
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

LOMBOK SUBPROJECT

Sulawesi - Lombok Programme for Earthquake and Tsunami
Infrastructure Reconstruction Assistance - PETRA

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Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

AMDAL	Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan - Process of environmental impact assessments that will produce ANDAL (ESIA) and RKL-RPL (ESMPs)
ANDAL	Analisis Dampak Lingkungan - Environmental and social impact assessment/statement
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BPLHD	Badan Pengendalian Lingkungan Hidup Daerah - Regional Environmental Management Agency
CO UNDP	UNDP Country Office
DED	Detail Engineering Design
DLH	Dinas Lingkungan Hidup - Local Government Environmental Agency
EDSCP	Erosion, Drainage and Sediment Control Plan
ESDD	Environmental and Social Due Diligence
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GBVH	Gender Based Violence and Harassment
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ILO	International Labour Organization
KA-ANDAL	Kerangka Acuan - ANDAL (Terms of Reference of ESIA)
OAI	UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSC	Project Supervision Consultant
PUSKESMA	Local Health Centre
S	
QPR	Quarterly Project Report
RENAKSI	Rencana Aksi Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi - Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Action Plan
RKL	Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan - Environmental Management Plan
RPL	Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan - Environmental Monitoring Plan
SA	Social Assessment
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SRM	Stakeholder Response Mechanism
TPA	Tempat Pembuangan Akhir - Final Solid Waste Disposal Site
UKL-UPL	Upaya Pengelolaan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan - Partial Environmental Impact Management and Monitoring Plan

1 Introduction

The following document is based on the Environmental and Social Management Framework document which was prepared and approved by the PAC in June 2019. A number of elements of the ESMF feed directly into the ESMP. Please refer to the UNDP SES Guidance Note on Assessment and Management for additional information. The ESMP, when approved by the PAC, will be included in its entirety in the bidding documents for the construction of schools and medical facilities in Lombok. Outputs which will be achieved through implementation of the Lombok construction activities include:

- Four Public Vocational high schools - SMKN
 - Pemenang - 80 teachers 544 students.
 - Tanjung - 88 teachers 958 students.
 - Gangga- 48 teachers 471 students.
 - Kayangan - 20 teachers 236 students.
- One primary healthcare centre- PUSKESMAS
 - Labuhan Lombok Timur
- Nine sub primary health care centres - PUSTU
 - Telaga Wareng
 - Rangsot
 - Tegal Maja
 - Gangga
 - Sesait
 - Pendua
 - Selengen
 - Loloan
 - Gapuk

2 Mitigation and Monitoring

2.1 Anticipated Adverse Social and Environmental Impacts

The SESP for the Lombok Subproject works has identified the environmental and social risks listed in the following table. The table also includes broad provisions for dealing with the identified risks.

Table 1: Environmental and Social Risks Identified and ESMP Provisions

Potential Social and Environmental Risks	ESMP Provisions
Principle 1: Human Rights	
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	The project has been designed with the assistance of stakeholders and aims to provide benefits to the broader community. Notwithstanding, as with any project that involves construction, some dissatisfaction can occur, and conflicts may arise. Potential conflict with affected population requires a stakeholder engagement plan, plan to monitor social impacts and a grievance redress mechanism.
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability	
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	
3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	OSH provisions to avoid dangers to occupational health and safety of workers and local communities. Air quality, noise and vibration and traffic management plans are required.
3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	OSH provisions to avoid dangers to occupational health and safety of workers and local communities. Waste management plan required with special attention to asbestos waste management. Air quality and traffic management plans required.
3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	Building structural designs checked for adequacy. Site safety provisions due to working in proximity to operational schools during construction.
3.7 Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Plans for OHS, air quality, noise and vibration, traffic management and waste management required to minimised impacts during Project construction. Hazardous waste management plan also required for PUSKESMAS and PUSTU operation.
3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	OSH plan includes reference to principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions.
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Recovery	
7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Waste management plan is required with special attention to management of asbestos waste. Hazardous waste management plan also required for PUSKESMAS and PUSTU operation.

The above assessment indicates that the Construction Contract must provide for implementation of the following plans:

- Occupational Health and Safety
- Air Quality
- Noise and Vibration

- Traffic Management
- Waste Management
- Monitoring Social Impacts, and
- Stakeholder Engagement

2.2 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

Background

The Project Manager shall develop and implement an OHS Management System as a vehicle for managing the OHS hazards and risks and as an instrument for continual i.e. stepwise progressive improvement in UNDP's management of OHS. Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No.167) of International Labour Organisation (ILO) is the key convention concerning safety and health in construction. In August 2015, Indonesia ratified ILO's Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187). The convention defines activities under construction and specifies preventive and protective provisions to be in place for the construction sites. In addition, UNDP's SES includes provisions related to community health, safety and working conditions (Standard 3), including the need to respect and promote workers' rights and that project workers have safe and healthy working conditions to prevent accidents, injuries, and diseases.

Clearly defined roles and responsibilities of key personnel along with authority and availability of resources are essential for planning and managing the OHS elements under the framework. As part of the OHS framework for action, the Project Manager shall establish, implement and maintain procedures for identifying and accessing the legal and other OH&S requirements that are applicable to it. The OHS framework should include labour standards that promote gender equality and minimise gendered harm, as outlined in ILO's ABC of Workers; Rights and gender equality, 2nd Ed, 2007.

This ESMP's includes occupational health and safety measures including safety of workers and other persons, noise, maintenance of equipment, prevention of spread of diseases, debris, cleanliness, ease of movement, any GBVH, social disputes and general appearance of the subproject including tree planting, etc.

Performance Criteria

The following performance criteria are set for the project:

1. Establishment of an OHS organisation with clear roles, responsibilities, authority and resources.
2. Identification and monitoring of compliance for key regulations.
3. Presence and implementation of procedures on hazards identification and risk assessment.
4. Establishment and implementation of Contractors OHS Management Plans.

Monitoring

Monitoring and evaluation are an integral part of OHS management. Systematic monitoring and evaluation require attention to different aspects at all stages of implementation and includes proactive and reactive monitoring. Proactive monitoring involves assessing presence of key elements of systems, procedures and protocols for controls in place.

The Project Manager shall establish, implement and maintain procedures to monitor and measure OH&S performance on a regular basis. These procedures shall provide for both qualitative and quantitative measures, proactive and reactive measures of performance. The Project Manager shall establish, implement and maintain procedures to record, investigate and analyse incidents. The Project Manager shall also establish, implement and maintain procedures which define requirements for identifying and correcting nonconformities, including GBVH, and taking actions to mitigate their OH&S consequences.

Indicators serve a key role to monitor the OHS performance of the implementing organizations. The indicators shall include qualitative indicators as well as quantitative ones. The Project Manager shall develop appropriate lists of indicators based on particular activities.

Reporting

The Project Manager shall ensure that internal audits of the OHS management system are conducted at planned intervals to determine whether the OHS management system conforms to planned arrangements for OHS management; has been properly implemented and is maintained; and is effective in meeting the organization's policy and objectives

The results of incident investigations, incidents of nonconformity with the OHS management system, corrective action and preventive action shall be documented and maintained. Monthly reports on OHS are to be provided to UNDP, KfW and Bappenas.

