



Department of Public Works  
Directorate General of Highways

**Eastern Indonesia National Road  
Improvement Project (EINRIP)**

# **Guidelines for Implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguards**

**Version 1B  
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# PART I - INTRODUCTION

## 1. Background of EINRIP Planning Process

### 1.1. Overview of Planning Process

The concept which is being adopted in EINRIP is to provide road and related bridge improvements to upgrade the condition of significant lengths of roads to develop continuous and consistent corridors. This is a different approach to the majority of betterment projects which have been carried out with the aid of multi-lateral funding, where relatively short, unconnected improvements are carried out only on those sections which are deemed to have the absolute worst conditions, or are economically ranked as being highly justified. In EINRIP the overall condition of the corridor is examined and improvements have been planned to significantly benefit transport along the entire corridor and beyond.

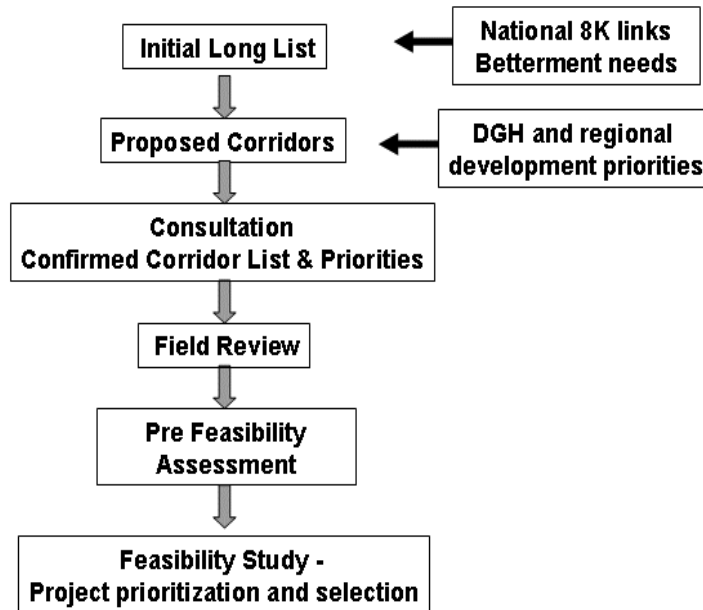
During the planning and design processes for EINRIP, the assessment of Environmental and Social Impacts has been one of the primary criteria.

The following provides a summary of the work carried out and the environmental and social considerations which have been used in the overall planning process.

- a. Selection of corridors for inclusion in EINRIP;
- b. Preliminary field review of selected EINRIP corridors;
- c. Preliminary feasibility assessment of candidate projects;
- d. Feasibility studies;
- e. Selection of candidate projects.

The process is illustrated in **Figure 1.1**

**Figure 1-1 Schematic of EINRIP Planning Process**



## 1.2. Selection of EINRIP Corridors

The National Road Network in Indonesia has recently been extended to include a further 8,000 km of previous Provincial and Kabupaten Roads of varying standards (generally referred to as the new National 8K). Consequently one of the major objectives of EINRIP is to improve these links to an acceptable standard, suitable to their new status, to help ensure that the National road network provides acceptable standards of service and accessibility, and is capable of supporting local and regional economic development.

Prior to the commencement of EINRIP, the entire National Road Network, including the new National 8K, were screened to identify required improvements using the Indonesian Road Management System (IIRMS). This computer based system identifies the optimum treatment for the road network in specific locations based on a number of factors including the recorded traffic data (AADT), roughness of the road surface (IRI) and observed condition of the road. Accordingly, the type of treatment can vary from section to section on a particular road and along a link. In addition Bina Marga proposed candidate roads for consideration under EINRIP, based on their knowledge of the social needs and development potential of eastern Indonesia together with the local knowledge of the Provincial Authorities of the road conditions within their jurisdiction.

Based on both the IIRMS and Bina Marga proposals a series of meetings between representatives of Bina Marga, AIPRD and the EINRIP Project Preparation Consultants (PPC) were held with a view to the early identification of potential corridors and works for inclusion in EINRIP. Criteria which were used in the selection of the corridors / candidate projects comprised

- Identification of strategic routes;
- Identification of provincial priorities;
- Accessibility;
- Natural disaster emergency relief protection;
- Identification of environmentally sensitive locations and review of likely environmental impact;
- Available right of way and likely social impact;
- Security;
- Extent of IIRMS identified road improvements

In addition it was agreed that where the improvement of an existing road would lead to significantly improved access to amenities for large numbers of people, or potentially lead to increased development and hence employment within a locality, then notwithstanding present low volumes of traffic on the road it should be considered for inclusion under EINRIP.

## 1.3. Preliminary Corridor Field Review

As part of the evaluation of potential sub-projects to be included in the EINRIP project a series of corridor surveys were carried out to determine potential betterment projects which are suitable for inclusion in the EINRIP program.

The survey team comprised four groups working together to provide the necessary evaluation of the relevant corridor characteristics:

### 1. Network Survey Group

Responsible for the collection of the following:

- i) Road Inventory.
- ii) Roughness.
- iii) Traffic data.

## **2. Field Review Survey Group**

Responsible for the following:

- i) Overall review of condition of the road.
- ii) Determining segment lengths and likely treatments for possible betterment projects and to assess whether the segment is suitable for AWP1 or later works programmes.
- iii) Identifying right of way constraints.

## **3. Environmental and Social Impact Review Group**

Responsible for the following:

- i) Identifying environmental concerns and potential constraints.
- ii) Identifying impacts of road widening or bridge replacement on land and property and other likely social impacts.

## **4. Bridge Survey**

Responsible for the following:

- i) Preliminary assessment of bridge condition and widths.
- ii) Assessing bridge candidates along the corridor to be included in Bridge Replacement Program.

### **Reporting**

Reports were prepared which summarized the findings of the corridor reviews as inputs into the preliminary feasibility assessments.

#### **1.4. Preliminary Feasibility Assessment of Candidate Sub-Projects**

Based on the information collected in the Field Reviews, projects which were identified as candidates for EINRIP were examined and a preliminary feasibility assessment was carried out and this included the following components:

- i) Identification of improvements required and alternative cross sections to be analysed.
- ii) Preliminary evaluation of environmental impact and indicative environmental studies required, based on the various alternatives considered.
- iii) Preliminary evaluation of land acquisition and social impacts, based on the various alternatives considered.
- iv) Development of cost estimates.
- v) Economic evaluation of the alternatives.
- vi) Selection of candidates for detailed feasibility assessment from the long list of candidate projects identified.

#### **1.5. Feasibility Studies of Identified Candidates**

From the long list of projects which were subject to pre-feasibility assessment, a short list was prepared and agreed with Bina Marga and AusAID and a more detailed field survey was carried out which included: traffic counts to determine AADT, more accurate assessment of the cross sections to be considered for the project and development of more accurate cost estimates. In addition further detailed field reviews were carried out by the PPC Environmental specialists and Bapedalda staff to assess the environmental and social impacts and the environmental studies required. Based on the updated and more accurate information, economic evaluations were carried out. Reports were then prepared for the candidate sub-projects and on corridors where more than one project was identified as being viable for inclusion in EINRIP, prioritization of the sub-projects was recommended.

#### **1.6. Selection of Projects for EINRIP**

Based on the feasibility studies, recommendations were then made for the EINRIP program with the proviso that sub-projects meet the following:

- i) Environmental Safeguards: All sub-projects have been examined for compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Safeguards established for the project. The environmental screening process identifies:

- Sub-projects with significant environmental or social impacts requiring further preparation of an AMDAL<sup>1</sup> or Full LARAP<sup>2</sup> before they can be considered for implementation;
- Sub-projects with minor environmental or social impacts, requiring preparation of Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plans (UKL/UPL) or Simple LARAP;
- Sub-projects likely to require environmental review by Government of Australia, Department of Environment;
- Those sub-projects for which no further environmental preparation is required.

Results of this screening process are integrated into the detailed designs, contract documents and construction supervision.

- ii) Economic evaluation: Sub-projects require to achieve an estimated EIRR > 15%. Projects with an estimated EIRR < 15 % are only accepted for inclusion in the project if it can be demonstrated that they have a significant potential development impact.

Based on these criteria, the Annual Works Programs were developed and after approval, proceeded to detailed design.

## 2. Overview of Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The Environmental and Social Safeguards under EINRIP, referenced in 1.6 above, are based on the Environment Impact Assessment System (AMDAL) mandated by laws and regulations of the Government of Indonesia.

Despite the different document titles, Environmental and Social Safeguards under EINRIP are very similar to environmental and social management plans under ongoing World Bank-funded Projects<sup>3</sup>.

The key features of the ESS which is included in Part II of this document are summarized below, and the differences from safeguards under the ongoing World Bank Projects are also noted.

The ESS requires this guideline to provide detailed information on four aspects, as follows:

- a. The formats for reports on UKL/UPL studies and AMDAL studies, as referred to in **ESS 1.2**, which are included in **Annex 1**.
- b. The description of the preparation of UKL/UPL and AMDAL documentation, as referred to in **ESS 2.1**, is included in **Annex 2**.
- c. The report formats to be used for comprehensive Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) and Simplified LARAP (SLARAP), as referred to in **ESS 4.4** are included in **Annex 3**. Procedures for conducting LARAP and SLARAP are described in Sections 4 to 8 of the ESS.
- d. The format of monthly progress reports on the implementation of LARAP and SLARAP studies including delivery of the compensation measures, as referred to in **ESS 8.1** is included in **Annex 4**.

In addition the procedures to be followed for Environmental Impact Monitoring and Management during the construction phase are included in **Annex 5** and the format for the

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<sup>1</sup> Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment

<sup>2</sup> Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan

<sup>3</sup> Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for EIRTP-2 dated May 2004;

Environmental and Social Assessment Management Plan (ESAMP) for SRIP, summarised in Project Appraisal Document, 2 June 2006

Environmental and Social Assessment Tracking Report for each subproject is included in **Annex 6**.

## **2.1. Environmental Screening and Studies**

The Environmental Screening flow chart (**Figure 1 in Annex 4**) identifies the triggers for a full environmental impact assessment (AMDAL) or an environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (UKL/UPL), based on Regulations of the Minister of Environment in 2006 [5] and the Minister of Housing and Regional Settlements in 2003 [6]. AMDAL screening criteria now include bridges over 500 meters in length. The logical decision process has been clarified in this flow chart.

In addition to Indonesian environmental screening criteria, EINRIP projects must satisfy Australian environmental safeguards relating to a) significance of impact on nationally important biophysical and socio-cultural features, and b) occurrence of degradation of ecosystem components, any of which would require mandatory referral to the Australian Department of Environment (DoE) for assessment.

As this process is new, it is not possible to state whether Indonesian EIA studies will satisfy Australian DoE criteria. It is expected that after each case will be examined by DoE, DoE will provide written comments to DGH on environmental safeguards. After receiving these comments, DGH may modify guidance for later screening and studies under EINRIP.

AMDAL and UKL/UPL studies will be arranged by the PPC and carried out either by PPC or by sub-contracted third parties. In both cases the Project Proponent will be DGH and the approving agency will be the Bapedalda of the province or Kabupaten.

The estimated time required for a UKL/UPL study is 3 – 4 months, and for an AMDAL study, 6 – 12 months. Additional time will be required for any assessments carried out by DoE.

## **2.2. Standard Environmental Clauses**

For all works contracts, a set of standard environmental clauses (SECs) is included in Section 1.17 of the Technical Specification in the bidding documents. If one package requires additional treatment (whether or not as a result of environmental study), a set of Special Environmental Clauses (SpECs) may be added, to be included in the appropriate sub-section of Section 1.17 of the Technical Specification.

Ongoing World Bank projects (EIRTP-2 and SRIP) have used the term 'standard operating procedures' (SOPs) instead of SECs.

One SEC relates to HIV/AIDS awareness. Under both EINRIP and SRIP, Clause 6.7 of the General Conditions of Contract requires the Contractor to be responsible to encourage his personnel to attend a HIV/AIDS awareness program during the Contractor's working hours. This program will be conducted by an approved service provider arranged by the consultant employed to assist the PMU. The Contractor remains responsible for other health and safety-related precautions for his personnel.

No separate payment will be applied for the Contractor's compliance with the SECs.

## **2.3. Social Safeguards**

A Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARF) gives overall guidance for the preparation of full LARAPs, simplified LARAPs, and TRACER studies for those Sub-projects where land was previously acquired. The terms and procedures are described in **Part II and Annexes 3 and 4**.

The LARF for EINRIP is very similar to the LARF for the ongoing World Bank projects. Key differences are highlighted in **Table 2-1**.



Table 2-1 Key Differences in Social Safeguards: EINRIP and WB Projects

LARF for EINRIP	LARF for WB Projects
General: The PPC will undertake all required subproject field surveys, environmental investigations and social studies according to the requirements of these Safeguards.	General: Selection of sub-projects must comply with World Bank Directive OD 4.20 (Indigenous Peoples) and Procedure OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement); and with current Government of Indonesia laws and regulations.
Simplified LARAP = SLARAP	Abbreviated LARAP (SRIP); simplified LARAP (EIRTP2)
Criteria for SLARAP: if the number of Project-Affected Persons is less than 200 (40 households), or if less than 10% of productive assets are lost and if less than 25 people (5 households) are physically displaced.	Criteria for Abbreviated/simplified LARAP: if the number of Project-Affected Persons is less than 200, or if less than 10% of productive assets are lost and no people are physically displaced.
Land donation: The PMU should ensure that there is no pressure on or intimidation of the PAP in the process of land donation.	Land donation: The PMU and the Bank should ensure that there is no pressure on or intimidation of the PAP in the process of land donation.
Tracer Study: A due diligence study conducted to ensure proper procedures have been carried out if land acquisition and/or resettlement has occurred to prepare for a proposed sub-project after August 2005 (two years before Loan Signing).	Tracer Study: A due diligence study conducted to ensure proper procedures according to World Bank OP 4.12 have been carried out and the outcomes have been what would have been expected under this policy framework in the event land acquisition and/or resettlement has occurred in an area of a sub-project after May 2002 (EIRTP2) or October 2004 (SRIP).

#### 2.4. Management of the Application of Safeguards

Environmental and social safeguard activities must be coordinated with planning, design and construction. **Figure 2-1** shows the scheduling of ESS activities in relation to the sequence of contractual milestones for civil works contracts under EINRIP.

The preparation and implementation of LARAP and SLARAPs will be the responsibility of the relevant local government agency, coordinated by BAPPEDA. Detailed responsibilities for each ESS activity are described in **Annex 4**.

Monitoring of environmental impacts during construction will be carried out as one of the supervision tasks, to be specified in the Terms of Reference of the RSC. The format for routine observation and reporting of environmental impacts is shown in **Annex 5**. It is similar to that used under the EIRTP-2 Project, where all likely impacts are listed, including those covered by Standard Environmental Clauses, and the observer has to evaluate whether or not each applies, and whether the Contractor is compliant with the requirements. The observer does not have to be an environmental specialist, and does not have to evaluate the severity of impact, which are already entered into the form.

Monitoring of LARAPs by an independent party will be carried out – see **Section 2.5**.

To provide a convenient recording system for the Environmental and Social Assessment the format for a tracking report is included in **Annex 6**.

#### 2.5. Monitoring of LARAP Implementation

Para 6.2 of ESS: “Independent institutions may be retained as a requirement of AusAID, once before the start of the construction period and once at the start of the operating period of at least 15% of the contracts to periodically carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the LARAPs”.

The cost of External Monitoring and Evaluation of LARAPs will be borne by the Project. It has not yet been determined which sub-component of EINRIP will budget for this cost.

#### 2.6. Estimation of the Cost of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The ESS requires that compensation be paid for land acquisition and resettlement based on:

- The pre-project or pre-displacement market value of land;
- The cost of any registration and transfer taxes;

- Material market price to build replacement buildings similar to the affected building or to repair a partially affected structure, including the cost of hauling materials and labor;
- Established price standards for various kinds of trees and cash crops;
- The cost of preparing land for agricultural and other use for resettlement;
- The cost of relocation assistance, which covers the cost of moving and an allowance equal to the local average cost of living in a transition period.

