruitment or employment fees payable at the commencement of employment;
- Loss or delay of wages that impede the workers' right to end employment within their legal rights;
- Substantial or inappropriate fine;
- Physical punishment;
- Use of security or other personnel to force or extract work from project workers, or other restrictions that compel a project worker to work in a non-voluntary basis.

The Project, contractors and subcontractors, and suppliers must sign the Code of Conduct, which includes provision of non-discriminatory and equal opportunity for all prospective employees, including women and people with disabilities. The Code of Conduct for contractors and subcontractors is presented in Sub-Annex 7.1

Occupational Health and Safety

The project is committed to:

- Complying with applicable laws and regulations related to occupational health and safety;
- Maintaining healthy and safe working conditions;
- Enabling active participation in OHS risks elimination through the promotion of appropriate skills, knowledge and attitudes towards hazards;
- Ensuring all workers are competent to do their tasks and giving them adequate training
- Providing adequate control of health and safety risks arising from all work activities at all the Project's facilities and sites;
- Continually improving the OHS management system and performance;
- Communicating this policy statement to all persons working under the control of the PIU with emphasis on individual OHS responsibilities;

- Comply with the Codes of Conduct for subproject workers to avoid Gender Based Violence (GBV) and SEA/VAC

Availing this policy statement to all interested parties at all sites.

The project will require workers to follow all applicable occupational health and safety laws and regulations, including requirements stipulated in the Ministry of Public Work and Housing Regulation No. 5/PRT/M/2014 on Occupational Health and Safety Management System Guidelines in public works construction and the amendment of the same regulation stipulated in the Ministry of Public Works and Housing Regulation no 2/PRT/M/ 2018; Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration Regulation No. PER.15/MEN/VIII/2008 on First Aid at the Workplace; Ministry of Health Regulations No. 48/2016 on Office Occupational Health and Safety Standards. Contractors are responsible and liable for safety of site equipment, labors and daily workers attending to the construction site and safety of citizens for each sub-project site, as mandatory measures.

Sub-Annex 7.1: Code Of Conduct

Project Code of Conduct Preventing Sexual Harassment and Abuse and Violence Against Children (SEA/VAC)

The contractors are committed to ensuring that the Project is implemented in such a way that minimizes any negative impacts on the local environment, communities, and its workers. This will be done by respecting the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) standards, and ensuring appropriate occupational health and safety (OHS) standards are met. The company is also committed to creating and maintaining an environment in which SEA and VAC have no place, and where they will not be tolerated by any employee, sub-contractor, supplier, associate, or representative of the contractors.

Therefore, to ensure that all those engaged in the project are aware of this commitment, the company commits to the following core principles and minimum standards of behavior that will apply to all company employees, associates, and representatives, including sub-contractors and suppliers, without exception:

General

- The contractors – and therefore all employees, associates, representatives, sub-contractors and suppliers – commit to complying with all relevant national laws, rules and regulations.
- The contractors commit to fully implementing their Contractors' Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP).
- The contractors commit to treating women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status. Acts of SEA and VAC are in violation of this commitment.
- The company shall ensure that interactions with local community members are done with respect and non-discrimination.
- Demeaning, threatening, harassing, abusive, culturally inappropriate, or sexually provocative language and behavior are prohibited among all company employees, associates, and representatives, including sub-contractors and suppliers.
- The contractors will follow all reasonable work instructions (including regarding environmental and social norms).
- The contractors will protect and ensure proper use of property (for example, to prohibit theft, carelessness or waste).

Health and Safety

- The contractors will ensure that the Project's Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Management Plan is effectively implemented by company staff, as well as sub-contractors and suppliers.
- The contractors will ensure that all person on-site wear prescribed and appropriate personal protective equipment, preventing avoidable accidents and reporting conditions or practices that pose a safety hazard or threaten the environment.

The contractors will:

- Prohibit the use of alcohol during work activities.
- Prohibit the use of narcotics or other substances which can impair faculties at all times.

- The contractors will ensure that adequate sanitation facilities are available on site and at any worker accommodations provided to those working on the project.

Sexual Harassment and Abuse (SEA), and Violence Against Children (VAC)

- Acts of SEA or VAC constitute serious misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, which may include penalties and/or termination of employment, and if appropriate referral to the Police for further action.
- All forms of SEA and VAC, including grooming, are unacceptable, regardless of whether they take place on the work site, the work site's surroundings, at workers' camps or within the local community.
- Sexual Harassment – for instance, making unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct, of a sexual nature, including subtle acts of such behavior – is prohibited.
- Sexual favors – for instance, making promises or favorable treatment dependent on sexual acts – or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behavior, are prohibited.
- Sexual contact or activity with children under 18 – including through digital media – is prohibited. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defense. Consent from the child is also not a defense or excuse.
- Unless there is full consent¹⁴ by all parties involved in the sexual act, sexual interactions between the company's employees (at any level) and members of the communities surrounding the workplace are prohibited. This includes relationships involving the withholding/promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex—such sexual activity is considered “non- consensual” within the scope of this Code.
- In addition to company sanctions, legal prosecution of those who commit acts of SEA or VAC will be pursued if appropriate.
- All employees, including volunteers and sub-contractors are highly encouraged to report suspected or actual acts of SEA and/or VAC by a fellow worker, whether in the same company or not. Reports must be made in accordance with project's SEA and VAC Allegation Procedures.
- Managers are required to report and act to address suspected or actual acts of SEA and VAC as they have a responsibility to uphold company commitments and hold their direct reports responsible.

Implementation

To ensure that the above principles are implemented effectively the contractors commit to ensuring that:

- All managers sign the Project's 'Manager's Code of Conduct' detailing their responsibilities for implementing the company's commitments and enforcing the responsibilities in the 'Individual Code of Conduct'.
- All employees sign the project's 'Individual Code of Conduct' confirming their agreement to comply with ESHS and OHS standards, and not to engage in activities resulting in SEA or VAC.
- If relevant, displaying the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct prominently and in clear view at workers' camps, offices, and in public areas of the workspace. Examples of areas include waiting, rest and lobby areas of sites, canteen areas and health clinics.
- If relevant, ensure that posted and distributed copies of the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct are translated into the appropriate language of use in the work site areas as well as for any international staff in their native language.
- If relevant, an appropriate person is nominated as the company's 'Focal Point' for addressing SEA and VAC issues, including representing the company on the SEA and VAC Complaints Team (GCT) which is comprised of representatives from the client, contractor(s), the supervision consultant, and local service provider(s).
- Ensuring that the SEA and VAC Action Plan is effectively implemented and revised as needed.

- That the contractors effectively implement the agreed final SEA and VAC Action Plan, providing feedback to the Project’s FGRM for improvements and updates as appropriate.
- All employees attend an induction training course prior to commencing work on site to ensure they are familiar with the company’s commitments to ESHS and OHS standards, and the Project’s SEA and VAC Codes of Conduct.
- All employees attend a mandatory training course prior to commencement of work to reinforce the understanding of the project’s ESHS and OHS standards and the SEA and VAC Code of Conduct, as well as refresher training as relevant.

I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Contractor Code of Conduct, and on behalf of the company agree to comply with the standards contained therein. I understand my role and responsibilities to support the project’s OHS and ESHS standards, and to prevent and respond to SEA and VAC. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Company Code of Conduct or failure to act mandated by this Company Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action.

Company name : _____

Signature : _____

Printed Name : _____

Title : _____

Date : _____

Manager's Code of Conduct Preventing Sexual Harassment and Abuse (SEA) and Violence Against Children (VAC)

Managers at all levels have a responsibility to uphold the company's commitment to implementing the ESHS and OHS standards, and preventing and addressing SEA and VAC. This means that managers have responsibility to create and maintain an environment that respects these standards and prevents SEA and VAC. Managers need to support and promote the implementation of the Company Code of Conduct. To that end, managers must adhere to this Manager's Code of Conduct and sign the Individual Code of Conduct. This commits them to supporting the implementation of the CESMP and the OHS Management Plan and developing systems that facilitate the implementation of the SEA and VAC Action Plan. They need to maintain a safe workplace, as well as a SEA-free and VAC-free environment at the workplace and in the local community. These responsibilities include but are not limited to:

Implementation

To ensure maximum effectiveness of the Contractor and Individual Codes of Conduct:

- If relevant, prominently displaying the Contractor and Individual Codes of Conduct in clear view at workers' camps, offices, and in public areas of the workspace. Examples of areas include waiting, rest and lobby areas of sites, canteen areas and health clinics.
- If relevant, ensuring all posted and distributed copies of the Contractor and Individual Codes of Conduct are translated into the appropriate language of use in the work site areas as well as for any international staff in their native language.

Verbally and in writing explain the Contractor and Individual Codes of Conduct to all staff. Ensure that:

- All direct reports sign the 'Individual Code of Conduct', including acknowledgment that they have read and agree with the Code of Conduct.
- Staff lists and signed copies of the Individual Code of Conduct are provided to the OHS Coordinator, the Grievance officer, and the PIU Manager/E&S team.
- Participate in training and ensure that staff also participate as outlined below.
- Put in place a mechanism for staff to:
 - Report concerns on ESHS or OHS compliance; and,
 - Confidentially report SEA or VAC incidents through the Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM)

Staff are encouraged to report suspected or actual ESHS, OHS, SEA or VAC issues, emphasizing the staff's responsibility to the Company and the country hosting their employment, and emphasizing the respect for confidentiality.

In compliance with applicable laws and to the best of your abilities, prevent perpetrators of sexual exploitation and abuse from being hired, re-hired or deployed. Use background and criminal reference checks for all employees. Ensure that when engaging a partnership, sub-contractor, supplier or similar agreements, these agreements:

- Incorporate the ESHS, OHS, SEA and VAC Codes of Conduct as an attachment.
- Include the appropriate language requiring such contracting entities and individuals, and their employees and volunteers, to comply with the Individual Codes of Conduct.
- Expressly state that the failure of those entities or individuals, as appropriate, to ensure compliance with the ESHS and OHS standards, take preventive measures against SEA and VAC, to investigate allegations thereof, or to take corrective actions when SEA or VAC has occurred, shall not only constitute grounds for sanctions and penalties in accordance with the Individual Codes of Conduct but also termination of agreements to work on or supply the project.

Provide support and resources to the Grievance Complaint Team to create and disseminate internal sensitization initiatives through the awareness-raising strategy under the SEA and VAC Action Plan.

Ensure that any SEA or VAC issue warranting police action is reported to the police, the PIU/CPIU/CPMU and the World Bank immediately.

Report and act according to the response protocol any suspected or actual acts of SEA and/or VAC, as managers have a responsibility to uphold company commitments and hold their direct reports responsible.

Ensure that any major ESHS or OHS incidents are reported to the client and the supervision engineer immediately.

Training

The managers are responsible to:

- Ensure that the OHS Management Plan is implemented, with suitable training required for all staff, including sub-contractors and suppliers; and,
- Ensure that staff have a suitable understanding of the CESMP and are trained as appropriate to implement the CESMP requirements.

All managers are required to attend an induction manager training course prior to commencing work on site to ensure that they are familiar with their roles and responsibilities in upholding the SEA and VAC elements of these Codes of Conduct. This training will be separate from the induction training course required of all employees and will provide managers with the necessary understanding and technical support to address SEA and VAC issues.

Managers are required to attend and assist with the project-facilitated training courses for all employees. Managers will be required to introduce the trainings and announce the self-evaluations, including collecting satisfaction surveys to evaluate training experiences and provide advice on improving the effectiveness of training.

Ensure that time is provided during work hours and that staff prior to commencing work on site attend the mandatory project facilitated induction training on:

- OHS and ESHS; and,
- SEA and VAC required of all employees.

Response

Managers will be required to take appropriate actions to address any ESHS or OHS incidents. With regard to SEA and VAC:

- Provide input to the SEA and VAC Action Plan as needed.
- Once adopted by the contractors, managers will uphold the measures set out in the SEA and VAC Action Plan to maintain the confidentiality of all employees who report or (allegedly) perpetrate incidences of SEA and VAC (unless a breach of confidentiality is required to protect persons or property from serious harm or where required by law).
- If a manager develops concerns or suspicions regarding any form of SEA or VAC by one of their direct reports, or by an employee working for another contractor on the same work site, they are required to report the case using the FGRM.
- Once a sanction has been determined, the relevant manager(s) is/are expected to be personally responsible for ensuring that the measure is effectively enforced, within a maximum timeframe of 14 days from the date on which the decision to sanction was made.