Occupational Health and Safety Management Measures

Issue	Control activity (and source)	Action timing	Responsibility	Monitoring & reporting
OHS1: Health and safety issue of the construction workers	OHS1.1 Establishment of an OHS organisation with clear roles, responsibilities, authority and resources.	Project start	Project manager	Annual review of compliance with key regulations.
	OHS1.2 Conduct safety induction before work start. PPE utilization for workers. Conduct regular site inspections, submit reports and oversee corrective action.	Construction and operation phases	Project manager	Monthly or as directed by UNDP

2.3 Air Quality

Background

Air Pollution and gas emission The Contractor shall design, select and maintain equipment and vehicles, and perform the Services so as not to discharge into the atmosphere from any source whatsoever, smoke, dust or other contaminants in violation of the laws, rules, regulations, ordinances of government or semi-government bodies having proper jurisdiction and standards during the performance of the Services. Program to ensure the gas emission of each equipment and vehicles still in the limit shall be developed and implemented.

All construction activities have the potential to cause air quality nuisance.

The project areas are predominantly village or rural in character. Existing air quality reflects those environments, with dust being the main air quality nuisance.

Workers involved in construction and operation activities should be familiar with methods minimising the impacts of deleterious air quality and alternative construction procedures as contained in Indonesian Government legislation or good international industry practice.

Performance Criteria

The following performance criteria are set for the construction of the projects:

1. release of dust/particle matter must not cause an environmental nuisance;
2. undertake measures at all times to assist in minimising the air quality impacts associated with construction and operation activities; and
3. corrective action to respond to complaints and/or grievances is to occur within 48 hours.

Monitoring

A standardized air monitoring program has been developed for the projects (see Table below). The program is subject to review and update at least every two months from the date of issue. Importantly:

1. the requirement for dust suppression will be visually observed by site personnel daily and by UNDP staff when undertaking routine site inspections; and
2. Vehicles and machinery emissions - visual monitoring and measured when deemed excessive.

Reporting

All air quality monitoring results and/or incidents will be tabulated and reported as outlined in the ESMF. The UNDP must be notified immediately in the event of any suspected instances of material or serious environmental harm, or if a determined level with respect to air quality is exceeded.

Air Quality Management Measures

Issue	Control activity (and source)	Action timing	Responsibility	Monitoring & reporting
AQ1: Increase in dust levels at sensitive receptors.	AQ1.1 Implement effective dust management measures in all areas during design, construction and operation.	Pre and during construction	All personnel	Daily and maintain records
	AQ1.2: Source sufficient water of a suitable quality for dust suppression activities complying with any water restrictions.	During construction	Project manager	Daily and maintain records

2.4 Noise and Vibration

Background

All construction and operation activities have the potential to cause noise nuisance. Vibration disturbance to nearby residents is likely to be caused through the use of vibrating equipment. Blasting is not required to be undertaken as part of this project. The use of machinery or introduction of noise generating facilities could have an adverse effect on the environment and residents if not appropriately managed. Contractors involved in construction activities should be familiar with methods of controlling noisy machines and alternative construction procedures as contained within good international industry practice. The detail,

typical equipment sound power levels, provides advice on project supervision and gives guidance noise reduction. Potential noise sources during construction may include:

1. heavy construction machinery;
2. power tools and compressors;
3. delivery vehicles.

Performance Criteria

The following performance criteria are set for the construction of the projects:

1. noise from construction and operational activities must not cause an environmental nuisance at any noise sensitive place;
2. undertake measures at all times to assist in minimizing the noise associated with construction activities;
3. no damage to off-site property caused by vibration from construction and operation activities; and
4. corrective action to respond to complaints and/or grievances is to occur within 48 hours.

Monitoring

A standardized noise monitoring program is to be developed for the projects. Importantly, the site supervisor will:

1. ensure equipment and machinery is regularly maintained and appropriately operated; and
2. carry out potentially noisy construction activities during 'daytime' hours only.

Reporting

All noise monitoring results and/or incidents will be tabulated and reported as outlined in the ESMF. The UNDP must be notified immediately in the event of any suspected instances of material or serious environmental harm, or if a determined level with respect to noise is exceeded.

Noise and Vibration Management Measures

Issue	Control activity (and source)	Action timing	Responsibility	Monitoring & reporting
N1: Increased noise levels	N1.1 Select plant and equipment and specific design work practices to ensure that noise emissions are minimized during construction and operation.	Pre and during construction	Contractor	Maintain records
	N1.2: Specific noise reduction devices such as silencers and mufflers shall be installed as appropriate to site plant and equipment.	Pre and during construction	Contractor	Maintain records
	N1.3 Consultation with nearby residents in advance of construction if noise generating construction activities are to be carried out.	Construction phase	All personnel	Daily and maintain records
	N1.4 All incidents, complaints and non-compliances related to noise shall be reported in accordance with the site incident reporting procedures and summarized in the register.	Construction phase	Project manager	Maintain records
N2. Vibration due to construction	N2.1 Identify properties and structures that will be sensitive to vibration impacts resulting from construction and operation of the project.	Pre and during construction	Contractor	Maintain records
	N2.2 Design to give due regard to temporary and permanent mitigation measures for noise and vibration from construction and operational vibration impacts.	Pre-construction	Contractor	Maintain records
	N1.4 All incidents, complaints and non-compliances related to vibration shall be reported in accordance with the site incident reporting procedures and summarized in the register.	Construction phase	Project manager	Maintain records

2.5 Traffic Management

Background

Traffic safety should be promoted by all project personnel during displacement to and from the workplace, and during operation of project equipment on private or public roads. Prevention and control of traffic related injuries and fatalities should include the adoption of safety measures that are protective of project

workers and of road users, including those who are most vulnerable to road traffic accidents. This should include safe pathways around the site for people living with disability (PLWD), including those who are mobility-impaired, vision-impaired, and hearing-impaired.

Performance Criteria

The following performance criteria are set for the project:

1. zero traffic accidents occur due to project construction works;
2. disruption to local traffic is minimised through limiting use of local roads during peak or other sensitive times; and
3. no complaints received regarding construction traffic.

Reporting

The UNDP as implementing agency must be notified immediately in the event of any traffic accidents, any failure of contractors to implement or operate agreed traffic controls, and complaints regarding construction traffic.

Traffic Management Measures

Issue	Control activity (and source)	Action timing	Responsibility	Monitoring & reporting
TM1: Disruption due to Project vehicular traffic.	TM1.1: Consultation with the local communities concerning measures to minimise adverse environmental and social impacts due to project traffic.	Pre and during construction phase	Project manager	Maintain records
	TM1.2: Ensure project vehicles are properly serviced and maintained especially with regard to noise and engine emissions.	Construction phase	Project manager	Maintain records

2.6 Waste Water Management in Primary Health Care, Sub Primary Health Care and Public Vocational High Schools

Background

As the implementing agency, UNDP supports integrated wastewater management. The hierarchy and principles of wastewater management are prioritized to achieve integrated wastewater management, as follows:

1. waste avoidance (avoid using unnecessary material on the projects);
2. waste re-use (re-use material and reduce disposing);

3. waste recycling (recycle material such as cans, bottles, etc.); and
4. landfills (TPA) and Waste Water Management
 (All processing of residual waste dumped at the local Regency Landfill (TPA) and treatment of wastewater and / or contaminated water is processed to be safely disposed of in the environment).

