



## Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet Restructuring Stage

Restructuring Stage | Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 12-December-2023 | Report No: ISDSR36083

Regional Vice President:	Manuela V. Ferro
Country Director:	Satu Kristiina Jyrintytar Kahkonen
Regional Director:	Sudeshna Ghosh Banerjee
Practice Manager/Manager:	Jie Tang
Task Team Leader(s):	Muchsin Chasani Abdul Qadir, Maria Ayuso Olmedo



## I. BASIC INFORMATION

### 1. BASIC PROJECT DATA

Project ID	Project Name
P155047	ID-Geothermal Energy Upstream Development
Task Team Leader(s)	Country
Muchsin Chasani Abdul Qadir, Maria Ayuso Olmedo	Indonesia
Approval Date	Environmental Category
09-Feb-2017	Full Assessment (A)
Managing Unit	
IEAE1	

### PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

#### SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	55.25
Total Financing	55.25
Financing Gap	0.00

#### DETAILS

##### Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	49.00
Borrower/Recipient	49.00
Trust Funds	55.25
Clean Technology Fund	49.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	6.25



## 2. PROJECT INFORMATION

### Current Program Development Objective

The PDO is to facilitate investment in geothermal power generation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

## 3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Indonesia Geothermal Energy Upstream Development Project (GEUDP) was approved on February 9, 2017, and became effective on August 4, 2017. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to facilitate investment in geothermal power generation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Project finances geothermal exploration drilling to confirm the sufficient generating capacity-equivalent of steam yields from wells drilled to enable the development of geothermal power generation capacity. The GEUDP is financed by the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) grant, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant, and the Government of Indonesia from the Infrastructure Financing for Geothermal Sector or *Pembiayaan Infrastruktur Sektor Panas Bumi* (PISP).

The Project has two components: Component 1 on Risk Mitigation for Geothermal Exploration Drilling, and Component 2 on Capacity Building on Geothermal Exploration and Environmental and Social Safeguards Management. The Project is being jointly implemented by PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (PT SMI), a non-banking financial institution, and PT Geo Dipa Energi (PT GDE) a public geothermal developer, both are fully-owned by the Ministry of Finance (MoF). Together with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR), MoF constitutes the Joint Committee (JC), which is established to provide sound guidance and oversight to the Project governance and decision-making on exploration drilling. MoF is also responsible for overseeing the Government's Infrastructure Financing for the Geothermal Sector (*Pembiayaan Infrastruktur Sektor Panas Bumi*, PISP), which is managed by PT SMI.

Since Project approval, the Project underwent two restructurings in 2020 and 2021. The Project restructuring extended the CTF and the GEF grants closing dates from December 31, 2022, to December 31, 2025, as this was considered necessary to complete the exploration of sub-projects and achieve the PDO. The other changes in the Project restructuring included to (i) introduce PT GDE as the second Implementing Agency, (ii) downscale the number of exploration drilling sub-project from the five-six estimated at Project approval to a new target of four, (iii) update the targets and timelines of PDO and intermediate indicators according to these changes, and (iv) reflect changes in the drilling strategy in the intermediate indicators.

Following the Mid-Term Review (MTR) conducted during the implementation support mission of January 2020, the performance ratings related to the achievement of the PDO and the overall Implementation Progress were downgraded to Moderately Unsatisfactory due to prolonged community opposition to one of the GEUDP prospect in the Project pipeline of Component 2, located in Waesano site. This resulted in accumulated implementation delays. Since then, these ratings have been maintained as the Waesano prospect has not reached Broad Community Support (BCS), furthering delays and despite the efforts made by PT GDE to discuss and address community concerns. As a result, the Indigenous People Plan (IPP) for the Waesano prospect could not be finalized and drilling works have not started. The Procurement rating was also downgraded to Moderately Unsatisfactory in June 2021 and this rating has been maintained due to the



pervasive delays and limited progress experienced in the Project procurement, particularly of technical and safeguards consultants to implement the Technical Assistance activities for the Jailolo prospect.