- If a Manager has a conflict of interest due to personal or familial relationships with the survivor and/or perpetrator, they must notify the respective company and the SEA Complaint Team. The Company will be required to appoint another manager without a conflict of interest to respond to complaints.
- Ensure that any SEA or VAC issue warranting police action is reported to the police, PIU/C- PMU and the World Bank immediately

Managers failing to address ESHS or OHS incidents or failing to report or comply with the SEA and VAC provisions may be subject to disciplinary measures, to be determined and enacted by the company’s CEO, Managing Director or equivalent highest-ranking manager. Those measures may include:

- Informal warning
- Formal warning
- Additional training
- Loss of up to one week's salary
- Suspension of employment (without payment of salary), for a minimum period of 1 month up to a maximum of 6 months
- Termination of employment

Ultimately, failure to effectively respond to ESHS, OHS, SEA and VAC cases on the work site by the company’s managers or CEO may provide grounds for legal actions by authorities.

I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Manager’s Code of Conduct, do agree to comply with the standards contained therein and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to ESHS, OHS, SEA and VAC requirements. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Manager’s Code of Conduct or failure to act mandated by this Manager’s Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action.

Signature : _____

Printed Name : _____

Title : _____

Date : _____

Individual Code of Conduct
Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Violence Against Children (VAC)

I, _____, acknowledge that adhering to environmental, social health and safety (ESHS) standards, following the Project's occupational health and safety (OHS) requirements, and preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and violence against children (VAC) is important.

The contractor (_____) considers failure to follow ESHS and OHS standards, or to commit SEA or VAC—be it on the work site, the work site's surroundings, at workers' camps, in workers' homes, or the surrounding communities—to be serious misconduct and grounds for sanctions, penalties or potential termination of employment. Prosecution by the police of those who commit SEA or VAC may be pursued if appropriate.

I agree that while working on the Project I will:

- Attend and actively participate in training courses related to ESHS, OHS, HIV/AIDS, SEA and VAC as requested by my employer.
- Will wear my personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times when at the work site or engaged in project related activities.
- Take all practical steps to implement the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management plan (CESMP).
- Implement the OHS Management Plan.
- Not drink alcohol or use narcotics or other substances which can impair faculties before or during work activities.
- Consent to a police background check.
- Treat women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.
- Not use language or behavior towards women, children or men that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.
- Not engage in sexual harassment—for instance, making unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct, of a sexual nature, including subtle acts of such behavior (e.g. looking somebody up and down; kissing, howling or smacking sounds; hanging around somebody; whistling and catcalls; giving personal gifts; making comments about somebody's sex life; etc.)
- Not engage in sexual favors—for instance, making promises of favorable treatment dependent on sexual acts—or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behavior.
- Not participate in sexual contact or activity with children—including grooming or contact through digital media. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defense. Consent from the child is also not a defense or excuse.
- Unless there is the full consent by all parties involved, I will not have sexual interactions with members of the surrounding communities. This includes relationships involving the withholding or promise of actual provision of benefits (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex – such sexual activity is considered “non- consensual” within the scope of this Code.
- Report through the FGRM or to my manager any suspected or actual SEA or VAC by a fellow worker, whether employed by my company or not, or any breaches of this Code of Conduct.

With regard to children under the age of 18, I will:

- Wherever possible, ensure that another adult is present when working in proximity with children.
- Not invite unaccompanied children unrelated to my family into my home, unless they are at immediate risk of injury or in physical danger.
- Not use any computers, mobile phones, video and digital cameras or any other medium to exploit or harass children or to access child pornography (see also “Use of children's images for work related purposes” below).
- Refrain from physical punishment or discipline of children.
- Refrain from hiring children for domestic or other labor below the minimum age of 16 unless national law specifies a higher age, or which places them at significant risk of injury.
- Comply with all relevant local legislation, including labor laws in relation to child labor and the World Bank’s safeguard policies on child labor and minimum age.
- Take appropriate caution when photographing or filming children.

Use of children's images for work related purposes

When photographing or filming a child for work related purposes, I must:

- Before photographing or filming a child, assess and comply with local traditions or restrictions for reproducing personal images.
- Before photographing or filming a child, obtain informed consent from the child and a parent or guardian of the child. As part of this I must explain how the photograph or film will be used.
- Ensure photographs, films, videos and DVDs present children in a dignified and respectful manner and not in a vulnerable or submissive manner. Children should be adequately clothed and not in poses that could be seen as sexually suggestive.
- Ensure images are honest representations of the context and the facts.
- Ensure file labels do not reveal identifying information about a child when sending images electronically.

Sanctions

I understand that if I breach this Individual Code of Conduct, my employer will take disciplinary action which could include:

- Informal warning.
- Formal warning.
- Additional Training.
- Loss of up to one week’s salary.
- Suspension of employment (without payment of salary), for a minimum period of 1 month up to a maximum of 6 months.
- Termination of employment.
- Report to the Police if warranted.

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that the environmental, social, health and safety standards are met, and that I will adhere to the Occupational Health and Safety Management plan. I will avoid actions or behaviors that could be construed as SEA or VAC. Any such actions will be a breach this Individual Code of Conduct. I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Individual Code of Conduct, agree to comply with the standards contained therein and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to ESHS, OHS, SEA and VAC issues. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Individual Code of Conduct or failure to act mandated by this Individual Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action and may affect my ongoing employment.

Signature : _____

Printed Name : _____

Title : _____

Date : _____

Sub-Annex 7.2: Form for Respectful Behaviour and Non-violent Act

Respectful Behavior and Non-violence Act

This Code of Conduct is prepared as a **guidance for all project workers**, including project permanent staffs (civil servants), external consultants, workers of the intermediaries organizations/NGOs, contractors and its workers, local facilitators, community workers and security personnel that will be deployed during the project implementation. Specific to security personnel, aside of local police officers, the scope also includes city-level and community-level security personnel.

The Codes of Conduct seeks to avoid any form of physical, verbal, and emotional violence and bullying throughout the project implementation, particularly in respect to Component 2 and Component 3 implementation in the ground (i.e., direct interaction with local communities).

The [contractors/ site project coordinator/ individual worker] are committed to ensuring that the Project is implemented in such a way that minimizes any negative impacts on the local environment, communities, and its workers. This will be done by respecting the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) standards, and ensuring appropriate occupational health and safety (OHS) standards are met. **The [company name/ site project coordinator/ individual worker] is also committed to creating and maintaining an environment in which verbal, act, and emotional violent (such as physical harassment, the use of unnecessary tools, weapons, or personnel's, and bullying) have no place, and where they will not be tolerated** by any employee, sub-contractor, supplier, associate, or representative of the contractors.

Therefore, to ensure that all those engaged in the project are aware of this commitment, the company commits to the following core principles and minimum standards of behavior that will apply to all company employees, associates, and representatives, including sub-contractors and suppliers, and local security personnel, without exception:

General

- a. The [contractors/ site project manager/ individual worker] – and therefore all employees, associates, representatives, sub-contractors, suppliers, and local security personnel – commit to complying with all relevant national laws, rules and regulations.
- b. The [contractors/ site project manager/ individual worker] commit to fully implementing their Contractors' Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP).
- c. As per SEA/SH and VAC Prevention Code of Conduct, the [contractors/ site project manager/ individual worker] commit to treating everyone with respect, i.e., women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status. Acts of violent are in violation of this commitment.
- d. The [contractors/ site project manager/ individual worker] shall ensure that interactions with local community members are done with respect and non-discrimination.
- e. Demeaning, threatening, harassing, abusive, culturally inappropriate, or sexually provocative language and behavior are prohibited among all company employees, associates, and representatives, including sub-contractors, suppliers, and local security personnel.
- f. The [contractors/ site project manager/ individual worker] will follow all reasonable work instructions (including regarding environmental and social norms).
- g. The [contractors/ site project manager/ individual worker] will protect and ensure proper use of property (for example, to prohibit theft, carelessness or waste).

This Code of Conduct will be integrated to the SEA/SH and VAC Prevention Code of Conduct and will be treated as an integral measure for promoting respectful behaviors.

I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Contractor Code of Conduct, and on behalf of the company agree to comply with the standards contained therein. I understand my role and responsibilities to support the project's OHS and ESHS standards, and to prevent and respond to violent act, and SEA/SH and VAC.

I understand that any action inconsistent with this Company Code of Conduct or failure to act mandated by this Company Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action.

Company name : _____

Signature : _____

Printed Name : _____

Title : _____

Date : _____

Annex 8. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF)

Abbreviations and Acronyms

3R	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
ALAP	Abbreviated Land Acquisition Plan
AMAN	<i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara</i>
AMDAL/EIA	<i>Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan</i> (Environmental Impact Analysis)
APBD	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah</i> (Local Government Budget)
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BPN	<i>Badan Pertahanan Nasional</i>
BRAW	<i>Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat</i> (Customary Area Registration Body)
BSF	Black soldier fly
CPIU	Central Project Implementation Unit
CPMU	Central Project Management Unit
DD	Due Diligence
DLH	<i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Local Environmental Agency)
DPPT	<i>Dokumen Perencanaan Pengadaan Tanah</i> (Land Acquisition Planning Document)
DPU	<i>Dinas Pekerjaan Umum</i> (Local Public Works Agency)
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
GR/ <i>Permen</i>	Government Regulation
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IVS	International Valuation Standards
KAT	Komunitas Adat Terpencil
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LARAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
LARPF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework
LG	Local Government
LMC	Local Management Consultant
MAA	Minister of Agrarian Affairs
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
NMC	National Management Consultant
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected People
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PPID	<i>Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi</i>
PR/ <i>Perpres</i>	President Regulation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
SA	Social Assessment
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPA	<i>Stasiun Peralihan Antara</i> (Waste Collection Points)

SPI	<i>Standar Penilaian Indonesia</i>
SWM	Solid Waste Management
ToR	Terms of Reference
TPA	<i>Tempat Pembuangan Akhir</i>
TPS-3R	<i>Tempat Pengolahan Sampah - Reuse, Reduce, Recycle</i>
TPST	<i>Tempat Pengolahan Sampah Terpadu</i>

1. Introduction

Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 of the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF) requires that impacts and risks resulting from land acquisition, restriction on land use, and involuntary resettlement are avoided and if can not be avoided be mitigated and appropriately managed, whether on land owned privately, by companies, or by the government/state. Projects associated with land acquisition, land use restrictions, or resettlement may result in physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, productive assets, or livelihoods), or both. Referring to ESS 5¹⁰, resettlement is considered involuntary when affected people or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF) was prepared for the Indonesia Local Service Delivery Improvement Project (LSDP) as a requirement under ESS 5. It is a separate document but is an integral part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Because the locations of the sub-project activities are not yet known until the appraisal stage, the development of the LARPF as a guiding document is necessary.

The LARPF is a guideline for potential subprojects under LSDP that might involve obtaining land or restoring presently utilized public land. It seeks to ensure that such subprojects adhere to the measures for addressing economic and physical displacement under ESS 5. This framework has been developed to guide the development of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Actions Plans (LARAPs), which will be prepared to manage impacts and risks related to land acquisition and and/or displacement. If physical and/or economic displacement is unmitigated, economic, the following risks may arise: settlements can feel the effects of poverty when productive assets or other sources of income are lost, inappropriate selection of relocation sites may result in people's productive opportunities being unmet or may even increase competition for resources, community institutions; social networks may be weakened, kinship groups may disappear; and aspects of cultural identity such as shared traditions and collaboration may diminish or disappear. For that reason, involuntary resettlement must be avoided and if unavoidable, it will be minimized following mitigation measures for affected people.¹¹

Physical displacement and/or economic displacement for LSDP will likely occur under Component 2 (Performance-based grants to participating Local Government (LG) for SWM service delivery) Component 2 will finance support to improve the coverage and quality of SWM local services, particularly upstream activities for waste minimization and segregation.

State-owned and government-owned lands¹² are frequently occupied by land users for residential or economic purposes, regardless of whether they possess legal land titles. When the government

¹⁰ World Bank, Environment and Social Framework, Environmental and Social Standard 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions to Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

¹¹ As per World Bank ESS 1 accordance with the mitigation hierarchy, "avoidance" is the preferred approach. However, avoidance may not be the preferred approach where public health or safety would be affected. There may be a situation where resettlement can provide direct development, such as improved housing and public health conditions, strengthened security of tenure, or other improvements to local living standards.

¹² State-owned land is State Land that is not given any land titles, not a Waqf Land, not a Customary Land and/or not state-owned goods/regional-owned goods (Article 1 Number 2 Government Regulation No. 18 of 2021 on Right to Manage, Land Titles, Multistory Housing Units, and Land Registration).

necessitates using such lands for project activities, the initial mitigation approach involves on-site resettlement within the current area, achieved by slightly relocating structures or through partial land acquisition. If this is not feasible, the alternative is to relocate land occupants, including those on state or government-owned lands. This relocation will be carried out following meaningful consultations with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and will consider options for compensation and entitlement based on the guidelines of ESS 5.

