





MULTILATERAL PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS) GUIDELINES

**PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)
2016**

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1. Background

PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur Public Company (Persero), hereinafter called “the Company”, is a State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) which was established to accelerate the national infrastructure financing through partnerships with private sectors and/or multilateral financial institutions.


To achieve the above purpose, the Company is committed to managing its environmentally-and-socially-friendly business activities.

The financing and investment activities, project development, and consulting service provision for infrastructure projects are expected to be in compliance with applicable occupational health and safety as well as environmental and social requirements in Indonesia. For this purpose, the Company is required to compose and issue Multilateral Project Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Guidelines.

2. Purpose and Objective

The Multilateral Project ESS Guidelines are intended as a reference for the Company in conducting its financing and investment activities, project development, and consulting service provision by using the Multilateral Fund and/or based on the Multilateral Cooperation. Below are the Guidelines’ purposes:

- a. To apply prudent principles so that occupational health and safety as well as environmental and social risks can be adequately assessed, measured, monitored, controlled and mitigated.
- b. To provide clarity of authority and responsibility, as well as role and function of each related work unit.
- c. To maintain performance consistency and level in implementing and managing the occupational health and safety as well as environmental and social risks as part of financing and investment activities, project development, and consulting service provision so as to create an effective and efficient work process.
- d. To serve as guidelines for International Best Practice application in implementing green and sustainability infrastructure projects in Indonesia.
- e. To identify any hazards and risks as early as possible in financing facility development and/or project cycle, including mergers and considerations in the site selection process, product design process, engineering planning process for capital application, engineering work demand, facility modification authorization, or layout planning and process changes.
- f. To hire professionals having experience, competence and training materials to assess and manage the impacts and risks as well as to carry out the specific environmental management functions including project preparation or specific activity planning and procedures complete with technical recommendations presented in the project documents.
- g. To understand the risk possibility and scale based on:
 - i. The project activity nature, such as whether the project will create significant amount of emissions or effluents, or involve Hazardous and Toxic Substances (B3) process.

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- ii. Potential consequences to workers, communities, or environment if the hazards are not managed properly.
- h. To give priority over risk management strategies having the objective to reduce overall health and environmental risks and focus on the prevention of significant and/or unchangeable impacts.
- i. To create a strategy which can eliminate hazards at its source.
- j. To combine engineering and management control in order to to reduce or minimize the possibility and scale of unexpected consequences when impacts are unavoidable. For example, the pollution control implementation in order to reduce contaminant level emitted to workers or environment.
- k. To conduct socialization and prepare workers and nearby communities in anticipating any accident, including providing technical and financial resources for effective and safe control of every accident, as well as returning the workplace environment and community to safe and healthy conditions.
- l. To improve performance through a combination of facility performance monitoring for in-progress project and effective accountability.


3. Scope

- a. These Multilateral Project ESS Guidelines contain guidances on implementing occupational health and safety as well as environmental and social risk management, related to financing and investment activities, project development, and consulting service provision by using Multilateral Fund and/or based on Multilateral Cooperation.
- b. Related with occupational health and safety as well as environmental and social risk categories, the implementation of Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD), administration and monitoring, still refers to the Project Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Guidelines.


4. Legal Basis

The Multilateral Project ESS Guidelines are established by referring to the following provisions:

- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Safeguard and Management.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 1 Year 1970 on Occupational Safety.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 13 Year 2003 on Employment.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 2 Year 2012 on Land Procurement for Public Interest Development.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 36 Year 2009 on Health
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 7 of 1984 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

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- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 6 Year 1994 on the Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 17 of 2004 on Ratification of Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 7 Year 2012 on Social Conflict Handling.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 11 Year 2009 on Social Well-being.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 1 Year 2000 on the Ratification of ILO Convention Number 182 Year 1999 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of Worst Jobs for Children.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 9 Year 1998 on the Freedom to Express Opinion in Public.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 10 Year 1992 on Demography and Family Welfare.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 24 Year 1992 on Spatial Planning.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 5 Year 1994 on the Ratification of the International Convention on Biological Diversity (United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity).
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 37 Year 2014 on Soil and Water Conservation.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 41 on Forestry.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 5 Year 1990 on Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 32 Year 2014 on Marine.
- The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 11 Year 2014 on Cultural Preserve.
- Government Regulation Number 70 Year 2009 on Energy Conservation.
- Government Regulation Number 101 Year 2014 on Hazardous and Toxic Substances (B3) Treatment.
- Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous and Toxic Substances (B3).
- Government Regulation Number 27 Year 2012 on Environmental Permit.
- Government Regulation Number 50 Year 2012 on Occupational Health and Safety Management System (SMK3).
- Minister of Environment Regulation Number 05 Year 2012 on Types of Business Plan and/or Activities Obligatory to Have Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- State Minister of Environment Regulation Number 16 Year 2012 on Environmental Document Preparation Guidelines.
- Minister of Environment Regulation Number 17 Year 2012 on Guidelines for Community Involvement in the Process of Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Permit.
- Minister of Finance Regulation Number 100/PMK.010/2009 on the Company's

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- Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P.16/Menhut-II /2014 on Guidelines for Borrow and Use of Forest Area.
- Road Map of the Sustainable Finance Roadmap, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and Ministry of Environment and Forests (KLHK) dated December 5, 2015
- The Republic of Indonesia Regulations on Health and Safety as well as Environmental and Social Issues for specific sectors, as mentioned in Appendix I.
- PT. Sarana Multi Infrastruktur's Articles of Association
- Project Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Guidelines
- Good Corporate Governance.
- Code of Conduct.
- Risk Management Guidelines.
- Company Policy Preparation Guidelines
- Board of Directors Regulations on the Company Divisions' Main Duties and Functions
- International rules and/or standards, such as IFC Performance Standards, The World Bank Safeguard Policies, ADB Safeguard Policy Statements (SPS), as well as other international institutions.


5. The Company's ESS Policy Statement

PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) as a State-Owned Enterprise that carries out financing and investment activities, project development, as well as consultancy service provision in infrastructure sector has the commitment to:

- a. Developing and implementing environmental and social safeguard system which refers to the applicable regulations and standards.
- b. Giving priority over the construction financing having the minimal negative impacts on environmental and social sectors.
- c. Supporting the conservation of natural resources and energy optimally.
- d. Possessing, implementing and complying with the provisions of environmental and social documents in any operational activities.
- e. Identifying and managing the environmental and social risks and impacts.
- f. Conducting an evaluation to improve the environmental and social performance.

To accomplish that, the Company will conduct:

- Assessment of environmental and social aspects as well as acceleration of the environmentally friendly development and minimization of social risk.
- Regular control to ensure the Company's policy effectiveness.
- Advocacy of environmental safeguard and natural resource conservation as well as social and cultural safeguard in the Company Project.

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6. Exception

If any exceptions to these guidelines are required in certain conditions, such exceptions should accordingly be approved by Board of Directors. If necessary, Board of Directors may request a review in advance from ESSBCM Division.


The above-mentioned exceptions should be based on the analysis result of transactions or business activities by paying attention to the possible potential risk factors and precise managerial consideration related to the Company interests.

7. Definition


- a. AMDAL/EIA : Environmental Impact Assessment constitutes the required documents based on Act Number 32 Year 2009 and its implementation should be in accordance with Government Regulation Number 27 Year 2012 on Environmental Permit and Minister of Environment Regulation Number 05 Year 2012 on Types of Business Plan and/or Activities Obligatory to Have Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). EIA consists of 4 (four) inseparable documents, namely:
- EIA Terms of Reference, containing the scope plan of environmental impact assessment.
 - Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL/EIA), the identification of positive and negative significant impacts of a project/activity.
 - Environmental Management Plan (RKL), documenting the significant impact management plan efforts.
 - Environmental Monitoring Plan (RPL), documenting the monitoring plan efforts to complement the significant impact monitoring efforts.
- b. Hazardous and Toxic Substances (B3) : Substances, energy, and/or other components due to its nature, concentration, and/or amount, either directly or indirectly, can pollute and/or damage the environment, and/or endanger the environment, as well as the human being and other living creature's health and survival.
- c. Multilateral Funds : Funds originating from Multilateral Financial Institutions.
- d. Business Division : An Activity-Executing Division which makes and implements decisions relating to the Company's business activities, namely financing and investment activities or project development or consulting services.