Considering that BCS was not achieved for the Waesano prospect and the JC's intention to continue the exploration drilling, the JC and the Implementing Agencies have decided to remove the Waesano site from the GEUDP pipeline. This decision has been communicated by the JC to the Bank in a letter requesting Project restructuring dated July 28, 2023, and proposed the following changes: 1) removing Waesano site from the GEUDP pipeline and scaling down the GEUDP Pipeline to two subprojects; 2) Extension of the Grant closing date from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2027, and 3) Adoption of the proposed changes to the Results Framework. A similar request letter dated August 22, 2023, was also received by the Bank from PT SMI as the Grant Recipient.

Due to the various restructurings conducted for this Project and the significant downsizing experienced since its approval, an additional extension for the Project closing date as requested by the JC is not justified. As a result, the Project closing date will remain on December 31, 2025, and all works financed under the Project will need to be completed by then. With currently one subproject formally nominated to receive financing support under the TA pipeline of the Project and considering that the Bank has not received the nomination of another subproject to be financed under GEUDP TA and Investment pipelines, it will be technically unfeasible to prepare and implement another subproject under GEUDP for completion by December 31, 2025. As a result, the GEUDP restructuring would need to scale down the pipeline to one subproject.

The proposed restructuring will not result in addition of any activity to the project scope that would result in an environmental or social impact of which the scope or scale is significantly different from what was anticipated when the project was originally approved and/or require significant modifications in the way environmental and social risks should be addressed.

#### **4. PROJECT LOCATION AND SALIENT PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS RELEVANT TO THE SAFEGUARD ANALYSIS (IF KNOWN)**

With the restructuring, the Project will support one sub-project under Component 1. Sites will be selected in line with the country's geothermal development objectives determined by the Directorate General of New Energy, Renewable and Conservation Energy (EBTKE) under MEMR. Initial screening on the available geothermal sites in Indonesia indicates that they are likely to be remote areas, potentially with agricultural land uses, forests, surface geothermal features and landscapes, and potentially other types of natural habitats within the sub-project area of influence. Infrastructure such as roads and wharves may be basic and require upgrading to allow rigs to get to site. Indigenous Peoples (IP) may be present in the prospect's area of influence. Geothermal developments may not be well understood by the host communities, and there is the potential that host communities are not connected to an electricity grid or other basic infrastructures. It will be important for the Implementing Agency to strengthen the communication strategy during early stage of sub-project preparation to mitigate the risk of non-acceptance by the host communities.

Jailolo, a prospect under Technical Assistance Phase (Component 2), is located in Jailolo District, West Halmahera Regency, North Maluku province. The topography of Jailolo volcano is described as twin volcanoes that have two large craters, namely the old generation Jailolo crater 2.4 km in diameter and the younger generation Jailolo crater 1.75 km in diameter (Idamdehe Crater). In addition to the crater on Mount Jailolo, there are also craters on Bukit Tuada, Bobo crater, Mount Keici (Kailupa) and Bukit Manjanga volcanic islands. The crater on Tuada Hill and Bobo crater are kawah runtuh (2-6 km in diameter), where the position of the crater is parallel into the sea, so that part of the crater surface



has been covered by alluvium materials. The potential well pad areas and its supporting facilities will be mainly located in Idamdehe Village in Jailolo Sub-district. 90 percent of population in both villages are Sahu people with agriculture (nutmeg and cloves) as the main income generating sector. Desktop review indicates that Sahu people characteristics meet the criteria of Indigenous Peoples as per OP.4.10 and will be confirmed through detailed assessment.

### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SPECIALISTS ON THE TEAM

Ninin Kania Dewi, Social Development Specialist  
 Annye Frida Meilani Simbolon, Social Development Specialist  
 Satoshi Ishihara, Senior Social Development Specialist  
 Suryaputrianita Satyanugraha, Environmental Specialist

### 4. SAFEGUARD POLICIES TRIGGERED

Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation
Environmental Assessment (OP) (BP 4.01)	Yes	<p>Impacts associated with exploration and exploitation drilling include construction activities for access roads, drilling pads, use of local freshwater sources, as well as discharges of steam, gas, water and drilling mud. Development during exploitation phase has more extensive and long-term impacts, including larger footprints needed for exploitation wells and construction of transmission lines to evacuate the power, greater potential GHG emissions from development facilities, and safe treatment of geothermal fluid discharges. Some impacts may be considered irreversible or unprecedented without adequate mitigation and management, and therefore the project is classified as Category A. The Project restructuring will not have any additional environmental and social impacts.</p> <p>The capacity building component will focus on management of environmental and social aspects of geothermal exploration and exploitation. Capacity will be developed in PT GDE to manage impacts from exploration and to identify potential impacts under exploitation and to ensure mitigation of them through contractual obligation for potential developers in Indonesia. The component will also support development of industry-wide standards for environmental and social safeguards management in accordance with</p>



Indonesian regulations and safeguards requirements of the World Bank and other multilateral development partners and financial institutions such as JICA and ADB for geothermal-based electricity generation projects in Indonesia.