The LSDP primarily uses local government-owned land and may involve small pieces of private-owned land. This LARPF is intended for defining the procedure for acquiring new land or land owned by the local government (LG) as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). However, even though the project is conducted on land owned by the LG, community activities (businesses, residences, farming, etc.) may occur within the area. Hence, there is potential for physical and economic resettlement, making social risk assessment and mitigation steps an integral part of the process.

The LARPF also establishes a system for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting land acquisition and resettlement following its guidelines. Additionally, a Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM), accessible to landowners, land users and communities that could be affected, will be established throughout each subproject's implementation.

2. Basic Principle

The land acquisition must adhere to national legal requirements and the guidelines outlined in ESS 5. The process should also align with the following basic principles:

- a. Efforts will be made to minimize adverse impacts on resettlement, both physically and economically. Forced eviction¹³ will be avoided throughout the project cycle.
- b. Undertake a census to identify individuals impacted by the project, creating a record of land and assets that will be influenced and dependencies on them. This census will aid in determining those eligible for compensation and support, especially those with vulnerabilities while deterring ineligible individuals, such as opportunistic settlers, from seeking benefits.
- c. When land acquisition or land utilization restrictions (permanent or temporary) become inevitable, the project will compensate affected individuals based on replacement costs. Furthermore, necessary assistance will be extended to aid these individuals in enhancing or, at the very least, reinstating their living standards or livelihoods.
- d. The method employed to ascertain compensation values must be transparent and easily understandable for individuals affected by the project.
- e. The affected people will be well-informed, transparently and consistently about their entitlements, the compensation standards, formulas, and rates.
- f. The affected people receive timely compensation for the loss of assets at replacement costs and are assisted in improving/restoring their livelihoods.
- g. The public consultation and participation allow affected households, communities, and other stakeholders to grasp the impact of resettlement on their lives.
- h. Special consideration will be given to vulnerable groups whose ability to manage the changes may be compromised, such as waste pickers, waste collectors, etc.
- i. During the public consultation process, the project will ensure that women's viewpoints are

¹³ Forced Eviction is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in the ESS 5.

- acquired and their interests are integrated into all aspects of resettlement planning and execution.
- j. Concerning government or state-owned land, the Project will exert maximum endeavor to facilitate individuals with identifiable rights in obtaining official acknowledgments. This will enable them to receive compensation equivalent to the replaced property. Additionally, individuals lacking identifiable rights will receive rehabilitation rather than compensation, utilizing consultative procedures.
 - k. Efforts will be undertaken to achieve mutually acceptable conditions for land acquisition and compensation with landowners and land users.
 - l. An appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be in place at the earliest stages of project development to promptly handle specific issues regarding compensation, relocation, or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced individuals (or others).
 - m. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of this LARPF and will take corrective action as necessary during the implementation.
 - n. The LARPF applies to other activities that are not financed under the project but meet the following criteria, to the extent that the implementer has control over them:
 - Directly and significantly related to the subproject.
 - Carried out or planned to be carried out contemporaneously with the subproject; and
 - It is necessary for the subproject to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded, or conducted if the project did not exist.

3. National Legislation and Policies

Law No. 5 of 1960 regarding the Fundamental Agrarian Principles is a legal framework that governs land administration in Indonesia. This law serves as the basis for creating regulations in the field of land. Various types of land rights that are defined within this law, including ownership rights, right to cultivate, right to build, right to use, leasing rights, right to clear land, right to gather forest products, and other rights not encompassed in the abovementioned categories. Concerning land acquisition for public development purposes, it is regulated by Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Development in Public Interest as amended by Law No. 6 of 2023 on the Stipulation of Government Regulation No. 2 of 2022 in Lieu of Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation into Law. Land Acquisition for Public Purposes aims to provide land for development to enhance the welfare and prosperity of the nation, state, and society while safeguarding the legal interests of the rightful parties. This law outlines four stages of land acquisition: planning, preparation, implementation, and handing over of results. Planning for land acquisition must be documented in a land acquisition planning document (DPPT) based on feasibility studies as mandated by the law and approved by the relevant institution. Furthermore, this law establishes a mechanism for public consultation to obtain agreement on the planned development location from the entitled parties. This law also regulates eligibility parties, compensation assessment, forms of compensation (monetary, replacement land, resettlement, ownership shares, or other agreed forms), procedures for handing over acquired land, and monitoring and evaluation.

Land acquisition is regulated by Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 as amended by GR No. 39 of 2023 (GR 19/2021) and Minister of Agrarian Affairs/ATR BPN Regulation No. 19 of 2021, which are derived from Law No. 2 of 2012. GR 19/2021 further mandates that the land acquisition planning

document be based on a feasibility study that includes socioeconomic surveys, location feasibility, cost and benefit analysis for the region and the community, estimated land value, environmental and social impacts that may arise from land acquisition and development, and other necessary studies. Detailed provisions regarding the procedures for preparing the land acquisition planning document are specified in Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning Regulation No. 19 of 2021.

GR 39/2023 also regulates the establishment of land acquisition preparation teams by Provincial Governors. It clarifies the eligible parties in the land acquisition process, including land rights holders, management rights holders, trustees for waqf land, holders of written evidence of long-standing rights, indigenous customary law communities, bona fide State Land occupants, holders of basic land authority; and/or owners of buildings, crops, or other property related to the land. This regulation stipulates that monetary compensation should be prioritized in land acquisition. The Land Agency (BPN) is responsible for executing the acquisition and hiring a licensed appraiser for land acquisition exceeding five hectares. The compensation for resettlement is limited to housing and settlement area development support and relocation costs, excluding transitional assistance and development aid such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities. Further provisions regarding compensation are outlined in Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning Regulation No. 19 of 2021.

Furthermore, PR 62/2018 on the management of social impacts in the context of land acquisition provides further provisions concerning land and asset compensation for unrecognized land users or occupants and squatters who meet the following requirements: a) possess valid IDs or civil documentation issued by the local government where the land to be acquired is located, b) have occupied the land in question, with goodwill, over ten (10) years consecutively, c) get recognition by heads of villages/wards and landowners. Importantly, those unregistered land occupants who reside in/ utilize affected land for less than ten (10) consecutive years and/or who have an ID card or civil documentation issued by other local governments than where land is acquired are not eligible for compensation. This regulation does not require conducting public consultation with potentially physically displaced people.

4. Gap Analysis

The Table below identifies gaps between the National Policies related to land acquisition and resettlement and the World Bank ESS5.

Table 12 Gap Analysis Between the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank ESS 5

ESS 5. The prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia encompass the core aspects outlined in ESS5. Nevertheless, specific gaps have been recognized in providing comprehensive elucidations and structuring the finer points of these matters.		
Theme	Assessments	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
Sustainable development program	Various forms of compensation beyond cash have been outlined in GR 19 of 2021 [Article 76], including but not limited to relocation, land exchange, ownership of shares, and 'other forms of compensation' agreed upon by both parties.	This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Preparation Framework (LARPF) furnishes comprehensive information about eligible benefits and compensation options at replacement costs, in alignment with Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5). It is expected that potential physical and/or economic displacement and resettlement, will be eliminated or reduced in the first instance by project design. Should avoidance of such displacement be unfeasible, ESS 5 protocols will be implemented.
Direct and indirect impact	<p>Adverse social and economic impacts due to access and land use restrictions are not explicitly addressed within Law 2/2012.</p> <p>The recent regulation, GR 19/2021, does mandate a socioeconomic assessment within the formulation of the Local Area Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP). However, this socioeconomic assessment does not specify what information should be incorporated. GR 19/2021 also encompasses assessing the indirect effects on impacted communities arising from land acquisition. Nonetheless, this assessment of indirect impacts is provided solely in the explanatory section and lacks further elaboration.</p>	This LARPF will encompass indirect repercussions from land acquisition once the precise project location is verified. Impacts resulting from other factors not directly or indirectly linked to land acquisition will fall within the purview of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (UKL-UPL/ AMDAL).

ESS 5. The prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia encompass the core aspects outlined in ESS5. Nevertheless, specific gaps have been recognized in providing comprehensive elucidations and structuring the finer points of these matters.

Theme	Assessments	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
Associated facilities and legacy issues	Not covered by national laws and regulations	The project description for the LARAP will include associated facilities in as much as they fall within the control of the executing agency. A feasibility study will be carried out to uncover historical matters and consequences related to related facilities, aligning with the applicability and procedures outlined in the LARPF.
Replacement costs	No gaps. A licensed appraisal team compensates for the loss of tangible and intangible assets (premium and solatium), calculated at replacement costs.	The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Preparation Framework (LARPF) outlines a matrix of entitlements for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in cases where land is acquired through public land repossession and/or private land purchase. Compensation will be awarded at replacement cost, as determined by licensed appraisers using prevailing market rates and/or land productivity (in the context of agricultural land), without accounting for depreciation.
Livelihoods Restoration	<p>Law 2/2012 and its derivative regulations do not provide detailed information regarding the possibilities and execution of assistance and livelihood restoration.</p> <p>For occupants possessing recognizable land rights: According to GR 19/2021 and MAA Regulation 19/2021, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) must incorporate a socioeconomic assessment. Nevertheless, the specific particulars of this required socioeconomic assessment are not further elucidated.</p> <p>For occupants lacking recognizable land rights: In line with PR 62/2018 [Article 8], "basic/general" information about the occupants, including those without identifiable land rights, must be included in the land acquisition planning document. A similar requirement is also</p>	<p>Compensation for individuals possessing identifiable land rights and legal ownership will encompass income losses directly stemming from the loss of land ("non-physical component" of land) in addition to the compensation for the land's market value ("physical component").</p> <p>The city government will allocate sufficient resources for individuals without recognizable land rights and an informal occupation or use of the land, to strategize and execute supplementary livelihood restoration measures. These measures may include skills training, provision of credit or micro-finance facilities for small businesses, short-term employment generated by projects, and more. This endeavor aims to ensure that affected individuals can enhance or, at the very least, reinstate their livelihoods and income levels. These measures will be devised through consultative processes to develop the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP).</p>

ESS 5. The prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia encompass the core aspects outlined in ESS5. Nevertheless, specific gaps have been recognized in providing comprehensive elucidations and structuring the finer points of these matters.

Theme	Assessments	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
	stated in MAA Regulation 6/2020.	
Assistance to Physically Displaced	The assistance provided to households displaced due to land acquisition is not addressed in Law 2/2012 and its corresponding regulations (GR 19/2021 and MAA Regulation 19/2021).	The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Preparation Framework (LARPF) contains specific information regarding the type of assistance for households displaced due to land acquisition. The principle at all costs associated with Resettlement shall be borne by the project.
Support for affected persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	<p>PR 62/2018 and MAA Regulation 8/2020 require compensation (<i>santunan</i>) to be given to individuals who may not own the land but have been residing on or utilizing the land, subject to specific criteria. These criteria include continuous residence or land use for at least 10 years, having a local domicile or receiving a reference letter from the subdistrict office, and undisputed land.</p> <p>For occupants without recognizable land rights: As outlined in PR 62/2018 [Article 8], "basic/general" information about the occupants, including those without identifiable land rights, must be included in the land acquisition planning document. A similar requirement is also stated in MAA Regulation 6/2020.</p>	<p>The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) team operating at the city government level will include a community engagement expert whose role involves identifying any recognizable rights affected individuals may possess. This expert will also facilitate obtaining official recognition, rendering these individuals eligible for compensation.</p> <p>The city government will allocate sufficient resources for the formulation and execution of supplementary measures aimed at restoring livelihoods. These measures could encompass skill training, provision of credit or micro-finance facilities tailored for small businesses, short or long term employment opportunities stemming from projects, and more. This comprehensive approach ensures that impacted individuals can enhance their livelihoods and income levels or, at the very least, restore them. These strategies will be developed through consultative procedures as an integral part of LARAP development.</p>
Land for land	Law 2/2012 does not provide detailed guidelines regarding the procedure for replacement land. Although GR 19/2021 does not explicitly mention land replacement, it does introduce the option of resettlement (<i>permukiman kembali</i>).	This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Preparation Framework (LARPF) outlines the prerequisites for the resettlement and land-for-land option, including the necessity of finalizing relocation

ESS 5. The prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia encompass the core aspects outlined in ESS5. Nevertheless, specific gaps have been recognized in providing comprehensive elucidations and structuring the finer points of these matters.