Performance Criteria

The following performance criteria are set for the project:

1. waste generation is minimised through the implementation of the waste hierarchy (avoidance, reduce, reuse, recycle);
2. no litter will be observed within the project area or surrounds as a result of activities by site personnel;
3. no complaints received regarding waste generation and management; and
4. waste oils will be collected and disposed or recycled off-site.

Reporting

The UNDP as implementing agency must be notified immediately in the event of any suspected instances of material or serious environmental harm, or if a determined level with respect to waste is exceeded.

Waste Management Measures

Issue	Control activity (and source)	Action timing	Responsibility	Monitoring & reporting
WM1: Production of waste and excessive use of resources	WM1.1: Preference shall be given to materials that can be used to construct the project that would reduce the direct and indirect waste generated.	Pre and during construction	Contractor	Maintain records
	WM1.2: Daily waste management practices shall be carried out.	Pre-construction	Contractor	Maintain records
	WM1.3: The use of construction materials shall be optimised and where possible a recycling policy adopted.	Entire construction and operation phase	Contractor	Maintain records
	WM1.4: Separate waste streams shall be maintained i.e. general domestic waste, construction and contaminated waste. Specific areas on site shall be designated for the temporary management of the various waste streams.	During construction	Contractor	Daily and maintain records

	WM1.5: Any contaminated waste shall be disposed of at an approved facility.	During construction	Contractor	Maintain records
	WM1.6: Fuel and lubricant leakages from vehicles and plant shall be immediately rectified.	Entire construction and operation phase	Contractor	Maintain records
	WM1.7: Disposal of waste shall be carried out in accordance with the Government of Indonesia requirements.	During construction	Contractor	Maintain records

Asbestos Waste Collection Transfer and Disposal

Special attention is required to collection and disposal of asbestos waste. This has been identified at the following sites: SMKN Tanjung and Pustu Telaga Wareng, Rangsot, Gangga and Selengen.

Additional input to be provided by the Asbestos Waste Management Specialist.

2.7 Monitoring Social Impacts

Background

The project has been designed with the assistance of stakeholders and aims to provide benefits to the broader community. Notwithstanding, as with any project that involves construction, GBVH is a risk, community dissatisfaction can occur, and conflicts may arise. It is important that inappropriate behaviour and potential areas of tension are recognised early, and appropriate actions taken to avoid or minimise conflict.

The project and its sub-projects do not require involuntary resettlement or acquisition of land although they may impact on land during construction activities which will be temporary in nature.

Performance Criteria

The following performance criteria are set for the project:

1. the community has been consulted and project elements have been designed with their informed consultation and participation throughout the project in accordance with project Stakeholder Engagement Plan;
2. all stakeholders are appropriately represented, including women, PLWD, the elderly and other disadvantaged or marginalized groups;
3. avoid adverse impacts to local community during construction and operations and where not possible, minimise, restore or compensate for these impacts;
4. cultural heritage is not adversely impacted;

5. community health and safety is protected, and overall well-being benefits derived from the project;
6. gender-sensitive complaint and grievance mechanisms are put in place and proactively managed; and
7. long-term social benefits are achieved for all

Local stakeholders and community members have a key role to play in the implementation and monitoring of the project. Consultation with stakeholders will continue. This will help ensure that stakeholders continue to be aware of the project, its progress and any changes in the project. It will also assist in identifying any issues as they arise. UNDP will be responsible for advisory support and extensions services to local beneficiaries along with being responsible for distributing material inputs and providing technical training and backstopping in the implementation of programme activities.

Reporting

Records of all consultations are to be kept and reported on monthly basis. Any reports of GBVH must be recorded and reporting within a week of the complaint. The UNDP must be notified in the event of any individual or community complaint or dissatisfaction and ensure the Grievance Redress Mechanism is complied with.

Social Impact Management Measures

Issue	Control activity (and source)	Action timing	Responsibility	Monitoring & reporting
D1: Negative perception and/or social tension related to the change of land use or GBVH incident	D1.1: Carry out community consultation on the purpose and benefits of making changes to land use.	Pre-construction	Project manager	Maintain records
	D1.2: Get community buy-in on any change of land use.	Pre-construction	Project manager	Maintain records
	D1.3: Ensure compliance with gender-sensitive Grievance Redress Mechanism process.	Entire construction and operation phase	Project manager	Maintain records
D2: Public nuisance caused by construction/operation activities (e.g. noise, dust etc)	D2.1: Carry out community consultation prior to undertaking activities.	Pre-construction	Project manager	Maintain records
	D2.2: Implement appropriate management plans	Construction and operation	Site supervisor	Daily and maintain records

Issue	Control activity (and source)	Action timing	Responsibility	Monitoring & reporting
	(groundwater, air, EDSCP).			
	D2.3: Ensure compliance with Grievance Redress Mechanism process.	Entire construction and operation phase	Project manager	Maintain records

3 Capacity Development and Training

To support timely and effective implementation of social and environmental project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties on site or at the agency and ministry level.

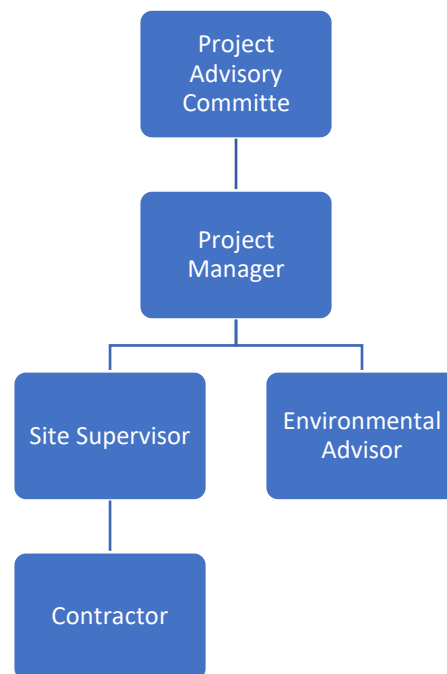


Figure 1: Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of ESMP

The broad responsibilities of the various parties include:

Project Advisory Committee: The Committee will provide strategic guidance to PETRA and facilitate due coordination to ensure PETRA's investment priorities (investment plan) contribute to the Reconstruction Master Plan in the most effective way. The second tier of PETRA's governance system will address project implementation, assurance (or quality control) and oversight dimensions. The PAC will receive, process and act on, where necessary, the ESM reports provided by the PM. The PAC will oversee the implementation and management of the GRM. The PAC will ensure adequate funding for the implementation of the ESMP.