The GEUDP ESMF has detailed procedures for screening risks, requirements to prepare an ESIA and ESMP for each prospect, and detailed arrangements for safeguards implementation and monitoring for each sub-project. The ESMF also has clarified the selection process for the inclusion of a candidate site for the TA pipeline (Component 2) and Investment pipeline (Component 1) and the requirements to qualify each pipeline. It also clearly provides that the Bank reserves its rights to not supporting investment activities (under Component 1 of the Project), such as land acquisition, civil work, and drilling work, if they are not aligned or compliant with the Bank's safeguards standards at any point when the non-alignment or non-compliance is evident. In the event that, during or after the preparatory activities under Component 2, the decision is made against financing the drilling activities within the scope of this Project, the revised ESMF allows the GoI to proceed with exploration drilling with its own funding. National environmental and social safeguards requirements will apply to the drilling activities in such an event.

The ESIA for Jailolo prospect is currently progressing under Component 2. A team of consultant is assigned to undertake UKL-UPL document and environmental approval according to the applicable regulation of Indonesia, and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP) with reference to the GEUDP Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03

No

Natural Habitats (OP) (BP 4.04)

Yes

In Indonesia, some of the geothermal resources are found in terrain that is designated as hutan lindung



(HL), to remain in forest cover for watershed protection. While human activities have modified some of the HL, much of it remains as natural habitat. Other natural habitats may be related to geothermal surface features, commonly found in exploration areas. There is a potential for well drilling and testing to affect nearby natural habitats. The direct and indirect impacts of exploration will be assessed in ESAs as described under OP 4.01 above. The ESAs will also screen the key potential impacts of exploitation in order to inform decision-makers about the potential risks of a site and the appropriate methods to avoid or mitigate high risks prior to the decision to explore. Degradation of critical natural habitats will be avoided.

The natural habitats policy will be considered in the Technical Assistance phase (Component 2) as explained under OP 4.01 above.

The Jailolo prospect is located within limited production forest and adjacent to protected forest area of Idamdehe. Additionally, the project will use water from Akelamo and Akediri rivers and will utilize port at the coastal area of Jailolo as main access for mobilization. Initial study found the presence of vulnerable and endemic species within and in the vicinity of project footprint. Project impacts to natural habitat, biodiversity, and ecosystem services will be studied in the ESIA. The presence and distribution of critical habitat will also be further studied as part of the ESIA. Mitigation measures will be developed in accordance with the ESMF.

Forests (OP) (BP 4.36)

Yes

Forests may be directly affected through the clearance of vegetation for drilling pads and supporting infrastructure, from well testing and indirectly through induced development. Mitigation measures for induced development may change the way forests are managed or accessed in the location. Therefore the policy has been triggered and the potential risks and impacts will be addressed in the ESIA and ESMP.



The forests policy will be considered in the Technical Assistance phase (Component 2) as explained under OP 4.01 above.

Most of the wellpad areas for the Jailolo prospect are located in community plantation areas, however, some wellpads are located within limited production forest and adjacent to protected forest area of Idamdehe. Project impacts on the forest, natural habitat, biodiversity, and ecosystem services will be studied in the ESIA. Mitigation measures will be developed in accordance with the ESMF.

Pest Management (OP 4.09)

No

The Project does not involve pest management.

Physical Cultural Resources (OP) (BP 4.11) Yes

It is likely that PCR will be found near some exploration projects. In some cases in Indonesia, the manifestations of geothermal energy have themselves been considered sacred by local communities. This policy is also triggered for the Technical Assistance phase (Component 2) as explained under OP 4.01 above. When relevant, PCR management will be developed for sub-project.