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- e. Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) : A process to investigate/audit the potential investment in details, such as the management and operational process identification, field data verification, particularly related to environmental and social viewpoint. This process is conducted by the Company.
- f. Environmental and Social Management System (“ESMS”) : A process-and-procedure management system in which an organization analyzes, controls, and reduces the environmental and social impacts resulting from its activities, products and services.
- g. Environmental and Social Safeguards (“ESS”) : An environmental and social safeguard document to analyze, control and mitigate the environmental and social impacts resulting from project activities, its products and services.
- h. Exclusion List : A list of projects that are not allowed to receive the Company services, related to financing and investment activities, project development, and consulting service provision.
- i. Consulting Services : Professional expertise service provision by the Company in infrastructure field for the service users based on a consulting-service-provision agreement between the Company and service user.
- j. Multilateral Cooperation : The scheme of the Company's cooperation with international financial institutions and/or development agencies, related to financing and investment activities, project development, and consulting service provision.
- k. Multilateral Financial Institutions : International financial institutions and/or development agencies whose members' cooperative relationships are not limited by specific areas, such as the World Bank, IFC (International Finance Corporation), Asian Development Bank, GCF (Green Climate Fund), AFD (Agence Française de Développement).
- l. Financing : Provision of funds or equivalent collection, based on a loan deal or an agreement between the Company and the debtor. The debtor is required to settle debt after a certain period of time with interest.
- m. Project Development : Service provision for preparation and development of infrastructure projects by the Company.
- n. Decision-Making-Authorized Official : Officers of the Company who are based on Board of Directors Regulations have the authority to make any decisions on specific activities.

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- o. Multilateral Project : The Company activities, in collaboration with multilateral financial institutions, for the project financing, project development, and consulting services.
- p. Regulation : The condition or capability that must be met or possessed by all activities, products and services in line with occupational health and safety as well as environmental and social provisions.
- q. Risk : The potential occurrence of an event, whether predictable or unpredictable which may cause negative impacts on the Company's vision, mission, purpose/objective achievement.
- r. Letter of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) : Commitment Statement of the parties responsible for business and/or activity to conduct the environmental management and environmental impact monitoring from the businesses and/or activities other than the businesses and/or activities which are subject to having EIA or UKL-UPL.
- s. Environmental Management Efforts- Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL –UPL) : Mandatory documents under Act Number 32 Year 2009 and its implementation in accordance with Government Regulation Number 27 Year 2012 on Environmental Permit, but not included in the projects/activities contained in the Minister of Environment Regulation Number 05 Year 2012 on Types of Business Plan and/or Activities Obligatory to have EIA.

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1. Management Purpose

The Company is committed to managing its environmentally-and-socially-friendly business activities with below objectives:

- a. To ensure that the management and stakeholders of the financed companies understand the commitments of Multilateral Project ESS Guidelines made by the Company.
- b. To guarantee that all multilateral project financing and investment, project development, and consulting service provision performed by the Company comply with overall ratified national and international regulations on occupational health and safety as well as environmental and social aspects.
- c. To ensure that the reviewing, monitoring and surveillance process related to the above point b. is conducted periodically and meets applicable regulations.

2. Management Ethics

The executors and parties involved in Multilateral Project ESS management should obey the applicable Company code of ethics, as set forth in Code of Business Conduct and Code of Conduct..


3. Multilateral Project ESS Management Risk

In carrying out the Multilateral Project ESS management, the Company should pay attention to and take into account the potential risks that may occur as well as make any efforts to mitigate the risks:

- a. **Credit Risk**
A risk arising from counterparty/debtor failure to meet their obligations in accordance with the agreed terms, including in the financing agreement.


The credit risk mitigation, among others is by performing identification, assessment, monitoring and control over ESS management for the funded projects.
- b. **Operational Risk**
A risk due to the insufficiency and/or failure of internal process, human error, system failure, or external problems affecting the Company's business activities, such as the procedural errors in carrying out the Multilateral Project ESS management in investment activities, project development, and consulting service provision.

Operational risk mitigation is performed by ensuring guideline, procedure and manual/technical instruction sufficiency which govern the Project ESS management, dual-control culture availability and a clear segregation of duties).
- c. **Reputation Risk**

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A risk that is partly due to the negative publicity associated with the Company's business activity or the negative perception on the Company related to the inappropriateness of Multilateral Project ESS management carried out by the Company.

This reputation risk mitigation, among others is by performing internally and externally sound communication management with stakeholders including with the media, through activities that can create positive corporate images).


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1. Board of Directors

- a. Establishing policies and risk appetite for Multilateral Project ESS implementation in the Company's activities.
- b. Establishing the organizational structure including clear authority and responsibility related to Multilateral Project ESS implementation in the Company's activities.
- c. Monitoring compliance with Multilateral Project ESS management implementation and providing guidance on Multilateral Project ESS management improvement in the Company's activities.

2. Environmental Social Safeguards and Business Continuity Management (ESSBCM) Division

- a. ESSBCM Division Head bears below responsibilities:
 - i. Ensuring that the financing and investment activities, project development, and consulting service provision are in compliance with the provisions as set forth in the regulations, in accordance with the Multilateral Project ESS scope.
 - ii. Establishing risk categories of Multilateral Project ESS management.
 - iii. Approving Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) report result and ESDD report review results which are prepared by ESS Specialist.
 - iv. Submitting ESDD report to Financing & Investment Division (DPI), Local Government and Other Government Agencies Financing Division (DPPIPL), Project Development and Advisory Support Division (DPPA) as well as Credit and Investment Committee for consideration materials in financing and investment decisions.
 - v. Ensuring resource adequacy related to the Multilateral Project ESS implementation in ESSBCM Division.
- b. ESMS Officer bears below responsibilities:
 - i. Evaluating whether the financing and investment activities, project development, and consulting service provision are already compliance with the provisions stipulated in the regulations as well as in accordance with the Project ESMS scope.
 - ii. Proposing the Project risk categories and ESMS management report.
 - iii. Performing project site visit.
 - iv. Performing ESDD and preparing ESDD report including recommending Corrective Action Plan (CAP).
 - v. Reviewing ESDD report after being compiled by the Pool of Expert-Advisory and Project Development Support Division (DDPPA) or Consultant.
 - vi. Keeping and maintaining hardcopies or softcopies of Project ESMS documents

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3. Business Division


- a. Ensuring that the project is not included in the Exclusion List.
- b. Coordinating with the counterparties/debtors for completing the necessary documents in the Project ESS management.
- c. Monitoring the financing and investment facilities or project development or consulting services.
- d. Coordinating with ESSBCM Division for ESS fulfillment and management during the Project.
- e. Coordinating with the ESSBCM Division to conduct environmental and social monitoring of financing and investment facilities or project development or consultancy services.
- f. Keeping and maintaining hardcopies or softcopies of Multilateral Project ESS documents.

4. Financing Facility Control Division (DPFP)

- a. Monitoring the fulfillment of compliance obligations by the parties, including the fulfillment of Corrective Action Plan, which is in line with the financing and investment agreement.
- b. Keeping and managing the original Multilateral Project ESS documents as part of financing and investment documentations.

5. Advisory and Project Development Support Division (DDPPA)

- a. Monitoring the Multilateral Project ESS implementation by the Pool of Expert-Advisory and Project Development Support Division (DDPPA)/Consultant.
- b. Taking care of physical storage and management of original Multilateral Project ESS documents as part of the activity documents of project development and consulting service provision.
- c. Coordinating with ESSBCM Division for ESS fulfillment and management during the Project.

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The Company applies Multilateral Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Elements in order to manage social and environmental impact risks in providing that financing, project development, and consultation (advisory) to the private sector, government, and prospective borrowers are eligible to be financed.

Here are the ten Elements of Multilateral Project Environmental and Social Safeguards established as the general standard for the Company’s financing, project development, and consultation (advisory) fulfillment:

1. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Management

This first element emphasizes the importance of environmental and social aspect management in project implementation. The compliance with environmental and social regulations is a dynamic and ongoing process starting from the management which involves the Company, Government and Community. The compliance with environmental and social regulations is a must prior to the commencement of a project. This involves environmental permit, location permit, land-use permit and other required permits in accordance with the Republic of Indonesia regulations. This compliance nature includes “planning, implementation, monitoring and improvement” as business process elements. Its implementation should pass the environmental and social risk and impact studies and assessments. The management and mitigation of any occurring risks should also be prepared.

a. Objective


- i. To get necessary permits as part of the government's efforts to identify and assess positively or negatively environmental and social impacts prior to the project implementation.
- ii. To prevent, or if prevention is impossible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate the negative impacts on the environment and local communities

b. Scope

This first element is applied to a project bearing low, medium and high risks with a necessity to obtain necessary permits prior to the project implementation. Accordingly, the environmental and social impacts can be managed in a sustainable manner.

c. Stipulation

- i. The project must have permits as stipulated by the Republic of Indonesia regulations prior to the project implementation and hand over regular reports to the relevant authorities. It is also a must to extend the validity period if any expired permits.
- ii. If the project has been in operation, but it requires specific permits in accordance with the regulations, the project should obtain such permits.
- iii. If the due diligence or monitoring process conducted either by the Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists or the Pool of Experts is recommended to obtain certain permits, the project should obtain such permits.