Project Manager: The PMU will be led by a Project Manager (PM) based in Central Sulawesi; a (smaller) sub-field office in Lombok will be under the responsibility of a Field Coordinator (who will report to the Project Manager). The PM will be responsible for the day to day management of the project and implementation of activities in line with guidance provided by the CO. He will also undertake field visits to Lombok to oversee and support project implementation there. The PM will be assisted by :

- (a) project operation and technical personnel (including engineers and community mobilizers),
- (b) specialized consultants to be hired for specific tasks. The PM will have primary responsibility in the implementation of activities related to stakeholder management and monitoring social impacts. He will monitor and report any complaints received under the GRM and in the event of any individual or community complaint or dissatisfaction he will ensure the GRM is complied with. He will bear overall responsibility to see that the various plans for impact minimization are properly implemented. The PM will prepare weekly, monthly and semi-annual reports on ESM for the PAC.

Environmental Advisor: The EA will make periodic visits to the sites to audit the ESMP implementation and assist the PM in the preparation of periodical ESM reports.

Site Supervisor: The site supervisor will be responsible for daily inspections (e.g. environmental inspections, Occupational Health & Safety) of the construction site. The UNDP will cross check these inspections by undertaking regular audits. The site supervisor will prepare daily ESM reports for the PM.

Contractor: The Contractor will be responsible for the day-to-day compliance of the ESMP at the specific project site. He will maintain and keep all administrative and social and environmental records which would include a log of complaints and incidents together with records of any measures taken to mitigate the cause of the complaints or incidents. Particular attention is drawn to the need for preparation of an OHS Management Plan, implementation of induction and periodic training on safety and provision of PPE for all associated with site activities.

4 Stakeholder Engagement

4.1 Method to inform and involve affected people in the assessment process

To be provided by Stakeholder engagement specialist.

4.2 Summary of stakeholder engagement plan

Provincial, City / Regency, Village level

The experts in this activity, especially the Social / Environmental Safeguard Staff are required to:

- Understand the provisions regarding social and environmental safeguards
- Ensure that social and environmental safeguards provisions are a requirement with complete efforts to deal with impacts
- Together with the local government starting from the provincial and district level up to the local village / level in providing support and conducting socialization of social and environmental security provisions to various related parties including the surrounding community or parties involved and adjacent to the project construction site.
- Monitor the implementation of social and environmental safeguards at the project site.
- Sending reports on data resulting from the application of social and environmental safeguards
- Sending reports on the results of monitoring social and environmental applications regularly to PETRA / UNDP

4.3 Addressing stakeholder concerns and grievances

A Complaint Form can be distributed to affected community groups at the time of project outreach and / or public engagement and is provided at the village office as a means to facilitate the submission of complaints with contact numbers that can be contacted.

The procedure for handling complaints is as follows:

Table 9. Format of the Complaints Handling Database

No	Name	Address and Telephone Number	Date and Time of Complaint Receipt	Name of Staff and Grievance Unit	Date of Complaint	Name of staff	Scope of Complaints	Details of Complaints	Status of Complaints Handling Process (Comparative Fact Finding Delegation, Resolution Closed / Not Resolved)	Delegated units (and responsible staff) as needed	Status of Final Report	Status of Provision of Information to the party making the complaint	Status of feedback from the party making the complaint	Status of Final Report

Format for complaint handling records (database for complaint handling) is as follows :

5 Implementation Action Plan and Costs

5.1 Implementation Schedule

	Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Phase	DED	Bid		Construction								
1	Stakeholder Engagement												
2	OHS plan												
3	Asbestos waste removal												
4	OHS training												
5	OHS implementation												
6	Air quality												
7	Noise and vibration												
8	Traffic management												
9	Waste management												
10	Monthly ESM reports to PAC												
11	Semi-Annual ESM reports												

A broad schedule for implementation of ESMP activities is shown in the following figure.

Figure 2: Implementation Schedule

It is proposed that the asbestos waste be removed by a specialist contractor and under the direction of the specialist asbestos waste management adviser prior to commencement of the main construction contract.

5.2 ESM Costs

Bidding documents for the project will be included in the Bills of Quantity for the following items that will be priced by the bidders and the costs included in the next contract, also including the costs of monitoring environmental monitoring (air quality refer to government regulations No.41 / 1999 and noise survey).

Table 2: Items to be included in the Bills of Quantity for the Construction Contract

Item	Description
Environmental and Social Management Activities	
1	Establishment and implementation of Contractors OHS Management Plan in accordance with ILO's Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187).
2	Conduct of safety induction training before work start and at regular intervals during the construction of the works.
3	Provision of PPE for all personnel associated with the construction of the works.
4	Implementation of effective dust management measures in all areas during construction, including sourcing sufficient water of a suitable quality for dust suppression activities complying with any water restrictions.
5	Implementation of effective noise and vibration minimization measures in all areas during construction, including consultation with the local community and, where necessary, provision of special equipment and modification of daily work schedules to minimize impacts.
6	Implementation of effective traffic management including consultation with the local communities concerning measures to minimise adverse environmental and social impacts due to project traffic.
7	Implementation of an effective waste management plan including waste minimization, separation of domestic and construction waste, avoidance of excessive use of resources and disposal of waste in accordance with the GoI requirements.

Annexure I: ToR for Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism

I. Mandate

The mandate of the GRM will be to:

- i. receive and address any concerns, complaints, notices of emerging conflicts, or grievances (collectively "*Grievance*") alleging actual or potential harm to affected person(s) (the "*Claimant(s)*") arising from Project;
- ii. assist in resolution of Grievances between and among Project Stakeholders; as well as the various government ministries, agencies and commissions, CSOs and NGOs, and other natural resource users (collectively, the "*Stakeholders*");
- iii. Conduct itself at all times in a flexible, collaborative, and transparent manner aimed at problem solving and consensus building.

II. Functions

The functions of the GRM will be to:

- i. Receive, Log and Track all Grievances received;
- ii. Provide regular status updates on Grievances to Claimants, Policy Board (PB) members and other relevant Stakeholders, as applicable;
- iii. Engage the PB members, Government institutions and other relevant Stakeholders in Grievance resolution;
- iv. Process and propose solutions and ways forward related to specific Grievances within a period not to exceed sixty (60) days from receipt of the Grievance;

-
- v. Grievances relating to GBVH will offer flexibility in how the incident is reported, be confidential and fast tracked, to avoid escalation of the complaint.
 - vi. Identify growing trends in Grievances and recommend possible measures to avoid the same;
 - vii. Receive and service requests for, and suggest the use of, mediation or facilitation;
 - viii. Elaborate bi-annual reports, make said reports available to the public, and more generally work to maximize the disclosure of its work (including its reports, findings and outcomes);
 - ix. Ensure increased awareness, accessibility, predictability, transparency, legitimacy, and credibility of the GRM process;
 - x. Collaborate with Partner Institutions and other NGOs, CSOs and other entities to conduct outreach initiatives to increase awareness using traditional and innovative media among Stakeholders as to the existence of the GRM and how its services can be accessed;
 - xi. Ensure continuing education of PB members and their respective institutions about the relevant laws and policies that they will need to be aware of to participate in the development of effective resolutions to Grievances likely to come before the GRM;
 - xii. Monitor follow up to Grievance resolutions, as appropriate.