The cost of these items (abbreviated as Land Acquisition Costs) is estimated as follows:

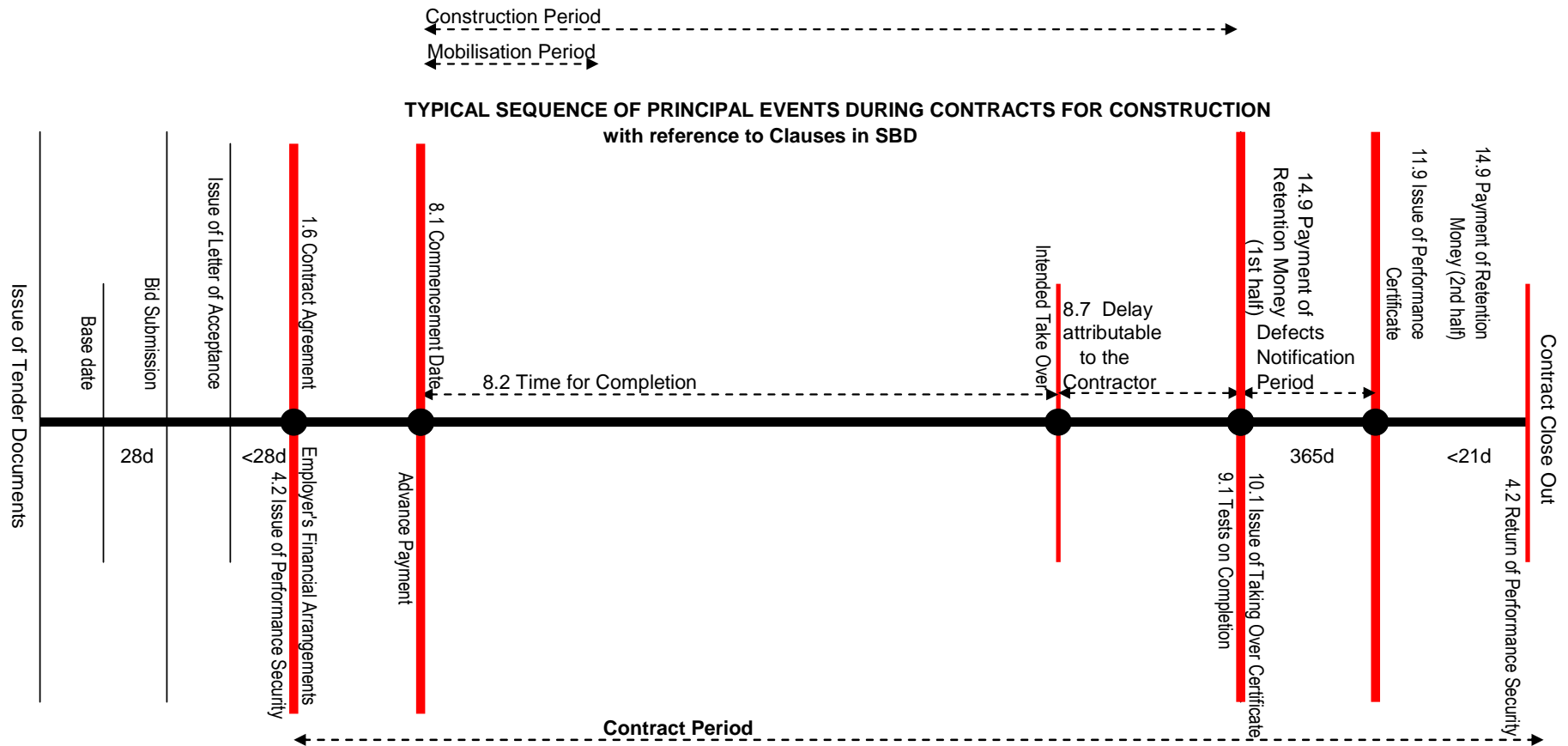
- **The pre-project or pre-displacement market value of land:** the calculation will be based on the total area of the land determined in the final design, or where final design has not yet been prepared, it should be estimated based on the maximum ROW. In both cases the value is based on the Selling Value of Tax Object (NJOP) in the current year or the actual market value in the 3 last years transactions. The factors affecting the value of land are: the location of the land, the type of rights in the land, the use of the land, the available infrastructure, the facilities and utilities, and the environment. The type of the land right and the status of land are as follows: Hak Milik (right of ownership), Hak Guna Usaha (right of exploitation), Hak Guna Bangunan (right of building), Hak Pakai (right of use).
- **The cost of any registration and transfer taxes:** registration and transfer taxes will cover any change of the documentation of land title/certificates caused by the reduction in the area of the affected land and increasing the DGH ROW. The cost will include cost for releasing, transferring the land title, and installing the boundary demarcation markers.
- **Material market price to build replacement buildings** similar to the affected building or to repair a partially affected structure: there are 3 criteria of the building/structure: temporary, semi-permanent, and permanent. Temporary is defined as a wooden or bamboo structure without any foundation; semi-permanent are the wooden or bamboo structures with foundations; and permanent are buildings with foundations, walls or masonry, concrete with reinforcing steel. The values will be based on the previous values determined by the regional institutions in charge of building affairs in the Kabupaten, or on the selling value obtained from interview with the affected peoples.
- **Established price standards for various kinds of trees and cash crops:** the value will be obtained during the preliminary survey for land identification of affected land or refer to the value determined by regional institutions in charge of agricultural matters in Kabupaten.
- **The cost of preparing land for agricultural and other use for resettlement:** the quality of agricultural land should be a similar level to the affected land, and if the land needs improvement to a level similar with the affected land, the cost for preparation should be included. The cost estimate should cover all equipment and labor.
- **The cost of relocation assistance,** which covers the cost of moving and an allowance equal to the local average costs of living in a transition period: This cost will be included in the calculation of land value plus the cost for rebuilding or repairing the affected building/structure.

Note: Land donation is an acceptable alternative to land acquisition where small areas of land are involved and where PAP/PAH are fully informed of their rights and can provide a written statement indicating willingness to donate land. The Kabupaten or Kota must be responsible for the cost to the PAP/PAH of any new ownership certificates and registration for the new area of land. PAP/PAH will also often receive a free fence or wall from the Kabupaten or Kota as compensation for the donation of land.

The amount budgeted for EINRIP has been based on this method. Payment procedures for Land Acquisition are referred to the PMM.

**Figure 2-1 Scheduling of ESS Activities in relation to Civil Works Sequence**

<b>1. Pre-Contract Period</b> 1.1 Conduct Screening 1.2 Conduct Consultations 1.3 Conduct Detailed Studies 1.4 Complete Land Acquisition 1.5 Integrate ESS with Designs	<b>2. Pre-Construction Period</b> 2.1 Apply E/S Studies and Procedures 2.2 Review Contractor Plans 2.3 Disseminate Public Information 2.4 Conduct Consultations	<b>3. Physical Construction Period</b> 3.1 Monitor Implementation of Environmental Management Requirements 3.2 Monitor Implementation of Agreements on Social Aspects 3.3 Evaluate Monitoring & Consultation Results 3.4 Document Activities in Monthly Reports	<b>4. Post-Construction Period</b> 4.1 Evaluate Compliance 4.2 Document Results
<b>ESS Responsibility</b> PPC, DGH, BAPPEDA, BAPEDALDA	<b>ESS Responsibility</b> DGH, RSC	<b>ESS Responsibility</b> DGH/RSC, Contractor, BAPEDALDA, PMSC	<b>ESS Responsibility</b> RSC, PMSC, BAPEDALDA, DGH



## **PART II – EINRIP ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS)**

### **1. Applying Environmental and Social Safeguards**

#### **1.1. Environmental Safeguards**

GoI environmental safeguards for EINRIP are based on the Environment Impact Assessment System (AMDAL) as mandated by:

- GOI PP No. 27, 1999;
- Ministry of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure KepMen Kimpraswil No. 17, 2003,
- MPW, Director General Highways, Guidelines for Env. Management of Road Projects, 2004
- Ministry of Environment Regulation No 11, 2006

All proposed EINRIP subprojects are subject to environmental impact screening (Figure 1) to identify one of three treatments: i) standard environmental clauses only, ii) an environmental mitigation (EMiP) and monitoring (EMoP) plan (UKL/UPL) report or iii) a full EIA (AMDAL). Processes ii) and iii) include a requirement for an examination of potential impacts on both the biophysical and the socio-cultural and built environment, although the extent of the social impact in terms of land acquisition and resettlement has an impact on AMDAL only when land acquisition extends to more than 30 ha outside the RoW for inter-urban roads and less for increasingly urban areas. In such cases a full AMDAL is triggered.

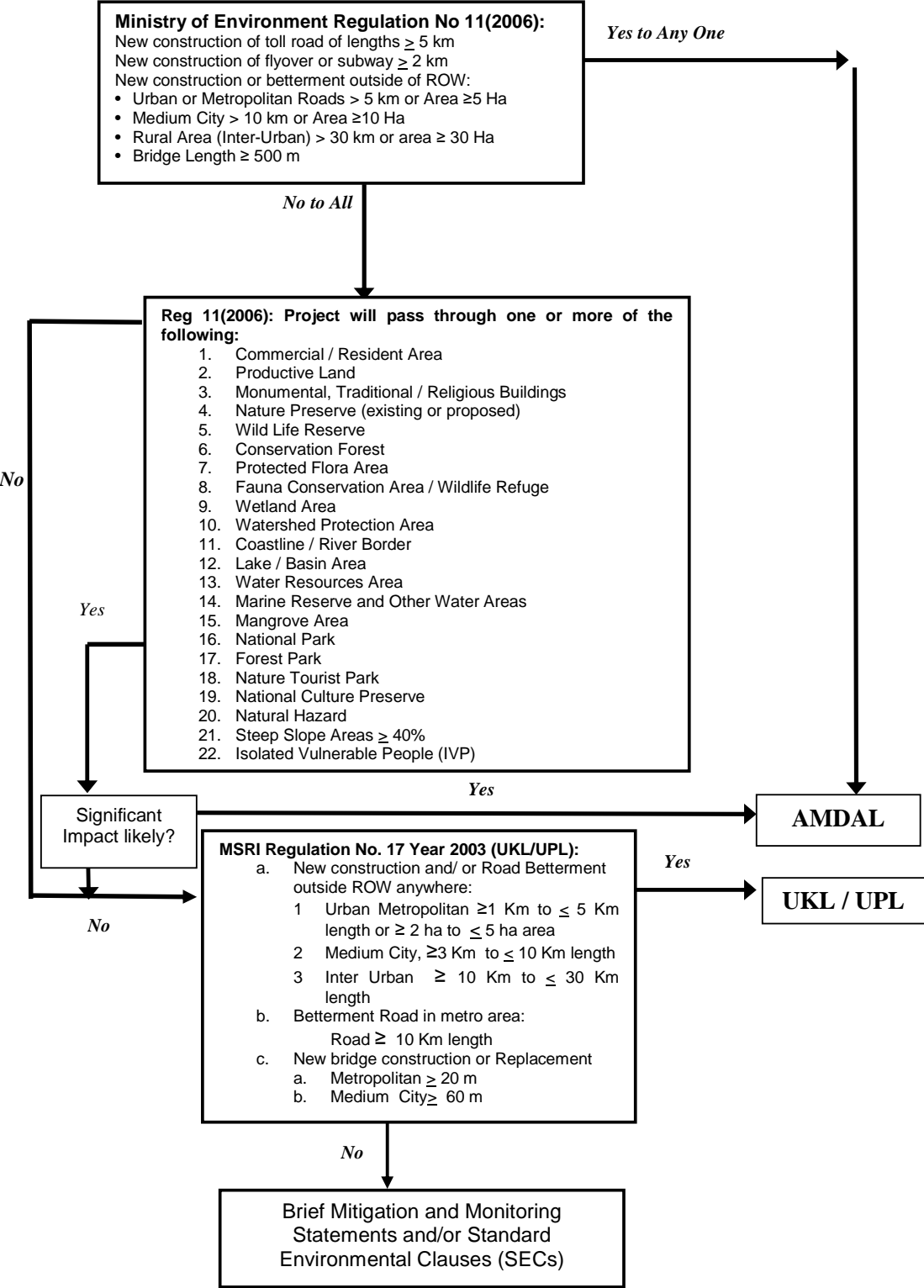
Standard Environmental Clauses (SEC) in the Contract Documents are required to support environmental management of all projects, including those for which mitigation measures have been identified.

AusAID environmental safeguards for EINRIP are defined by the Australian Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act (1999) Guidelines 1.1 (2005). These safeguards impose standards through a case by case technical examination of likely environmental effects, based on boundaries defined by Australia's comprehensive set of laws, regulations and standards. Determination of significance is the key characteristic of each likely impact establishing if the project can go forward or if it must be referred to the Australian Department of Environment (DoE) for evaluation.

Australia's environmental impact assessment process uses a two tiered screening to identify projects with potentially significant effects on nationally important biophysical and socio-cultural features which if present require mandatory referral to DoE for assessment. There are 7 first-order features, of which 5 apply in Indonesia. These are:

- RAMSAR wetlands of international importance
- Listed threatened species and communities protected under international conventions
- Listed migratory species
- Nationally protected marine/coastal environment
- Nationally Important Cultural/Historical Site

**Figure 2: Indonesian Environmental Impact Screening Process**



If the first tier screening indicates that nationally important features will not be significantly degraded a second tier of analysis must be completed where impacts, also in terms of significance, must be assessed for the following ecosystem components:

- Landscapes or soils
- Coastal or ocean landscapes, processes or life forms
- Water resources
- Pollutants, chemicals and toxic substances
- Plants and/or animals
- People and communities
- Heritage

If any of these ecosystem components are significantly degraded, using the criteria defined in detail in the EPBC Guideline, an EIA may be needed and referral to DoE will be required.

## **1.2. Application of Environmental Safeguards**

All sub-projects will be screened according to the screening process defined in Figure 1. For all projects, a set of standard environmental clauses (SECs) will be included in the bid/contract documents. These provide a standardized set of instructions for the mitigation of potential environmental impacts from any project. In some cases a further set of Special Environmental Clauses (SpECs) may be added to provide for potentially problematic conditions that might be expected to be encountered.

For subprojects which have the potential to generate some adverse but not significant environmental impacts, the preparation of Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plans (UKL/UPL) will be required. This site-specific field investigation will identify the particular mitigation measures required for any subproject, and the monitoring processes required to be undertaken during implementation.

Projects which are identified as potentially generating significant environmental impacts require a full Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), and this larger field study will identify whether the project as designed can be undertaken, and the mitigation measures needed to be included. Projects triggering an AMDAL are also likely to require referral to the Australian DoE under the provisions of the EPBC Act, and additional study may be required to satisfy these requirements.

The formats for reporting for both UKL/UPL studies and AMDAL studies, have been agreed and are summarized in the Project Management Manual (PMM).

## **1.3. Social Safeguards**

AusAID and DGH have agreed to apply the World Bank's Land Acquisition and Resettlement Planning Framework (LARF) (adapted from previous World Bank projects) as providing the relevant set of social safeguards to be used for EINRIP. The Framework outlined in Part II of this Annex defines the conditions under which project-affected-people and households are categorized, and the procedures to be used for land acquisition, resettlement and compensation. Current GoI regulations (Presidential Proclamation No. 36/2005 and No 65/2006) regarding land acquisition and compensation will be used only in cases where this Framework provides less specific instructions, and/or where Indonesian laws must be applied.

The LARF identifies the conditions under which a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) or simplified LARAP (SLARAP) is to be prepared whenever there are people who lose their property or fixed assets.

AusAID and DGH have agreed that if land acquisition or land consolidation takes place for any subproject less than 2 years before the start of EINRIP, a "tracer study" will be required. This

will be used to determine retrospectively whether land acquisition was conducted in a manner consistent with the requirements of a properly-conducted LARAP. If a positive finding is returned, the subproject will be accepted for inclusion in the EINRIP program.

The preparation and implementation of LARAP and SLARAPs will be the responsibility of the relevant local government agency (BAPPEDA), but these may be assisted by DGH and the Project Preparation Consultant (PPC) with the conduct of socio-economic surveys. BAPPEDA will be responsible for the issuance of all necessary Decrees, and the formation and management of Land Acquisition Committee (LAC) which will govern all entitlement and grievance issues, and oversee the compensation process. It is likely that a local NGO or University will be involved as independent compliance monitors.

Should any proposed EINRIP subprojects be located within 10 km of any Isolated Vulnerable Peoples (IVP), a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study will be required. If this identifies that the subproject will have a significant impact, then a full IVP Development Plan will need to be prepared, to identify ways of ensuring that adverse impacts are fully mitigated.