Theme	Assessments	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
		arrangements before Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are displaced.
Compensation options	The provision of replacement land lacks sufficient elaboration.	The LARPF incorporates stipulations regarding compensation alternatives, eligibility criteria, and entitlements tailored to different categories of PAPs.
Forced eviction	Not explicitly covered. Ownership rights to land and its associated properties will be surrendered upon receiving compensation payments or court rulings.	The Project unequivocally renounces the use of forced eviction. Any sub-project involving forced eviction will be deemed high risk and not supported by the LSDP.
Host community	Host communities are not explicitly accounted for in Law 2/2012 and its accompanying regulations (GR 19/2021 and MAA Regulation 19/2021).	Given the projected minor extent of physical relocation, significant adverse impacts on the host community are not anticipated. However, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) will encompass a socioeconomic analysis of the Host Communities and devise strategies for facilitating the social integration of the relocated households into new areas and with the host communities.
Resettlement Planning Instruments	Recent regulation GR 19/2021 does stipulate the requirement for a socioeconomic assessment during the formulation of the Local Area Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP). However, the specifics of what information should be incorporated within this socioeconomic assessment are not provided. Additionally, GR 19/2021 does encompass an evaluation of indirect impacts on affected communities due to land acquisition. However, the details concerning these indirect impacts are only accessible within the explanatory section and lack further explanation. The LARAP does not comprehensively address the requirements of ESS5. The	This LARPF includes an annex that presents the format and content of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP), ensuring its alignment with Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5).

ESS 5. The prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia encompass the core aspects outlined in ESS5. Nevertheless, specific gaps have been recognized in providing comprehensive elucidations and structuring the finer points of these matters.

Theme	Assessments	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
	<p>timing for preparing the LARAP to produce an inventory of affected land plots should be brought forward to the planning stage.</p>	
<p>Costing</p>	<p>The national laws do not stipulate that resettlement costs should be included in the overall project cost.</p>	<p>The total costs associated with land acquisition will be integrated into the annual budget of the city government following the regional government's budgeting cycle (APBD). The Ministry of Environment (MOE) will supplement the budget for Local Area Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) implementation through the Environmental Agency as required.</p>
<p>Consultation with PAPs and information disclosure</p>	<p>GR 19/2012 (Article 11) mandates consultation during the preparation of the land acquisition planning document. However, this consultation tends to focus more on the forms of compensation rather than deliberation on the values of compensation.</p> <p>GR 19/2021 (Article 12) obligates the Land Acquisition-Preparation Task Force (Tim Persiapan) to make documents public through various means, such as websites and in-person communication. Nevertheless, there is a lack of detailed elaboration regarding the specific (key) information that should be disclosed in these documents.</p>	<p>Crucial information concerning impacts and compensation will be transparently disclosed and presented to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in a suitable format to meet the disclosure requirements of the World Bank. Community engagement will be an integral part of project implementation, including consultation with PAPs on the results of the survey census during the preparation of the LARAP.</p>
<p>Grievance Mechanism</p>	<p>Law No. 2/2012 is implementing regulations (GR 19/2021 and MAA Regulation 19/2021) to outline procedures for filing complaints by affected households and mechanisms to address these complaints and grievances. It is not explicitly clear whether the documentation of grievances is mandated.</p>	<p>The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Preparation Framework (LARPF) necessitates that each project LARAP clearly outlines the Framework for Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) processes for affected households. The documentation of grievances and the implementation of GRM for affected communities and the comprehensive GRM for the entire project will be submitted to the Bank as part of the annual progress report.</p>

ESS 5. The prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia encompass the core aspects outlined in ESS5. Nevertheless, specific gaps have been recognized in providing comprehensive elucidations and structuring the finer points of these matters.

Theme	Assessments	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
Monitoring and Evaluation	Law 2/2012 does not incorporate provisions for external monitoring of resettlement implementation and post-implementation evaluation to assess whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been accomplished. Furthermore, it lacks detailed information concerning the objectives of such an evaluation.	The LARPF will feature specific requirements for monitoring the implementation of LARAP, including external monitoring and ex-post evaluation. This entails the preparation and submission of periodic monitoring reports and post-implementation evaluations.
Vulnerable Groups/Households	The current legal framework does not explicitly necessitate the identification of vulnerable groups and households and the provision of supplementary support in the processes of resettlement and livelihood restoration. Land acquisition within the current legal framework is primarily conceived as a transactional process to acquire land from the community to facilitate infrastructure development.	The identification of vulnerable groups, which includes informal land occupants without recognizable rights, the elderly, disabled individuals, and other such groups requiring additional support in the resettlement and livelihoods process, will be eligible for supplementary assistance in line with the provisions of this LARPF.

5. Land Acquisition Process

The LSDP will primarily concentrate on upstream activities focused on waste reduction and diversion, including source separation, collection, sorting, composting, and community-oriented public education to induce behavioral changes. According to the regulations outlined in the Ministry of Public Works and Housing No. 03/PRT/M/2013 regarding the Management of Waste Infrastructure and Facilities for Household Waste and Similar Waste, district/city governments are responsible for establishing waste treatment facilities such as 3R waste collection points, SPA (Waste Collection Points), TPA (Landfills), and/or TPST (Integrated Waste Treatment Facilities). For 3R waste collection points, the area must not exceed 200 m² of land and be equipped with sorting areas, organic waste composting and/or biogas production units, storage space, and buffer zones while adhering to aesthetic and traffic considerations. Meanwhile, TPST facilities should span over 20,000 m² of land and include sorting areas, waste processing installations, environmental pollution control mechanisms, residue management, supporting facilities, and buffer zones. The development of waste management infrastructure under LSDP funding will cover all aspects up to the construction of small-scale TPSTs, which do not necessitate full-scale Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), known as AMDALs in Indonesia.¹⁴ Consequently, the project will solely fund the development of small-scale 3R waste collection points or TPSTs.

The regulatory land acquisition processes utilised by LG are typically divided by whether the land requirements are considered small (<5 ha) or large (>5 ha). The core difference between these is that land acquisition under 5 ha is considered as “simple”^[11] and conducted through a willing seller-willing buyer process. While land acquisition for more than 5 ha has to follow strict land acquisition for public interest regulations, with being classed as involuntary land acquisition. A negotiated settlements or willing-buyer-willing-seller transactions is allowed both under ESS5 and Indonesia laws, where LG can approach individual private landowners and start negotiation. This is much faster and efficient and can help skip many of the legal procedures and bureaucratic steps for legal acquisition, avoid delays in project implementation schedules or the occurrence of consignment or forcible land expropriation by the state through judicial proceedings, and to the extent possible to minimize the impact that will be experienced by the PAPs. This is more appropriate for situations where land needs are small or less than 5ha. This would also give the land-owners the space and allow them to exert fully their rights and negotiate with the subproject for their desired compensation rates. LG will be responsible for carrying out negotiated settlement if this option is adopted. LG will ensure that this is an open, transparent and pressure free environment to conduct such negotiations.

In addition, other land acquisition process is sometimes carried out by the LG, through voluntary land donations. The process is considered voluntary in that affected communities have the right not to agree to LG's request to use their land. Voluntary land donations are allowed only if conditions provided in this guideline are met.

Voluntary land donation usually involves the contribution of individual land/land rights to a subproject that has benefits to the community. Voluntary land donations (VLD) are considered as an acceptable option only where:

- There is an option to adjust the sub-project design or location in the case that the landowners refuse to donate their land;
- The impact on the landowners is insignificant and does not result in physical displacement of

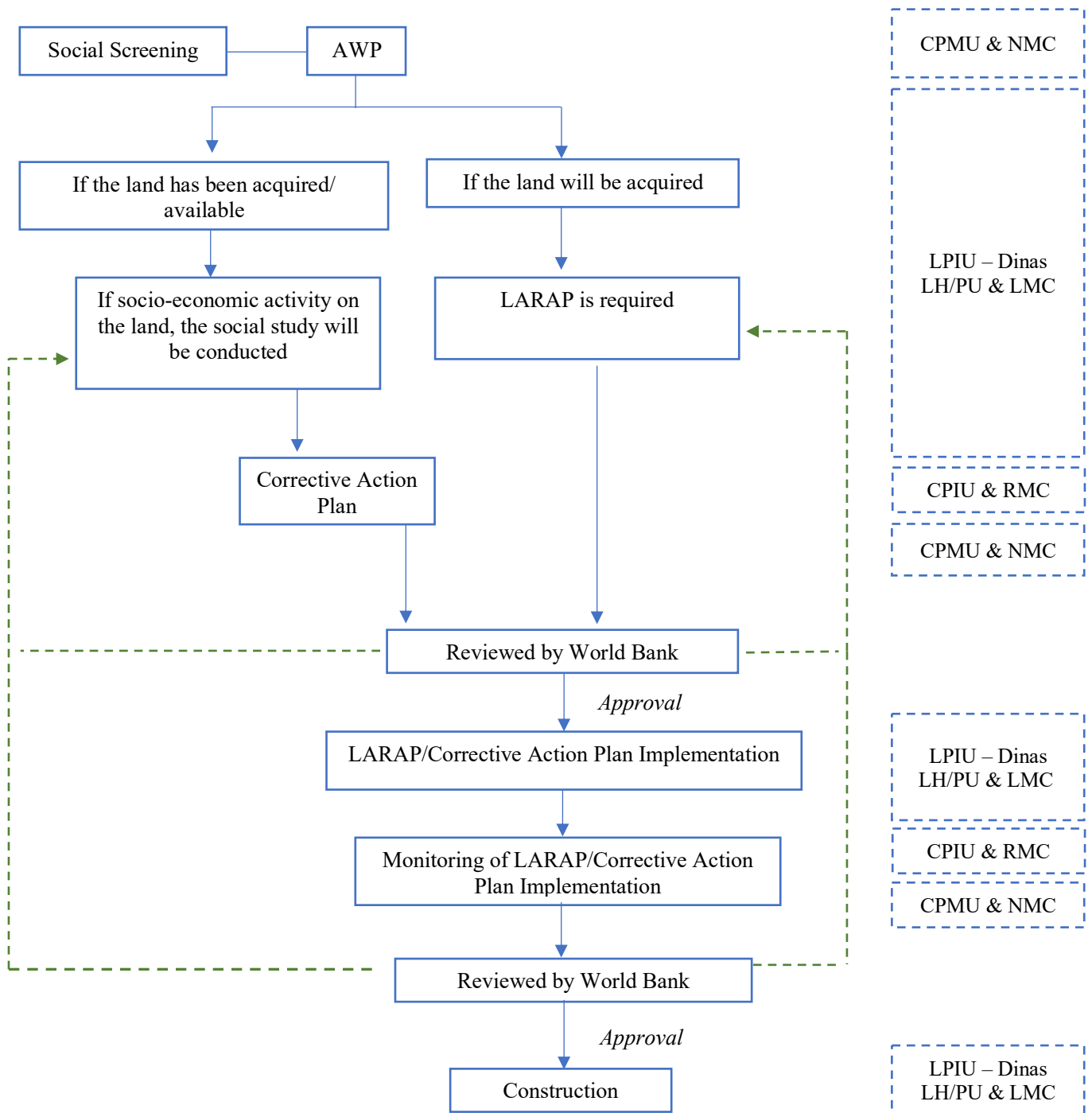
¹⁴ Based on KLHK Regulation 4 of 2021, TPSTs requiring an AMDAL have a waste capacity of more than or equal to 500 tons/day.

- households, or cause loss of households' incomes and livelihoods;
- Land donor will benefit directly from the subproject; and
- Land donors have the right to refuse to donate their land and therefore there should be alternative sites for sub-projects.

Given the nature of the subprojects, only small parcels of land are anticipated to be acquired. Physical and economic displacement will also be minimal. As such, an Abbreviated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) is recommended to be prepared. A sample outline is shown in Annex 1.

Land acquisition that will be conducted by the Environmental Agency (DLH) at the city and district level under the LSDP is expected to adhere to the following process:

^[1] Through the release of land rights, direct sale and purchase, exchange transaction, or other means agreed by both parties



Figure

Figure 3 The Process of Land Acquisition

In general, the Environmental Agency (DLH) under Local Governments (LGs) is responsible as the Local Project Implementation Unit (LPIU) under the oversight of the Executing Agency, which is the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA). Additionally, in the Land Acquisition process, the Environmental Agency (DLH) serves as an Agency that requires the Land, and the Public Works Agency (DPU) is responsible for construction activities. Therefore, the DLH must prepare and a LARAP in collaboration with the relevant agencies under local government during the land acquisition process.

The LPIU responsible for waste management will carry out these responsibilities through the LARAP team they appoint. The DLH will closely collaborate with the LARAP team to prepare and implement the LARAP, including coordination with village leaders to establish recognition for informal land occupants. As national laws and regulations stipulate, the local government bears the financial responsibility for LARAP implementation. However, DLH will allocate an additional budget for LARAP implementation, when gaps from the regulatory process are identified, as required. Furthermore, the local government will provide necessary livelihood support to affected individuals, following procedures outlined in this document.

Land acquisition and construction activities under the LSDP, require that collaboration with Third Parties¹⁵ is carried out under Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 22 of 2020 regarding Procedures for Regional Collaboration with Other Regions and Regional Collaboration with Third Parties.