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- iv. If the project does not have the Environmental Permit and Location Permit, the project is not appropriate to be financed by the Company by using Multilateral Fund and/or under the Multilateral Cooperation.
- v. In addition, the project is requested to pay attention to the following matters, as part of Environmental and Social Regulation Compliance
 - Conducting environmental and social assessments.
 - Program management.
 - Organizational capacity and competence.
 - Training.
 - Emergency response and preparedness.
 - Community involvement
 - Monitoring, reviewing and reporting

2. Employment and Occupational Environment


This second element emphasizes the economic growth efforts through fair employment and income as the worker fundamental rights. For all projects, workforce is valuable asset and a good relationship between workers and management is one of the keys to the Company's progress and productivity. The failure to maintain good relations between workers and management can reduce the worker commitment and retention which in turn can jeopardize the project. By having the constructive management and worker relationship as well as by treating the workers fairly and providing safe and healthy occupational conditions, the project can win benefits such as operational productivity and efficiency.

a. Purpose

- i. To improve and maintain relationships between the management and workers.
- ii. To encourage the fair treatment without discrimination and equal opportunities for workers and efforts to comply with Employment Act.
- iii. To protect workers by preventing children labor and forced labor.
- iv. To encourage safe and healthy occupational conditions as well as to protect and promote the worker health.

b. Scope

This second element is one of the requirements stipulated by the Company in performing Environmental and Social assessment as a part of mitigating environmental and social risks, both conducted during project construction stage and project operation. This implementation is as a compliance with Employment Act.

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The project management obligation is to treat workers fairly, either they are Non-Fixed-Term Contract Employees, Fixed-Term Contract Employees or Outsourcing Employees. The management should pay attention to the wage and minimum wage regulations set by the government.

c. Stipulation

i. Human Resource Policy

The project should adopt human resource policy in accordance with the regulations by applying a humanist approach to well manage workers in line with appropriate rights and obligations, including the rights to receive remuneration and compensation in accordance with applicable regulations.

ii. Occupational Condition and Employment Terms

The project is required to provide good occupational condition in accordance administration and employment regulation such as working hours, overtime, permission to leave office because of illness, childbirth as well as social and health insurance protection.

The project should provide a safe, healthy and secure occupational environment for workers by considering the risks in certain sectors, including the physics, chemistry, biology, and radiology hazards. The Project Management should take preventive measures against occupational accidents and diseases.

iii. Worker Organization


The project management is not allowed to prohibit workers to join any worker organizations and the workers are entitled to voice their opinions in accordance with the Act of freedom to join any association and to express their opinions in public. Nevertheless, the workers must also comply with the limitations set forth in applicable regulations in the freedom to join any association and voice opinions in public.

iv. Non-Discrimination and Fair Opportunity

The project may not make any employment decisions based on characteristics beyond the inherent occupational requirements. The project management should establish equal opportunity and justice according to the country legislation in treating workers without discriminating gender, ethnic groups, religion, political options including in hiring process, compensation granting (including salaries and allowance), occupational conditions and employment terms, training access, promotion, termination or pension and disciplinary actions.

v. Employment Termination

The project management should develop plans to mitigate the termination negative impact on workers. Should due to any certain reason, the employment termination has to be done, it has to be executed in accordance with applicable regulations and must be consulted with local employment agencies.

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vi. Child Labor and Forced Labor

The project should not employ children for economic interests or that may harm or interfere with their education or do violence to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. All workers must be at least 18 years old. The project may not employ forced labors or someone under any forced or punishment threat.

3. Pollution Prevention and Reduction

The third element stresses on pollution prevention and reduction in industrial and project activities, namely air, water, and soil pollution including greenhouse gas emissions that may threaten people and environment. This element underlines the eco-friendly approach by integrating methods or technologies as far as their uses are technically and financially feasible and effective in costs in the condition that the project relies on commercially available expertise and resources.

a. Objective

- i. To prevent or minimize negative impacts on human health and environment quality by avoiding or minimizing pollution in the project activities.
- ii. To encourage reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global climate-change phenomenon.

b. Scope

The application of this element is performed in Environmental and Social Assessment before the project takes place and during periodic assessments. If any finding occurs, an immediate improvement recommendation should be made as an effort to fix the problem and it should be managed under the Project Environmental and Social Management System.


c. Stipulation

i. General Stipulation

During the design, construction, operation, and commissioning stages, the project should consider both technically and operationally proper ambient conditions and resources. The project will perform the most appropriate pollution prevention and control or if the pollution is unavoidable, the effort to minimize or mitigate negative impacts on human health and environment should be carried out as long as it is technically and financially feasible as well as cost-effective.

ii. Pollution Prevention and Reduction

The project should avoid the contaminant or pollutant release into soil, water and air. If it is unavoidable, the project should minimize or control the intensity or the amount of released pollutants. Risk assessments need to be carried out in routine and non-routine activities, or in any activities having the potential negative impact on people and

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environment by performing the measurably internal steps in operational activities which are in line with the principles of environmentally friendly operations.

iii. Waste

Wherever possible, the project should minimize Hazardous and Toxic Substances (B3) and non-B3 waste generation by using Reduce Method or reducing waste production, Recycle Method or recycling waste and Reuse Method or reusing waste for beneficial process. If these are impossible to do, the project should process, destroy, and store up B3 in such ways that are environmentally friendly and in accordance with the regulations. If the generated waste also includes B3, the project should process, utilize or dispose it, according to Ministry of Environment and Forestry regulations. If the waste disposal is done by third party, the project should use reputable contractors which are approved by the competent authority.

iv. B3 Material

The project should do any prevention, but if it is impossible, the project should minimize the use or control the release of B3 materials coming from production, transportation, handling, storage, and application in the project activities. The project should avoid production, trading and use of chemicals and B3 which are not allowed by the government or agreed to be reduced by the government because of high toxicity to living organisms, environmental resistance, or potential ozone layer depletion.

v. Pesticide


The project should avoid excessive pesticide use. If the use is unavoidable, the project should minimize the pesticide use or apply other more eco-friendly alternatives. The project must also avoid pesticide use which is not allowed by the government.

vi. Ambient Condition

To overcome the project negative impacts on ambient conditions, the project must record Environmental Baseline Study and compare it with ambient condition measurements on a regular basis. If there is any detected significant increase of pollutants, the project must find the causes and develop any necessary action plans. To minimize or reduce the pollutant release is one of the recommended method in maintaining the ambient conditions and this is also as a means of reducing the risk or potential ambient-condition change risk.

vii. Greenhouse Gas Emission

The project should encourage greenhouse gas emission (GHG) reduction coming from the project activities. The project must implement the greenhouse gas emission mitigation action and potential greenhouse gas emissions estimation measures in different project cycles starting from pre-construction, construction and post-construction until operational stages. GHG emission quantification and monitoring are done every year by referring to the methodology set by the government. The emission reductions are using a few methods, among others, by improving the energy

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efficiencies, renewable energy source use, project design change process, and the adoption of other financially and technically allowable mitigation measures.

4. Safety, Health and Security

This fourth element emphasizes not only on the project activities and infrastructure development that bring benefit to the community in economic development, but also the minimization of project potential risk exposure and impact on society arising from workplace accidents due to equipment failure, structure failure, and B3 waste spreading as well as security issues. This element is used as the project responsibility in preventing or minimizing the risks and impacts on safety, health and security arising from the project activities.

a. Objective

- i. To prevent or minimize the risks and impacts on health, safety and security of workers and surrounding community both in routine and non-routine activities.
- ii. To ensure personnel and property protection is carried out properly so as to prevent or minimize risks to the community's safety and security.

b. Scope

The application of this element is done as a part of Social and Environmental Assessment process. This element uses Occupational Health and Safety and Environmental Management System in the project which includes occupational health and safety as well as environmental safeguard procedures to avoid impacts on human health and project safety as security problem anticipation.


c. Stipulation

- i. Occupational Health and Safety.

The project shall evaluate the risks and impacts on the safety and health of workers and affected community during project design, construction, operation, and commissioning as well as develop preventive measures in line with the identified risks and impacts. Such measures can support risk and impact prevention through hazard minimization and reduction.

- ii. Infrastructure and Equipment Safety

The structural elements or components of project's design, construction, operation and commissioning should be in accordance with applicable regulations. The project should consider potential hazard risks, especially if the structural elements are accessible by the public or if the structural failures during the construction and operational periods can cause people's injury. The project's significant elements must be designed and constructed by qualified and experienced professionals, and certified or approved by the government agencies or by competent professionals. For the project that operates moving equipment on public roads and other infrastructure projects, the project management should seek to prevent incidents and accidents.