III. Composition

The GRM will be composed of UNDP as the Secretariat and either:

- (a) A standing GRM Sub-Committee made up of UNDP, KfW and Bappenas members; and/or
- (b) Ad hoc GRM Task Teams in response to specific requests for grievance The GRM Sub-Committee will be balanced in composition (government and non-government), will include at least one representative for women, and should not include any PB members with a direct interest or role in the grievance/dispute.

IV. UNDP as Implementing Partner

In its role as GRM Secretariat, UNDP will perform the following core functions:

- Publicize the existence of the GRM and the procedure for using it;
- Receive and log requests for dispute resolution;
- Acknowledge receipt to the requestor;

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- Determine eligibility;
 - Forward eligible requests to the PB for review and action, and
 - Track and document efforts at grievance/dispute resolution and their outcomes.

V. Project Board

The Project Board would perform the following core functions: GRM Sub-Committee and/or GRM Task Team will:

- Take direct action to resolve the grievance/dispute (e.g. bring the relevant parties together to discuss and resolve the issue themselves with oversight by the PB);
- Request further information to clarify the issue, and share that information with all relevant parties, or ensure that a government agency represented on the PB took an appropriate administrative action to deal with a complaint;
- Refer the grievance/dispute to independent mediation, while maintaining oversight; or
- Determine that the request was outside the scope and mandate of the PB and refer it elsewhere (e.g. Ministry of Justice and Police or to the courts).

VI. Communicating a Grievance

(i) Who can submit a Grievance?

A Grievance can be sent by any individual or group of individuals that believes it has been or will be harmed by the Project.

If a Grievance is to be lodged by a different individual or organization on behalf of those said to be affected, the Claimant must identify the individual and/or people on behalf of who the Grievance is submitted and provide written confirmation by the individual and/or people represented that they are giving the Claimant the authority to present the Grievance on their behalf. The GRM will take reasonable steps to verify this authority.

(ii) How is the Grievance Communicated?

The GRM shall maintain a flexible approach with respect to receiving Grievances in light of cultural norms that prevent or discourage women from lodging complaints and other known local constraints with respect to communications and access to resources for some Stakeholders. A Grievance can be transmitted to the GRM by any means available (i.e. by email, letter,

phone call, meeting, verbally, WhatsApp, SMS, etc.). The contact information is the following:

[UNDP to add address, phone number, fax, etc.]

To facilitate communications with and between the GRM and potential Claimants, the GRM will receive support from the PB members' institutions, women's organisations, and relevant local government units.

(iii) What information should be included in a Grievance?

The Grievance should include the following information:

- a. the name of the individual or individuals making the Complaint (the "Claimant");
- b. a means for contacting the Claimant (email, phone, address, other);
- c. if the submission is on behalf of those alleging a potential or actual harm, the identity of those on whose behalf the Grievance is made, and written confirmation by those represented of the Claimant's authority to lodge the Grievance on their behalf;
- d. the description of the potential or actual harm;
- e. Claimant's statement of the risk of harm or actual harm (description of the risk/harm and those affected, names of the individual(s) or institutions responsible for the risk/harm, the location(s) and date(s) of harmful activity);
- f. what has been done by Claimant thus far to resolve the matter;
- g. whether the Claimant wishes that their identity is kept confidential; and
- h. the specific help requested from the GRM.

VII. Logging, Acknowledgment, and Tracking

All Grievances and reports of conflict will be received, assigned a tracking number, acknowledged to Claimant, recorded electronically, and subject to periodic updates to the Claimant as well as the office file.

Within one (1) week from the receipt of a Grievance, the GRM will send a *written* acknowledgement to Claimant of the Grievance received with the assigned tracking number.¹

Each Grievance file will contain, at a minimum:

- i. the date of the request as received;

¹ Oral acknowledgments can be used for expediency (and also recorded) but it must be followed by a written acknowledgment.

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- ii. the date the written acknowledgment was sent (and oral acknowledgment if also done);
 - iii. the dates and nature of all other communications or meetings with the Claimant and other relevant Stakeholders;
 - iv. any requests, offers of, or engagements of a Mediator or Facilitator;
 - v. the date and records related to the proposed solution/way forward;
 - vi. the acceptance or objections of the Claimant (or other Stakeholders);
 - vii. the proposed next steps if objections arose;
 - viii. the alternative solution if renewed dialogues were pursued;
 - ix. notes regarding implementation; and
 - x. any conclusions and recommendations arising from monitoring and follow up.

VIII. Maintaining Communication and Status Updates

Files for each Grievance will be available for review by the Claimant and other Stakeholders involved in the Grievance, or their designated representative(s). Appropriate steps will be taken to maintain the confidentiality of the Claimant if previously requested or the incident involves GBVH.

The GRM will provide periodic updates to the Claimant regarding the status and current actions to resolve the Grievance. Not including the acknowledgment of receipt of the Grievance, such updates will occur within reasonable intervals (not greater than every thirty (30) days). For GBVH-related grievances will be subject to a fast tracked process.

IX. Investigation and Consensus Building

Within one (1) week of receiving a Grievance, UNDP will notify the PB and any other relevant institutions of the receipt of the Grievance.

The PB will identify a specific team of individuals drawn from the PB and/or their respective institutions to develop a response to the Grievance. The names of these individuals will be made available to the Claimant.

The designated PB members [hereafter called Task Team] will promptly engage the Claimant and any other relevant Stakeholders deemed appropriate, to gather all necessary information regarding the Grievance.

Through the PB members, the GRM will have the authority to request from relevant Government institutions any information (documents or otherwise) relevant to resolving the Grievance and avoiding future Grievances of the same nature.

As necessary, the Task Team will convene one or more meetings with relevant individuals and institutions in [national capital], or elsewhere in [name of country] as needed.

The objective of all investigative activities is to develop a thorough understanding of the issues and concerns raised in the Grievance and facilitate consensus around a proposed solution and way forward.

The PB members will procure the cooperation of their respective staff with the investigation.

At any point during the investigation, the Task Team may determine that an onsite field investigation is necessary to properly understand the Grievance and develop an effective proposed solution and way forward.

X. Seeking Advisory Opinion and/or Technical Assistance

At any point after receiving a Grievance and through to implementation of the proposed solution and way forward, the Task Team may seek the technical assistance and/or an advisory opinion from any entity or individual in [country] or internationally which may reasonably be believed to be of assistance. Advisory Opinion with cultural expertise will be sought in the case of GBVH grievances due to the sensitive and complex aspects of such incidents.

XI. Making Proposed Actions and Solutions Public and Overseeing Implementation

The Task Team will communicate to the Claimant one or more proposed actions or resolutions and clearly articulate the reasons and basis for proposed way forward. If the Claimant does not accept the resolution, the Task Team will engage with the Claimant to provide alternative options.

If the Claimant accepts the proposed solution and way forward, the GRM will continue to monitor the implementation directly and through the receipt of communications from the Claimant and other relevant parties. As necessary, the GRM may solicit information from the relevant parties and initiate renewed dialogue where appropriate.