#### **1.4. Roles and Responsibilities for Environmental and Social Safeguards Management**

All subprojects are to be identified and prepared in a manner that is fully compliant with the provisions of the agreed environmental and social safeguards. DGH, through its Project Preparation Unit (PPU), Project Management Unit (PMU) and Sub-Directorate of Environmental Affairs, will manage and support the activities of the Project Preparation Consultants (PPC) in such a way as to ensure this outcome.

The PPC will undertake all required subproject field surveys, environmental investigations and social studies according to the requirements of these Safeguards, the provisions of relevant World Bank Guidelines and Indonesian Government laws and regulations.

The PPC will jointly support the requirements of both DGH and AusAID in all matters, and draft final reports of all environmental and social investigations will be submitted by DGH to AusAID for its review and “no objection” to finalization of such reports. In particular, AusAID’s “No objection” to the adequacy of Design and Bidding Documents, and the initiation of procurement for any subproject, will require the prior submission and acceptance of all required environmental and/or social impact studies and documents. AusAID’s “No Objection” to contract award will require that documentary evidence of the satisfactory completion of implementation of SLARAP or LARAP programs be provided.

## **2. The Environmental and Social Assessment Process to Be Applied**

### **2.1. Preparing a UKL/UPL or AMDAL**

The environmental screening process for all DGH road and bridge projects is summarized in Figure 1. Comparison of the circumstances of a subproject against the long-list of criteria found in Figure 1 will identify whether the project requires an AMDAL, an UKL/UPL or a simple set of SECs.

With either an AMDAL or UKL/UPL, mitigation and monitoring plans must be prepared. The preparation of the UKL/UPL or AMDAL documentation is specified in detail in the Indonesian law and regulations, and will be elaborated in the Project Management Manual (PMM). The 12 steps identified in Figure 2 generally define the process through the conduct and approval of the UKL/UPL and the implementation of the mitigation and monitoring plans.

Subprojects requiring AMDAL will need case-by-case planning and a timetable specific to the issues to be assessed. Involvement of both the Australian DoE as well as Indonesia’s Ministry of Environment is likely.



**Figure 3: Schedule of Steps for Completion of Subproject UKL/UPL Studies**

Step	Description of Key UKL / UPL Activities PER Contract Package	Direct Responsibility	Months															
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13 to 24		
1	Conduct UKL / UPL study.	PPC	■	■														
2	Check / endorse UKL / UPL to Bapedalda for approval.	Sub-Dit			■													
3	Review / approve UKL / UPL (maximum 30 day review).	Bapedalda				■	■											
4	Integrate UKL / UPL measures into Detailed Design & Owners' Estimate	PPC					■											
5	Approve of Owner's Estimate for UKL / UPL measures for Bid Docs.	PMU						■										
6	Review UKL / UPL docs & include cost for required measures in Bid.	Civil Works Contractors							■									
7	Confirm UKL / UPL costs included in Bid Evaluations.	PMU								■								
<b>END OF PPC RESPONSIBILITY</b>																		
8	Coordinate with Bapedalda in UKL / UPL monitoring and reporting.	RSC / P2JJ																
9	Implement Required UKL / UPL Measures.	Contractors																
10	Supervise UKL / UPL performance of PMSC / RSC.	Sub-Dit																
11	Monitor subproject performance.	PMU																
12	Monitor overall project performance & Environmental compliance.	AusAID																

## 2.2. Preparing the SLARAP and LARAP

If any subproject requires land acquisition or the displacement of existing occupants or users of land affected by a subproject, a SLARAP or LARAP may be required. It is essential that these be carefully and properly conducted, so that no individual suffers adverse impacts without adequate compensation being paid, and that all processes used be fully transparent.

The process must start with a census of people and assets impacted or potentially impacted by the project. Based on this data, the SLARAP or LARAP process is triggered, each with a slightly different set of steps.

The steps identified in Figure 3 outline the process to be followed for EINRIP subprojects.

**Figure 4: Key Steps Required for LARAP and SLARAP Preparation**

Step	Description of Key SLARAP or LARAP Activities	Direct Responsibility	Months											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1	Establish approx number of PAPs/PAHs involved and categorize as LARAP or SLARAP	PPC, PMU & BAPEDA	■											
2	Conduct SLARAP or LARAP, including PAP survey, entitlement matrix, implementation schedule	PPC		■	■	■	■	■	■					
3	Review / finalize draft SLARAP/LARAP, for approval.	PPC/BAPEDA / PMU						■						
4	Review / approve draft SLARAP/LARAP, including proposed cost compensation.	AusAID							■					
5	Authorize GOI funding for SLARAP/LARAP implementation and agreed compensation payments.	PMU & BAPEDA									■			
6	Form Land Aquisition Committee (LAC) to oversee LARAP process (not needed for SLARAP).	BAPEDA & Local Government							■					
7	Implement SLARAP/LARAP, including payment of agreed compensation.	LAC or BAPEDA										■	■	■
8	Monitor and report on SLRARP/LARAP implementation.	PPC/ BAPEDA / PMU											■	■
9	Review SLARAP/LARAP monitoring report / issue NOL for civil works contract.	AusAID												■

**Note:** For an SLARAP the process from identification of PAPs to completion of compensation agreements and an implementation schedule, should take no more than 2 months. The disbursement of the compensation depends on Gol actions but should agree with the schedule.

### 2.3. Environmental Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The Indonesian impact assessment process includes the requirement for three key tables, one defining the likely impacts, one describing the mitigation measures and one defining the monitoring activities to be undertaken during the three project stages, namely preconstruction, construction and operation. This approach will be followed and the mitigation (EMiP) and monitoring plan (EMoP) tables, to be prepared in the UKL/UPL documents, will be slightly modified to permit their use as contract clauses, easily cross-referenced and easily used by contractors.

### 2.4. Social Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The SLARAP and LARAP process requires the definition of mitigation and monitoring measures and their listing in an implementation schedule, defining when the measures designed to mitigate land acquisition and relocation impacts must be started and completed. The implementation schedule, together with other sections of the LARAP, will guide the type and timing of the delivery of all mitigation measures and monitoring actions. As part of the SLARAP/LARAP documentation, monitoring and reporting tasks during and after the completion of all compensation actions will also be added to the implementation bar chart.

The PMU or its designated representative in the field will be required to submit short monitoring reports, describing the delivery of the compensation package to each PAP/PAH as per the implementation bar chart. The monitoring of the LARAP/SLARAP process will be undertaken by an independent monitoring team.

### 2.5. Language of Environmental and Social Documentation

AusAID has indicated that the only English translations required will be short executive summaries for each UKL/UPL, AMDAL and LARAP. The main documents will be prepared in Bahasa Indonesia, unless Bina Marga has specific other requirements.

## **PART III – LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (LARF)**

### **1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

- a. Land acquisition and/or resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized to the extent possible. During design, consideration of technical options shall involve a concurrent assessment of potential associated land acquisition impacts, to identify design alternatives that minimize such impacts.
- b. Where it is not feasible to avoid land acquisition and/or resettlement, physically displaced people should be assisted in their efforts to re-establish their livelihoods and standards of living at least equal to what they had, but preferably with some improvements.
- c. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will receive proper compensation based on calculation of the real replacement cost of the assets they lose as a result of the sub-project, using prices based on NJOP values and market prices.

PAPs should be fully consulted and should receive proper information of their rights and be provided with opportunities to participate in planning and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, to the extent that they are willing and able.

If the PAPs and Local Government are unable to come to an agreement on a resettlement action plan after more than a year, the sub project will not be included in the EINRIP program.

If the PAPs number less than 200 people ( $\leq 40\text{HH}$ ), or if less than 10% of productive assets are lost and less than five households or 25 people are physically displaced, an abbreviated LARAP can be undertaken, otherwise a full LARAP will be required. The specific requirements for an abbreviated or full LARAP for any sub-project should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

### **2. SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY, INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION**

#### **2.1. Socio-Economic Survey and Inventory of Assets Lost**

- a. As part of the planning and land acquisition process for full LARAP, the relevant level of Government will conduct a survey to (i) define the areas affected by the sub-project; (ii) collect basic socio-economic data on the PAPs (iii) identify the impacts on each PAP (or affected family) with regard to all assets lost and whether they will be displaced. The survey will constitute the baseline against which implementation progress will be monitored. For SLARAPs the survey will be based on a basic inventory of each person affected and the establishment of appropriate compensation based on site discussions and agreement.
- b. The socio-economic survey should be conducted after project designs are provided or at least after the road corridor alignment is determined.
- c. The date of the socio-economic survey or PAP inventory will be the cut-off date after which persons claiming to reside in the project affected area and seeking compensation, will need to provide written certified documentation verifying their claim before being considered for any compensation and resettlement assistance.
- d. The Socio-economic Survey, will vary in detail depending on whether it is part of an SLARAP or full LARAP, but will include a detailed description of PAPs' social economic condition before the sub-project is implemented. The survey will include such information as:

- i) Social characteristics of all PAPs and households: numbers, age, gender, education, job, standard of living, time of stay (as a table).
  - ii) Information about vulnerable groups, such as low-income groups, female-headed households, elderly, orphans, minorities, and handicapped, those without legally protected title to land, and other marginal groups.
  - iii) Land tenure and transfer systems including patterns of authority over land.
  - iv) Impacts on the PAP's patterns of economic and social activity, including impacts on social networks and social support systems.
  - v) Where relocation is to take place, the scale of that relocation, the location of the host community, as well as its capacity to provide services such as school, medical and water to accommodate those people/families being relocated.
- e. The inventory of lost assets will record for each PAP/HH (i) the precise extent of property loss (area of agricultural land; residential, business and other structures, crops and trees etc), (ii) the legal ownership status of land, and (iii) whether the PAP will be displaced. The inventory will also include NJOP and market prices of land and building. The information should be based on the written information from authoritative institutions such as local banks or land brokers.
- f. The socio-economic survey and inventory of lost assets will be the basic information of both LARAP documents.

## **2.2. Information, Awareness, and Consultation**

- a. Local government will conduct consultation with all communities affected by sub-projects. The purpose of the consultation is to accommodate the opinions / aspirations, and suggestions of PAPs and related stakeholders about land acquisition and resettlement policy and strategies.
- b. The consultation program will provide information about planned subproject activities, possible subproject impacts, and compensation and resettlement options. It will be conducted at the same time as the socio-economic survey of all PAP and related stakeholders, using focus group discussions, dialogue, or other methods appropriate to the local condition and the scale of LARAP to be undertaken. Care should be taken to ensure consultations are held with any vulnerable and poor people affected.

## **2.3. Independent Organization**

Socio-Economic Surveys as defined above for full LARAPs, need to involve independent institutions with experience in socio-economic surveys or community development work. For SLARAP, Kabupaten staff or other stakeholders can complete the survey.

## **2.4. Full (LARAP) and Simple (SLARAP) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan**

Based on the results of the Socio-economic Survey described above, the appropriate level of Government prepares a comprehensive Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) or Simple/Abbreviated LARAP (SLARAP) depending on the level of possible impact as described above. Procedures and reporting formats to be used will be included in the Project Management Manual (PMM).

- a. A full LARAP will contain the following elements :
  - i) Sub-project description;
  - ii) potential impacts of the subproject, including those from project activities, and the area affected;

- iii) main objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan findings of the socioeconomic survey and inventory of PAPs and assets lost
  - iv) institutional framework identifying the agencies responsible for planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement activities, and any steps necessary to enhance the capacity of those agencies to carry out resettlement activities;
  - v) eligibility criteria for PAPs for various kinds of compensation and resettlement assistance
  - vi) valuation of assets;
  - vii) resettlement measures, including description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures for each category of eligible persons; site selection, preparation and relocation strategies for those PAPs that will be relocated to new sites; housing, infrastructure and social services; environmental protection and management where appropriate; mechanisms of community participation in the resettlement process (including host communities);
  - viii) grievance procedures;
  - ix) implementation schedule, including costs and budget;
  - x) monitoring and evaluation arrangements.
- b. Abbreviated or Simple LARAP (SLARAP) will be undertaken if < 200 people or 40HH are affected, or if <10% of all productive assets are affected by the subproject, and if less than 5 HH are displaced. An abbreviated LARAP will contain, at a minimum, the following elements:
- i) Census survey of PAPs, assets lost, and valuation of assets
  - ii) Compensation and resettlement assistance description;
  - iii) Consultation with PAPs about compensation alternatives
  - iv) Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
  - v) Arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
  - vi) Schedule and funding.
- c. The draft LARAP will be prepared by the appropriate level of government, and submitted to the EINRIP PMU for review and submission to AusAID for their NOL. After AusAID approval, the LARAP will be formally issued by the Bupati/Walikota.
- d. AusAID will issue a NOL for procurement to proceed for the subproject once land acquisition is complete. AusAID's NOL for contract award will be issued after documentary evidence is received that all PAPs have received compensation as established by the LARAP.
- e. During implementation of the LARAP, the Kabupaten(s) will submit regular progress reports to the EINRIP PMU. These reports will be copied to AusAID.

## 2.5. Tracer Study

If land acquisition for any proposed subproject has been undertaken within two (2) years prior to EINRIP Loan Signing, a Tracer Study shall be conducted, in accordance with procedures to be agreed by DGH and AusAID. The objective of the tracer study will be to ensure that all PAPs were properly and fairly dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this LARF. A satisfactory conclusion to the tracer study will be a precondition for the inclusion of the subproject in the EINRIP program.

## 3. LAND ACQUISITION

### 3.1. Compensation

- a. The PAPs will receive fair compensation calculated at real replacement cost. Replacement costs are:
  - i. **for agricultural land:** the pre-project or pre-displacement value, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
  - ii. **for land in urban areas:** the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
  - iii. **for housing and other buildings:** replacement based on material market price to build replacement building similar to the affected building, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus cost of transporting building materials to construction site, plus cost of any labor and contractors fees and cost of registration and transfer taxes. In determining this replacement cost, depreciation of assets and material salvage value are not countable, nor are lost assets affected by value added as a result of project activities.
- b. Compensation for trees, plants and other assets are to be negotiated based on established price standards for various kinds of trees and cash crops.
- c. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the compensation process will be conducted to make sure that the PAPs receive the compensation determined by the LARAP. Monitoring will be conducted by independent teams, which may include local NGOs or Universities, and will include a census or sampling survey depending on the number of PAP HH. The report and any recommendations will be made publicly available.

### 3.2. Relocation Assistance

Displaced persons/families will be assisted with regard to:

- i. the costs of moving from their previous location to a new location
- ii. an allowance equal to the local average costs of living if a transition period is needed to resettle in a new location of residence or business (e.g. during the time it takes to build a new house/business).

### 3.3. Resettlement/Rehabilitation Assistance

In addition to the compensation for land, building, and fixed assets, PAPs, who have suffered an income or welfare loss due to the displacement or other subproject impacts (e.g. job loss) will receive assistance to help them in reestablishing or improving their livelihoods in the new

environment. Resettlement assistance can be provided in parallel with subproject construction and implementation, and may include training or other forms of rehabilitation assistance.

### **3.4. Compensation Alternatives**

- a. Based on the agreement reached at the negotiation concerning compensation, the eligible PAPs can choose to receive cash compensation, land replacement or resettlement.
- b. PAPs who are physically displaced will receive full replacement cost for assets lost.
- c. Physical displacement may include provision of serviced sites, land swaps, low cost housing, real-estate housing provided through a Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) credit facility, or other schemes organized by the appropriate level of Government.
- d. PAPs can also form cooperative housing groups to construct housing. For this, Local Government will coordinate with relevant institutions to provide service and rehabilitation assistance as needed.
- e. The Displaced Persons will not bear the costs of depreciation of their buildings, and charges or taxes related to the relocation or compensation.
- f. PAPs can take and bring their salvaged building materials to the new site.
- g. Cash compensation must be given to PAPs before their move to a new location or the destruction of their old building.

### **3.5. Categories of Project Affected Persons**

PAPs can be grouped into:

- Those who have legal land certificate, girik, or adat title (individual or communal);
- Those who occupy land in a residential, commercial, or industrial zone in the Project area, but do not hold a certificate or legal title;
- Those who occupy public land on sites such as rivers, roads, parks, or other public facilities in the Project area; and
- Those who are renters.