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iii. Environmental and Natural Resource Issues

The project should avoid or minimize the potential natural disasters such as landslides or floods that may occur due to land-use change in the project activities. The project should also prevent or minimize negative impacts on soil, water and other natural resources that are used by the surrounding community due to the project activities.

iv. Adaptation to Climate-Change Impacts

In regards to the adaptation to climate-change impacts, the project will promote different measures. These measures aim to minimize the climate-change impacts on communities and reduce vulnerability and increase people's endurance to climate-change risks in different sectors.

v. Community Having Disease Exposure


The project should avoid or minimize the potential exposure to diseases caused by the project activities. If the diseases in the affected community have endemic nature, the project should monitor and encourage opportunities to improve healthy environment condition during the project activities so as to reduce the exposure scale.

vi. Preparedness and Emergency Response.

The project should assess the potential risks and impacts of the project activities and inform the surrounding community about the significant hazards in ways that are appropriate with the local culture. The project can cooperate with the community leaders and local government in preparation of emergency response so that the emergency handling can be done effectively. The project should document the activities of emergency response preparedness, tools and equipment, emergency response team and persons in charge in emergency condition as well as convey pertinent information about other relevant action plans or documents to workers, surrounding community and local government agencies.

vii. Security Personnel

The project shall hire employees or contractors as security personnel for the workers and property. The project must evaluate the risks within and outside the project site proposed by the security company. In drawing up such arrangements, the project is directed by the principles set out by the Republic of Indonesia police in terms of recruitment, training and implementation of security patterns. The management should not order the security officers to take any repressive action. Security Force is used for preventive and protective actions in accordance with the Police regulations as well as the nature and scope of the project security threats.

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5. Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The fifth element describes land acquisition and resettlement that include physical displacement (relocation) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access that results in loss of income sources or livelihood activities) as a result of land acquisition for the project. The population relocation becomes involuntary if the affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse the land acquisition and this will lead to the forced displacement.

Involuntary resettlement may result in difficult conditions and long-term poverty on the affected people and communities as well as environmental damage and social pressure on their new area if these issues are not managed cautiously. The involuntary resettlement should be avoided or at least minimized. If this is unavoidable, the steps must be mitigated to reduce negative impacts on the relocated people. The resettlement process and stage should be planned and implemented sympathetically.

a. Objective

- i. To avoid the negative impacts or at least minimize the risk of involuntary resettlement.
- ii. To mitigate the social and economic impacts of harmful land acquisition on the affected people due to the land use by: (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (ii) ensuring that the resettlement activities are carried out by giving properly preliminary information, consultation and participation to those affected.
- iii. To improve or at least restore according to the initial conditions of livelihoods and standards of living of relocated people.

b. Application Scope

The application of this element is carried out in the environmental and social assessment process to meet the provisions managed through Environmental and Social Management System, as stipulated in State Act on land acquisition that adversely affects the economic, social, or environmental aspects due to the project activities. Land acquisition creates loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use; thus, those impacts should be avoided, minimized, mitigated, or compensated through a fair process in accordance with a mutual benefit principle.


This element does not apply for voluntary resettlement based on profitable land transaction.

c. Stipulation

i. Project Design

The project should consider alternative project designs which are technically and financially feasible to avoid or at least minimize any physical or economic displacement by force.

ii. Compensation and Benefits for People Relocated by Force.

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If the forced displacement is unavoidable, the project should offer to the people or communities who are forcibly relocated the land restitution and compensation for loss of assets at land and building replacement cost, removal cost assistance and other assistance to help them improved or at least restore their life dignity and livelihood.

iii. Consultation

The Project Management should facilitate the complaint mechanism and open the opportunity to participate in the project for communities imposed by land acquisition and affected surrounding communities, by involving local government in the decision-making processes related to the resettlement including the monitoring and evaluation of restitution and other compensation payment.

iv. Grievance Mechanism

The project should establish a mechanism of meetings to accommodate complaints and discuss specific issues about compensation and relocation arising from forcibly displaced people or members of the local community, including settlement mechanism to solve any problems.

v. Resettlement Planning and Implementation

If the involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, the project should conduct a census with Environmental Baseline Study to identify those who should be relocated, to determine those entitled to receive compensation and those who are not. The local government must be included as a part of land acquisition committee. Those relocated by force can be classified as persons: (i) having formal legal rights to the occupied land; (ii) having no formal legal rights, but claiming the land, but approved or can be approved by State Act or (iii) having no legal right or claim to the occupied land.

vi. Physical Displacement


If people living in the project area must be relocated to another location, the Project should:

- 1) Offer a choice among possible options to those relocated, including appropriate replacement residence or suitable compensation.
- 2) Provide relocation assistance appropriate to the needs of each relocated group of people with special attention to the needy.

If indigenous peoples must be physically relocated from their indigenous land, the project must comply with the provisions described in the Elements of indigenous peoples and local communities.

vii. Economic Displacement

If the land acquisition for the project causes loss of income or livelihood, the project must meet the following provisions:

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- Providing economic compensation to those relocated over the loss of assets or access to assets at a full replacement cost.
- If the land acquisition affects commercial structures, the compensation should be given to the business owners for the cost of rebuilding commercial activities in other place and cost of equipment, factory re-installation, machinery, or other equipment displacement.
- Providing land compensation by referring to Land & Building Tax Imposition Base (NJOP) or bigger or full replacement cost wherever possible to the people entitled for the land by showing the legality proof of land which is approved or can be approved by State Act.
- Giving economic compensation to the relocated people who do not have legal claim to the land, such as agriculture, infrastructure and irrigation at a full replacement cost according to the applicable regulations.
- Providing additional assistance such as training or employment opportunities as well as other opportunities to improve or restore the ability to obtain proper livelihoods.

6. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management

The sixth element describes that safeguard and conservation of biodiversity, variety of animal and plant life in various forms, including genetic, species and ecosystem diversity are critical to continued development. Biodiversity components comprise ecosystems and habitats, species and communities. The project should avoid or mitigate threats to biodiversity that may arise in project construction and operations. More than that, the project has to manage the natural resources that aims to conserve biodiversity and to encourage the planned and directed use of natural resources in a sustainable manner.

a. Objective

- i. To protect and conserve biodiversity.
- ii. To encourage the sustainable development and use of natural resources through the implementation of an integrated conservation application.


b. Application Scope

The application of this element is performed in Environmental and Social Assessment Process to meet the provisions of Environmental and Social Management System, as stipulated in State Act on biodiversity and natural resource conservation.

c. Stipulation

- i. Habitat

Habitat destruction constitutes the main threat to biodiversity. Habitat can be divided into natural habitat, namely land and water as biological communities composed by

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indigenous plant and animal without any human interference and modified habitat, namely habitat having the transformation with the presence of non-indigenous plant and animal species. Both habitat types can support diversity at all levels, including endemic or threatened species.

ii. Critical Habitat

Critical habitat is a part of natural and modified habitat which requires special attention. The critical habitat covers areas with high biodiversity value including the necessary habitat for survival of endangered species. This kind of habitat also poses impact on social, economic, or cultural aspects of local communities.

In critical habitat area, the project can be implemented by considering that:

- There is no measurable negative impact on the critical habitat ability to support populations of protected plant and animal species.
- There is no decline in the population of endangered plant and animal species.
- Negative and detrimental effects on protected plant and animal species have been mitigated.

iii. Area Protected by Law

If the project is located in an area protected by the law, the Project Management should meet below provisions:


- Acting consistently related to protected area management plan.
- Facilitating a communication and consultation forum between stakeholders and community in the area.
- Implementing additional programs to promote and achieve protected area conservation objectives.
- Not deliberately introducing new species in the project area, unless getting permission from the authorities.

iv. Natural Forest and Protected Forest

If the project is located in natural forest or protected forest area, the project must obtain permits from the authorities and the project should not cause any conversion or degradation of critical habitat. Additionally, the project must ensure that all natural and protected forest ecosystems are not spoiled, except on places that have obtained the project location permit from authorized institution.

v. Surface Water and Groundwater Use.

The project that requires surface water and groundwater use should assess the environmental and social issues and mitigate the risks that may arise. Overall surface water and groundwater use requires permission from the authorities before using.

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7. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

The seventh element explains about indigenous peoples and local communities as the social groups with identities that may be different from dominant groups in societies. They have limitations in economic, social and legal status to defend their interests and rights on land, natural resources and culture. They also have the limitations to participate in and get benefit from the development.

More than that, they are vulnerable, especially if their land and resources are used by outsiders and degraded significantly. Language, culture, and natural resources as their livelihood main pillars can be threatened and exposed to changes by the outer community.

The project can open opportunities for the indigenous peoples and local communities to participate and get benefits from the project activities so as to help meet their aspirations for economic and social development. The project can also play a role in sustainable development by promoting and managing activities and business as co-development.

a. Objective


- i. To protect and assist indigenous peoples and local communities against the development effects which are not in accordance with their educational, social and cultural levels.
- ii. To encourage indigenous and local communities as co-development and get social and economic benefit from the project.

b. Application Scope

The application of this element is performed in Environmental and Social Assessment process to meet the provisions of Environmental and Social Management System, as stipulated in State Act on indigenous peoples and local communities.