6. Social Assessment and Engagement with PAPs

This LARPF has been prepared as a mitigation measure to guide the management of risks and impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement, including informal land users or occupants from the proposed project implementation. If land acquisition and/or reinstatement of public land occupants may result in significant income loss, livelihood restoration assistance will be incorporated as part of ARAP.³ The fundamental approach is to minimize the acquisition of land, which includes the restoration of land owned by the LG. This process should avoid causing physical and/or economic displacement whenever feasible. Physical displacement involves the uprooting from homes (both permanent and temporary) and the subsequent need to relocate. Economic displacement pertains to the deprivation of land or economic resources tied to the land, when it does not involve physically moving the inhabitants. The Project is committed to refraining from forced eviction¹⁶ of those affected.

Social assessment is essential to quantify the magnitude of land acquisition impacts, as it is needed for existing and new lands. Social activities such as settlements, livelihood pursuits, and other public facilities are possible. Social assessment is vital in determining whether an Abbreviated LARAP or a Corrective Action Plan (social study) will be prepared as part of the land due diligence. Furthermore, social assessment is also necessary to ensure the readiness of the LPIU. If aspects are deemed

¹⁵ Third Parties refer to individuals, legally established entities, in accordance with the provisions of the legal regulations, as well as social organizations, both legal entities and non-legal entities, in line with the laws and regulations.

¹⁶ According to World Bank ESS 5, the term "forced eviction" denotes the involuntary displacement of individuals, families, or communities from their homes and/or land, either on a lasting or temporary basis. This removal occurs without affording them suitable legal safeguards and access to appropriate forms of protection, encompassing all relevant processes and guidelines outlined in World Bank ESS 5.

incompatible with the requirements contained in this LARAP, appropriate mitigation measures need to be formulated.

The LPIU will form a LARAP team if (i) land acquisition is required for project preparation or (ii) unresolved gaps arising from land acquisition performed for project preparation, and these activities are to be financed under the LSDP. The LGs will establish an ARAP team, comprising a team composition stipulated in Article 21 of MAA 20 of 2020. It is supported by professionals, including measurement experts, public appraisers, statistical experts, development planning experts, environmental experts (EIA), experts in cost-benefit analysis, sociological experts, and other required expertise for identifying distinct categories of landowners/occupants, assessing the impact of livelihoods affected by land acquisition, and determining necessary actions to offer compensation, as outlined in Table 3 Entitlements for individuals affected by the project.

Upon establishment, the LARAP team will conduct a Social Assessment (SA) through a comprehensive census approach to: (i) identify all landowners and occupants facing land loss or restricted land access, encompassing state/government land; (ii) individuals within vulnerable groups who might struggle to restore their livelihoods; and (iii) quantify losses of both land and non-land assets, as well as any compensable losses as defined in the entitlement matrix of this LARPF. This notably includes the direct impact on livelihoods due to land acquisition; (iv) categorize affected individuals into a) Affected Persons with identifiable land rights and b) Affected Persons lacking identifiable land rights; (v) evaluate the necessary support the Project should extend to enable those with identifiable rights to qualify for compensation; (vi) recommend preferable measures for livelihood support/mitigation; and (vii) ascertain whether Affected Persons possess a locally issued residency card by the city government within whose jurisdiction the land slated for acquisition by the project is situated. The social assessment will also include: (i) how the city government has acquired the project site in anticipation of the project; (ii) prior land use is observed where the project would be sited on government or state-owned land; and/or (iii) if private land needs to be acquired to implement the project. Construction can start after preliminary social assessment results are documented if none of the above is found. If any of the above are identified under the preliminary social assessment an Abbreviated LARAP will be required.

Regarding the requirements for associated facilities¹⁷ such as road construction, including new roads, road widening, or other supporting infrastructure, the budgeting and activity planning must be part of the LARAP document that refers to this LARPF document. Therefore, social impact analysis and stakeholder engagement plans that align with the provisions in this document are necessary.

The LARAP team will conduct a Social Assessment on a census approach to:

- Identify all landowners, land users and local community who will lose land or access to land, including land within indigenous community territories and state or government-owned land;
- Recognize vulnerable groups that may struggle to restore their livelihoods

¹⁷ The World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing defines Associated Facilities as facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and, in the judgment of the Bank, are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; and (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist

- Quantify all land and non-land losses and all losses eligible for compensation according to the entitlement matrix in in this Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF);
- Assess dependencies and address the loss of livelihoods due to land acquisition;
- Classify impacted individuals into
 - a) Affected Individuals with recognized land rights and
 - b) Affected Individuals without recognized land rights;
- Assess the support the Project should provide to help those with recognized rights qualify for compensation;
- Propose preferred livelihood support/mitigation measures;
- Verify whether impacted individuals possess a local residency card issued by the city government within the jurisdiction where the land to be acquired by the project is located.

The LARAP team will cover all earners and income sources within each impacted household to assess losses related to businesses, income, and other livelihood sources. The objective is to identify each impacted individual, the type of loss experienced and the extent of the impact. This assessment will involve:

- Loss of employment, income or benefits originating from the affected land.
- Business and employment losses (temporarily or permanently closed businesses and jobs off the land): [for impacted households, including licensed business lessees and involved workers].
- More severe impacts (e.g., in cases of physical business relocation): [for all households required to relocate physically].
- Loss of of livelihood, income or benefits from land utilization and/or potential production from land usage that is lost due to physical relocation: [for impacted households and individuals losing livelihoods or income due to physical relocation].
- To identify differences in how land is used by impacted individuals at specific locations (to encompass additional production value arising from land usage based on particular area characteristics) and how potential production losses from land usage are related to land acquisition.

Other than Project Affected Peoples (PAPs), as outlined in Table 2, the Project will also consider vulnerable groups,¹⁸ such as indigenous people¹⁹ (if any), women, children, elderly persons with disabilities, youth and minorities. Based on this identification, the LARAP Team will further identify individuals or groups with different concerns and priorities about project impacts, mitigation mechanisms, and benefits and who may require additional forms of engagement. An adequate level of detail will be included in the stakeholder identification and analysis in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Based on the project components and the exclusion criteria, 3 types of city-level investments and activities may be procured under this project:

¹⁸ Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/ or assistance to do so. This will consider considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

¹⁹ The presence of indigenous peoples is considered to be a high risk exclusion criteria for LSDP projects

- a. SWM Primary Collection
 - Procurement of SWM transport equipment
 - Procurement of SWM storage

- b. SWM Treatment Facility
 - Conventional local SWM treatment/shelter facilities:
 - Upgrading or new temporary waste shelter (TPS, up to 200sqm)
 - Upgrading or new recycling waste facility (TPS-3R, between 200-1000sqm)
 - Development of integrated SWM facilities (TPST) with less than 500 tons/day capacity. The TPST may include:
 - Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) facility (conveyor or manual sorting, organic composting facility, Black soldier fly (BSF) farm, and RDF plant)²⁰ in one facility
 - Material recovery facility (MRF)
 - Development or upgrading of community-level treatment facility:
 - Communal composting facility
 - Communal recycling facility
 - Waste Bank
 - Operational support of existing sanitary landfills (i.e., soil cover) and provision of landfill equipment (i.e., excavator, backhoe, compactors) (if needed)
 - Landfill methane management or capture facility (carbon credit and electricity production)

- c. Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) Activities
 - Adoption of a communications approach
 - City-wide awareness generation about the project
 - Socialization on SWM behavioral change

Terms of Reference (ToR) for conducting social assessments for LARAP and Land Due Diligence (Land DD) will be developed before preparing a LARAP or Land DD. The Social Assessment process involves dialogues with Project-Affected Individuals (PAPs), village heads, sub-district offices, Land Offices and other relevant institutions. Technical meetings, coordination with the Land Office and other institutions, focus group discussions (FGDs), door-to-door surveys/interviews with potential PAPs and community meetings will be organized to gather information about potential social impacts arising from land acquisition, the ToR will identify the target stakeholders and relevant methodologies.

The consultation and participation process with project-affected persons is continuous, organized, and iterative. This is documented in the LARPF and monitoring reports. These plans outline how affected households and communities (including host communities) are engaged throughout the entire process of planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement.²¹ Individuals or groups affected and disadvantaged or vulnerable situations must be given a voice in the consultation and

²⁰ Prior to the development of any proposed RDF facility, a clear business plan identifying the off taker (cement factory etc.) of the produced output will need to be established. This should also include an agreement between the LG and the off taker on, among others, the volume of RDF, price, and standard of RDF quality based on applicable national standard and regulation.

²¹ See Guidance Note 17.2 ESS 5

planning. This may entail specific efforts to involve those particularly susceptible to challenges due to physical or economic displacement. Depending on the project's context, this could encompass individuals living below the poverty line, those without land, the elderly, people with disabilities, or households led by women or children. Engaging the community in such scenarios could involve dedicated focus groups, and members of these disadvantaged or vulnerable groups should be included as representatives of the impacted communities. Individuals who are vulnerable due to the project's impacts might also require assistance participating in consultation events or discussion forums. For example, this assistance could involve providing transportation to consultation venues or visiting individual households for consultation purposes. Those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable may also need additional support to comprehend their choices regarding resettlement and compensation²²

Furthermore, the consultation process must also ensure that women's perspectives are obtained, and their interests are considered in all stages of land acquisition. To address the impact on livelihoods, the project will conduct intra-household analysis in cases where women's and men's livelihoods are affected differently. Rather than being constrained to cash, investigation will be conducted into women's and men's preferences regarding compensation mechanisms, such as land replacement or alternative access to natural resources.

The process of public consultation in land acquisition is carried out to obtain agreement on the development plan's location from the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and to explain the land acquisition plan²³. Public consultation can be conducted at the village office, sub-district office, or other agreed-upon locations. The consultation process is carried out gradually and continuously to gather comprehensive perspectives from the PAPs. The invitation for public consultation must be delivered to the PAPs no later than 3 days before the consultation, confirmed with a receipt signed by the PAPs. The delivery of invitations is ideally received directly by the PAPs; however, if their whereabouts are unknown, notifications can be made through announcements at the village office, sub-district office, or the development location, as well as through print or electronic media. Every meeting and agreement with PAPs is documented in a memorandum of understanding/meeting minutes (Annex 3), accompanied by an attendance list and well-documented through photographs or videos. Every rejection from PAPs must also be reported to formulate engagement strategies for them.

7. Eligibility

This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Preparation Framework (LARPF) encompasses all individuals impacted by land acquisition, which includes the removal of existing structures, trees, and standing crops in connection with the implementation of land acquisition by the project, referred to as Project Affected Persons (PAPs). However, individuals identified after the Cut-off Date are not included in this coverage. The cut-off date usually coincides with the completion of the socio-economic survey/census.

²² See Guidance Note 17.3 ESS 5

²³ The explanation of land acquisition plan includes the purpose and objectives of the development plan for Public Interests, the stages and timeline of the Land Acquisition process, the role of the Appraiser, Public Appraiser, or Government Appraiser in determining Compensation values, the incentives to be provided to the Eligible Parties, the objects subject to Compensation valuation, the form of Compensation; and the rights and obligations of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). [Art 31 GR 39/2023]

Project-affected persons can be classified as persons i) who have formal legal rights to land or assets, ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that are recognized or recognizable under national law,²⁴ or iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.²⁵ Meanwhile, in the Indonesian context, Entitled Parties²⁶ must provide written evidence of their land ownership or possession.²⁷ Communities that occupy land and do not possess written evidence of land possession will receive compensation in the form of monetary assistance or relocation based on PR 62/2018.

Project Affected Persons

The identification of Affected Persons (PAPs) will be conducted within the framework of the Social Assessment process, involving a census followed by the categorization of impacted individuals into (i) private landowners, (ii) occupants with recognizable rights on state or government land, and (iii) occupants without recognizable rights on state or government land.

Table 13. The Identification of Project-Affected People

No	Category	Description
1	Landowners and users of privately owned land	These individuals possess formal legal rights to land or assets, and some hold official documentation recognized by national law to verify their ownership. In a straightforward scenario, an area is registered in the name of an individual or a community. In other cases, a person may have a lease on the land and therefore have legal rights.
2	Recognizable occupants of state or government-owned land	This category encompasses individuals holding various certification forms, deeds, or land transfer documents validated by GR 19/2021 (Articles 18-26). Included within this group are those with land rights (pemegang Hak Atas Tanah), land management rights holders (pemegang Hak Pengelolaan), holders of Islamic-based land donation certifications (Nazhir for wakaf land), holders of outdated certificates (pemegang alat bukti tertulis hak lama), formally registered and acknowledged customary law communities (Masyarakat Hukum Adat), individuals in possession of land with good faith (Pihak yang menguasai

²⁴ In ESS 5, the World Bank explains that such claims could be derived from adverse possession or from customary or traditional tenure arrangements.