#### **a. Persons who Have Land Certificate, Girik or Adat Title**

- i. PAPs who have land certificate, girik, or adat title, will receive compensation for the land, building, and fixed assets appropriate with ownership status and its environmental condition.
- ii. PAPs who are displaced by the Project, can choose to receive cash compensation or the other options as described in above.
- iii. The lots at the resettlement site will have land title of the same level or higher (whenever possible) than they previously had, and the certificate will be issued within 6 months after displacement of the physically displaced persons.
- iv. PAPs will receive transport allowance to move themselves and their belongings.
- v. PAPs who suffer an income decline due to resettlement will also receive resettlement assistance to increase their ability to improve their lives.

**b. Persons Who Occupy Land in a Residential, Commercial or Industrial Zone in the Project Area But Do Not Hold Legal Documents**

- i. PAPs who are recorded in the baseline survey and who occupy land in a residential, commercial, or industrial zone in the Project area, but do not hold a land certificate, girik, or hak adat, will receive compensation of land, building, and fixed asset according to the length of their stay and the replacement value of the assets.
- ii. PAPs who are displaced, can choose to receive cash compensation or the other options as described above.
- iii. The lots at the new site will have Hak Pakai or a higher land title, and the certificate will be issued within 6 months after the displacement.
- iv. PAP will receive transport allowance sufficient to move their belongings.
- v. PAP who suffer an income decline due to resettlement will also receive resettlement assistance from the Local Government to increase their ability to improve their lives.

**c. Persons Who Occupy Public Land on Infrastructure or Public Facility Sites**

- i. PAPs who are recorded in the socio-economic survey as occupying areas that are clearly delineated as public land such as railway, under bridge or fly over, etc., will receive allowance and other resettlement assistance from the local government.
- ii. In cases that (i) the public area has been occupied for long period of time without any sanction from the government, (ii) people occupying the land have received recognition from the government by incurring the obligation to pay land tax or fees, or
- iii a camat/lurah agreement has been effected on land transactions such that it is no longer clear the land is public land, then the PAP should receive compensation based on the recommendation of the socio-economic survey

**d. Persons Who Are Renters**

PAP who are renters, and are recorded in the socio-economic survey, will be assisted in finding a rental house, or a housing site of similar size to the one lost, which can be rented or rent-purchased through affordable installments.

**3.6. Land donation**

Land donation is acceptable only if:

- i. the PAP donating the land gets direct benefit from the subproject and is not poor;
- ii. the PAP has been informed clearly of their right to compensation as stated in this framework and they are still willing to donate without any pressure.

The donor shall provide a written statement indicating willingness to donate the land. This statement shall be duly signed by the PAP with appropriate stamp/materai and witnessed by third parties.

The PMU should ensure that there is no pressure on or intimidation of the PAP in the process of land donation.



### **3.7. Resettlement Site**

- a. The resettlement site provided for relocating displaced persons will include adequate infrastructure and public facilities to promote development of a good social and economic life, including:
  - i. Road or footpath as necessary;
  - ii. Drainage system;
  - iii. Potable water supply (if a piped water distribution network is not available, there should be wells that comply with health standards);
  - iv. Electricity;
  - v. Access to health facility, education, work places, religious services, and sport facilities, in accordance with the size of the new community; and
  - vi. Access to public transport facilities.
- b. The location reserved for resettlement as described in point 1 of this sub-chapter will be widely publicized so that the general public will be well informed.
- c. Physically displaced people will be informed of the completion of the resettlement site at least one month before relocation, and they will be invited to survey the new site.
- d. The physically displaced persons will move to the new site after the infrastructure and facilities at the resettlement site are completed and feasible to live in as confirmed by the Project supervisor and local community leader.

## **4. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ASSISTANCE**

### **4.1. Types of Assistance**

- a. PAPs whose job, income, or living are disturbed by the Project or are physically displaced will receive assistance to improve their standard of living or at least to maintain it at the level before the implementation of the subproject. The assistance program will give priority to vulnerable community members and groups, including women headed households.
- b. In implementing the assistance care should be taken to smoothly integrate the newly resettled people with the host community in the resettlement area. The assistance can be linked to existing programs and resources.
- c. Resettlement/rehabilitation assistance may include one or more of the following:
  - i. Allowance.
  - ii. Motivation development;
  - iii. Skill and vocational training;
  - iv. Assistance to start and develop small businesses;
  - v. Small scale credit;
  - vi. Marketing development;
  - vii. Strengthening of community based organization and services

- viii. Conflict resolution and mediation
- ix. Training to promote gender equality, such as woman access and participation in decision-making.
- x. Health training about the environment, reproduction, HIV/AIDS.

#### **4.2. Assistance Schedule and Cost**

- a. For those PAPs to be relocated, the assistance will start during the consultation prior to displacement. The target for delivery of this displacement assistance should be for one budget year, but the use of funds and services can be used over several years as agreed to with the PAP.
- b. Funds for the extended assistance will be reserved from the Project funds or other sources as defined in the LARAP based on decisions by the Bupati/Walikota.

### **5. Land Acquisition Committee (LAC)**

The various activities described above will be implemented in coordination with the Land Acquisition Committee (LAC) in each Local Government.

#### **5.1. Head, Members, and Tasks of the Land Acquisition Committee**

- a. The Land Acquisition Committee will be chaired by the Bupati/Walikota, with members from the relevant agencies in the Local Government
- b. The tasks of the Land Acquisition Committee include, among others:
  - i. to inform and consult to the PAPs on plans for subproject implementation;
  - ii. to prepare a comprehensive plan for land acquisition, resettlement and assistance;
  - iii. to conduct asset inventory to be acquired;
  - iv. to disclose affected asset in places that can be accessed easily by PAPs;
  - v. to negotiate and reach agreement on compensation with PAPs.

#### **5.2. Consultation and Assistance by Independent Institution**

- a. In the planning and implementation, especially related to the information/awareness, consultation, training and assistance to the community, the LAC will be assisted by independent institutions which are experienced in LARAP requirements and community development.
- b. Transparency and consultation should be strengthened to solve local problems quickly and effectively. Complaints that cannot be solved locally will be processed through the procedures described in Presidential Proclamation (Perpres) No. 36 of 2005 as revised by Proclamation No. 65 of 2006 and Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Reform No.1 of 1994.

#### **5.3. Coordination between BAPPEDA and LAC**

Bappededa should act as the main coordinator handling all social matters connected with the subproject. This includes consultation, land and building acquisition and compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation assistance. Bappededa should also be responsible for liaison with all stakeholders and non-governmental organizations

## **6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **6.1. Internal Monitoring and Reporting**

Internal monitoring and reporting on the preparation and implementation of full LARAPs will be undertaken by the monitoring team comprising representatives from Local Government, project-affected people, and NGO or University on a regular basis. This monitoring team will be established no later than when the census survey begins and will have a draft monitoring schedule prepared by the PPC. The monthly monitoring reports will include:

- a. List of consultations held, including locations and dates during LARAP preparation and implementation;
- b. The type and timing of the delivery of compensation and rehabilitation entitlements as stipulated in the LARAP comprising (i) the timely provision of compensation to individual PAPs, and (ii) the timely provision of resettlement assistance (relocation and income restoration assistance) to individual PAPs.
- c. A record of grievance applications and/or grievance redress dealt with;
- d. Table on baseline socio-economic conditions of PAPs (detail matching the type of LARAP undertaken) including listing of PAPs, their assets taken as recorded during the preparation of the LARAP.

Should any non-compliance or potentially non compliance issues arise, monthly monitoring information on each subproject will be shared with AusAID.

Quarterly project reports will include consolidated information on the status of LARAP implementation prepared by the PMU and submitted to AusAID.

The budget for internal monitoring will be borne by the Project.

For full and SLARAPs the Kabupaten(s) involved with be required to provide monthly progress reports on the delivery of the compensation measures as defined in the LARAP documents. Details will be provided in the PMM.

### **6.2. External Monitoring and Evaluation**

- a. Independent institutions are to be retained to periodically carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the LARAPs, once before the start of the construction period and once at the start of the operating period, for at least 15% of the contracts.
- b. The budget for External Monitoring and Evaluation will be borne by the Project.

## **ANNEXES**

ANNEX 1 - Formats for UKL/UPL and Amdal Studies

ANNEX 2 - Preparation of Documentation for UKL/UPL and AMDAL Studies

ANNEX 3 - Report Formats for LARAP and SLARAP

ANNEX 4 - Format for Monthly Progress Reports on Implementation of LARAP and SLARAP Studies

ANNEX 5 - Environmental Impact Monitoring and Management During Construction

ANNEX 6 - Environmental and Social Assessment Tracking Report

## **ANNEX 1 - Formats for UKL/UPL and Amdal Studies**

## Table of Contents for UKL/UPL

### ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN (UKL / UPL)

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES (*at least 3 as shown*): Table 1 : Environmental Impacts; Table 2: Environmental Mitigation Plan; Table 3: Environmental Monitoring Plan.

LIST OF FIGURES (*at least 3 as shown*): Figure 1 Map of study location in context of surrounding area; Figure 2 Map of Environmental Impacts; Figure 3: Land to be acquired.

LIST OF APPENDICES (*at least 3*): Appendix 1: Map of environmental condition; Appendix 2: Design drawings; Appendix 3: Photos of study area and site.

#### AGREEMENT / APPROVAL LETTER FROM BAPEDALDA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (*use Table of Contents shown on following page*)

#### UKL/UPL MAIN TEXT

1	INTRODUCTION	Length 1 pg
	1.1 Purpose of the UKL/UPL	
	1.2 Relation with other Activities	
2	THE PROPONENT	Length ½ page
	2.1 Name of project	
	2.2 Name of proponent	
	2.3 Address of proponent	
3	THE PROJECT	Length 3-5 pages
	3.1 Name of activity	
	3.2 Location of activity	
	3.3 The Scale and Duration of the Work	
4	EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	Length 5-7 pages
	4.1 Scope and Assumptions	
	4.2 Chemical-Physical Environment	
	4.3 Biological and Ecological Environment	
	4.4 Social and Cultural Environment	
	4.5 The Built Environment and Utilities	
5	IMPACTS IDENTIFIED	Length 3-6 pages
	5.1 Pre-Construction Stage	
	5.2 Construction Stage	
	5.3 Operational Stage	
6	ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION PLAN (EMiP)	Length 3-5 pages
7	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN (EMoP)	Length 3-5 pages
8	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Length 2.5 pages
	8.1 The Proponent	
	8.2 The Contractor	

**Total Length minus Appendices 18-35 pages**

#### APPENDICES

**Table of Contents**  
**for**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR UKL/UPL**  
(maximum 2 pages-A4 Times-Roman 11 point)

1	INTRODUCTION	Length ½ page
1.1	Purpose of the UKL/UPL	
1.2	Relation with other Activities	
2	THE PROPONENT	Length 1/4 page
2.1	Name of project	
2.2	Name of proponent	
2.3	Address of proponent	
3	THE PROJECT	Length 1/4 page
3.1	Name of activity	
3.2	Location of activity	
3.3	The Scale and Duration of the Work	
4	KEY IMPACTS AND MITIGATION/MONITORING MEASURES APPLIED:	½ pg
4.1	Pre-Construction Stage	
4.2	Construction Stage	
4.3	Operational Stage	
5	RISKS	Length ¼ page
6	DUE DILIGENCE STATEMENT	Length -2 sentences

## Table of Contents of Terms of Reference for Study to Prepare AMDAL

### DAFTAR ISI KERANGKA ACUAN AMDAL

PETA ORIENTASI LOKASI STUDY  
KATA PENGANTAR  
DAFTAR ISI  
DAFTAR TABEL  
DAFTAR GAMBAR  
DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

#### **BAB I PENDAHULUAN**

- 1.1. LATAR BELAKANG
- 1.2. TUJUAN DAN MANFAAT
  - a. Tujuan
  - b. Manfaat
- 1.3. PERATURAN PERUNDANG – UNDANGAN YANG TERKAIT

#### **BAB II RUANG LINGKUP STUDI**

- 2.1. LINGKUP RENCANA KEGIATAN YANG AKAN DITELAHAH DAN ALTERNATIF KOMPONEN RENCANA KEGIATAN
  - a. Status dan Lingkup Rencana Kegiatan yang akan Ditelaah
    1. Status Kegiatan
    2. Lingkup Rencana Kegiatan yang Ditelaah
      - Tahap Pra Konstruksi
      - Tahap Konstruksi
      - Tahap Pasca Konstruksi
  - b. Alternatif – alternatif yang akan Dikaji Dalam ANDAL
- 2.2. LINGKUP RONA LINGKUNGAN HIDUP AWAL
  - 2.2.1. Komponen Fisik Kimia
  - 2.2.2. Komponen Biologi
  - 2.2.3. Komponen Sosial Ekonomi dan Sosial Budaya
  - 2.2.4. Komponen Kesehatan Lingkungan dan Masyarakat
- 2.2.1 PELINGKUPAN
  - a. Proses Pelingkupan
  - b. Hasil Proses Pelingkupan

#### **BAB III METODA STUDI**

- 3.1. METODA PENGUMPULAN DAN ANALISIS DATA
  - a. Metoda Pengumpulan Data
    1. Pengumpulan Data Primer
    2. Pengumpulan Data Sekunder



- 3.2. METODA PRAKIRAAN DAMPAK PENTING
  - a. Metoda Penentuan Dampak
  - b. Metoda Prakiraan Dampak Besar dan Penting
    - 1. Metoda Formal
    - 2. Metoda Non Formal
- 3.3. METODA EVALUASI DAMPAK PENTING
  - a. Evaluasi Dampak Besar dan Penting
  - b. Evaluasi Keterkaitan Antar Dampak Besar dan Penting

**BAB IV PELAKSANAAN STUDI**

- 4.1. PEMRAKARSA
- 4.2. PENYUSUNAN STUDI AMDAL
- 4.3. BIAYA STUDI
- 4.4. WAKTU PELAKSANAAN STUDI

**BAB V DAFTAR PUSTAKA**

**BAB VI LAMPIRAN**

**Table of Contents of ANDAL**

**DAFTAR ISI ANALISIS DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN HIDUP  
(ANDAL)**

**Kata Pengantar**

**Surat Persetujuan dari Bapedalda**

**Surat Pernyataan Pemrakarsa**

**BAB I. Pendahuluan**

1.1. Latar Belakang

1.3. Tujuan Studi

**BAB II. Ruang Lingkup Studi**

2.1. Dampak Besar dan Penting Yang Ditelaah

2.2. Wilayah Studi

**BAB III. METODA STUDI**

3.1. Metoda Pengumpulan dan Analisis Data

3.2. Metoda Prakiraan Dampak Besar dan Penting

3.3. Metoda Evaluasi Dampak Besar dan Penting

**BAB IV. Rencana Kegiatan**

4.1. Identitas Pemrakarsa dan Penyusun ANDAL

4.2. Tujuan Rencana Kegiatan

4.3. Kegunaan dan keperluan Rencana Kegiatan

4.4. Keterkaitan Proyek dengan Kegiatan Lain di Sekitarnya

**BAB V. Rona Lingkungan Hidup**

a. Rona Lingkungan Hidup Wilayah Studi

b. Kondisi Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif

c. Data dan Informasi dari Rona Lingkungan Hidup

**BAB V. Prakiraan Dampak Penting**

- a. Prakiraan Secara Cermat Besaran Dampak
- b. Penentuan Sifat Penting Dampak
- c. Mekanisme Aliran Dampak
- d. Pemilihan Alternatif Kegiatan

**BAB VI. Evaluasi Dampak Penting**

- a. Telaahan Terhadap Dampak Penting
- b. Telaah Sebagai Dasar Pengelolaan

**BAB VIII. DAFTAR PUSTAKA**

**BAB IX. LAMPIRAN**

## Table of Contents of Environmental Management Plan (RKL)

### DAFTAR ISI RENCANA PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN

#### Kata Pengantar

#### Surat Pernyataan Pemrakarsa (bermeterai)

#### **BAB I      Pendahuluan**

1. Pernyataan tentang maksud dan tujuan pelaksanaan RKL dan RPL secara umum
2. Pernyataan kebijakan lingkungan
3. Uraian tentang kegunaan dilaksanakan RPL

#### **BAB II.    Pendekatan Pengelolaan Lingkungan**

- a. Pendekatan Teknologi
- b. Pendekatan sosial ekonomi
- c. Pendekatan institusi