There is no standard definition for indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples and local communities can have different terms in various areas. The term of "indigenous peoples" is used generally to refer to different social and cultural groups with below characteristics:

- i. Self-identification as a part of different cultural groups and the showing of this identity to others.
- ii. As a part of geographically diverse communities or ancestor territories in the project area and natural resources in the area.
- iii. Cultural, economic, and social institution which is traditionally separated from dominant society or culture.
- iv. Different languages, often different from the official language of the country or area.
- v. Communities that have inhabited certain areas from generation to generation

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c. Stipulation

i. Negative Impact Prevention

Through Social and Environmental Assessment process, the project must identify all indigenous peoples and local communities who may be affected within the project area, as well as the nature and level of estimated social, cultural and environmental impacts on them and prevent negative impacts as best as possible.

If the prevention seems impossible, the Project Management should minimize, mitigate, or compensate for these impacts in accordance with existing local culture wisdom.

ii. Information, Consultation and Participation Notification

The project must build an ongoing relationship with the affected indigenous peoples or local communities as early as possible during the project planning and operation. The community engagement process must be in accordance with the culture as well as the potential risks and impacts on indigenous peoples. The process includes below steps:


- Involving the representative body of indigenous peoples, namely associations of village elder or village groups, chieftain and village leaders.
- Providing enough time for indigenous peoples to conduct Consensus and Democracy process in decision-making.
- Facilitating indigenous peoples to express their views in their own culture and language, without any interference, force or intimidation.

iii. Impact on the Used Traditional Land or Indigenous Land

Indigenous peoples and/or local communities are often associated with traditional or indigenous land. If the land is not legally owned based on State Act, the land use which includes the seasonal-basis use by indigenous communities for their lives or for cultural, ceremonial or spiritual purposes by showing their identity and communities, can be justified as a proof and documentation of the land.

If the project is located in an area where there are natural resources therein, the Project Management should appreciate the use of traditional or indigenous land by indigenous peoples and local communities, by performing below steps:

- Making efforts to avoid or at least minimize the land size proposed for the project.
- Defining the use of indigenous lands by involving the government and village leaders of affected indigenous peoples.
- Informing the rights to land under State Act to affected indigenous peoples and local communities, including State Act that acknowledges the right or use of indigenous land.
- Offering at least compensation in the form of land replacement or additional benefits to the affected indigenous peoples and local communities, if possible.

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iv. Relocation of Indigenous Peoples from Traditional or Ancestor Land.

The project should consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid the relocation of indigenous peoples from their traditional or indigenous land. If the relocation is unavoidable, the project may be carried out after obtaining permission from village leaders.

8. Cultural Heritage

The eighth element provides details about cultural heritage for present and future generations. To be in consistent with Cultural Preserve Act which aims to preserve the national cultural heritage, the Company emphasizes social responsibility in its project activities and business operations by protecting the cultural heritage.

a. Objective

- i. To protect cultural heritage from negative impacts of project activities and support its preservation.
- ii. To encourage the Project Management's responsibility in its business activities by protecting the cultural heritage around the project area.

b. Application Scope

The application of this element is performed in Environmental and Social Assessment process to meet the provisions of Environmental and Social Management System, as stipulated in State Act on Cultural Preserve.

The cultural heritage refers to the measured forms, such as the property and location having the archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values, as well as a part of unique natural environment containing cultural values, such as sacred forest. It also includes traditional lifestyles practiced by indigenous peoples and/or local communities around the project.


c. Stipulation

i. Cultural Site Safeguard

If the location of proposed project is estimated to have a cultural heritage site, wherever possible, the project location should be moved to a technically and financially appropriate place. If it is impossible, the Project Management should implement the working procedures that will not harm and disturb the cultural site. The competent expert assessment or local government recommendation should be obtained if there is still any doubt in doing these safeguards.

ii. Regional Cultural Heritage

Most cultural heritage is best protected or preserved in its original location. As best as possible, the project may not relocate or eliminate all forms of cultural heritage, unless there is no other appropriate technical or financial alternative. This can be done after

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getting expert assessment, consultation with cultural stakeholders of indigenous peoples or local communities as well as local government..

iii. Critical Cultural Heritage

Critical cultural heritage consists of:

- 1) Cultural practices of indigenous peoples from generation to generation.
- 2) Legally protected Cultural Reservation Area.

The project should not significantly alter, damage, or remove various forms of cultural heritage. The legally protected cultural heritage is an important part for the safeguard and conservation of cultural heritage. If the project is built in an area around the cultural heritage sites, additional measures are required, including the permits from government, consultation with indigenous peoples, also safeguard measures based on recommendations from the competent experts and implementation of additional appropriate programs to promote and achieve the purpose of the protected area.

iv. Commercial Use of Cultural Heritage

If the project uses cultural resources, insight or practices of local communities having the traditional lifestyles for commercial purposes, the project must inform the communities about:

- Their legally protected rights; as well as
- The proposed commercialization scope and nature.


The project should not process the commercialization, unless:

- 1) Having a decent negotiation with the affected local communities.
- 2) Obtaining written approval from the indigenous peoples and local government.
- 3) Distributing fair and equitable result from commercialization of knowledge, innovations, or practices of customs and cultural traditions.

9. Energy Conservation and Environmentally Friendly Energy

The ninth element describes energy conservation as one of important elements in Environment and Social Safeguard efforts. Efficient energy use will generate physical and financial profits. The Company also strongly encourages the use of environmentally friendly green energy and encourage the new-and-renewable-energy projects as a part of environmental and social responsibility. Environmentally friendly energy is an important aspect in a sustainable development and also one of the important issues in the campaign of climate change and carbon reduction in accordance with the government regulations.

The project should have energy efficiency policies by conducting environmental and social assessment that can be done alone or through a competent third party as an effort to increase efficiency and profits by doing overall saving in the project activities. If the energy conservation

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is impossible in the project activities, the energy-saving equipment use and an effort to minimize the energy use are important to be done as a part of reducing emission coming from the project activities. Saving activity is an important part of preventing or minimizing climate change

a. Objective

- i. To support energy conservation as a saving effort in the resource use in order to safeguard natural resources and encourage the planned and directed resources use in a sustainable manner.
- ii. To encourage the sustainable development and energy use through an integrated conservation application having the development priorities.
- iii. To encourage the development of environmentally-friendly green energy facilities as an effort to increase new and renewable energy.

b. Application Scope

The application of this element is performed in Environmental and Social Assessment process to meet the provisions of Environmental and Social Management System, as stipulated in State Act on energy conservation and environmentally-friendly green energy as well as new and renewable energy.


c. Stipulation

i. Energy Conservation

Energy conservation is the act of reducing energy use amount or optimal energy use as needed so that the incurred energy costs can be lower. The energy saving can be achieved by efficient energy use of which same benefits that can be obtained by using less energy, or by reducing the consumption and project activities that use energy. The energy saving can lead to reduced costs as well as accelerated environmental and social values.

ii. Environmentally Friendly Energy

Energy saving also facilitates the replacement of non-renewable sources with renewable ones. In facing the lack of energy, the energy saving is often the most economical way and a more environmentally-friendly way instead of increasing the energy production. In line with the increasingly limited natural resources, energy crisis and the declining capacity of environmental support, the demand to develop an environmentally-friendly industry, known as environmentally-friendly green energy has become an important issue. In addition to the policy efforts to address the increasingly serious energy shortage and the growth of extremely high energy, the development of alternative new and renewable energy sources which are environmentally friendly is also absolutely to be encouraged.

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10. Consultation and Grievance Mechanism

The tenth element points out about consultation and grievance mechanism, in line with the procedures of providing information to stakeholders of a project to:

- Plan, implement, and monitor steps to avoid negative impacts, or, if it is unavoidable, to minimize, mitigate and compensate for such impacts.
- Inform the project benefits to stakeholders in a way that is in accordance with the community customs and culture.
- Provide timely, understandable, easily accessible, relevant and adequate information to the affected community.
- Conduct all these in an atmosphere free of intimidation or force.
- To be open-minded and gender-sensitive and adjusted to the local customs and traditions.

a. Objective

- i. To encourage the information transparency and encourage the participation of community and other stakeholders as part of mutually beneficial consultation process.
- ii. To encourage community participation in a sustainable development in the affected area.
- iii. As an effort to facilitate consensus and democracy culture in the project and affected communities as part of a grievance mechanism

b. Application Scope

The application of this element is performed in Environmental and Social Assessment process to meet the provisions of Environmental and Social Management System, as stipulated in State Act on information disclosure, Consensus and Demography as well as the regulation of freedom to express opinions.


c. Stipulation

- i. Consultation Mechanism

The project forms a consultation mechanism with local governments to respond the complaints of affected residents or local community. The consultation mechanism should not hamper access to legal or administrative solution in an area. The affected residents or local community will be given proper information about the mechanism. If affected residents or local community have differences of opinion and disagreements about the project, the Project Management should well negotiate to resolve differences and disagreements through consultation efforts which could be established and facilitated by the local government.