XII. Monitoring and Evaluation

Bi-annually, the GRM will make available to the public, a report describing the work of the GRM, listing the number and nature of the Grievances received and processed in the past six months, a date and description of the Grievances received,

resolutions, referrals and ongoing efforts at resolution, and status of implementation of ongoing resolutions. The level of detail provided with regard to any individual Grievance will depend on the sensitivity of the issues and Stakeholder concerns about confidentiality, while providing appropriate transparency about the activities of the GRM. The report will also highlight key trends in emerging conflicts, Grievances, and dispute resolution, and make recommendations regarding:

- i. measures that can be taken by the Government to avoid future harms and Grievances; and
- ii. improvements to the GRM that would enhance its effectiveness, accessibility, predictability, transparency, legitimacy, credibility, and capacity.

XIII. Mediation

For the option of independent mediation, mediators on the roster/panel should have at least the following qualifications:

- professional experience and expertise in impartial mediation;
- knowledge of disaster recovery in Indonesia and the region, including an understanding of indigenous and tribal culture and practices;
- Indonesian and local language proficiency;
- availability in principle for assignments of up to 20 days; and
- willingness to declare all relationships and interests that may affect their ability to act as impartial mediators in particular cases.

If mediation succeeded in resolving the dispute or grievance, the outcome would be documented by the UNDP and reviewed by the Task Team. If it were unsuccessful, stakeholders would have the option to return to the Task Team for assistance.

XIV. Without Prejudice

The existence and use of this GRM is without prejudice to any existing rights under any other complaint mechanisms that an individual or group of individuals may otherwise have access to under national or international law or the rules and regulations of other institutions, agencies or commissions.

Appendix 2: Following, see a list of monitoring and reporting related to Occupational Health and Safety (K3).

Together with the Implementing Contractor, the Supervision Consultant is required to carry out work safety controls from the beginning to the end of the implementation period, including:

- Prepare a Safety Manual
- Conduct a hazard analysis first before starting an activity.
- Install warning signs.
- Prepare protective equipment, such as: helmets, shoes, safety belts, nose masks, sun glasses, safety fences, posters, fire extinguishers, etc.
- Providing water supply needs
- Making toilet buildings for workers.
- Clean the workplace after completing work.
- Maintain cleanliness of the work paths, work boards, stairs from equipment or materials that are not useful.

Access, Project Safety Fence, Barrier, Protection of existing buildings and the surrounding environment

Access entrances and exits

- a. Work access is the area of the project office, manufacturing area, work area and access / path connecting all three. Planned and prepared before use.
- b. There are entrances and exits, both for routine and emergency in the project office and well maintained.
- c. There are boundaries or warning signs or fences that give marks to the work area of the project office, fabrication of the field work area and lane / access links to the public areas of the community.
- d. Roads and trajectories for workers are given borders and safety and clear warning signs, especially those that intersect with Construction Workers and or the general public.

Project Safety Fence, Barrier, Barricades

Falling from height is the main cause of cases killed in construction. The contractor must make every effort / work done away from the incident.

As a general requirement, when working at locations higher than 2 meters, protection from falls must be provided. Open sides or edges of workplaces or roads must be

barricaded with materials that can withstand the physical strength of 100 kg, foot boards and safety nets must also be provided.

Tubular pipe is the only material that is allowed to be used as a barricade and fence. The perimeter is closed with a warning signage on it.

Protection of existing buildings and the surrounding environment

The contractor is responsible for carrying out the protection of third parties and security oversight in relation to work.

The contractor will provide the necessary protection to prevent damage or loss from:

- a. All work and people who may have an interest in work.
- b. All work and materials and equipment must be placed safely under the supervision of the Contractor or one of the Sub-Contractors.
- c. Work property or that borders with work.
- d. All property belonging to other people or third parties around the work location.

The contractor must comply with all applicable laws, regulations and provisions concerning the safety of people, property and protect against damage, injury or loss.

The contractor is required to repair and compensate for losses, if it turns out to be negligent with the obligations stated above.

Daily cleaning, Cleaning of the project site, disposal of remaining material out of the Project site

The contractor must, guarantee that full attention will be paid to the cleanliness of the project from day to day, control of environmental cleanliness and environmental impact and that all provision of facilities and infrastructure for prevention related to environmental pollution and protection of land and surrounding waterways by taking into account:

1. Materials, scattered materials must be tidied up well before, during work and after working hours.

2. Work tools, other tools used must not obstruct and endanger work access and are stored after working hours are finished.
3. Trash can according to the type of waste and volume that occurs, always cleaned and collected and ready to be transported out of the project.
4. Trash should not be allowed to accumulate, there must be a schedule and routine cleaning
5. Workplaces that are slippery because water, oil, or other substances must be cleaned immediately
6. Everyone must remove the scattered nails, protruding iron / wire, sharp pieces of metal, all of which can be dangerous.
7. To prevent dust pollution during the dry season, the Contractor must regularly water the land or gravel haul road and must cover the transport truck with tarpaulin.
8. The amount of material / material available in the field for use today is not excessive, so as not to disturb and endanger work access (the rest is returned to the public warehouse).
9. Waste material, dismantled materials and waste are routinely taken out of the project site with the approval of the Supervisory Board of Directors.

Occupational Health and Safety (K3)

Risk Control

Potential Danger is something that has the potential for an incident to result in a loss. Risk is the combination and consequences of a dangerous event and the likelihood of it occurring.

The types of accidents that often occur in construction projects are as follows:

- a. Fall down
- b. Falling object hit
- c. Step on, stumble, and bump
- d. Pinched and trapped
- e. High temperature / flammable contacts
- f. Mains contact
- g. Contact with hazardous materials (Chemical / Radiation)

For this reason, the Contractor is required to carry out a Safety Monitoring Plan by doing the following:

- a. Prepare a work plan with work methods and work plan plans that pay attention to:
 - Risks that may arise from each type of work to be performed.
 - Pay attention to the types of accidents that often occur in these activities.
 - The existence of construction equipment that moves.
 - For critical locations or actions that would pose a hazard to workers, the Contractor is required to provide an officer who helps alert Workers when doing their work.
- b. The contractor is required to provide safety equipment in accordance with the type and location of work to be carried out.
- c. If there is work that will cause a spark or source of fire, the Contractor is required to provide a standby officer with a Portable Fire Extinguisher.
- d. The Safety Monitoring Plan Form must be submitted and signed by the Supervisory Board before the work concerned is carried out.