#### **BAB III.   Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup**

- 3.1. Dampak penting dan Sumber dampak besar dan penting
- 3.2. Tolak ukur dampak
- 3.3. Tujuan Rencana pengelolaan lingkungan hidup
- 3.4. Pengelolaan lingkungan hidup
- 3.5. Lokasi pengelolaan lingkungan hidup
- 3.6. Periode pengelolaan lingkungan hidup
- 3.7. Pembiayaan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup
- 3.8. Institusi Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup

#### **BAB IV.    PUSTAKA**

#### **BAB V.     LAMPIRAN**

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### DAFTAR ISI RENCANA PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN

#### Kata Pengantar

#### BAB I Pendahuluan

##### 1.1. Latar Belakang Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup

#### BAB II. Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan

##### a. Dampak Besar dan Penting Yang Dipantau

##### b. Sumber Dampak

##### c. Parameter Lingkungan Yang Dipantau

##### d. Tujuan Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup

##### e. Metode Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup

##### f. Institusi Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup

#### BAB III. PUSTAKA

#### BAB IV. LAMPIRAN

Table of Contents of Executive Summary for ANDAL Report

**TABLE OF CONTENT OF EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**BAB I INTRODUCTION**

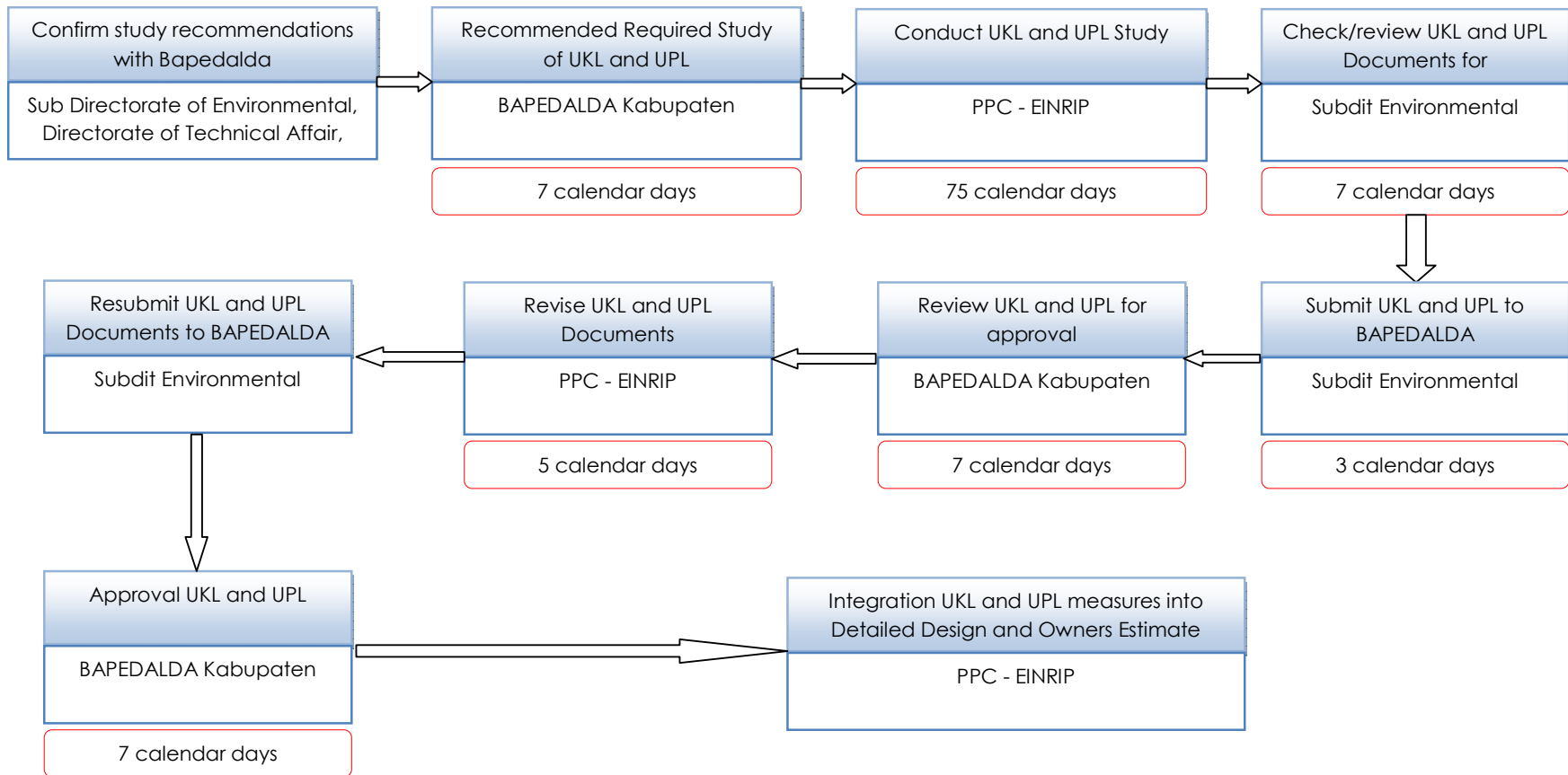
- a. Background of Project
- b. Description of Project
- c. Project Implementation Time
- d. Proponent of Project

**BAB II SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

**BAB III ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLANS**

**ANNEX 2 - Preparation of Documentation for UKL/UPL  
and AMDAL Studies**

PREPARATION OF THE UKL AND UPL DOCUMENTATION  
 (Base on the KEPMENLH No. 86 Year 2006)





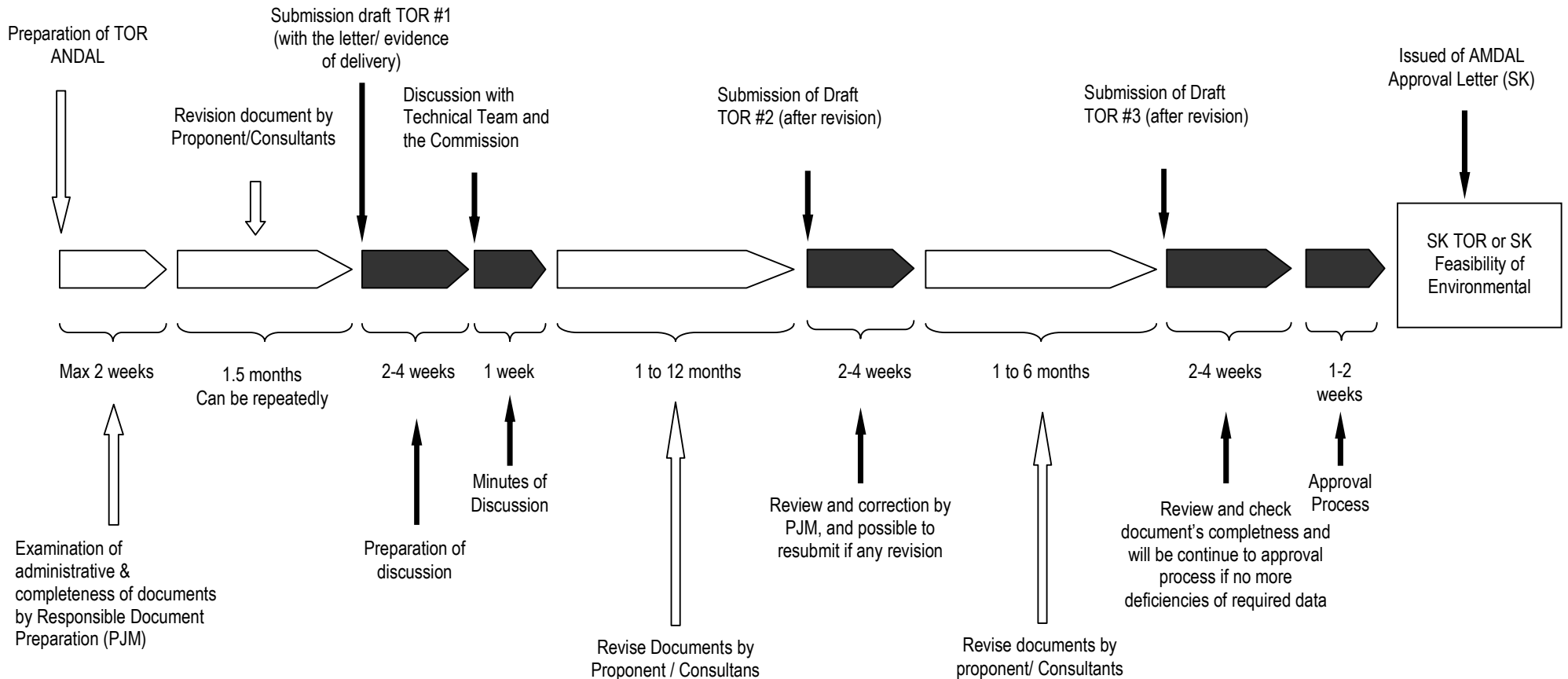
**AMDAL SCREENING, PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION**

<b>Step</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Direct Responsibility</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
1	Define AMDAL screening and study process.	PPC	Completed in FS Stage
2	Review / approve AMDAL screening and study process	Sub-Dit Environmental	Completed in FS Stage
3	Conduct screening process. Recommend Sub-Projects which may require AMDAL.	PPC	Completed in FS stage & AWP
4	Review / confirm PPC recommendation for AMDAL study based on screening results.	Sub-Dit Environmental	Completed in FS stage & AWP
5	Coordinate confirmation of the requirement to conduct AMDAL study with Bapedalda.	PPU / PMU	During AWP preparation
6	Meet with or send letter to Bapedalda to confirm AMDAL study requirements.	PPC / CTC	During AWP preparation
7	Prepare AMDAL study budget & schedule. Recommend qualified consultants.	PPC / CTC	During AWP preparation
8	Confirm AMDAL study budget / selection of consultants recommended by PPC / CTC.	Sub-Dit Environmental	During AWP preparation
9	Supervise contractual requirements / conduct of AMDAL study by selected consultants.	PPC / CTC	During AWP preparation
10	Prepare KA-AMDAL in accordance with UU No. 23/1997; PP No.27/1999 & KepMen LH No.17/2004.	Selected AMDAL Consultants	During AWP preparation
11	Review / endorse KA-AMDAL to Bapedalda for approval.	Sub-Dit Environmental	During AWP preparation
12	Review / Approve KA-AMDAL with Stakeholder Consultations and Public Disclosure in local newspapers (30 day review period)	Bapedalda	During AWP preparation
13	Participate in presentation / review of KA-AMDAL.	Concerned Stakeholders	During AWP preparation
14	Review / endorse Draft Final AMDAL for review / approval by Bapedalda.	Sub-Dit Environmental	During AWP preparation
15	Participate during presentation / review of Draft AMDAL Report	Concerned Stakeholders	During AWP preparation
16	Review / approve AMDAL with Stakeholder Consultations (60 day review period)	Bapedalda	During AWP preparation
17	Ensure all required corrections are made. Prepare brief (1 page) English summary of AMDAL.	PPC	During AWP preparation
18	Confirm Bapedalda approval of AMDAL & check English summary of AMDAL for accuracy.	Sub-Dit Environmental	During AWP preparation
19	Submit copies of AMDAL, Bapedalda approval letter and English summary to AIPRD / AusAID	PPU / PMU	During AWP preparation
20	Review AMDAL documentation for ESS compliance, issue No Objection Letter (NOL)	AIPRD / AusAID	During AWP preparation
21	Provide Owners Estimate for implementing RKL / RPL for Bids.	PMU	During Bidding / Procurement
22	Review / approve Owners Estimate for RKL / RPL measures for use in Bid Documents.	PMU	During Bidding / Procurement
23	Confirm RKL / RPL implementation costs included in Bid Evaluations.	AIPRD / AusAID	During Bidding / Procurement
24	Review RKL / RPL and include implementation costs in Bid.	Civil Works Contractors	During Bidding / Procurement
25	Provide Needed RKL / RPL training to P2JJ, Subproject Managers & contractors.	PPC / PMSC / RDSC	At start of Civil Works
26	Coordinate with Bapedalda in monitoring RKL / RPL implementation.	PMU	During Civil Works
27	Implement required RKL / RPL measures.	Civil Works Contractors	During Civil Works

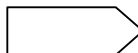
28	Support RKL / RPL implementation & monitoring with Bapedalda.	RDSC	During Civil Works
29	Participate in monitoring according to RKL / RPL	Bapedalda	During Civil Works
30	Participate during implementation in accordance with RKL / RPL	Concerned Stakeholders	During Civil Works
31	Summarize reports on RKL / RPL implementation. Provide guidance to address problems / grievances.	PPC / PMSC	During Civil Works
32	Supervise RKL / RPL performance of PPC / CTC / RDSC. Respond to issues raised by Bapedalda, including any needed enforcement measures.	Sub-Dit Environmental	During Civil Works
33	Monitor sub-project performance. Review & approve any required RKL / RPL enforcement measures.	PPU / PMU	During Civil Works
34	Monitor overall project performance & ESS compliance	AIPRD / AusAID	During Civil Works


# TIME FRAME PREPARATION OF THE AMDAL

Annex 2.3



Note :  
PJM : Responsible Document Preparation

 Estimation Time for proces AMDAL in AMDAL Comision

 Estimation Time for proces AMDAL by Proponent/Consultants

## **ANNEX 3 - Report Formats for LARAP and SLARAP**

## **Table of Contents for a Full LARAP**

List of Contents  
List of Tables  
List of Drawings  
List of Appendices

- I. Project Description
- II. Interview Results
- III. Compensation and Resettlement or Relocation
- IV. Public Consultation with Project Affected Persons
- V. Institution's Responsibility and Procedure for Grievances
- VI. Monitoring and Reporting
- VII. Schedule and Budgeting

### **APPENDICES**

- Appendix 1. Project Map
- Appendix 2. Relevant Minutes of Meetings
- Appendix 3. Land Acquisition Map
- Appendix 4. Documentation
- Appendix 5. Flow Chart of Procedure for Grievances
- Appendix 6. Other Supporting Data

**Table of Contents for SLARAP and LARAP Executive Summaries**

**Executive Summary of SLARAP**

1. The Project, Its Location and Extent ½ page  
-including statement regarding RoW in relation to land acquisition
2. The PAPs found and Compensation Provided up to 1 page  
-the PAPs  
-Consultation and Enumeration  
-Was entitlement matrix prepared and used  
-Basis of compensation and what was provided
3. Delivery of Compensation: Process Applied ¾ page  
-Implementation Timetable  
-completion in relation to construction
4. Risks and Due Diligence Statement ½ page

---

**Executive Summary of LARAP**

1. The Project, Its Location and Extent 0.75 page  
-boundaries and scope  
- including statement regarding RoW in relation to land acquisition
2. The PAPs found and Compensation Provided 1.5-2.5 pages  
-the Census Applied  
- Land Acquisition needs and Assets to be taken  
    Table of PAPs  
    Is AMDAL triggered by <30ha land outside RoW?  
- Socioeconomic profile and breakdown  
- Distribution along the subproject road
3. Compensation and Entitlement Measures Applied 0.75 page  
-refer to Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework-
4. Delivery of Compensation: Process Applied 1.5 pages  
-Implementation Timetable  
-completion in relation to construction  
-Institutional Arrangements  
-Consultation and Enumeration
5. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs 0.5page
6. Risks and Due Diligence Statement 0.5 page

**STUDI LARAP SEDERHANA/SIMPLE LARAP PAKET  
JALAN/JEMBATAN.....**

**DAFTAR ISI**

**Hal**

DAFTAR ISI

DAFTAR TABEL

DAFTAR GAMBAR

DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

I.	Latar Belakang .....	1
	1. Pendahuluan .....	1
	2. Maksud dan Tujuan.....	1
II..	Lingkup Studi.....	1
III	Metodologi .....	1
	1. Pengumpulan Data .....	1
	2. Analisa Data.....	2
IV.	Pelaporan Pembebasan Tanah, Bangunan, Tanaman dan Lainnya .....	
	A. Kondisi Proyek .....	4
	B. Daftar Penduduk dan Aset yang akan dibebaskan .....	5
	C. Rekapitulasi Status Pembebasan Tanah, Bangunan , Tanaman dan aset lainnya.....	7
	D. Rencana Pelaksanaan Pengadaan Tanah, Bangunan, Tanaman dan Aset lainnya.....	8

**DAFTAR GAMBAR**

Peta Lokasi lahan yang akan dibebaskan

**DAFTAR LAMPIRAN**

Lain-lain data Pendukung

## **STUDI LARAP SEDERHANA/SIMPLE LARAP PAKET JALAN/JEMBATAN.....**

### **I. Pendahuluan**

#### **1. Latar Belakang**

- a. Uraian tentang proyek pembangunan jalan/Jembatan (Link yang diusulkan)
- b. Uraian tentang kenapa Pembangunan Jalan/Jembatan yang diusulkan memerlukan pengadaan tanah.
  - Untuk proyek yang memerlukan pembebasan lahan kurang dari 40 kk diperlukan studi SIMPLE LARAP/LARAP SEDERHANA

#### **2. Maksud dan Tujuan**

- a. Untuk mengetahui jumlah warga atau KK, nama keluarga pemilik tanah, luas tanah, bangunan dan tanaman yang terkena proyek
- b. Untuk mengetahui jenis dan jumlah fasilitas umum yang terkena proyek.
- c. Untuk mengetahui kondisi sosial ekonomi keluarga/penduduk (pekerjaan, pendapatan, pendidikan, persepsi, aspirasi warga dan lain-lainya) yang terkena proyek ).
- d. Untuk mengetahui permasalahan – permasalahan / dampak yang terjadi akibat pengadaan tanah.
- e. Menyusun rencana pengadaan tanah, kebutuhan – biaya, jadwal pelaksanaan dan institusi yang bertanggung jawab terhadap pelaksanaan

### **II. Lingkup Studi**

Lingkup wilayah studi yaitu lokasi / desa / kecamatan sepanjang ruas jalan/jembatan pada segment (Sta / Km) yang terkena proyek pembebasan lahan akibat proyek pembangunan jalan/jembatan (Peta lokasi studi dan lahan yan terkena proyek)

### **III. Metodologi**

Metodologi yang diterapkan dalam studi SIMPLE LARAP pada Link No... adalah pengumpulan data primer, sekunder serta analisa data.