²⁵ World Bank, Environmental and Social Standards 5 concerning eligibility classification

²⁶ Article 1 Number 4 defines Entitled Party as a party who owned or possessed a land procurement object.

²⁷ See Article 22-26 GR 19/2021 as amended by GR 39/2023

		Tanah dengan Itikad Baik), basic right holders over land (Pemegang dasar penguasaan atas tanah), or any other type of land occupancy as outlined by GR 19/2021.
3	Informal land occupants	This group comprises individuals who cannot prove their land ownership and possession according to the criteria defined in GR 19/2021 (Articles 18-26). However, they meet the requirements, namely having an identity or population certificate verified by the local sub-district and not having any rights to the land being occupied, as well as meeting the requirements of physically settling or utilizing the land for a minimum continuous period of 10 (ten) years; and occupying and using the land in good faith openly, without dispute, acknowledged, and approved by the land rights owner and/or the local sub-district chief and/or village head.

Project Project-affected persons (PAPs) eligible for compensation due to the impact on their assets will be identified once the formal project location has been established. The following are several potential scenarios related to land usage rights that are expected to apply within the LSDP context. It's important to note that the project will predominantly utilize government-owned and state-owned land, with only a minor portion potentially acquired from private landowners.

The Potential Scenario Related to Land Usage Rights and Entitlement Matrix

This section discusses different hypothetical situations or scenarios that may arise for land usage rights and the criteria for determining compensation or entitlements. In this section, various circumstances or scenarios regarding land acquisition and its impact on the rights of land users may be explored. This could involve considering scenarios where land usage rights must be addressed due to land ownership or usage changes and how compensation or entitlements would be determined for those affected. Meanwhile, the entitlement part outlines the different compensation or entitlement packages for individuals or communities impacted by land acquisition. The matrix helps ensure consistency and fairness in determining compensation based on laws and regulations on land acquisition, SPI 204, and ESS5.

Table 14. The Potential Scenario Related to Land Usage Rights and Entitlement Matrix

No	PAPs Criteria	Approach	Compensation can be valued	Entitlements and Livelihood Restoration Measures
1.	Group 1: Landowners and users of privately owned land	Develop a LARAP, including livelihood assistance for individuals and households economically displaced by land acquisition.	<p>Compensation for loss of “physical and non-physical components” of land</p> <p>Physical: land, space above and under the ground, buildings, plants, and objects related to land (art. 33)</p> <p>Non-physical: Income support (equivalent to 3 months' income); moving cost; cost of changing jobs; the value of residual land/ structures; and other values that are lost as a direct result of land loss that can be calculated.²⁸</p>	Based on value assessment carried out by licensed/ independent appraisers, compensation at replacement cost is consistent with the replacement cost principles outlined in SPI 204, consistent with ESS 5.

²⁸ Article 33, letter f of Law 2/2012 explains that "other assessable losses" refer to non-physical losses that can be equated to monetary value, such as losses due to business or job displacement, relocation expenses, career transition costs, and the value of remaining properties.

2.	Group 2: Recognizable occupants of state or government-owned land ((including forest estate) with an official document such as tax payment receipts and other documents. ²⁹	Same as Group 1	Same as Group 1	Same as Group 1
3.	Occupants of government-owned land or state land without an official document. It is divided into three sub-groups			
a.	Occupants of state land ³⁰ who do not have tax payment receipts and other documents but have a land occupation declaration ³¹ and a certificate from the village/sub-district head ³² following Government Regulation (GR) 19/2021.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It conducts a preliminary social assessment to gather data that provides early insights into potential PAPs among categories 3a, 3b, and 3c. 2. During project preparation, the Social Assessment (SA) and stakeholder engagement process will categorize affected individuals into groups 3a, 3b, and 3c. This 	Same as the Group 2 Given that they fulfill the stipulations outlined in the Basic Agrarian Law, this group can assert ownership rights over the land. Furthermore, they qualify for compensation on both land and non-land assets, similar to groups 1 and 2.	Compensation for affected land may be applicable if a decision or letter from an authorized official, in alignment with the Basic Agrarian Law, serves as the foundation for an individual or legal entity to obtain, control, or use the land.

²⁹ Article 24 GR 19/2021 and Article 46(2)(g) MAA Regulation 19/2021 provide types of “Recognizable form land titling” separately. Under Article 24 GR 19/2021, it refers to documentary evidence of occupation (penguasaan) of state land and government-owned land such as: a land title certificate which has expired but continues to be occupied by the (former) land holder, a land use/land clearing permit, a replacement plot of land designation/purchase letter; under Article 46(2)(g) MAA Regulation 19/2021 it refers to: a sale and purchase deed in respect of land for which a certificate of title has been issued but the transfer of title has not been registered in Land Agency’s cadastral book; a sale and purchase deed of Adat ownership rights for which a certificate of title has not yet been issued by the Land Office (ATR/BPN). a license to dwell (ijin menggarap lahan) (in a government owned/state owned residential building); an auction deed; a waqf trust deed (its replacement or a waqf declaration); or other equivalent documentary evidence of occupation issued by a government agency.

³⁰ GR 18/2021 defined state Land or Land Controlled Directly by the State is Land that is not given any land titles, not a Waqf Land, not a Customary Land and/or not state-owned goods/regional-owned goods.

³¹ a statement letter of land control from the person concerned, is known by a trusted person and witnessed by at least 2 (two) witnesses from the local community who have no family relationship with the relevant person to the second degree, both in vertical and horizontal kinship, stating that: the relevant person is actually the owner or in control of the said land plot; the land plot is actually under the control of the relevant person continuously/without interruption accompanied by a history of acquisition, land control, and clear boundaries; and the relevant person is fully responsible, both in civil and criminal matters

³² a statement letter from the village head/head of subdistrict or any other name stating that there is no dispute with other parties on the land and it does not serve as collateral for debts.

b	Occupants of state land who do not have such tax payment receipts and other documents nor have a land occupation declaration and a certificate from the village/sub-district head following Government Regulation (GR) 19/2021 but meet eligibility criteria under PR 62/2018 (Continuous occupancy for at least 10 years in good faith; lack of dispute; and a reference letter from the subdistrict office or village chief)	<p>process will document their impacted land and non-land assets and livelihood conditions. This information will be the basis for assessing compensation and determining eligible livelihood support.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The SA report will serve as the foundation for evaluating compensation and will be integrated into the project's LARAPs. 4. City governments will enhance LARAPs by incorporating supplementary measures for supporting the livelihoods of low-income groups. 	<p>Compensation for loss of “non-physical components” of land</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clearing costs for everything situated on the land. b. Mobilization. c. House rent for a maximum duration of 12 (twelve) months and/or d. Compensation for lost income from land utilization.³³ e. Other values that are lost as a direct result of a land loss can be calculated 	<p>Compensation at replacement cost will also be offered, excluding affected land and other assets linked to the lost land. Licensed and independent appraisers will conduct this assessment, consistent with replacement cost principles detailed in SPI 204 under ESS 5.</p>
c	Occupants of state land who do not have tax payment receipts and other documents nor have a land occupation declaration and a certificate from the village/sub-district head following Government Regulation (GR) 19/2021 and do not meet eligibility criteria under PR 62/2018	<p>For individuals in Group 3a, city governments will collaborate with the Land Office to establish the eligibility of affected persons to claim land titles, thereby making those in Group 3a eligible for entitlements available to Group 3b.</p> <p>For individuals in Group 3b, city</p>	Same as 3 b	

³³ Compensation include replacement costs for buildings and growing crops.

4	Business owners ³⁴ with or without recognizable licenses	<p>governments will facilitate the acquisition of letters from village chiefs, granting them eligibility for compensation.</p> <p>For individuals in Group 3c, city governments will assist in obtaining letters of reference from village chiefs or alternative legal documentation to transition them to Group 3b.</p>	<p>Compensation for loss of non-physical components of land: cost for identifying alternative location, net income during the transition, cost for transferring and reinstalling the plant, machinery, and other equipment, as well as for reestablishing commercial activities.³⁵</p> <p>Non-physical: Income support (equivalent to 3 months' income); moving cost; cost of changing jobs; the value of residual land/ structures; and other values that are lost as a direct result of land loss that can be calculated.³⁶</p>	<p>For business owners with recognizable licenses, compensation will be offered for identifying a viable alternative location, lost net income during the transition period, the cost of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery, or other equipment, and for reestablishing commercial activities. Affected employees will receive assistance for temporary loss of wages and, if necessary, assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities based on the appraisal result. For unrecognizable licenses, the same entitlements as group 3.</p>
5	Renters of dwellings and other constructions established on a state or government-owned land lack any legally acknowledged entitlement or ownership claim to the land they inhabit.		Same as 3b	The project will allow renters sufficient time (at least 3 months from the cut-off date or at the census survey) to secure alternative accommodations or receive other agreed-upon assistance, which might encompass moving and transition allowances and livelihood support.

³⁴ This includes shops, restaurants, services, manufacturing facilities, and other enterprises, regardless of size and whether licensed or unlicensed.

³⁵ Paragraph 34 a World Bank ESS5

³⁶ Article 33, letter f of Law 2/2012 explains that "other assessable losses" refer to non-physical losses that can be equated to monetary value, such as losses due to business or job displacement, relocation expenses, career transition costs, and the value of remaining properties.

6	Sharecroppers			Assistance for livelihood restoration will be extended, such as registering them as beneficiaries for city-level agencies' skill development programs or economic and social support initiatives.
7	Encroachers who entered the project area after the publicly announced cut-off date.		No compensation can be valued	Not eligible for any form of compensation.

8. Valuation Methodology

The valuation of the property for land acquisition activities will be carried out by a licensed Public Appraiser³⁷ following the Regulation No. 17 of 2022 on Land Appraisers issued by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs (MAA) and referring to the International Valuation Standards (IVS). Appraisal services will follow the regulations stipulated in the government's procurement of goods and services. The appraiser's role includes assessing the extent of compensation for each land parcel, encompassing land, air rights, underground rights, buildings, plants, and other assets related to the land, as well as other assessable losses.

A summary of physical and non-physical components eligible for compensation and the basis of valuation is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 15. The Components Eligible for Compensation and the Basis of Valuation

Object	Basis for Valuation
Land	Market value
Building	Market value
Plant	Market value
Transaction costs	Moving costs, taxation, notarial costs, labor
Delayed compensation payment by LG	Entitlement + Bank interest
Other damage	Recovery costs at replacement value
Other things to be defined	Things eligible for compensation are identified under social assessment and valued at their market values

Compensation can manifest in various forms: (a) cash payment; (b) replacement/swap of land; (c) relocation to alternative sites; (d) allocation of shares/stocks/equity ownership; or (e) other forms of compensation mutually agreed upon by landowners/land users and the requiring agency, following the regulations set by the Government of Indonesia as outlined in GR 19/2021 (Article 76). The choice of compensation form is influenced by the preferences of the landowners/land users. It can encompass a combination of these options based on agreements forged between them and the requiring agency.

Comprehensive details regarding entitlements for occupants of state/government-owned land and informal land occupants of privately-owned land are accessible in Table 4. Compensation benchmarks for distinct land categories and attached assets will be transparently presented and uniformly implemented. When compensation disbursement encounters delay due to absent landowners or overlapping claims, the compensation funds will be placed in an interest-bearing escrow account. The resettlement budget will include a minimum of 10% allocated for unforeseen contingencies.

³⁷ Individuals who conduct independent and professional assessments, and who have obtained practice authorization for appraisal from the minister responsible for financial affairs of the state government.

9. LARAP Development

Land acquisition can occur on privately owned land and/or government-owned land. The land procurement procedure follows the stages regulated in Law 2/2012 as amended by Law of 2023, GR 19/2021 as amended by GR 39 of 2023, and MAA Regulation 19/2021, from planning, preparation, and implementation to submitting results.

The LARAP team will develop the LARAP with input from the Social Assessment conducted prior to the LARAP development. The LARAP team consists of social specialists, legal experts, specialists/facilitators for community engagement, and other relevant required expertise. In developing the LARAP, the LARAP team will collaborate with the certified appraiser and relevant officials from the city government to ensure that all compensable impacts are identified and assessed accurately following the Entitlement Matrix and valuation methodology in this LARPF, as well as other impacts on affected individuals that cannot be compensated are addressed according to this LARPF.

The state or government agencies have the authority to conduct land acquisition for development purposes for the public interest based on the provisions of Article 6 of Law 2/2012, which stipulates that the government conducts land acquisition for public interest purposes. Meanwhile, based on Article 7 and 9 of GR 19/2021, LGs, through the Environmental Agency (DLH), carries out the stages of land acquisition preparation activities after receiving land acquisition planning documents. Based on these provisions, with authority granted, the DLH can conduct land acquisition for development for the public interest, including land acquisition for the development of TPST.