Jobs that require a Safety Monitoring Plan and a work permit from the Supervisory Board:

- a. Working in a confined area, narrow, sewer
- b. Work related to maintenance, cleaning, direct contact with the highway that is being used
- c. Use dangerous chemicals
- d. Use flammable ingredients
- e. Use explosive material
- f. Work related to electricity
- g. Work by diving
- h. Install, dismantle, move scaffolding (scaffolding)
- i. Move heavy items / objects
- j. Demolition work
- k. Work outside normal working hours without supervisors
- l. Excavation of more than 2 (two) meters
- m. Working at height

Worker Facilities

a. Worker beds

The contractor is required to provide worker beds outside the project site for beds, breaks, changing clothes and safe clothing storage. The size of the beds is quite comfortable for workers equipped with toilets and safe cooking places.

b. Drinking water

Drinking water is available for workers who meet health standards.

c. Clean water and MCK

There is a clean water tub of sufficient size to wash hands to maintain cleanliness and an adequate number of toilets for the number of workers available.

d. Cooking place, Worker Canteen.

Workers' cooking places and canteens are outside the project site. No cooking is permitted at the Construction Project site.

e. First aid.

Every activity / process of work carried out in the workplace carries the risk of work accidents (mild to severe), various preventive measures are taken so that accidents do not occur. In addition, the skills to perform first aid measures are still needed to deal with the possibility of an accident. Therefore, in every workplace must have a First Aid officer (First Aid), or at least every employee has the skills to do first aid when a work accident or medical emergencies occur.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

1. The contractor is required to provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Workers and Guests who come to the project site by providing work safety equipment that serves to prevent and protect Workers and project visitors from possible work accidents. The main PPE that must be provided is protective helmets and safety shoes while other PPE is provided according to the type of work performed. Various types and types of PPE can be:

- a. Helmet: Cap / Head protection Protects from falling objects, hard objects colliding, hit by heat and rain;
- b. Safety Shoes: Protective feet Protects feet from sharp objects, tripping on hard objects, pressure and punches, wet, slippery and muddy floors, adjusted for the type of danger;
- c. Safety Glasses: Glasses / Las Shield Protects from welding rays, glare, flying particles, bounced powder, radiation, dangerous liquid splashes;
- d. Earplug: Ear protection / Earmuff Protect from painful sounds for too long, with noise limits above 85 db;

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- e. Mouth / nose / oxygen masks: Protects against work that uses chemical materials / powders, contaminated air, dust, smoke, insufficient oxygen levels;
 - f. Gloves / rubber / leather / fabric / plastic: Protect hands from corrosive chemicals, sharp / rough objects, keep materials clean, get electrocuted;
 - g. Safety belt / harness: Protect from the danger of falling from working height above 2 meters and around the building;
 - h. Protective Vest with Scotchlite: to help the user visibility at night or in dark places;
 - i. Life jacket Protect from the danger of falling into the water, drowning, unable to swim.
2. All PPE equipment used meets SNI standards. During work, workers must use suitable work clothes, shirts with sleeves and long pants.

Signs and Alerts

Safety Sign / OHS Sign is a visual media in the form of pictograms to be placed in the project area that contains messages so that every Worker always pays attention to aspects of work health and safety.

The function of Safety Sign / OHS Sign is.

- a. To find out restrictions or fulfill orders / requests, warnings or to provide information
- b. Prevent accidents (signal to danger)
- c. Indicates the location of safety and fire fighting equipment
- d. Give directions and instructions on emergency procedures.

The contractor is required to provide sufficient Safety Sign / OHS Sign for the above matters

Heavy Equipment / Mechanical Operation

General mechanical heavy equipment such as: excavators, motor graders, bulldozers, wheel loaders, vibro rollers, pneumatic tire rollers, dump trucks, Concrete Molen, Concrete Pump etc.

The contractor shall provide and pay attention to the following matters:

- a. Feasibility of Mechanical Heavy Equipment, there is an inspection and is declared by a competent Mechanic / officer and the equipment operated by the operator has competence (SIO) that is still valid;

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- b. Every preparation for operation of the equipment must be carried out without a load test first, which involves safety: brakes, gears, steering, rearview mirror, arm movements, alarms and backward signs, turn signal if everything is good then it can operate;
 - c. If working on a crossing road where there are other road users, the Operator must work / move in the same direction (not opposite) so as not to be surprised, shocked, unable to suspect the movement;
 - d. If working in a location where there are other activities, the operator must be assisted by 2 officers who give the signal of assistance and observers of the surrounding activities;
 - e. When operation is complete, the tool position must be safe: neutral gear, bucket lowered, cab and panel compartments closed, engine off, parked at the designated location. (within a safe distance from road users and activities in the environment);
 - f. Installed a warning sign not to rest in and around the equipment for the operator or other workers;
 - g. The contractor must not use vehicles that emit very loud noise (noise), and in residential areas a noise disturbance must be installed and maintained always in good condition on all equipment with motorcycles, under the Contractor's control;
 - h. The contractor must also avoid using noisy heavy equipment in certain areas until late at night or in vulnerable areas such as near Settlements, Offices and others.

Fire Prevention

Fire is an event that can cause loss to life, production equipment, production processes and work environment pollution.

Especially in the event of a large fire that can paralyze or even stop the construction process, so this gives a very big loss.

To prevent this Contractor is obliged to make efforts to combat fire.

- a. Control of every form of energy;
- b. Provision of detection facilities, alarms, fire extinguishers and evacuation facilities
- c. Control of the spread of smoke, heat and gas;
- d. Establishment of fire suppression units at workplaces;
- e. Conducting regular fire fighting exercises and drills;

- f. Have a fire emergency management plan book, for workplaces employing more than 50 (fifty) workers and or workplaces with the potential for moderate and severe fire hazards.

The contractor shall train its workers in efforts to control each form of energy:

- a. Identifying all energy sources in the workplace / company in the form of equipment, materials, processes, work methods and the environment that can cause a fire process (heating, sparks, flames or explosions);
- b. Conduct assessment and control of fire risk based on laws and regulations or applicable technical standards.

The project location is not allowed at all to smoke

Insurance

Construction Worker Insurance

The Contractor is required to insure field personnel including Sub-Contractor personnel against accidents and health hazards that may occur during the time of construction.

Insurance for contractor personnel must be combined in one ASTEK / BPJS / insurance policy package or other types of insurance.

Appendix 3: Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist (Primary Health Care Centres, 4 Public Vocational high schools, and 9 Sub Primary Health Care Centres)

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	YES
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ⁵	NO
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	NO
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	NO
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	NO
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	NO
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	YES

Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	NO
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	NO
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	NO

5 Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>		NO
1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?		NO
1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)		NO
1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?		NO
1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?		NO
1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?		NO
1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?		NO
1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>		NO
1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)		NO
1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?		NO
1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities		NO

<p>which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?</p> <p><i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i></p>	
Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	Answer (Yes/No)
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	
2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁶ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO
2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	NO
<p>2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?</p> <p><i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i></p>	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	
3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	YES
3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO
3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	YES
3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	NO
3.6 Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	NO
3.7 Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	YES
3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	YES
3.9 Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	
4.1 Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	NO

6 In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	NO
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions - even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁷	NO
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	NO
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	NO
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	NO
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	NO

⁷ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	YES
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	YES
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	NO
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

Appendix 3. Primary Healthcare Centre Environmental Management Matrix

PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTRE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT MATRIX