## 1. Pengumpulan data Primer dan sekunder

Pengumpulan data primer (Survei sosial ekonomi/Formulir B) dilakukan dengan wawancara langsung dengan penduduk yang terkena proyek/pembebasan lahan melalui questioner secara sensus untuk SIMPLE LARAP.

Pengumpulan data sekunder yang mencakup antara lain statistik desa/identitas penduduk yang terkena proyek, Nilai Jual Obyek Pajak (NJOP), Taksiran harga tanah, bangunan, tanaman dan aset lainnya (dari Bank/instansi terkait)

### Pengumpulan Data Primer/Survei Sosial Ekonomi

Data yang akan dikumpulkan dari Survei Sosial Ekonomi (Formulir B....)

1. Jumlah warga , rumah tangga yang terkena proyek
  - a. Jumlah KK yang akan terkena proyek
  - b. Jumlah warga yang terkena proyek
  - c. Jumlah warga/KK yang yang terpaksa harus pindah karena tanah/rumah terpotong habis atau sebagian sehingga tidak layak dihuni
2. Umur, pekerjaan, tingkat pendidikan kepala keluarga dan informasi anak-anaknya yang sekolah, lokasi pekerjaan/jarak ke tempat kerja dari penduduk yang terkena proyek, Jenis sarana transportasi yang digunakan, tingkat kehidupan warga/jenis pengeluaran, biaya hidup
3. Jumlah, Jenis usaha formal atau informal yang terkena proyek misalnya sektor pertanian, berapa luas area pertanian, berapa biaya yang dibutuhkan, berapa keuntungan, berapa tenaga kerja dibutuhkan dan lainnya. Untuk sektor perdagangan berapa omsetnya dan berapa keuntungannya.
4. Ketersediaan fasilitas umum dan aksesibilitas. Bagaimana fasilitas umum seperti pendidikan, kesehatan, keagamaan yang ada dan bagaimana kira-kira kondisinya, berapa jarak dan aksesibilitasnya
5. Ketersediaan utilitas yang ada seperti listrik, telpon, air dan lainnya
6. Kondisi, jenis, besaran, status dan harga tanah, bangunan, tanaman dan aset lainnya. Luas tanah/bangunan sebelum terkena proyek dan setelah kena proyek, status tanah/bangunan yang dimiliki (ada surat kepemilikannya), kondisinya (permanen, semi permanen, temporer, bertingkat/tidak bertingkat), keberadaan IMB, jumlah tanaman yang terkena proyek dan jenis tanamannya serta usianya (pangan, perkebunan dan lainnya), fasilitas lainnya yang terkena proyek, harga satuan obyek yang dibebaskan berdasarkan data dari NJOP, harga pasaran, harga survey / harga permintaan warga dan harga taksiran.

## 2. Analisa Data

Analisa data terhadap data primer (Survei sosial ekonomi) dan sekunder yang telah dilakukan untuk memberi gambaran tentang :

- Harga satuan obyek (tanah, bangunan, tanaman dan lainnya) yang akan direkomendasikan untuk pembebasan lahan
- Mengetahui permasalahan yang ada dalam proses pembebasan lahan
- Menyusun Rencana kerja pengadaan tanah, alokasi dana dan jadwal pelaksanaan

**Dasar Perhitungan terhadap obyek yang akan dibebaskan.**

- Dasar perhitungan untuk menilai harga tanah dilakukan oleh Lembaga Penilai Harga Tanah yang ditetapkan oleh Bupati/Walikota.
- Apabila di kabupaten/kota atau di sekitar kabupaten/kota yang bersangkutan belum ada Lembaga Penilai Harga Tanah, Bupati/Walikota membentuk Tim Penilai Harga Tanah yang keanggotaannya terdiri dari:
  - i) Unsur instansi yang membidangi bangunan dan/atau tanaman;
  - ii) Unsur instansi pemerintah pusat yang membidangi Pertanahan Nasional;
  - iii) Unsur instansi pelayanan PBB;
  - iv) Ahli atau orang yang berpengalaman sebagai penilai harga tanah;
  - v) Akademisi yang mampu menilai harga tanah dan/atau bangunan dan/atau tanaman dan/atau benda-benda lain yang berkaitan dengan tanah.
  - vi) Dapat pula ditambah unsur Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat.
- Penilaian harga tanah berdasarkan pada NJOP tahun berjalan, dan dapat berpedoman pada variable-variabel sebagai berikut:
  - i) Lokasi dan letak tanah;
  - ii) Status tanah;
  - iii) Peruntukan tanah;
  - iv) Kesesuaian penggunaan tanah dengan rencana tata ruang wilayah atau perencanaan ruang wilayah atau kota yang telah ada;
  - v) Sarana dan prasarana yang tersedia;
  - vi) Factor lainnya yang mempengaruhi harga tanah;
- Nilai jual bangunan dan/atau tanaman dan/atau benda-benda lain yang berkaitan dengan tanah berpedoman pada standar harga yang telah ditetapkan peraturan perundang-undangan. Penilaian dilakukan oleh Kepala Dinas/Kantor/Badan di Kabupaten/Kota yang membidangi bangunan dan/atau tanaman dan/atau benda-benda lain yang berkaitan dengan tanah.
- Rekomendasi harga ganti rugi tanah, bangunan, tanaman dan lainnya (bidang usaha) akan selanjutnya akan diberikan kepada Panitia Pengadaan

Tanah Kabupaten/Kota untuk dipergunakan sebagai dasar musyawarah antara instansi pemerintah yang memerlukan tanah dengan para pemilik.

PELAPORAN PEMBEBASAN TANAH, BANGUNAN, TANAMAN DAN  
LAINNYA PADA RUAS JALAN .....

**A. Kondisi Proyek**

Nama Proyek :  
 Nama Sub-Proyek :  
 Tahun Anggaran :  
 Kotamadya/Kabupaten :  
 Kota :  
 Propinsi :

**Deskripsi Proyek**

Lokasi proyek : (alamat/desa/kelurahan/kecamatan)  
 Rencana pelaksanaan konstruksi : (bulan, tahun)  
 Rencana penyelesaian pembebasan tanah : (bulan, tahun)

**Penanggung jawab Proyek**

Nama :  
 Instansi :  
 Alamat :  
 Telepon/Fax :

**Penanggung jawab pembebasan tanah, Bangunan, Tanaman dan Lainnya**

Nama :  
 Instansi :  
 Alamat :  
 Telepon/Fax :

Tertanggal : .....

Penanggung jawab Pembebasan Tanah,  
 Bangunan, Tanaman

Mengetahui  
 Kepala Dinas Pekerjaan Umum  
 Propinsi.....

Nama jelas/NIP  
 Tanda tangan & Cap

Tanda tangan & Cap  
 Nama jelas/NIP

**B. DAFTAR PENDUDUK DAN ASET YANG AKAN DIBEBASKAN**

(Diisi untuk setiap KK yang terkena proyek. Jadi jumlah tabelnya sesuai Dengan jumlah KK yang akan terkena proyek)

Nama KK :  
Jumlah anggota keluarga :

No	Kondisi	Data	Keterangan
1	Pekerjaan Utama		
2	Penghasilan rata/rata/bulan		
3	Alamat tempat tinggal		
4	Alamat tempat kerja		(perkiraan jarak dari rumah ke tempat kerja)
5	Akses terhadap fasilitas umum		
	- Jarak ke tempat kerja	.....m atau km	
	- Jarak ke sekolah	.....m atau km	
	> SD	.....m atau km	
	> SLTP	.....m atau km	
	> SLTA	.....m atau km	
	- Jarak ke pasar terdekat	.....m atau km	
	- Jarak ke Puskesmas terdekat	.....m atau km	
	- Jarak ke kendaraan umum	.....m atau km	
	- Ketersediaan/jarak ke jalan aspal	.....m atau km	
	- Ketersediaan air bersih	.....(ada/tidak ada)	
	- Ketersediaan listrik	.....(ada/tidak ada)	
6	Pilihan kompensasi (Uang, Tanah, Kasiba, Rusun, RSS dll) sebutkan		
	- Kompensasi yang dipilih		
7	Tanah yang akan dibebaskan		
	- Luas tanah yang dimiliki	..m2 atau Ha	
	- Status kepemilikan		
	- Penggunaan /fungsi tanah		
	- Nilai produksi/tahun (untuk tanah pertanian)		
	- Luas tanah yang akan dibebaskan	..m2 atau Ha	
	- Kompensasi yang akan diberikan	Rp/m2	
	- Informasi harga pasar	Rp/m2	
	- Informasi harga NJOP	Rp/m2	
	- Informasi dari survai/permintaan warga	Rp/m2	
8	Bangunan yang akan terkena proyek		

No	Kondisi	Data	Keterangan
	- Luas bangunan yang dimiliki	..m2 atau Ha	
	- Status kepemilikan		
	- Penggunaan/fungsi bangunan		
	- Kondisi bangunan		
	- Luas bangunan yang terkena proyek	..m2 atau Ha	
	- Kompensasi yang akan diberikan	Rp/m2	
	- Informasi harga pasar	Rp/m2	
	- Informasi harga NJOP	Rp/m2	
	- Informasi harga survai/permintaan warga	Rp/m2	
9	Tanaman dan aset lain yang terkena proyek		
	- Jumlah tanaman yang akan terkena proyek		
	- Kompensasi yang akan diberikan untuk Tanaman	Rp/pohon	
	- Jumlah dan aset lain yang terkena proyek		
	- Kompensasi yang akan diberikan atas aset Lain	Rp	
	- Biaya yang dibutuhkan untuk memperoleh aset yang sama sesuai kondisi aset semula	Rp	

**C. REKAPITULASI STATUS PEMBEBASAN TANAH, BANGUNAN, TANAMAN DAN ASET LAINNYA (Merupakan Rekapitulasi dari Tabel Daftar Penduduk yang asetnya dibebaskan)**

No	Uraian	Data	Keterangan
1	Tanah yang akan dibebaskan		
	a. Luas	.....M2 atau Ha	
	b. Jumlah pemilik tanah yang tanahnya		
	- dibebaskan seluruhnya	.Orang atau KK	
	- dibebaskan sebagian/terpotong	.Orang atau KK	
	c. Status kepemilikan tanah		
	- Hak milik	.....Plot/bidang	
	- HGB	.....Plot/bidang	
	- Hak Pakai	.....Plot/bidang	
	- Girik	.....Plot/bidang	
	- Sewa	.....Plot/bidang	
	- Hak Adat	.....Plot/bidang	
	- Tanpa hak formal/sertifikat	.....Plot/bidang	
	- Lainnya, sebutkan	.....Plot/bidang	
2	Bangunan yang akan terkena proyek		
	a. Jumlah bangunan	.....Unit	
	b. Jumlah pemilik bangunan yang bangunannya	.....Unit	
	- terkena seluruhnya	.....Unit	
	- terkena sebagian/terpotong	.....Unit	
	c. Status bangunan		
	- Ada IMB	.....Unit	
	- Tidak ada IMB	.....Unit	
	d. Kondisi bangunan		
	- Permanen	.....Unit	
	- Semi permanent	.....Unit	
	- Temporer	.....Unit	
3	Tanaman dan aset lain yang akan terkena proyek		
	a. Jumlah tanaman	....pohon	
	b. Jumlah pemilik tanaman	...orang atau kk	
	c. Jenis aset lain yang terkena		

No	Uraian	Data	Keterangan
	(sebutkan misalnya pompa, sumur, instalasi listrik dll)		
	d. Jumlah aset lain yang terkena		
	e. Jumlah pemilik aset lain	...orang atau kk	
4	Bentuk kompensasi yang diinginkan warga		
	a. Uang	....orang (...%)	
	b. Tanah	....orang (...%)	
	c. Kavling siap bangun (Kasiba)	....orang (...%)	
	d. Rumah susun	....orang (...%)	
	e. RSS	....orang (...%)	
	f. Lainnya	....orang (...%)	

Lampirkan peta eksisting yang ada mencakup jalan, kapling dan bangunan yang bisa dioverlap dengan peta rencana alignemen jalan baru

#### **D. RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PENGADAAN TANAH, BANGUNAN, TANAMAN DAN LAINNYA PADA RUAS JALAN**

Rencana Kerja Pelaksanaan Pengadaan Tanah, Bangunan, Tanaman dan aset lainnya terdiri dari :

##### **a. Kriteria warga yang berhak mendapatkan Kompensasi**

Kriteria untuk menentukan warga yang mendapatkan kompensasi akibat kegiatan proyek jalan dan mencakup

No	Kriteria Warga	Ya/Tidak (beri tanda v)	Keterangan
1	Warga yang terdaftar saat inventarisasi		
2	Pemilik tanah yang bersertifikat		
3	Pemilik tanah tak bersertifikat tapi memiliki bukti yang lain ( girik, pajak atau bukti lain kepemilikan)		
4	Penyewa		
5	Memiliki bangunan yang ber IMB		
6	Memiliki bangunan yang tak ber IMB		
7	Lainnya , sebutkan		



**b. Jenis-Jenis aset yang akan diberikan Kompensasi**

No	Jenis Aset	Ya/Tidak (beri tanda v)	Keterangan
1	Tanah		
2	Bangunan		
3	Tanaman		
4	Utilitas/Fasilitas umum		
5	Lainnya, misalnya kehilangan pendapatan atau sumber penghidupan dalam hal material atau bukan material selama proses pembebasan lahan		

**a. Bentuk Kompensasi yang diberikan kepada warga**

No	Kriteria Warga	Ya/Tidak (beri tanda v)	Keterangan
1	Uang		
2	Tanah		
3	Kavling siap bangun /Kasiba		
4	Rumah Susun		
5	RSS		
6	Sertifikat		
7	Lainnya, sebutkan		
8	Tanpa kompensasi apapun dengan kesepakatan warga yang terkena (Lampirkan bukti sah/pernyataan warga)		

**b. Cara perhitungan Kompensasi**

No	Bentuk Kompensasi	Cara perhitungan (Informasi penting lain yang diperlukan)
1	Uang untuk Tanah	Misalnya mempertimbangkan status kepemilikan , bukti kepemilikan, NJOP, Nilai pasar, harga taksiran, permintaan warga, hasil suvai pada lokasi yang sama pada saat pembayaran ganti rugi
2	Uang untuk bangunan	Misalnya mempertimbangkan kondisi bangunan, usia bangunan, status kepemilikan, NJOP, Nilai pasar, permintaan warga, harga taksiran dengan melihat kelengkapan surat-surat yang ada/IMB

No	Bentuk Kompensasi	Cara perhitungan (Informasi penting lain yang diperlukan)
3	Uang untuk tanaman	Misalnya berdasarkan jenis tanaman, usia tanaman, survai dan taksiran dari instansi terkait dengan mempertimbangkan umur dan jenis tanaman.
4	Uang untuk utilitas	Misalnya berdasarkan harga utilitas saat dilakukan pembebasan.
5	Sertifikat	Misalnya dibuatkan sertifikat sesuai dengan hak kepemilikan
6	Fasilitas Umum	Misalnya dibuatkan fasilitas umum yang sama kondisinya
7	Uang untuk kerugian kehilangan pendapatan atau usaha	Misalnya kerugian diganti berdasarkan perhitungan hilangnya keuntungan yang akan diperoleh
8	Lain-lain	-

**c. Jadwal Pelaksanaan Pengadaan tanah, Bangunan, Tanaman dan aset lainnya.**

Jadwal pelaksanaan kegiatan pengadaan tanah, bangunan dan tanaman disesuaikan dengan kegiatan yang ada (Tabel .....)