- ii. Grievance Mechanism

The project should establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate solutions for problems and complaints of affected residents or local communities. The grievance

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mechanism should have a scale comparable to the project impact and may address problems and complaints quickly by using an understandable and transparent process which is in line with the culture and gender sensitivity, and can directly be reached by the affected residents or local communities without any cost. The mechanism should not hamper the access to judicial or administrative solution in an area. The affected local residents or communities will be given information about the proper mechanism.

iii. Information Disclosure

The project will provide relevant information, including information from the project social and environmental management documents in accordance with regulations that apply to the determined places. If the affected local residents or communities and other stakeholders do not have any literacy ability, other proper communication methods can be used.

iv. Monitoring and Reporting

The project should compile periodic monitoring reports on environmental and social management in accordance with applicable regulations as well as submit the compliance issues and corrective actions in a transparent manner.

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This guidance will be effective from the established date of Board of Directors Regulations. The issues that have not been regulated in these guidances will be further described in the implementation Procedures/Manuals/Technical Instructions.


At the time of these guidelines apply, the provisions that are contrary to the ones contained in these guidelines are declared to be no longer valid.

Proposed by

Checked by


Farida Zaituni
ESSBCM Division

Muhammad Oriza
ESSBCM Division Head (Acting Official)

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Regulation List – Applicable for all sectors

1. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Safeguard and Management.
2. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 1 Year 1970 on Occupational Safety.
3. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 13 Year 2003 on Employment.
4. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 2 Year 2012 on Land Procurement for Public Interest Development.
5. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 36 Year 2009 on Health.
6. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 7 Year 1984 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
7. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 6 Year 1994 on Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
8. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 17 Year 2004 on the Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
9. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 7 Year Year 2012 on Social Conflict Handling.
10. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 11 Year 2009 on Social Welfare.
11. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 1 Year 2000 on the Ratification of ILO Convention Number 182 Year 1999 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action of the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor.
12. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 9 Year 1998 on Freedom of Public Opinion Expression.
13. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 10 Year 1992 on Population and Family Welfare.
14. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 24 Year 1992 on Spatial Planning.
15. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 5 Year 1994 on Ratification of the International Convention on Biological Diversity (United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity).
16. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 37 Year 2014 on Soil and Water Conservation
17. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 41 Year 1999 on Forestry.
18. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 11 Year 2010 on Cultural Heritage
19. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 5 Year 1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and its Ecosystem.
20. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 10 Year 1998 on Amendment to Act Number 7 Year

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Regulation List – Applicable for all sectors

- 1992 on Banking.
21. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning.
 22. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 70 Year 2009 on Energy Conservation.
 23. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 101 Year 2014 on Hazardous and Toxic Wastes (B3) Management.
 24. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Toxic Hazardous Materials (B3).
 25. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 27 Year 2012 on Environmental Permit.
 26. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 50 Year 2012 on Occupational Safety and Health Management System (SMK3).
 27. Government Regulation Number 82 Year 2001 on Water Management and Water Pollution Control.
 28. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 41 Year 1999 on Air Pollution Control
 29. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous and Toxic Substances (B3) Management.
 30. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 61 Year 2012 on Amendment to Government Regulation Number 24 Year 2010 on Forest Area Use.
 31. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 28 Year 2011 on the Management of Nature Reserve Area and Nature Conservation Area.
 32. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 4 Year 2001 on Control of Environmental Damage and/or Pollution relating to Forest and/or Land Fire.
 33. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 26 Year 2008 on National Spatial Plan.
 34. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 38 Year 2011 on River.
 35. Minister of Environment Regulation Number 05 Year 2012 on Types of Business Plan and/or Activities Obligatory to Have Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
 36. Minister of Environment Regulation Number 16 Year 2012 on Environmental Document Establishment Guidelines.
 37. Minister of Environment Regulation Number 17 Year 2012 on Guidelines for Community Involvement in Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Permit Process.

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Regulation List – Applicable for all sectors

38. State Minister of Environment Regulation Number 18 Year 2009 on Licensing Procedures for B3 Waste Management.
39. State Minister of Environment Regulation Number 5 Year 2015 on Wastewater Quality Standard.
40. Minister of Forestry Regulation Number 16/Menhut-II/2014 on Forest Area Use-and-Borrowing Guidelines.
41. Minister of Manpower Regulation Number 2 Year 1992 on the Appointment Procedures, Obligations and Powers of Occupational Safety and Health Experts.
42. Minister of Manpower Regulation Number 3 Year 1998 on Accident Reporting and Inspection Procedures.
43. Minister of Manpower Regulation Number 75 Year 2002 on the Implementation of Indonesian National Element (SNI) No SNI-04-0225-2000 on General Requirements of Electrical Installation 2000 (PUIL 2000) in the Workplace.
44. Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Regulation Number PER.13/MEN/X/2011 on Threshold Limit Value of Physical and Chemical Factors in Workplace.
45. Presidential Decree Number 32 Year 1990 on Protected Area Management.
46. Minister of Environment Decree Number KEP-48/MENLH/11/1996 on Noise Level Standard.
47. Minister of Environment Decree Number KEP-49/MENLH/11/1996 on Vibration Level Standard.
48. Minister of Environment Decree Number KEP-50/MENLH/11/1996 on Odor Level Standard.
49. Joint Decree of Minister of Labour and Minister of Public Works Number 174 Year 1986 No 104/KPTS/1986 on Occupational Health and Safety in Construction Activity Sites.
50. Minister of Environment Decree Number 45 Year 2005 on Guidelines for Implementation Reports of Environmental Management Plan (RKL) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (RPL) Preparation.
51. State Minister of Environment Decree Number 5 Year 2000 on Guidelines for AMDAL Document Preparation of Development Activities in Wetland Areas.


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Regulation List – Specifically Applicable for Electricity Sector

1. Act Number 30 Year 2009 on Electricity
2. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 14 Year 2012 on Electricity Supply Business Activities juncto the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 23 Year 2014 on Amendment to Government Regulation Number 14 Year 2012 on Electricity Supply Business Activities.
3. Minister of Environment Regulation Number 08 Year 2009 on Wastewater Quality Standard for Thermal Power Plant Businesses and/or Activities.
4. Minister of Environment Regulation Number 21 Year 2008 on Stationary Source Emission Quality Standard for Thermal Power Plant Businesses and/or Activities
5. Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P.64/Menhut-II/2013 on Water and Water Energy Utilization in Wildlife Reserve, National Park, Forest Park, and Nature Park.
6. Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P.85/Menhut-II/2014 on Cooperation Procedures for Managing Nature Conservation Area and Nature Conservation Area.
7. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Regulation Number 35 Year 2013 on the Electricity Business Licensing Procedures.
8. Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) Regulation Number 27/PRT/M/2015 on Dams.
9. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation Number 27 Year 2014 on Electricity Purchase from Biomass Power Plant and Biogas Power Plant by PT PLN (Persero).
10. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation Number 19 Year 2015 on Electricity Purchase from Power Plant with Capacity up to 10 MW by PT PLN (Persero).

Regulation List – Specifically Applicable for Oil and Gas as well as Geothermal Sectors

1. Act Number 22 Year 2001 on Oil and Gas.
2. Act Number 21 Year 2014 on Geothermal.
3. Minister of Environment Regulation Number 19 Year 2010 on Wastewater Quality Standard for Oil and Gas and Geothermal Businesses and/or Activities.
4. Minister of Environment Regulation Number 13 Year 2009 on Stationary Source Emission Quality Standard for Oil and Gas and Geothermal Businesses and/or Activities.
5. Minister of Environment Decree Number 45 Year 2005 on Guidelines for Reports of Environmental Management Plan (RKL) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (RPL) Implementation Report Preparation

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6. Minister of Environment Regulation Number 13 Year 2007 on the Terms and Procedures for Wastewater Management for Oil and Gas and Geothermal Upstream Businesses and/or Activities by Injection Way.
7. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation Number 20 Year 2008 on Compulsory Indonesian National Working Competence Standard Application in Oil and Gas Business Sector
8. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation Number 11 Year 2009 on Guidelines for Geothermal Activity Implementation.
9. State Minister of Environment Decree Number 51 Year 2004 on Sea Water Quality Standard

Regulation List – Specifically Applicable for Transport Sector


1. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 56 Year 2009 on Railway Implementation.
2. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 40 Year 2012 on the Airport Environment Development and Conservation.
3. Minister of Environment Regulation Number 05 Year 2009 on Port Waste Treatment.
4. Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P.85/Menhut-II/2014 on Procedures for Cooperation of Nature Conservation Area and Nature Conservation Area.
5. Minister of Environment Decree Number 51 Year 2004 on Sea Water Quality Standard

Regulation List – Specifically Applicable for Drinking Water Sector

1. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 12 Year 2015 on Water Supply System.
2. Minister of Health Regulation Number 492/Menkes/PER/IV/2010 on Drinking Water Quality Requirements
3. Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation Number 27/PRT/M/2015 on Dams.
4. Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P.64/Menhut-II/2013 on Water and Water Energy Utilization in Wildlife Sanctuary, National Park, Forest Park, and Natural Park

Regulation List – Specifically Applicable for Road Sector

1. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 38 Year 2004 on Road.
2. Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P.85/Menhut-II/2014 on Procedures for Cooperation of Nature Conservation Area and Nature Conservation Area.