The LARAP team, particularly the community engagement specialist, will engage affected individuals, including vulnerable communities, throughout the land acquisition stages, ensuring that their perspectives and input are continuously considered in the LARAP process. The decision-making process regarding relocation and livelihood restoration will encompass options and alternatives for affected individuals. Women's views and interests must be accounted for in all relocation planning and implementation aspects. The preferences of both women and men regarding compensation mechanisms, such as land replacement or alternative access to natural resources rather than in cash form, should be explored.

If Indigenous people are identified at potential locations, additional provisions apply to consultations with affected Indigenous Communities. The LSDP project excludes sub-projects that may displace or impact indigenous peoples. If Indigenous peoples are encountered, that would imply that they have not been identified at the screening stage. The CPMU should be consulted before the subproject can proceed

Public consultation for land acquisition is conducted within a maximum of 60 days and can be carried out progressively, and more than one consultation can be held based on local conditions. The LARAP team will also seek advice from the Land Office regarding land ownership issues, compensable assets, and assessment methods. The LARAP team will explore various livelihood support options that align with the needs of those impacted. This may include programs or training to help them sustain their livelihoods. These diverse options will be analyzed and discussed with PAPs (Project Affected Persons) to ensure that choices agreed-upon align with their requests and needs. Approved options will be outlined in the LARAP document.

In-situ or on-site relocation is a strategy to move structures or buildings to the same or nearby location. This approach is recommended to minimize physical relocation to different sites. The LARAP team, in collaboration with the city government, will explore options that allow affected

individuals to remain living or working in the same or near their original location. This is particularly important for vulnerable individuals, including informal land local community.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) must be implemented from the early stages of land assessment and maintained throughout the preparation and implementation of the LARAP, with continuous monitoring and feedback mechanisms to allow adjustments based on concerns and inputs from PAPs. The GRM for PAPs will be directly managed by the LARAP team, with close support and coordination from the city government and relevant institutions.

The Public Works Agency (DPU) can commence only after LARAP implementation has been completed to the satisfaction of the World Bank. Local community members will be given priority in jobs created by the DPU contractor.

The approved Indonesian version of the LARAP will be available at the on-site complaint handling unit, field project office (local administrative office) and the respective municipal offices of each city. It will also be accessible on the LGs, DLH, and DPU websites and the Communication and External Affairs Office of the World Bank's Jakarta office. A concise brochure summarizing key principles and procedures of the LARAP will be prepared and provided to the affected parties.

Training, workshops, and field visits focusing on subjects like LARAP preparation, Social Study, and LARAP implementation and reporting will be carried out during the Project implementation period. This is part of the capacity-building effort to enhance the skills of DLH staff and LGs.

10. Land Due Diligence

A Land Due Diligence is prepared if preliminary screening finds that the land belongs of LG and there are social economic activities on the land.

Similar to LARAP development, a LARAP team will be formed by the PIU. In conducting Land DD, UIP first determines when land acquisition and socio-economic activities on the land have been conducted/ permitted based on available information and documentation. PIU will be responsible for collecting as much documentation as possible, including through existing planning documents, reports, Minutes of Meetings (Berita Acara), Memo/Notes, etc, and interview with relevant government officials and local community members including, if possible, PAPs themselves. This data will be used to establish the profile of affected people, scale and scope of impacts, compensation, and mitigation measures planned/ implemented. PIU' findings will be presented in the action plan, which will include the profile of vulnerable groups, such as informal/ unrecognizable land occupants, and data gaps that the team is not able to fill despite demonstrated good faith efforts.

The form and content of the social study for Land DD will depend on the impacts of subproject to be considered, it should at minimum include the good faith efforts made by the PIU to identify outstanding and/ or supplementary compensation payments as well as additional livelihood supports needed to fulfill the Entitlement Matrix and Valuation Methodology in this LARPF. It should also present measures to fill significant gaps (e.g., a sizable number of PAPs have not received compensation; a sizeable number of PAPs are struggling to restore their livelihoods, high

level of dissatisfaction; simmering discontent or outstanding complaints) to allow the subproject to meet the requirements of LARPF. In addition, implementation procedures, grievance mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and budget should also be included. The proposed action plan should be consulted with PAPs.

Civil work can commence when the action plan has been implemented and approved by the World Bank.

Similar to LARAP, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) must be in place, and used to monitor and capture grievances of PAPs, which will be inputs for adjustment on the implementation of the action plan.

11. Consultation and Disclosure

Consultations and disclosures for the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework commence during the planning, preparation, and implementation phases. In summary, these consultations should be conducted within the following activities:

- During the pre-preparation phase, Project Implementation Units (PIUs) will conduct a preliminary social assessment to determine if significant risks are related to land acquisition and existing legacy issues for specific projects. If necessary, a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) will be prepared based on assessing pre-existing land use and ownership. Throughout LARAP preparation, the LARAP team will engage with affected individuals as they compile an inventory of impacted assets and assess the extent of livelihood impacts. The inventory results will be made public in village/*kelurahan* (urban ward) and *kecamatan* (district) offices for a 14-day day to allow for complaints.
- During the planning stage, important aspects will be discussed, including the location plan for physical investments, development objectives, steps and timeline for land acquisition, roles of licensed appraisers in asset valuation, forms of incentives or compensation for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), eligible assets for compensation (both physical and non-physical), compensation for community facilities, and the rights and responsibilities of eligible PAPs. This phase will involve a Land Census as part of a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) to identify compensable assets (and to ensure PAPs' understanding of this), the domicile status of PAPs, and proposed additional livelihood measures for PAPs from low-income households (in addition to non-physical compensation for income loss). Consultations will take place through direct surveys, community meetings, disclosure of key information on village boards or other accessible media, and sharing of information in nearby villages/neighbourhoods. A dialogue approach will be adopted for consultations, which may occur multiple times based on necessity and agreements reached. Agreements will be documented. The designated location for physical investments requiring land will be publicly disclosed through various media channels, including provincial and city government websites and the agency's website requiring the land.
- For land acquisition as described in this guideline, the results of asset valuation by licensed appraisers will be provided to PAPs and used as the foundation for negotiations.
- Consultations with affected landowners and/or cultivators must be conducted before construction activities impact agricultural land. Census survey data will be made accessible to the public to exercise their right to public accountability. Affected individuals will be given a reasonable timeframe to harvest crops to minimize livelihood

impacts.

- Final Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARAP) and Action Plan of Land DD documents will be disclosed in the project sites requiring land and in the nearest kelurahan/village where the project necessitating land acquisition is located and must use the Indonesian language. These documents will also be shared on the local agency and/or implementing agency's websites.
- Compensation and other assistance, as outlined in the LARAP and the saction plan of Land DD should be provided to PAPs before any construction work. If additional consultations are required, the project proponents should engage in further discussions with PAPs to address any outstanding questions about LARAP execution. A Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism should be established and accessible for PAPs to express their grievances.
- Post-implementation assessments will also involve consultation with PAPs. These assessments will verify whether PAPs have received compensation as agreed upon in the LARAP and whether the livelihoods of PAPs have been restored to at least the pre-relocation stage.

12. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The same GRM presented in SEP will be used to receive and process land acquisition and resettlement grievances. The PIU, consultants, and contractors can receive grievances from affected people where land acquisition occurs. Therefore, they will be trained in its implementation.

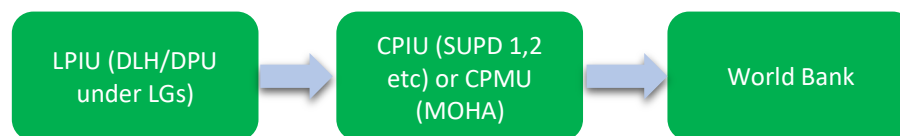
The overall project approach in enabling transparency and consultation should allow solutions to local problems locally, quickly, and effectively. Should any affected persons or other community members have a complaint regarding the framework or its application in practice. In that case, the project will strengthen established systems in DLH that address complaint handling, called the *Pejabat Pengelola Informasidan Dokumentasi (PPID)*, with dedicated staff in charge of handling and following up on complaints.

The LARAP and the action plan of Land DD should include a clear grievance redress mechanism for landowners, users, and communities surrounding the proposed sites. The GRM should specify the contact and/or venue(s) to file complaints, service standards to respond to complaints, and documentation and ensure the proposed mechanism is widely disseminated.

Detailed arrangements of the GRM and grievance intake form are presented in the SEP document.

13. Reporting and Monitoring

The project's scope involves overseeing various stages of land acquisition processes, encompassing initial social assessments, consultations with Project Affected Persons (PAPs), the functionality and accessibility of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) designed for PAPs, execution of the agreed upon LARAP as well as post-LARAP implementation.



The level of monitoring activities will be aligned with the risks and potential impacts associated with the Project. Alongside documenting the progress in compensation disbursement and other activities related to resettlement, the Project will generate monitoring reports to ensure that the execution of the resettlement plan has yielded the intended results.

The primary objectives of monitoring and reporting include the following:

- a. Adhering to national regulations and meeting the requirements of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5).
- b. Assessing the efficacy of institutional structures and arrangements.
- c. Identifying issues and proposing corrective measures if necessary.
- d. Establishing strategies for immediate response to resolve or mitigate identified problems.
- e. Verifying the restoration or enhancement of the standard of living for displaced persons.
- f. Evaluating the sustainability of income restoration initiatives.
- g. Determining the sufficiency and effectiveness of allocated human and financial resources.

By addressing these objectives through comprehensive monitoring and reporting, the Project aims to ensure compliance with standards, rectify issues, safeguard the well-being of displaced persons, and optimize resource utilization.

The monitoring of land acquisition and relocation planning implementation will primarily center around the following key aspects: i) compliance Verification During Implementation, ii) ensuring that the activities are carried out following established guidelines and regulations, iii) effectiveness of FGRM Processes: Evaluating the functionality and efficiency of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) designed to address concerns and complaints from Project Affected Persons (PAPs), iv) post-LARAP Implementation Assessment: Examining the success of post-LARAP initiatives aimed at restoring the livelihoods of relocated individuals to a level similar to or better than their previous state, and v) addressing pending issues: identifying and resolving any outstanding issues, including complaints and instances of non-compliance.

Implementing the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) and the Action Plan of Land DD will be closely monitored using specific indicators outlined in the approved plans. These indicators encompass various aspects, such as the consultation process, identification of eligible PAPs, monitoring the legal processes of acquired or remaining land, evaluating the effectiveness of mechanisms for handling complaints, and ensuring transparency throughout the land acquisition process. For projects that relocate more than 200 individuals, an independent monitoring effort will be carried out to enhance oversight and accountability by appointing a qualified consultant.

Annex 1: Outline for Abbreviated LARAP

1. **Project Description.** Provide a general overview of the project and identify the specific project area.
2. **Identifying the Possibilities of Impact.** Determine which project elements or activities will need land purchase and identify the area impacted by those elements or activities.
3. **Census of Affected Individuals and Asset Inventory.** Summarize the census results, detailing the list of affected individuals (Project Affected Persons - PAPs), distinguishing between those with land rights and land users entitled to compensation and assistance as defined in the LARPF (Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework). Additionally, include an inventory of plots and structures impacted by the project. Present the census data in a tabulated format.
4. **Legal Assessment.** Describe the legal procedures required to ensure the project's effective implementation of land acquisition. This should incorporate the process for acknowledging claims to legal land rights, encompassing claims from customary law and traditional practices where applicable.
5. **Eligibility Criteria.** Identify the criteria determining the eligibility of PAPs for compensation, explaining the chosen criteria.
6. **Asset Valuation and Compensation Calculation.** Outline the methods used to evaluate assets and calculate compensation for incurred losses. Describe the process to determine the compensation type and amount offered to PAPs.
7. **Consultation with Affected Person.** Specify the actions taken to notify PAPs about the impacts and compensation processes of the project and describe how PAPs were allowed to voice their concerns.
8. **Organizational Structure.** Provide a brief explanation of the organizational structure that was established to carry out land acquisition.
9. **Implementation Timeline.** Provide a schedule outlining the stages of land acquisition, including target dates for compensation delivery. Demonstrate the integration of land acquisition activities with the broader project implementation.
10. **Cost and Budget.** Estimate the costs associated with land acquisition for the project.
11. **Grievance Redress Mechanisms.** Develop accessible and affordable procedures for resolving disputes arising from land acquisition, considering available legal recourse, community involvement, and traditional conflict resolution methods.
12. **Monitoring Arrangements.** Describe the plans for monitoring land acquisition processes and ensuring compensation distribution to PAPs.