In Jailolo prospect, initial study found at least three cultural heritage sites that located in the Idamdehe and Idamdehe Gamsungi Villages, namely Koeboer Saya, Gam Rous, and Tugu Injil. Koeboer Saya reportedly is a sacred tomb not only to the people of Idamdehe and Idamdehe Gamsungi Village, but also to the people of Jailolo. Potential project impacts to these cultural heritage sites will be assessed in the ESIA and mitigation measures will be developed in accordance with the ESMF.

Indigenous Peoples (OP) (BP 4.10)

Yes

The Project triggered the policy at the time of appraisal because the Project is national in scope and has a focus on more remote locations in Indonesia, the possibility exists that indigenous people will be present in the Project area of influence. The IPPF defines the procedure to be followed in determining whether indigenous



peoples may be affected, and the procedures to prepare IPPs.

The Indigenous Peoples Policy will be considered in the Technical Assistance phase (Component 2) as explained under OP 4.01 above.

Desktop review and the initial community consultation conducted by PT. GDE and its consultant indicated that OP.4.10 will be triggered for the Jailolo prospect. Sahu People has been identified as the dominant tribe in Idamdehe and Idamdehe Gamsungi Villages, the location of the Jailolo prospect, and they are likely meeting the IP criteria as per OP.4.10. The ESIA will further investigate and confirm the application of OP.4.10 for Jailolo prospect and mitigation measures will be developed in accordance with the ESMF including development of IPP and community engagement that leads to broad community supports. Confirmation of the broad community supports will be required before the Jailolo prospect is considered for the Investment Phase (Component 1).

Involuntary Resettlement (OP) (BP 4.12)      Yes

The Bank's experience with geothermal projects in Indonesia indicates that land acquisition can often be carried out by negotiated, market-based, transactions on a voluntary basis and involuntary resettlement does not occur. There may be instances where involuntary resettlement is required due to road alignments or in relation to land users on Government land that will be used for the Project. Therefore the policy has been triggered. An RPF has been prepared to establish the principles and procedures for negotiated transactions and, if required, involuntary land acquisition and resettlement under Indonesian laws and safeguard policy OP4.12. The LARPF provides guidance for the preparation of LARAPs.

The Involuntary Resettlement Policy will be considered in the Technical Assistance component as explained under OP 4.01 above.



Preliminary report in 2022 stated that the majority of land in Idamdehe and Idamdehe Gamsungi Village are owned by individuals and village government. Reportedly, most of the land has been registered through the Systematic Land Registration Program, or *Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap (PTSL)*. As part of the component 2 activities, land acquisition and resettlement action plan (LARAP) for Jailolo prospect is currently prepared by PT. GDE and its consultant in compliance with the project LARPF. Subject to Bank’s review and clearance, the LARAP will be implemented once the Jailolo prospect is officially part of the Component 1.

Safety of Dams (OP) (BP 4.37)	Yes	The policy is triggered. It will be a requirement within the design specifications and Contractor's contract conditions that the storage and settling ponds for drilling fluids and brine storage ponds will be designed by qualified professionals and properly inspected and maintained in accordance with the policy and principles for small dams.
Projects on International Waterways (OP) (BP 7.50)	No	Exploration will not affect the quality or quantity of international waterways or groundwater.
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP) (BP 7.60)	No	The Project will not operate in disputed areas.

## II. KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

### A. SUMMARY OF KEY SAFEGUARD ISSUES

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the Restructured project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts.

There will be no additional environmental and social impacts due to the proposed restructuring. The overall project footprints are expected to be reduced in size due to the decrease number of sites to be supported under component 1 from four to one prospect. Nevertheless, considering the nature of the project activities and typical prospects’ locations, there is potential for significant risks in remote, forested areas related to induced development. Improved access to forested areas through the provision of roads may encourage or exacerbate land clearance activities. Induced development could lead to land disputes, illegal land uses, impacts on Indigenous Peoples and remote and vulnerable communities, damage or loss of natural habitats and forests, and reduced watershed protection, without adequate mitigation or management. Other direct impacts from exploration drilling, access roads, brine management, drilling muds, working camps, etc. can be managed through standard industry methods. Safety



incidents that caused casualties in other geothermal projects in Indonesia may increase the perceived negative impacts of the Project leading to opposition/ rejection from the local communities.