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Regulation List – Specifically Applicable for Telecommunication Sector

1. The Republic of Indonesia Act Number 36 Year 1999 on Telecommunication.
2. Minister of Communication and Information Technology Regulation Number 02/PER/M.KOMINFO/3/2008 on Guidelines for the Development and Use of Telecommunications Joint Tower.
3. Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P.85/Menhut-II/2014 on Procedures for Cooperation of Nature Conservation Area and Nature Conservation Area.

Regulation List – Specifically Applicable for Dam Sector

1. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 37 Year 2010 on Dams.
2. Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation Number 27/PRT/M/2015 on Dams

Regulation List – Specifically Applicable for Irrigation Sector


1. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 20 Year 2006 on Irrigation.
2. Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation Number 30/PRT/M/2015 on the Development and Management of Irrigation Systems.
3. Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 79/PERMENTAN/OT.140/12/2012 on Guidances for Fostering and Empowering Water User Farmers' Union.

Regulation List – Specifically Applicable for Wastewater Sector

1. State Minister of Environment Decree Number 112 Year 2003 on Domestic Wastewater Quality Standard.


Regulation List – Specifically applicable to Industrial Zone, Settlement, Office, and Commerce Sectors

1. The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 142 Year 2015 on Industrial Estate.
2. The Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation Number 112 Year 2007 on Structuring and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers, and Modern Stores.
3. State Minister of Environment Regulation Number 3 Year 2010 on the Quality Standard of Waste Water for Industrial Estate.
4. State Minister of Environment Decree Number 4 Year 2000 on Guidelines for Preparation of Integrated Settlement Development Activity EIA.
5. State Minister of Environment Decree Number 112 Year 2003 on Domestic Wastewater Quality Standard

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Regulation List – Specifically applicable to Hospital Sector

1. Minister of Health Regulation Number 56 Year 2014 on Hospital Classification and Licensing.
2. Minister of Health Regulation Number 75 Year 2014 on Community Health Centers.
3. Minister of Health Decree the Number Number 1204/MENKES/SK/X/2004 on Hospital Environment Health Requirements.

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ESDD Report Outline

- 1. Background**
- 2. Objective**
- 3. Project Description**
- 4. Environmental and Social Licensing Status**
- 5. Environmental Issue Management:**
 - a. Emission Management
 - b. Water Management
 - c. Hazardous and Toxic Substances (B3) Management
 - d. Liquid Waste Management
 - e. Domestic Waste Management
 - f. Hazardous and Toxic Substances (B3) Waste Management
 - g. Biodiversity Management
 - h. Energy Conservation Program
- 6. Potential Natural Disaster Management:**
 - a. Potential Landslide
 - b. Potential Flooding
 - c. Potential Earthquake
 - d. Other Potential Natural Disasters
- 7. Health, Safety, and Security Management:**
 - a. Occupational Health and Safety Policies and Procedures
 - b. Occupational Health and Safety Implementation

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8. Social Issue Management:

- a. Consultation and Communication Programs with the Community and Government
- b. Complaint Handling and Solution
- c. Indigenous Peoples/Local Community Management
- d. Cultural Heritage Management
- e. Corporate Social Responsibility Program and Community Development Program

9. Employment Management


- a. Employment Handling
- b. Occupational Environment Management

10. Land Procurement Management:

- a. Land Procurement Issues
- b. Resettlement

11. Conclusion of Environmental and Social Management Status

12. Corrective Action Plan


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Below is the Exclusion List of Financing and Investment, Project Development and Consulting Service Provision:

1. Production or trading of any kinds of products or activities regarded illegal under the State Acts and Regulations or International Conventions and Agreements or tems which are internationally banned, such as illegal drugs, pesticides/herbicides, ozone-depleting substances, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), wildlife or products as regulated under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
2. Arms and ammunition production or trading.
3. Alcoholic beverage (excluding beer and wine) production or trading.
4. Tobacco production or trading.
5. Gambling, casinos and similar companies.
6. Radioactive material production or trading. Excluding production or trading for medical devices, quality control (measurement) instrument and other equipment in very small quantity and or properly protected.
7. Unbonded asbestos fiber production or trading. Excluding the purchase or use of bonded cement asbestos sheets with asbestos concentration of less than 20%.
8. Driftnet fishing in the marine environment by using more than 2.5 km net.
9. Production or activities related to the exploitation and hazardous work by forced labor¹/ child labor².
10. Trading of deforestation result coming from tropical rainforest.
11. Production or trading of timber or other forest production apart from sustainably managed forests.
12. Business activities related to pornography and prostitution.
13. Destruction of critical habitats.
14. Cross-border trading for waste and its products, except it is in accordance with the Bassel Convention and in accordance with applicable regulations.
15. Production and distribution of goods and media having racist, anti-democratic and/or certain group sentiment nature.
16. Production and distribution of goods and media having a religious radicalism nature.

¹ Forced labor is a work or service undertaken unvoluntarily by a person under any force or punishment threat

² Children labor is employing a child who is economically exploited or otherwise harmful to the child or interfere with the child's education or is harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Project Name/Counterparty	:	
Local Government/Counterparty	:	
Project Description/Counterparty	:	
Project Address/Counterparty	:	

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

PROJECT LICENSING					
No.	Licensing Type	Yes	No	N/A	Information (Number, Issuance Date, Validity Period, and Issuing Agency)
1.	EIA/UKL – UPL/SPPL				
2.	Location Permit				
3.	B3 Disposal Permit				
4.	B3 Material Storage Permit				
5.	Ground Water Utilization Permit				
6.	Other Permit				


ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MITIGATION					
No.	Component	Yes	No	N/A	Information
1.	Protected forest				
2.	Water catchment area				
3.	Beach				
4.	River				
5.	Lake				
6.	Natural Habitat				
7.	Conservation				
8.	Mangrove forest				
9.	National Park				
10.	Forest People				

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MITIGATION					
11.	Nutfah Plasma Protection Area				
12.	Coral reef				
13.	Others				

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Land Use, Land Acquisition - Resettlement					
No.	Component	Yes	No	N/A	Information
1.	Does the project include land acquisition of community property rights?				
2.	Does the project include land acquisition of government property rights?				
3.	Are there any community houses and public facilities displaced?				
4.	Are there any displaced people?				
5.	Do the local community lose access to their livelihoods?				
6.	Does the project provide employment opportunities to local communities, including employment opportunities for women?				
7.	Does the project have sufficient attention to reducing local people's poverty?				
8.	The number of families below the poverty line proposed to get benefits from the project				
9.	Are there any specific socio-cultural groups within the project area (ethnic, minority, or indigenous people)?				
10.	Does the group identify itself as a part of different social and cultural group?				
11.	Does the group maintain cultural,				

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Land Use, Land Acquisition - Resettlement					
	economic, social and political institutions which are different from society and culture in general?				
12.	Does the group speak different languages or dialects?				
13.	Has the group ever been marginalized, attenuated, excluded, and/or discriminated based on historical, social, and economic backgrounds?				
14.	Is the project beneficial directly or indirectly for indigenous peoples and local communities?				
15.	Does the project directly or indirectly affect the traditional socio-cultural implementation and beliefs? (Eg child raising, health, education, arts, and government)?				
16.	Does the project affect the livelihood systems of indigenous peoples and local communities? (Eg food production systems, natural resource management, handicrafts and trading, labor status)?				
17.	Is the project located within the land occupied, owned or used by indigenous peoples and local communities, and/or claimed as ancestral land?				

Water Supply

No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
1.	Water Intake	Have the negative influences of surface water intake been evaluated?				
		Has an appropriate environmental flow assessment been				



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No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
		undertaken to determine the appropriate water intake discharge?				
		Does the raw water supply have pollution source in the upstream area such as industry, agriculture, domestic wastewater, and soil erosion? Have anticipatory steps been taken?				
		Does the project cause any land degradation danger due to excessive groundwater pumping?				
2.	Water Treatment	Does processed water meet national standards?				
		Have appropriate measures been taken to reduce the generation of solid waste residues from water treatment processes?				
		Are effluents from water treatment processes such as filterbackwash, reject streams from membrane filtration processes, and brine streams from ion exchange or demineralization processes meeting national standards?				