Annex 2: Social Study Guidelines for Land Due Diligence on Existing Land

Due diligence on land that already belongs to the LG requires a social study to be carried out if there are socio-economic activities on it. This social study is intended to determine the potential social impacts and risks arising from the construction of the TPST, including the impact on waste pickers and waste collectors at the landfill as a result of the development of the TPST. TPST construction activities are simple activities and do not require new land. In accordance with the sub-project readiness criteria for participating LGs, all land must be ready, meaning the land has been prepared by the LG. However, it does not rule out the possibility that there are socio-economic activities on the land, for example, there are farming activities by local community around the landfill as arable land, and there are kiosks on the access road. Land due diligence for LSDP does not have a significant impact and is nothing that LG has never done before. In simple terms, the social study report is as follows:

- **Introduction/background.** Provide a brief description of the Project and a general overview of the sub-project why land due diligence needs to be carried out.
- **Baseline data and assessment of social impacts and risks.** Identification is carried out through census, FGD, interview, and consultation with affected local community, including villages. Consultations are conducted to understand the history of cultivation rights, impacts, and aspirations of affected local community as well as rehabilitation support that could be considered by the sub-project.

Table 16. Project Affected Persons (PAP)

Name and address	Affected assets and the number	Income (average/month)	Impacts
1.			
2.			
3.			

- **Action Plan.** Summarize the census results, detailing the list of Project Affected Persons (PAP) on non-land assets and their socio-economic impacts

Table 17. Corrective Action Plan

Activity	Who is responsible	When/Due date	Budget (Rp.) (Amount & resource of fund)
1. Consultations with communities in the project area concerning the project and the potential impacts			
2. Dissemination of grievance mechanism			
3. Deliberation to value and options of compensation			
4. Compensation payment			
5. Monitoring and reporting			
6.			

Annex 3: Example of Minutes of Meeting

Table 18. Minutes of Meeting

Minutes of Meeting	
Name of Project	
Date of Meeting	
Place of Meeting	
Objective of Meeting	
Attendance list from the Project proponents (the government side and contractors)	
Attendance list from communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community representative • Community leader • Community member 	Total number of community participants: If possible, include gender-disaggregated information on the number of participants: Male: Female:
Issues that were raised and/or addressed	Key pointers:
Information provided to the community	
Steps that were agreed upon	
Remarks/ additional note	

Annex 9. Outline of A Livelihood Plan for Waste Pickers

1. Background
 - Brief description of the Project and the subproject/s
 - Rationale for preparing a Livelihood Plan
2. Profile of Affected Waste Pickers
 - Socio-economic profile of affected waste pickers and their households including an inventory of skills
3. Livelihood Interventions and Proposed Action Plan
 - Waste pickers to be prioritized in livelihood opportunities under the subproject including making them a part of the formal SWM process
 - Provide alternative sources of livelihood
4. Institutional Arrangements and Budget
 - Who will do what and how much

Annex 10. Minutes of Public Consultation

In alignment with the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards, before ESMF and SEF finalization, the MoHA as the executing agency conducted a stakeholder consultation that developed ESMF including LARPF and SEF for LSDP, with various invited ministries, participated 30 LGs, academic, NGO in an online meeting forum.

The stakeholder consultation event was conducted on Tuesday, 26 March 2024 from 09.00 to 12:00 West Indonesian Time (WIB) and led by Bapak Bob Sagala as Head of Sub-Directorate of Planning and Evaluation for Region II, MoHA. The consultation was attended by 115 participants.

Parties invited to the meeting were:

No.	Ministries or Agencies	Division/Section
1	Ministry of Home Affairs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directorate General of Regional Financial Management 2. Inspector General 3. Directorate of Regional Development Planning and Evaluation 4. Directorate of Synchronization of Local Government Affairs I, 5. Director of Synchronization of Local Government Affairs II, 6. Head of Planning Bureau 7. Head of Sub-Directorate of Environment, Directorate of Synchronization of Local Government Affairs I 8. Head of Sub-Directorate of Public Works, Directorate of Synchronization of Local Government Affairs II 9. Directorate of Regional Development Planning, Evaluation and Information 10. Policy Analyst Expert in Education, Directorate of Synchronization of Local Government Affairs IV 11. Policy Analyst Expert in Education, Directorate of Synchronization of Local Government Affairs IV 12. Policy Analyst Expert in Community Participation and Regional Development Information 13. Directorate of Regional Development Planning, Evaluation and Information
2	Ministry of Finance	Directorate General of Financing and Risk Management
3	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Directorate General of Waste Management, Hazardous and Toxic Materials
4	Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deputy for Regional Development 2. Deputy for Infrastructure 3. Deputy for Natural Resources
7	Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment	Deputy for Coordination of Environmental and Forestry Management
8	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Directorate General of Spatial Planning
9	Ministry of Health	Directorate General of Community Health
10	World Bank	Task Team Leader & Team
11	Regional Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malang City 2. Palembang City 3. Pontianak City 4. Kendari City 5. South Tangerang City 6. Balikpapan City 7. Samarinda City

		8. Banda Aceh City 9. Bogor City 10. Semarang City 11. Bukitting City 12. Batu City 13. Banjarbaru City 14. Tarakan City 15. Pekanbaru City 16. Batam City 17. Surakarta City 18. Yogyakarta City 19. Mataram City 20. Banjarmasin City 21. Manado City 22. Palu City 23. Jambi City 24. Cirebon City 25. Kediri City 26. Bandar Lampung City 27. Lebak Regency 28. Toba Regency 29. Labuhan Batu Regency 30. Garut Regency
12	Academics	1. Prof. Chandra Wahyu Purnomo, ST., M.E., M.Eng., D.Eng., Faculty of Engineering, Gajah Mada University 2. Prof. Ir. Eddy Setiadi Soedjono, Dipl., SE., M.Sc. Ph.D, Department of Environmental Engineering, Sepuluh November Institute of Technology
13	<i>Non-Government Organization</i>	1. Agus Hartana, S.S., LESTARI (Lembaga Studi dan Tata Mandiri) Yogyakarta; 2. Agus Panji, Yayasan Cipta Abdi Bangsa, Bandung; 3. Herry Trijoko, Yayasan Cipta Abdi Bangsa, Bandung; 4. Daru Steyorini, Ecoton Surabaya

In the stakeholder consultation meeting, the MoHA presented the summary of the ESMF, LARPF, and SEF to the participants with the outline in order as follows:

- Background and objective of LSDP;
- Relevancy of the project with the Government of Indonesia's plan;
- IBRD loan allocation in LSDP
- List of participated 30 LGs in LSDP;
- Scope/components of LSDP;
- Exclusion criteria in LSDP;
- Describing results of risk analyses of E&S (Moderate);
- Initial environmental and social screening in the 30 LGs
- List of additional guidelines as part of the ESMP, ESCOP, Abbreviated LARAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan; and
- Questions and discussions.

During the stakeholder consultation meeting some feedback was received with detailed comments/questions/suggestions and MoHA's responses are documented as follows:

Questions/Comment/Suggestion	MoHA's Answer/Response
<p><u>Prof. Chandra Wahyu Purnomo, UGM</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will the scope of LSDP activities include addressing waste management issues in upstream areas, or will it only focus on the construction of TPST/TPS3R infrastructure? 2. Who will cover the costs for technology or waste management that requires funding? 3. Why are only 30 cities/regencies included, and what about the waste management governance. 	<p>The LSDP aims to enhance financial and institutional capacity in waste management services with the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National regulations on enforceable technical standards - Increased funding for waste management by city/regency governments - Higher percentage of solid waste collected by city/regency governments - Higher percentage of waste processed at formal waste management facilities <p>The scope of LSDP is not limited to the construction of TPST/TPS3R but also includes comprehensive waste management from upstream to downstream, including strengthening existing regulations, campaigns, and community empowerment in waste management.</p> <p>LSDP will assist participating city/regency governments in funding waste management technologies and operations through grant mechanisms approved by the Ministry of Finance and Bappenas.</p> <p>The stakeholders involved in this LSDP include not only the Ministry of Home Affairs and local governments but also other ministries support the Project, specifically Bappenas, the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment (CMMAI), the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), and the Ministry of Health (MOH). LSDP has technical criteria and administrative requirements that must be met by the selected city/regency governments. A total of 30 cities/regencies met these qualifications.</p>
<p><u>Prof. Ir. Eddy Setiadi Soedjono, ITS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The implementation of LSDP is excellent for waste management practices, and the construction of TPST usually requires AMDAL/UKL-UPL documents. SPPL documents are typically not used for TPST construction 5. Will this be implemented in only 30 areas? 6. It is hoped that the activities can continue beyond just the 30 areas 	<p>The environmental document requirements for TPST construction will follow PermenLHK No. 4/2021 regarding the List of Businesses Required to Have AMDAL, UKL-UPL, or SPPL. The depth of the environmental (AMDAL/updated AMDAL, UKL-UPL, SPPL) and social (land acquisition, social assessment, livelihood restoration) instruments must comply with ESMF.</p> <p>Based on the screening results which consider waste management conditions, financial capacity and fiscal value of cities/regencies, LSDP will focus on 30 cities/regencies</p>
<p><u>Agus Hartono, LSM Lestari (NGO)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. It is hoped that LSDP activities in waste management will not only address technical aspects but also consider cultural changes within the community. 	<p>Agree with Pak Agus Hartono's suggestion that LSDP activities should also consider cultural changes within the community in waste management.</p>

<p><u>The City Government of Pontianak</u></p> <p>8. Currently, the preparation of environmental and social documents is on the process. Do these documents need to be evaluated by the Central Government and the World Bank? How long will the evaluation take? What happens if the documents are not approved? If a project passes the bidding process but encounters issues during implementation, how will these be addressed?</p>	<p>The ESMF is a reference for managing environmental and social impacts and risks that must be adhered to by all LSDP participants. CPMU and the World Bank will review environmental and social documents prepared by city/district governments.</p> <p>The review process does not cancel a sub-project; rather, it provides feedback for improving the documents to meet the environmental and social requirements set forth in the ESMF.</p> <p>Construction can only begin if the CPMU and the World Bank have approved environmental and social documents, and compensation payments for land acquisition, if required, have been completed.</p>
<p><u>The City Government of Batam</u></p> <p>9. The local government in Batam City plans to construct 4 waste disposal sites (TPST). Is it possible to do it simultaneously for all 4 TPST locations or is only proposing 1 location allowed?</p>	<p>LSDP will only finance one TPST location.</p>
<p><u>The City Government of Palembang</u></p> <p>10. Palembang has completed the FS and pre-DED. If environmental documents need to be prepared, a budget of 4.4 million, previously allocated for land preparation, will be required. What is the budgeting mechanism for LSDP projects? A 1,4 hectare plot of land has already been deemed clean and clear</p>	<p>The mechanism of grants will be discussed in a separate meeting with the 30 regions.</p> <p>Thank you for the information that the land for TPST construction is already clean and clear.</p>
<p><u>Bappenas</u></p> <p>11. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) and the Ministry of Health (MOH) have not yet joined the Steering Committee</p> <p>12. Socialization regarding the project design needs to be conducted with the other 24 cities/regencies</p> <p>13. Detailed Engineering Design (DED) and Feasibility Study (FS) along with other instruments must be prepared promptly by the first phase of 6 cities/regencies before implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOEF will be included in the Steering Committee. - Agreed and will be carried out - Agreed. Before the establishment of Project units (CPMUs, CPIUs, LPIUs), the Ministry of Home Affairs together with the World Bank will accompany and assist 6 cities/regencies to ensure E&S documents meet ESMF requirements
<p><u>The City Government of Malang</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FS and DED have been completed 	<p>Thank you, Project/CPMU will review it.</p>
<p><u>Suggestion via chat box</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daru Ecoton: The institutionalization of waste management at the source needs to be formalized within the structure of village/sub-district governments, with local funding support from village funds, to ensure the operational sustainability of TPST/TPS3R. Additionally, community participation in waste segregation, collection, and processing at the source should be carried out independently 	<p>Thank you, that's very helpful advice. Indeed, it aligns with the design of LSDP to involve relevant parties in waste management from upstream to downstream.</p>

<p>and responsibly through community cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - David Sutasurya : Our waste collection governance is fundamentally lacking; waste is still mixed and there is no control from the government over waste collectors. This issue stems from weak regulations, funding, and institutional frameworks related to waste management - Eddy Soedjono: With interventions upstream, we hope not to overlook the role of waste transporters from the source to the TPS, which has largely been managed by neighborhood units (RT/RW). While Law No. 18/2008 allows for community participation, it would be better for crucial matters like this to be handled by local governments so that their TPS3R and TPST can be more optimal and interventions (including sanctions and appreciation) can be easier 	<p>Thank you, this will be taken into consideration for components 1 and 2.</p> <p>Thank you, this will be taken into consideration for components 1 and 2.</p>
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