The Waesano prospect has not received the World Bank approval to commence infrastructure and drilling activities on the ground, as Broad Community Support (BCS) has not been achieved. PT SMI / the Government of Indonesia (GoI) had been receiving letters opposing the development of the Waesano site from parts of the Waesano community since 2019. The Bank received a protest letter on March 4, 2020. Although efforts were made through regular consultations to achieve Broad Community Support, it was determined that BCS was not achieved. The Joint Committee decided not to pursue exploration drilling under the GEUDP financing.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long-term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area.

Environmental and social assessment at exploration stage needs to take into account potential impacts related to exploitation activities on a given site. Significant benefits and risks related to geothermal development are related to downstream activities, such as larger footprint required for exploitation drilling and construction of transmission lines to evacuate power. Greater infrastructure development may also be required during the exploitation phase, leading to a wider range and larger scale of potential impacts such as: emissions to air from generation facilities, increased encroachment into remote areas for makeup wells, land requirements for roads, well pads and pipelines and the management of waste steam and wastewater. Induced development risks will be more significant in the long term due to the expanded well-field and increased development of remote areas. The risks to remote and vulnerable communities, potentially including Indigenous Peoples, could include encroachment onto forest and customary land, changes to social and cultural circumstances, and competition for natural resources. Mitigation on a landscape scale is likely to be required.

3. Describe any potential alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Alternative exploration sites will be screened early in the Project cycle. Social, environmental and land risks and issues will be part of the screening process, so that significant impacts can be avoided or minimized during prospect or sub-project selection and through design. This will be documented in the ESIA. During the exploration activity, the assessment of alternative and final drilling sites will be done in the field to further avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The ESMF includes IPPF and RPF as attachments and provides a process for screening environmental, social, land and Indigenous Peoples risks and issues during prospect screening, and for identifying the specific safeguards instruments (ESIA, ESMP, IPP, LARAP) for each prospect. The ESMF requires the safeguards instruments to be prepared with reference to the World Bank Group EHS Guidelines, in particular the Geothermal Industry Sector Guidelines. The RPF outlines the procedures for voluntary land acquisition (willing buyer and willing seller), and for involuntary land acquisition and resettlement in the unlikely event that this is required. The RPF states that willing-seller willing-buyer land acquisition is preferable and should be possible in the majority of cases. The IPPF provides guidance on the consultation requirements and inclusivity of Indigenous Peoples in prospect design and execution, to minimize



impacts and enhance Project benefits. A Contractor ESMP (CESMP) will be developed by the selected civil contractor for each sub-project for Bank review and clearance prior start of construction activities to ensure all impact mitigation and monitoring measures are in place along with adequate institutional arrangements and capacity building efforts to the main contractor as well as subcontractor as appropriate.

PT GDE is responsible for the preparation and exploration drilling for all prospects, including the preparation of safeguards instruments and the supervision of environmental and social safeguards during infrastructure and drilling activities. Based on the result of PT GDE's safeguard capacity assessment carried out by the Bank's safeguard team, the ongoing engagement with ADB on the development of Dieng and Patuha geothermal projects has provided PT GDE's Environmental and Social Team with knowledge and experience in managing environmental and social safeguard issues corresponding to the international standard. An Environment and Social Management Consultant has been recruited to prepare safeguards instruments for the prospects. PT GDE will provide the environmental and social management oversight at site and will supervise the civil works and drilling contractors.

Since assigned as the additional implementing agency in 2021, PT GDE team has further improved their capacity in managing environmental and social issues through several training sessions on ESMF. Training topics include supervision of construction safeguards, contractors ESMP and management of non-conformances and incidents. In addition, direct learning from preparing Waesano prospect has provided good lessons for PT GDE and PT SMI on environmental and social safeguards that will help them to be more prepared for the future prospects or sub-projects. The Bank is currently preparing a Stakeholder Engagement and FPIC Technical Guidelines for geothermal projects and other renewable energy projects that would be beneficial for relevant national/local governments, geothermal project developers, and renewable energy project developers including PT GDE and PT SMI.

A grievance redress mechanism is available at both PT GDE and PT SMI. In addition to these, the GEUDP also has a project level GRM as described in the ESMF. In every prospect, a GRM will be established in the beginning of the technical assistance activities ensuring the mechanism is accessible to stakeholders including local community surrounding the prospect.