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No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
		Have measures been taken to prevent and control hazards during hazardous chemical storage and use?				
		Are there any chimney emissions from the water treatment process? Have any mitigation measures been taken against the impacts?				
		Are there any chimney emissions from the water treatment process? Have any mitigation measures been taken against the impacts?				
		Is the water treatment facility located within a protected area? Does the project activity cause damage?				
		Is the water treatment facility located within a densely populated area or in an area with high development activities?				
3.	Water Distribution	Has the distribution system design been created including checks and steps to minimize leakage and pressure loss?				

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No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
		Does the water discharge meet the national requirements?				
4.	Supporting Facilities	Are water supply facilities supported by adequate water networks?				
		Is the potential interference related to transmission lines and access roads properly managed?				
		Is the increase in water supply supported by adequate wastewater treatment networks and facilities?				
5.	Health and Safety	Have appropriate measures been taken to prevent, minimize, and mitigate the occupational health and safety hazards in the project?				

Domestic Wastewater and Sanitation

No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
1.	On-site System	Are adequate facilities available for domestic wastewater storage, handling and treatment?				
2.	Domestic Wastewater Channel System	Does domestic sewage system design meet national standards?				
		Have appropriate steps been taken to prevent and minimize leakage from the				




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No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
		domestic sewage system into the soil?				
3.	Domestic Wastewater Treatment	Are domestic wastewater treated appropriately before disposal into the water system? Does it meet national standards?				
		Are the sludge generated from the treatment site disposed according to national specifications?				
		Have sufficient measures been taken to minimize bad odor from the processing facility?				
		Do effluents from processing facilities meet national standards for disposal into aquatic systems?				
		Have enough steps been taken to avoid and control hazards during hazardous chemical storage and use?				
		Have sufficient measures been taken to avoid overflow and flood of untreated wastewater into the surrounding community property?				
		Is the water treatment facility located in a protected area? Do the project activities cause damage to the area?				

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No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
		Is the water treatment facility located in a densely populated area or an area with high development activities?				
4.	Industrial Wastewater	Are industrial wastewater treated adequately before being released into sewerage systems or water systems? Do effluents meet the national standards?				
5.	Occupational Health and Safety	Have enough steps been taken to prevent accidents and injuries to workers when they are on duty?				
		Have steps been taken to prevent chemical hazards during handling and storage of hazardous chemicals?				
		Are APD (Personal Protective Equipment) and training provided for workers in avoiding danger?				

Waste Management

No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
1.	Collection and Transportation	Are trash cans and garbage collection services available to avoid littering and covert garbage disposal?				
		Have mitigation measures been taken against air emissions?				
2.	Garbage	Have measures been				




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No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
	acceptance, loading and unloading, processing and storage	taken to prevent leachate transfer into soil, surface water, and ground water?				
		Have steps been taken to prevent, minimize, and control project waste?				
3.	Biological Processing	Have steps been taken to control leachate and runoff from garbage storage and processing areas?				
		Have steps been taken to avoid garbage burning?				
4.	Landfilling	Is the landfill location in accordance with national provisions?				
		Have proper leachate collection, processing, and disposal from the landfill been done?				
		Is leachate quantity monitored periodically?				
		Is the landfill gas collection system designed and operated in accordance with national requirements?				
		Have steps been taken to prevent, minimize, and control garbage spreading?				
		Is there any buffer zone around the landfill which is properly maintained to reduce disruption?				

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No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
5.	Incineration Facilities	Does the project have non-B3 waste incinerator? If yes, whether it has already had valid license?				Permit number: Issuance date: Validity period: Issuing agency:
		Do stack emissions meet permit conditions and national regulation?				
		Are ash and other residues removed in accordance with national requirements?				
6.	Health and Safety	Have steps been taken to minimize and mitigate the health and safety hazards of workers from toxic gases and B3 materials at on-site location?				
		Have enough steps been taken to protect community from bad odor, smoke coming from fire, diseases carried by flies, rats, insects, birds, etc.?				

B3 Waste

No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
1.	Collection and Transportation	Have appropriate steps been taken to prevent B3 spills and release into the environment?				
		Do B3 and B3 waste packaging, labeling and transportation follow the national provisions?				
2.	Waste Reception,	Is the incoming B3 waste adequately identified and clarified				

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No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
	Discharge, Processing and Storage	for storage, processing and disposal?				
		Have steps been taken to prevent B3 waste spillage and release during waste storage and handling?				
		Have steps been taken to prevent and control B3 waste in its processing?				
3.	Biological and physical-chemical processing	Are facilities designed and operated in accordance with applicable national regulations?				
		Have any measures been taken to control leachate and runoff from B3 waste storage and processing areas?				
4.	Incineration Facilities	Does the project have B3 waste incinerator? If yes, whether it has already had any valid license?				Permit number: Issuance date: Validity period: Issuing agency:
		Do stack emissions meet permit conditions and national regulation?				
		Are ash and other residues removed in accordance with national requirements?				

Road Access

No.	Environmental Component	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
1.	Ecology	Is the project close to or across any Protected Forest?				
		Does the project or its activities cause disruption to terrestrial				



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No.	Environmental Component	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
		<p>and aquatic habitats? If so, do the impacts cause</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest habitat fragmentation; ▪ Loss of rare, threatened, or in-danger species nest and/or high biodiversity/sensitive habitats; disruption to creeks; ▪ Barrier creation against the wild habitat movement; ▪ Visual and audio impairments due to machinery, construction work, and related equipment 				
		Whether the project carries out routine vegetation maintenance and replanting that lead to the possibility of new species emerging?				
2.	Hydrogology	Will topographic changes and the project component installation such as tunnels have negative impacts on surface water and ground water flow?				
3.	Topography and Geology	Are there any activities that might lead to slope failure and landslide?				
4.	Flood	Does the project or its activities cause an increase in runoff water discharge on the				



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No.	Environmental Component	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
		ground?				
5.	Waste	Whether the project or its activities lead to the following waste generation types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid waste that may arise during construction and maintenance ▪ Vegetation Waste ▪ Sediment and sludge from flood drainage system maintenance ▪ Waste generated from road and bridge maintenance 				
6.	Air Quality	Will the project lead to an increase in local air pollution in relation to stone destruction, cut & fill, and chemical vapor work from asphalt processing?				
7.	Water Quality	Does runoff water from the cut & fill area cause water quality degradation in downstream water bodies?				
		Does runoff from the road contaminate water sources and or groundwater around the project area?				
8.	Public Health	Does the project lead to the formation of temporary habitat breeding for mosquitoes as disease vectors?				




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No.	Environmental Component	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
		Are there any risk of accidents related to vehicular traffic, causing loss of life (the community around the project)?				
9.	Occupational Health and Safety	Have measures been taken to prevent physical dangers while operating the machine, moving vehicles, and working on bridge elevation and pedestrian bridges?				
		Apakah sudah dilakukan langkah-langkah yang cukup untuk mencegah bahaya kimia dari kegiatan konstruksi dan pemasangan ubin, emisi cerobong dari alat berat dan kendaraan bermotor selama kegiatan konstruksi dan pemeliharaan? Have sufficient measures been taken to prevent any chemical hazards from construction work and tile installation, stack emissions from heavy equipment and motor vehicles during construction and maintenance activities?				
		Have measures been taken to prevent exposure to high noise levels from heavy equipment operations				

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No.	Environmental Component	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
		and from working close to vehicular traffic?				

Ambient Condition

No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
1.	Ambient Air Quality	Do emissions from the project and its supporting activities (heavy equipment transportation, loading and unloading, etc.) give negative affect to the ambient air quality? Have mitigation measures been taken?				
		Are there any other industries that contribute to air pollution around the project area? Will the project add to the air pollution burden in the area?				
		Does the project ambient air quality meet national standards?				
2.	Noise and Vibration	Are buffers around the project area (pumps, clean water and waste water treatment sites, power plants as well as other systems and equipment) maintained sufficiently to reduce noise and vibration?				
		Have mitigation measures been taken against the noise and vibration from the mobilization activities of vehicles and heavy equipment?				

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No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
		Are there any other industries that contribute to noise and vibration around the project area?				
		Do the noise and vibration levels meet national standards?				

Occupational Safety and Health Management System (SMK3)

No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
1.	Management System	Has the project implemented SMK3?				
		Has SMK3 Audit/Evaluation been done periodically?				
2.	Personnel	Has the project employed competent personnel in SMK3 and K3 fields related to the project area?				
3	Manhours	Does the project record manhours? If yes, how many manhours it is now and if not, why?				
4.	Preparedness and Emergency Response	Does the project already have preparedness and emergency response plans to deal with emergency conditions?				

Monitoring and Reporting

No.	Process	Description	Yes	No	N/A	Information
1.	EIA/UKL-UPL/SPPL	Have periodically environmental management and monitoring been done in accordance with the approved EIA/UKL-UPL/SPPL documents? Has reporting been made to authorized government agencies?				

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Reported by:

Approved by:

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