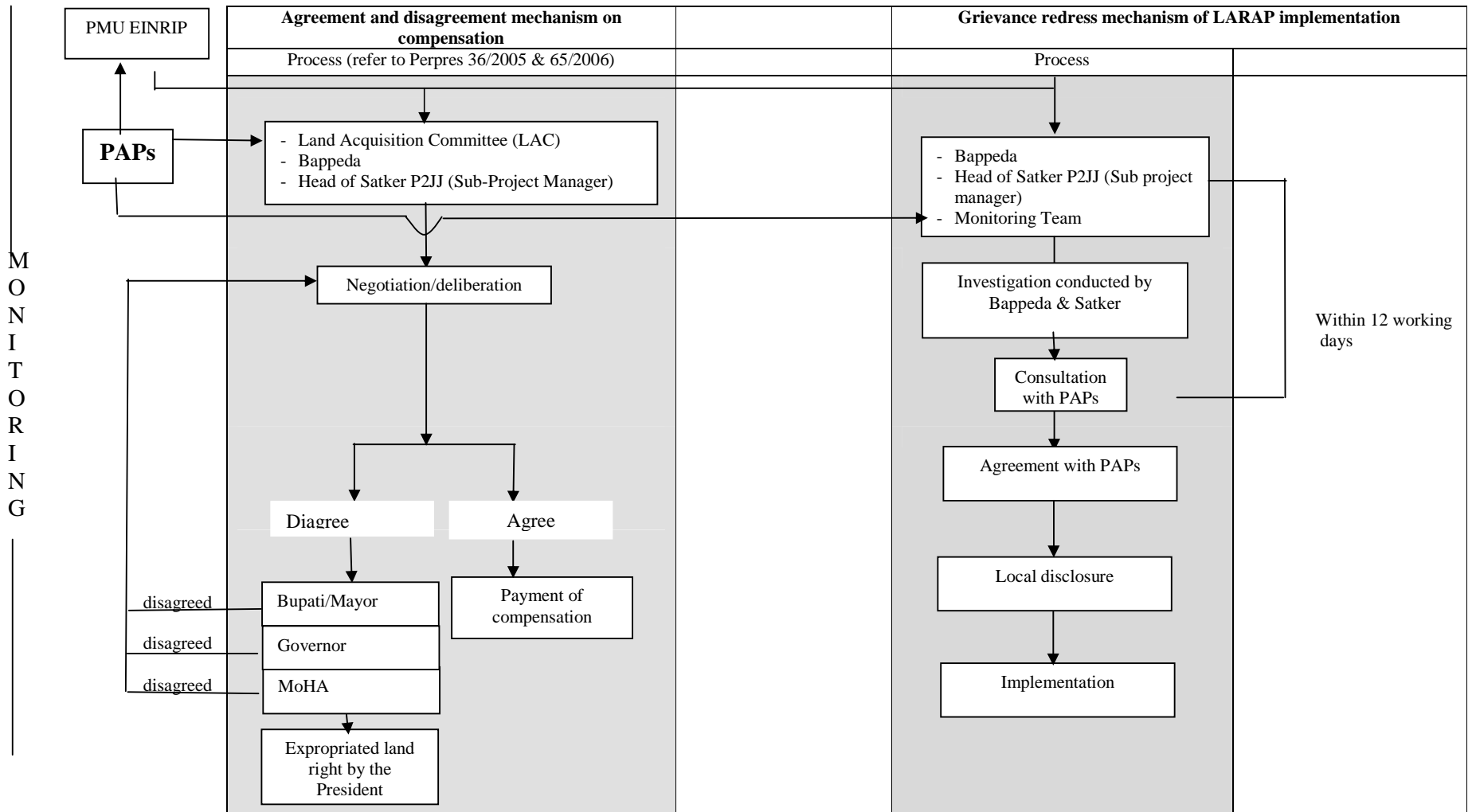
- a. Persiapan yaitu mencakup kapan dilakukan persiapan pengadaan tanah, bangunan, tanaman, aset lainnya; jenis kegiatannya; penanggung jawab; biaya dan sumber dananya.
- b. Penyuluhan , penyampaian informasi kepada warga tentang proyek dalam hubungannya dengan pengadaan lahan yaitu mencakup kapan dilakukan penyuluhan, berapa kali, siapa yang hadir/diundang; bagaimana hasilnya, siapa pelaksananya/penanggung jawabnya dan sumber dananya.
- c. Penentuan bentuk dan besar kompensasinya yaitu mencakup bagaimana cara perhitungan kompensasi, bentuk kompensasi, dasar pertimbangan kompensasi, bagaimana kompensasi terhadap kehilangan pendapatan/sumber penghidupan dalam hal materiil dan bukan materiil selama proses/menunggu/pindah sampai mendapatkan kegiatan/pulih kembali dan sampai sejauh mana keterlibatan warga dalam menentukan besarnya kompensasi dan berapa harga atau kompensasi yang diinginkan oleh masyarakat dan sumber dannya
- d. Pembayaran kompensasi yaitu kapan dilakukan pembayaran ganti rugi pada aset-aset yang dibebaskan, siapa penanggung jawabnya, berapa biaya dan darimana sumber dananya

- e. Menyampaikan keluhan –keluhan selama proses pembebasan lahan yaitu kapan dilakukan, siapa penanggung jawabnya, penyelesaiannya, biaya dan sumberdanya.
- f. Pembongkaran aset-aset yang akan dibebaskan yaitu kapan dilakukan pembebasan, siapa penanggung jawabnya, berapa biaya dan darimana sumber dananya.
- g. Penanganan permasalahan atau keluhan warga yaitu mencakup bentuk kegiatan yang akan dilakukan dalam menangani permasalahan, siapa penanggung jawabnya, kapan dilakukan, biaya dan sumber dananya.
- h. Monitoring dan evaluasi yang akan mencakup kapan dilakukan pemantauan dan evaluasi terhadap pelaksanaan kegiatan, siapa yang melakukan dan bagaimana bentuk evaluasi dan pemantauan, dan apabila ditemukan hal yang tidak sesuai, selanjutnya bagaimana implementasinya
- i. Lainnya/jika ada.

Tabel .... Rencana Kerja Kegiatan Pengadaan Tanah, Bangunan, Tanaman dan Aset-aset lainnya. (Uraikan sesuai dengan kegiatan yang akan dilakukan)

No	Kegiatan	Waktu Pelaksanaan	Penanggung jawab	Biaya	Sumber dana	Keterangan
1	Persiapan					
2	Penyuluhan					
3	Penentuan bentuk dan besar kompensasi					
4	Penyampaian keluhan-keluhan					
5	Pembayaran/Pemberian kompensasi					
5	Pembongkaran aset-aset yang dibebaskan					
6	Penanganan permasalahan-permasalahan (sebutkan jika ada)					
7	Monitoring dan Evaluasi					
8	Lain-lain /jika ada					

**FLOW CHART OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**



**ANNEX 4 - Format for Monthly Progress Reports on  
Implementation of LARAP and SLARAP Studies**

**EINRIP LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT  
MONTHLY MONITORING FORM**

Kabupaten/Kota: .....

Sub-project: .....

Reporting period: .....

Activity	Planned (from LARAP)		Progress report		Note
	Date	Target	Progress from the field (Actual number)	Problem & follow up	
<b>CONSULTATION</b>					
1. Compensation <sup>1</sup>					Attach: copy of minutes of agreement
2. Relocation <sup>2</sup>					Attach: copy of publication schedule
<b>IMPLEMENTATION</b>					
1. Payment of Compensation / allowance including moving cost					Attach: copy of receipts
2. Preparation of relocation site for: - # of homes - # of business - # of facilities (mosque, school, health facility) # of public utilities (electricity lines, water pipes)					
3. Relocation - # of PAPs - # of Facilities - # of Public utilities					
4. Land Certification - # of resettlement plots with land certificate - # of existing plots with new land certificate					Attach: copy of certificate
5. Grievance - # of grievance received - # of grievance resolved					Attach: - list of complaints - copy of response

<sup>1</sup> Consultation on Compensation is on (i) the principle of asset valuation (market price), (ii) schedule for compensation payments, and (iii) individual entitlements and compensation amounts.

<sup>2</sup> Consultation on relocation is on (i) the schedule of resettlement, (ii) resettlement sites/plots, (iii) resettlement of facilities (e.g. mosques, schools) and utilities.

**ANNEX 5 - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MONITORING and  
MANAGEMENT DURING CONSTRUCTION**

**Eastern Indonesia National Roads Improvement Project (EINRIP)  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT  
DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE**

Date :  
Month :  
Year :

Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mobilization of materials and equipment			Increased: o Obstruction of traffic and nuisance to road users on the overall haul route and adjacent work site and work zone. o Damage of existing roads and bridges of haul route. o Air pollution during to transport of materials. o Dust due to exposed surfaces and materials o Noise and vibration at the locations adjacent to the project. o Risks to road users.	√	√	√ √ √	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare a Traffic Management and Safety Plan (TMSP) as a basic guidance for applying the traffic management during the work construction.</li> <li>Prepare detail maps of haul route and get approval from relevant institution in Kabupaten and conduct regular coordination between various local traffic authorities.</li> <li>Limit the axle load along all designated route and obtain permits to carry loads greater than the specific limits of existing road and bridges.</li> <li>A qualified Traffic Management and Safety Coordinator (TMSC) that employed by the Contractor shall be control the obedience of all transporters to fulfill the provision of limit allowed axle loads of vehicles transporting materials, routinely inspect the condition and effectiveness of traffic control devices and other traffic management and safety related issues.</li> <li>Use an Escort Vehicle when entering or exiting the work area to the highway/expressway opened to traffic, executed safely so as to minimize risk for the workers and the road users.</li> <li>Install flashing arrow signs, portable flashing beacon, traffic controls devices, traffic barrier, temporary pavement markings, detachable fences, and other traffic control devices and services for</li> </ul>	1.8.2.1  1.5.2.1 / 1.8.2.4/5  1.5.2.1  1.8.2.7   1.8.2.9  1.8.3			



Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							the control and protection of traffic through areas of construction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct and maintain temporary bridges and traffic ramps for public access to the road at all points vehicles access was available before the commencement of works.</li> <li>All traffic control and temporary road works shall maintain in safe and serviceable condition.</li> <li>The pavement, shoulders and adjacent areas within the ROW shall be maintained free of construction materials, debris or other such loose objects that may obstruct or endanger the free and safe of traffic.</li> <li>All Contractor's activities including vehicles exhaust emission shall not exceed the standards quality or values stated in the applicable law /regulation.</li> <li>Trucks shall be sealed and all covers shall be securely fastened.</li> <li>To be carried out routine maintenance works to ensure that the pavement, shoulders, drainage, road furniture and bridges are maintained at all times in a serviceable condition. Areas of requiring routine maintenance shall be designated by the Engineer.</li> <li>Other management efforts (Please list):</li> </ul>	1.8.4.5  1.8.5.1  1.8.5.2  1.17.2.2.(a)  1.17.2.2.(d)  10.1.1			
Mobilization of Manpower			Possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social restlessness and misperceptions</li> <li>Social conflict due to the "new comers"</li> <li>Social jealousy</li> </ul>	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing adequate information and consult with local communities to improve their project understanding and participation.</li> <li>Prioritize project-affected people to be employed if possible and as qualified for the work.</li> <li>Coordinate with local officials to ensure safe site conditions.</li> <li>Other management efforts</li> </ul>				

Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							(Please list):				
Construction and operation of base camp and AMP			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Visual and aesthetic impact</li> <li>o Improper storage / disposal of liquid and solid wastes</li> <li>o Increase in air pollution / dust</li> <li>o Increase in noise</li> <li>o Water surface pollution resulting from improper disposal of wastes (such as oil, cement, and asphalt).</li> <li>o Impact on human health and safety</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place offices and facilities (ware house, workshops) shall be located in location as approved by the Engineer and far enough from residential areas to ensure no disturbance and complaint from local people.</li> <li>• The asphalt mixing plant shall be installed in an area which is far from residential areas and approved by the Engineer to ensure no disturbance and complaints from local people.</li> <li>• Execute regular cleaning to ensure that the site works, structures, temporary offices and accommodation quarters, are maintained free from accumulations of waste materials, rubbish, and other debris resulting from the site work operations and maintain the site in a neat and orderly condition at all times.</li> <li>• Provide on-site drum containers for the collection of waste materials, debris and rubbish awaiting removal from site.</li> <li>• Dispose of waste material, debris and rubbish at designated dumping areas and in accordance with National and Provincial ordinances and anti-pollution laws.</li> <li>• Do not bury rubbish and waste materials on the project site without the approval of the Engineer.</li> <li>• Do not dispose of volatile wastes such as mineral spirits, oil, or paint thinners in storm or sanitary drains.</li> <li>• Do not dispose of wastes into streams or waterways.</li> <li>• Ensure that effluent from all of the Contractor's activities shall not exceed the values stated in the prescribed by applicable Laws.</li> <li>• Any damaging liquid or solid</li> </ul>	1.3.1.2.(b) and 1.17.2.2.(c)  6.3.4.1  1.16.2.(a)  1.16.2.(f)  1.16.2.(g)  1.16.2.(h)  1.16.2.(i)  1.16.2.(j)  1.17.2.1.(a)  1.17.2.1.(h)			

Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							contaminant, such as hydraulic or lubricating oils, dropped or spilled upon any portion of the site work and adjacent environment, base camp, or haul route shall be cleaned up immediately by the Contractor in order to avoid contamination of water and soil. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate means of trapping silt at the mixing plants shall be provided through temporary systems discharging into permanent drainage systems.</li> <li>• Washing of contractor's vehicles and equipment shall only be permitted in specially designated and equipped areas and shall not be permitted in any existing water courses.</li> <li>• The asphalt mixing plant shall be installed in area which is far enough from residential areas to ensure no disturbance and complaint from the local people, and location shall be approved by the Engineer.</li> <li>• The asphalt mixing plant (AMP) shall be provided with a complete dust collector, i.e. dry cyclone and wet cyclone system to ensure no air pollution in the atmosphere. If either of these systems is damaged or not functioning the equipment shall not be operated.</li> <li>• Take all necessary precautions to minimize the amount of noise and vibrations coming from construction and transportation activities, by all vehicles and equipment, through the use of modern vehicles and equipment and through good management and maintenance.</li> <li>• In collaboration with local health authorities, the Contractor shall ensure that first aid facilities and sick bay are available at all times at the Site and shall post in clearly accessible places</li> </ul>	1.17.1.2.(i)  1.17.2.1.(j)  1.17.2.2.(b)  1.17.2.2.(c)  1.17.2.3  1.17.2.5.(a)			

Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							<p>information on how to transport injured Personnel to medical facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Contractor shall at all times take all reasonable precautions to maintain the health and safety of the Contractor's Personnel and shall appoint an accident prevention officer at the Site, responsible for maintaining safety and protection against accidents.</li> <li>The Contractor shall at all times take the necessary precautions to protect the Contractor's Personnel employed on the Site from insect and pest nuisance, and to reduce their danger to health.</li> <li>All gears, pulleys, chains, sprockets, and other dangerous moving parts of Mixing Plants shall be thoroughly guarded and protected.</li> <li>The Contractor shall provide adequate fire fighting equipment in all camps, offices, stores and workshop areas.</li> <li>Other management efforts (Please list):</li> </ul>	1.17.2.5.(c)			
								1.17.2.5.(d)			
								1.17.2.5.(f)			
								1.3.1.2.(j)			
Materials Storage			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased in air pollution / dust</li> <li>Water course / drainage obstruction</li> <li>Roadway or access obstruction</li> <li>Disposal of excess materials</li> </ul>		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximum height of material stockpiles should be 5 meters.</li> <li>Natural streams or channels within or adjacent to the location of materials storage shall not be disturbed without the approval of the Engineer.</li> <li>Maintain the material storage site adequate supplies of water for moisture control during all placing operation.</li> <li>Ensure that the pavement, shoulders and adjacent areas within the right-of-way shall be maintained free of construction material, debris or other such loose objects that may obstruct or endanger the free and safe passage of traffic.</li> <li>Other management efforts (Please list):</li> </ul>	1.11.3.3.(b)			
					√			1.17.2.1.(b)			
						√		1.17.2.2.(e)			
								1.17.2.4.(f)			

Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Drainage Works (including canal, culvert and retain walls)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Impairment of existing drainage</li> <li>o Change of water surface course</li> <li>o Flood overflowing the road.</li> <li>o Traffic obstacles</li> </ul>	√ √	√ √		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relocation or preservation of existing streams, irrigation canals or other waterways which unavoidably must be disturbed, temporarily or permanently.</li> <li>• Natural streams or channels adjacent to the works of this Contract shall not be disturbed without the approval of the Engineer.</li> <li>• If any excavation or dredging in the stream bed is unavoidable for the proper execution of the works, the Contractor shall, after the works are constructed, backfill all such excavations to the original ground surface or stream bed with material approved by the Engineer.</li> <li>• Material deposited within the stream area from foundation or other excavations, or from the placing of cofferdams, shall be removed completely following construction.</li> <li>• The waterway shall be relocated to ensure unrestricted flow passes the works at all usual levels of flood, where embankment stabilization or other permanent works will unavoidably block, or partially block, any existing waterway.</li> <li>• Other management efforts. (Please list):</li> </ul>	2.1.1.1.(b)  1.17.2.1.(b) / 2.1.3.3.(a)  1.17.2.1.(c) / 2.1.3.3.(b)  1.17.2.1.(d) / 2.1.3.3.(c)  1.17.2.(e) / 2.1.3.4			
Earthworks (excavation, cut & fill, and grade preparation)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Air and dust pollution</li> <li>o Disrupt surface water courses</li> <li>o Disrupt public utilities (electricity and telephone lines, water supply, irrigation, etc.)</li> <li>o Accidents involving laborers or other people.</li> <li>o Disrupt traffic conditions, at haul route and adjacent road/access.</li> <li>o Impairment of existing haul route.</li> </ul>		√ √ √	√  √	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep the safety of workmen and of the general public. For the excavation of more than 5 meters depth, the terraces shall be implemented with minimum terrace width of 1 meter.</li> <li>• Maintain a safety inspector at the site when the workmen are within excavation lower their heads below the surrounding ground surface, and also spare excavation equipment and first aid supplies shall be available at the actual site of the work.</li> </ul>	3.1.1.5.(a-b)  3.1.1.5.(e)			

Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Visual / aesthetic impacts</li> <li>o Noise and vibration from heavy equipment.</li> <li>o Soil erosion and landslide.</li> <li>o Cutting existing trees.</li> </ul>		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All open excavations shall be adequately signed and barricaded to prevent workmen or others accidentally falling into them, and any open excavation in the road carriageway or shoulder areas shall in addition be marked at night with white painted drums (or similar) and red or amber lighted lamps.</li> <li>• Existing public roads and bridges adjacent to the project which are use by the Contractor in the course of his transport and haulage operations in performing the Works, including existing bridges strengthened by the Contractor, temporary bridges constructed by the Contractor and quarry access roads subjected to additional heavy loading as a result of the Contractor's activities, shall be fully maintained by the Contractor at his own expense throughout the duration of the Works and shall be left in a condition of serviceability, quality and amenity such is no worse than before the Contractor's operations were commenced.</li> <li>• All temporary road works and traffic control installations provided by the Contractor on adjacent or feeder roads to the site of works shall be maintained in a safe and serviceable condition to the requirements, to ensure the safety of other traffic and of the public using the road.</li> <li>• Trenching or other excavation across the roadway shall be carried out using half width construction so that the road is maintained open to traffic at all times.</li> <li>• All excavation shall be maintained free of water and the Contractor shall provide all necessary materials, equipment and labor for diverting</li> </ul>	3.1.1.5.(g)  10.2.2  10.2.3.1  1.17.2.4.(c) / 3.1.1.6.(b)  1.17.2.1.(f); 3.1.1.7.(a); and 3.1.2.7			

Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							waterways and the construction of temporary drains, cut off walls and cofferdams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When Work is being carried out in existing drains or other areas where seepage water or soil may be polluted, the Contractor shall at all times maintain at the actual site of work a supply of water of potable quality for use by the workmen for washing, together with an adequate supply of soap and disinfectant.</li> <li>Obtain any existing information on the existence and location of existing underground utilities and for obtaining and paying for any necessary permits or other authorization to carry out the excavations required by the Contract.</li> <li>Care and protection of any still serviceable underground piping, cables, conduit, or other subsurface lines or structures that may be encountered and for repairing any damage caused to them by his operations.</li> <li>Any excavated materials temporarily allowed to be placed within a waterway shall be disposed of finally in such a manner as not to obstruct the waterway.</li> <li>All necessary measures shall be taken during and immediately after completion of the excavation, to prevent damage of the cut face. Such measures may include provision of catch drains, down slope drains, sodding or other measures.</li> <li>All cut faces shall be cleaned of any loose material that might become a hazard after completion of the work.</li> <li>Pits shall be prohibited or restricted where they might interfere with the nature or designed drainage; all borrow pits shall be so graded and drained as</li> </ul>	3.1.1.7.(b)           1.17.2.4.(g) / 3.1.1.9.(a)           1.17.2.4.(h) / 3.1.1.9.(b)           3.1.1.12.(c)           3.1.2.4.(b)           3.1.2.4.(d)           3.1.2.8			

Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							to control all surface water without ponding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain at the work site adequate supplies of water for moisture control during all placing and compacting operations, and shall also remove excess material from all existing roadways.</li> <li>• In order to avoid land sliding and erosion during excavation for borrow materials, the edge of a borrow pit shall be not closer than 2 meters from the toe of the embankment or 10 meters from the top of any cutting.</li> <li>• The cutting of trees shall be carried out only when absolutely necessary for widening either the carriageway or the shoulders. The trees that have been cut should be substituted by replanting in the line outside of the clear zone area for road safety standard. Cutting of trees shall not be allowed if the existing slope stability shall be disturbed.</li> <li>• The Contractor shall be responsible for the care and protection of any existing serviceable underground piping, cables, conduit, or other subsurface lines or structures that may be encountered and for repairing any damage caused to them by his operations.</li> <li>• Keep all noise and vibration levels from all the Contractors Activities are in accordance with the applicable Laws. <i>(Refer specifically to Decree of Minister of Environment No.48 Year 1996 regarding Noise Level Standard and Decree of Minister of Environment No 49 year 1996 regarding Level of Vibration.</i></li> <li>• Other management efforts (Please list):</li> </ul>	1.17.2.2.(e)			
								1.17.2.7			
								1.17.2.6			
								1.17.2.4.(h)			
								1.17.2.3			
Pavement			○ Obstruct traffic safety and	√			• All temporary road works and traffic	10.2.3.1			



Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Widening and shoulders;  Road and Bridge Asphalt Pavement;			smoothness o Soil pollution o Loss of vegetation and roadside trees / landscape o Air pollution o Noise o Increase in traffic accidents o Damage to haul route alternative roads used as detours	√  √	√ √	√ √	control installations provided by the Contractor on adjacent or feeder roads to the site of works shall at all times during the Contract Period be maintained in a safe and serviceable condition to the requirements and satisfaction of the Engineer, to ensure the safety of other traffic and of the public using the road.  • The Contractor shall be responsible for all the consequences of traffic being admitted to the newly constructed shoulders and shall prohibit such traffic when necessary by the provision of a detour or by half width construction.  • All potholes in sealed pavements and holes in the finished Work made by density testing or otherwise shall be reinstated as soon as possible after damaged layers have been cut back, in order to avoid hazards to traffic.  • Any damaging liquid or solid contaminant, such as hydraulic or lubricating oils, dropped or spilled upon any portion of the site work and adjacent environment, base camp, or haul route shall be cleaned up immediately by the Contractor in order to avoid contamination of water and soil. The Engineer must approve the completion of the clean up.  • Maintain at the work site adequate supplies of water for moisture control during all placing and compacting operations, and shall also remove excess material from all existing roadways. Moisture content within the range specified in Article 5.1.3.3 of General Specifications.  • Emission from all the Contractor's activities including vehicles and any of equipments shall not exceed the values	4.2.1.10 and 6.1.1.7 and 1.17.2.4  1.17.2.4.(i)  1.17.2.1.(h) and 6.3.6.4.(k)  1.17.2.2.(e) and 5.1.3.2  1.17.2.2.(a)			

Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							stated in the applicable laws. • Other management efforts. (Please list):				
Quarrying			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Decrease in slope stability and cover.</li> <li>o Loss of vegetative cover</li> <li>o Visual / aesthetic impacts.</li> <li>o Increase in sedimentation</li> <li>o Increased river erosion.</li> <li>o River ecosystem impacts.</li> <li>o Disruption of river flow patterns and/or capacity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√</li> <li>√</li> <li>√</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√</li> <li>√</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All borrow pits or quarries used by the Contractor shall be left in a trim and tidy condition with stable sides and slopes, and adequate drainage and waterways.</li> <li>• Excavation for borrow materials shall be prohibited or restricted where they might interfere with the natural or designed drainage.</li> <li>• In order to avoid land sliding and erosion during excavation for borrow materials, the edge of a borrow pit shall be not closer than 2 meters from the toe of the embankment or 10 meters from the top of any cutting.</li> <li>• Using legal exploited quarry which have permits from authorized institution in Kabupaten.</li> <li>• For the excavation of more than 5 meters depth, the terraces shall be implemented with minimum terrace width of 1 meter or accordance to the range value provided by Local Government.</li> <li>• Other management efforts. (Please list):</li> </ul>	3.1.1.12.(d)  1.17.2.1.(g)  1.17.2.7  3.1.1.5			
Blasting for Materials			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Sound resulted from explosions.</li> <li>o Dust due to explosion.</li> <li>o Blockage of access roads.</li> <li>o Decrease and disrupt visual / natural value</li> <li>o Vibration</li> <li>o Landslide as result of loss vegetation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√</li> <li>√</li> <li>√</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explosives required for rock excavation shall be stored, handled, and used with the utmost caution and strictly in accordance with the statutory government regulations. The Contractor shall be responsible for the prevention of any unauthorized issue or improper use of any explosive and shall ensure that the handling of explosives shall be entrusted only to experienced responsible persons.</li> <li>• If traffic on the road has to be interrupted because of blasting or other</li> </ul>	3.1.1.5.(f)  3.1.1.6.(c)			

Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							work operations, the Contractor shall obtain prior approval of his schedule for such interruption from the proper authorities as well as from the Engineer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where directed by the Engineer, the Contractor shall provide heavy mesh blasting mats for the protection of persons, property and the work during the excavation. If found necessary, blasting shall be restricted to times prescribed by the Engineer.</li> <li>Excavation of rock shall be so conducted, whether by blasting or otherwise, so that the sides of the cut shall be left in a safe condition and as regular as practicable. Loose, overhanging rock that may become unstable or poses any other danger to the works or to people shall be removed, whether it occurs in new rock cuts or existing old ones.</li> <li>All noise and vibration levels from all the Contractors Activities are in accordance with the applicable Laws. (Refer specifically to Decree of Minister of Environment No.48 Year 1996 regarding Noise Level Standard and Decree of Minister of Environment No 49 year 1996 regarding Level of Vibration.).</li> <li>Other management efforts. (Please list):</li> </ul>	3.1.2.1.(e)  3.1.2.1.(f)  1.17.2.3			
Structures Works			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accidents involving laborers or other people.</li> <li>Disrupt traffic conditions adjacent road/access.</li> <li>Increase in sedimentation</li> <li>Noise and vibration from heavy equipment.</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All temporary road works and traffic control installations provided by the Contractor on adjacent or feeder roads to the site of works shall at all times during the Contract Period be maintained in a safe and serviceable condition to the requirements and satisfaction of the Engineer, to ensure the safety of other traffic and of the public using the road.</li> </ul>	10.2.3.1			

Type of Activities	Activities		Type of Impact	Category of Impact Level			Management Efforts	Contract Specification Section VI.2	Observation		Obstacles / Problems
	Exist	None		Significant	Moderate	Minor			Observed (Y/N)	Compliant (Y/N)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All management efforts for the activity of mobilization of materials and equipments should apply.</li> <li>Other management efforts (Please describe)</li> </ul>				

Date	Initial
<i>(date, month, year)</i>	<i>(Mention the institution/ agency)</i>

**ANNEX 6 - ENVIRONMENTAL and SOCIAL  
ASSESSMENT TRACKING REPORT**

**EASTERN INDONESIA NATIONAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT  
(EINRIP)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT TRACKING REPORT**

Prepared by: .....

Date: .....

<b>1. PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
1.1 Package Number	
1.2 AWP1 or 2	
1.3 Province	
1.4 Link Name	
1.5 Length	
1.6 Location	See attached map
1.7 Description of road link (Extract from FS if completed or other planning document)	
1.8 Description of proposed work, carriageway width, ROW width, present and proposed	
1.9 Present status of activity: Feasibility, Design, Procurement, Construction, Completion etc, include dates of completion.	
<b>2. ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
2.1 Brief Environmental Description (Extract from FS if completed, or other planning document)	
2.2 Within a protected area as defined by Government of Indonesia (See attached list of 22 categories)	
<b>3. ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS</b>	

3.1 Initial environmental review for Survey Report.	Completed/not completed Date	Recommendation
3.2 Environmental input to feasibility	Completed/Not completed Date	Recommendation
3.3 Design Integration Report	Completed/Not completed Date	Recommendation
3.4 PPC Screening completed and recommendation made on environmental and social requirements	Completed/Not completed Dated	Recommendation SEC UKL/UPL AMDAL SLARAP LARAP
3.6 Agreed by Bina Marga (SubDit Teknik Lingkungan)	Date	
3.7 Agreed by Local Government	Date	
3.5 Agreed by Ausaid	Date	
3.6 Does the project include impact on any areas of national significance as defined by Australia Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (As reviewed by PPC)	World Heritage	
	National Heritage	
	Wetlands of International Importance	
	Listed threatened species and communities	
	Listed migrated species	
	Nuclear Actions	
	Marine Environment	
<b>4. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENT PROGRESS</b>		
4.1 UKL/UPL (Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan)	Responsibility	
	Programmed start	
	Programmed completion	
	Present status	
	Approved by Bina Marga	
	Approved by Local Government	
	Reviewed by Ausaid	
	Recommendations	See attachment
4.2 AMDAL	Responsibility	

(Environmental Impact Assessment Plan)	Programmed start	
	Programmed completion	
	Present status	
	Approved by Bina Marga	
	Approved by Local Government	
	Reviewed by Ausaid	
	Recommendations	See attachment
4.3 LARAP (Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan)	Responsibility	
	Programmed start	
	Programmed completion	
	Present status	
	Approved by Bina Marga	
	Approved by Local Government	
	Reviewed by Ausaid	
Recommendations	See attachment	
4.4 Simplified LARAP (Simplified Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan)	Responsibility	
	Programmed start	
	Programmed completion	
	Present status	
	Approved by Bina Marga	
	Approved by Local Government	
	Reviewed by Ausaid	
Recommendations	See attachment	
<b>5 IMPLEMENTATION</b>		
5.1 Land and Structure Acquisition:	Progress	
	Reporting status	
	Planned Completion date	
	Issues	
5.2 Construction	Significant environmental issues during construction period. To be reported via management consultants.	(This will need to be expanded)

Propose this to be completed on a monthly basis. To be used mainly as an environmental status report rather than a monthly progress report.

All detailed reports and attachments can be added as attachments.