NO	TYPES OF IMPACT	SOURCE OF IMPACT	BENCHMARK	MANAGEMENT PLAN			
				MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE	LOCATION	THE RESULTS ACHIEVED	IMPROVED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A	Pre-construction Stage						
1	Licensing	The licensing process	Issuance of permits from the relevant agencies in accordance with the licensing requirements needed	Coordinate with relevant stakeholders for obtaining the required permits	Area of activity plan location	Issuance of licensing documents from relevant agencies	Follow up on the licensing / recommendations that have been written in the licensing document.
2	Topographic survey and soil investigation	Community perception	Availability of topographic measurements and soil investigation in accordance with the direction of the technical team for planning / DED needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with the assignor and stakeholders related to the location of the activity. Social Conduct Socialization with local community leaders related to planned activities. Visually direct observation at the location of the activity plan 	Area of activity plan location	The availability of topographic measurements and soil investigation in accordance with the direction of the technical team for planning / DED needs	Follow up on the design of the building being planned in accordance with the results of topographic measurements and soil investigations that have been carried out

NO	TYPES OF IMPACT	SOURCE OF IMPACT	BENCHMARK	MANAGEMENT PLAN			
				MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE	LOCATION	THE RESULTS ACHIEVED	IMPROVED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Perform topographic measurements at the planned activity site. – Conducting sondir and boring testing at the point recommended in the activity location plan 			
B	Construction Stage						
1.	Recruitment	Recruitment of field workers	Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 13 Tahun 2003 Tentang Ketenagakerjaan	Convey information about job opportunities according to their qualifications.	Area of activity plan location	Availability of labour according to the needs and expertise needed for construction activities.	Provide direction and supervision of the performance of workers who have been contracted in accordance with the rules and direction given.
2.	Air and dust quality	Construction work activities	Surat keputusan Gubernur NTB Tentang baku mutu udara ambien	Make use of local residents.	– Area of activity plan location	Improvement of ambient air quality within the Puskesmas environment in accordance with the environmental health requirements of the Puskesmas to reduce vehicle exhaust emissions in the form of Sox, Nox, CO, Ox, and dust particles.	Conduct periodic ambient air testing in accordance with applicable regulations.
3.	Noise	Construction work activities	Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup	Give wages / salaries in accordance with	– Area of activity plan location	No complaints / reports from residents around	Analyse the results of monitoring and prepare monitoring reports.

NO	TYPES OF IMPACT	SOURCE OF IMPACT	BENCHMARK	MANAGEMENT PLAN			
				MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE	LOCATION	THE RESULTS ACHIEVED	IMPROVED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
			Nomor 48 Tahun 1996 Tentang Baku Mutu Tingkat Kebisingan	the minimum wage and / or agreement.		construction activities related to noise.	
4	Increased domestic wastewater	Construction work activities	Regional Regulations related to domestic wastewater	Prioritize opportunities for the surrounding community who meet the qualifications to work on the project.	– Area of activity plan location	There are no reports from the community regarding domestic waste generated by workers.	Conduct periodic noise tests in accordance with applicable regulations.
5	Waste generation	Construction work activities	Regional Regulations related to waste	Selecting supporting equipment for construction work that has been certified as environmentally friendly.	– Area of activity plan location	The management of domestic wastewater generated by workers in accordance with applicable standards	Provide earplugs to workers and the public with noise.
6	Traffic disorders	Worker activities and mobilization of heavy equipment and materials	Regional Regulations related to Transportation	Masker Use of masks for workers related to construction work.	– Area of activity plan location	There are no reports from the community regarding the generation of waste generated by workers.	Carry out portable toilet / sanitation facilities related to construction work in the field.
C	Operation Stage						
1	Air and dust quality	Vehicle traffic outside the	NTB Governor Decree Regarding	Management of parking optimally	– Puskesmas parking area	Improvement of ambient air quality within the	– Conduct an examination of the arrangement of parking spaces

NO	TYPES OF IMPACT	SOURCE OF IMPACT	BENCHMARK	MANAGEMENT PLAN			
				MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE	LOCATION	THE RESULTS ACHIEVED	IMPROVED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
		Puskesmas and parking area	ambient air quality standards Exposure to noise levels during Puskesmas operational activities □ Decree of the Minister of Environment No. 48 of 1996 concerning Noise Level Quality Standards Provincial Regulations Regional Regulations related to waste	according to capacity with the level of security that occurs		Puskesmas environment in accordance with the environmental health requirements of the Puskesmas to reduce vehicle exhaust emissions in the form of Sox, Nox, CO, Ox, and dust particles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conduct periodic ambient air testing in the Puskesmas environment – Analyse the results of monitoring and prepare monitoring reports
2	Noise	Vehicle traffic activities outside the Puskesmas and activities within the Puskesmas (social activities between Puskesmas officers)	NTB Governor Decree Regarding ambient air quality standards	Maintain plants that have been planted periodically by watering	– Waiting room / administration and Puskesmas parking area	Controlling noise according to applicable quality standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conduct noise tests periodically at least every 6 months during operational activities – Comparing the test results with regulations and policies related to the decision of the Minister of Environment number: KEP-48 / MENLH / 11/1996 concerning Noise Level Quality Standards

NO	TYPES OF IMPACT	SOURCE OF IMPACT	BENCHMARK	MANAGEMENT PLAN			
				MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE	LOCATION	THE RESULTS ACHIEVED	IMPROVED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
3	Water quality and quantity	Health service activities (dental clinic, laboratory, etc.)	Exposure to noise levels during Puskesmas operational activities	Plant crops that can reduce noise levels	Water utility facilities in the Puskesmas environment	The availability of water must be able to meet the operational needs of the building.	– Conduct periodic checks
4	Waste	Health service activities (dental clinic, laboratory, etc.)	NTB Governor Decree Regarding ambient air quality standards □ Exposure to noise levels during puskesmas operational activities □ Decree of the Minister of Environment No. 48 of 1996 concerning Noise Level Quality Standards Provincial Regulations Regional Regulations related to waste	Placing posters of prohibitions so as not to be noisy / crowded in a room / point that has the potential to cause noise (for example administration or waiting rooms	– Primary Healthcare centre area	The quality of liquid waste from the treatment process must be in accordance with quality standards.	– Carry out garbage containers in accordance with applicable regulations. – Cooperating with the Office of the Environment / 3rd parties related to handling waste at the work site.

Appendix 4. Sub Primary Healthcare Centre Environmental Management and Monitoring Matrix

No.	Impact type	Source of Impact	Impact	UKL			UPL			Managing by
				Management Techniques	Location	Period	Monitoring Techniques	Period Location		
1	Domestic Solid Waste	Office Activities	0.5 kg / day	Domestic solid waste is collected in segregated bins (organic and inorganic) and transported by garbage officers every day.	Project location	Every day	Observation	Project location	Every day	Employee
2	Domestic liquid waste	Office activities	80L / person / day	Domestic liquid waste from the toilet is treated using a septic tank before it is absorbed	Project location	Every day	Observation	Project location	Every day	Employee
3	Vehicle Traffic Disorders	Operational vehicle activities and visitors	vehicle / day	Provide parking and traffic management	The front yard of the project site	Every day	Observation	Front yard or place of business	Every day	Employee