PT GDE Exploration Management Unit (EMU) shall be responsible for the monitoring and reporting on the efficacy of the environmental and social safeguards implementation including analyzing the effectiveness of screening and other tools in the frameworks, training events, GRM and complaints management. If deemed necessary, EMU safeguards team will engage an independent monitoring agency to review and audit the implementation of land acquisition. Each sub-project ESMP will contain specific monitoring program that will document social and environmental impact monitoring, contractors' ESMP and supervision tasks. By the time of Project restructuring, civil works have not been commenced in any site.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanism for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The key stakeholders are the local government (such as district and regency offices, Energy & Mineral Resource office, Planning Agency Office, Environmental and Forestry Office, Public Works, Tourism Office, and Investment/Permit



Agency), Non-government organizations and the host communities within the area of influence of the exploration activities. This includes any specific sensitive receptors such as households along access routes or adjacent to facilities, schools, hospitals etc. Stakeholder Engagement Plans will be prepared by PT GDE for each prospect and will be integrated into prospect planning. Consultation will start during feasibility and continue during the ESIA and LARAP processes and throughout the sub-project implementation.

Relevant government stakeholders are already part of the Project architecture (Badan Geologi / Geological Agency of Indonesia, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR), Directorate General of New Energy, Renewable and Conservation Energy (EBTKE), Ministry of Finance, and PLN (State Owned Utility Company), and will either contribute governance or technical inputs into the Project. Other agencies such as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Public Works will be invited to broader Project consultations.

Consultations on the original Project ESMF, RPF and IPPF were held on September 14, 2016 in Jakarta with the government stakeholders listed above. This was an interactive workshop. The same method of stakeholder consultation will be undertaken for industry guidelines and capacity building under Component 2 during Project implementation.

The Project’s ESMF was revised to accommodate relevant changes due to restructuring. The revised ESMF will be disclosed at PT SMI and PT GDE websites.

Subsequent to the JC’s decision, on November 9, 2023, PT GDE organized two community consultations in the Waesano Village area which were attended by local government, JC and the WB team as observers. At that time, the local government conveyed that the Bank would no longer be involved in the Waesano exploration activity, and the JC would continue with the exploration activities utilizing its own funds and applying its own legislative framework. The JC representatives noted that more consultations would be held before commencing the activities to provide further opportunity for members of the community to raise their concerns. The consultations are expected to be a platform for meaningful conversations between the JC, local government, PT GDE, and community members.

**B. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS**

**Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other**

Date of receipt by the Bank  
11-May-2021

Date of submission for disclosure  
17-May-2021

For Category ‘A’ projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors

“In country” Disclosure

Country  
Indonesia

Date of Disclosure  
17-May-2021



Comments

The document has been disclosed on PT GDE website <https://www.geodipa.co.id/comdev/environmental-social-standard/> and PT SMI website <https://ptsmi.co.id/environmental-and-social-safeguard/> on May 17, 2021.

**Resettlement Action Plan/Framework Policy Process**

Date of receipt by the Bank

11-May-2021

Date of submission for disclosure

17-May-2021

“In country” Disclosure

Country

Indonesia

Date of Disclosure

17-May-2021

Comments

The document has been disclosed on PT GDE website <https://www.geodipa.co.id/comdev/environmental-social-standard/> and PT SMI website <https://ptsmi.co.id/environmental-and-social-safeguard/> on May 17, 2021.

**Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework**

Date of receipt by the Bank

11-May-2021

Date of submission for disclosure

17-May-2021

“In country” Disclosure

Country

Indonesia

Date of Disclosure

17-May-2021

Comments

The document has been disclosed on PT GDE website <https://www.geodipa.co.id/comdev/environmental-social-standard/> and PT SMI website <https://ptsmi.co.id/environmental-and-social-safeguard/> on May 17, 2021.

**C. COMPLIANCE MONITORING INDICATORS AT THE CORPORATE LEVEL**

**OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment**

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes



If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes
<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	No
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	NA
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes
<b>OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples</b>	
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	NA
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	No
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	TBD



#### OP/BP 4.36 - Forests

Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	NA
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	NA
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	NA

#### OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams

Have dam safety plans been prepared?	NA
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	NA
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	NA

#### The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?	Yes
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes

#### All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes



### III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s)	Muchsin Chasani Abdul Qadir Maria Ayuso Olmedo	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor		
Practice Manager/Manager		