



Technical Assistance Consultant's Report

Project Number: 44140
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TA 7566-REG: Strengthening and Use of Country Safeguard Systems

Subproject: Strengthening Capacity of Indonesia's
AMDAL System (Indonesia)

COMPILATION OF WORKSHOP MATERIAL AND GUIDELINES

Prepared by ADB Consultant Team

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Asian Development Bank



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Country Safeguard Systems**

Prepared by the Technical Assistance Team

**For Deputy for Environmental Spatial, Ministry of Environment and Forestry,
Republic of Indonesia; BAPPENAS; and Asian Development Bank**

Asian Development Bank

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P R E F A C E

This book contains a compilation of materials from meetings and workshops with various stakeholders for the ADB TA-7566REG: Strengthening and Use of Country Safeguards System: Strengthening Capacity of Indonesia's Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) System. The materials are as directive and guideline to enrich the outputs of the TA and a reference for related stakeholders in evaluating the study results of consultant.

These materials are part of the TA studies for supporting; i) recommendations for strengthening of AMDAL regulatory framework and administrative procedure with international good practices; ii) integration of AMDAL implementation procedure in sector specific project; iii) recommendation for improvement of the certification procedure and training of AMDAL; iv) strengthening of technical capacity for review of AMDAL; v) improvement of knowledge management for national AMDAL practitioners network.

The compilation of materials in this book consists of several regulatory information related to standard quality of environmental; technical guideline of AMDAL implementation in various activities such as river normalization, geothermal and toll road development; some criteria and assessment for AMDAL Training Institution; some examples of questionnaires distributed to some local AMDAL Review Comissions (ARCs); training materials for FAI member in website use guideline; and meeting records with related stakeholders as well as Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Workshops results.

We highly appreciate support from parties who had assisted in the completion of this study, among others, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), especially the Assistant Deputy for Environmental Impact Assessment and staffs (Mr Ary Sudijanto, Mr Erik Teguh P., Ms Laksmi Widyajayanti, Ms Ester), Assistant Deputy for Standardization and Technology, Training dan Education Center of MOEF, Directorate General of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (EBTKE) - Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, River Basin Organization for Ciliwung-Cisadane (BBWS Ciliwung-Cisadane), Toll Road Authority (BPJT), Chevron - IndoAsia Business Unit and all those who provided input during the discussions held small team, focus group discussions and workshops. Particular thanks to the ADB team: Wardani, Virza, Naning and Sari Wooster for their guidance.

Jakarta, March 2015

The Author

APPENDIX



Appendix 1

LIST OF REGULATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

A. Liquid waste:

1. MOER No. 3/2010 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Industry Area (Sustitution of MOED No. 3/1998);
 2. MOER No. 5/2010 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Sugar Factory;
 3. MOER No. 6/2010 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Cigarette Industry;
 4. MOER No. 8/2009 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Thermal Electric Generation;
 5. MOER No. 9/2009 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Midicine Traditional Industry;
 6. MOER No. 10/2009 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Oleochemical Basic Industry;
 7. MOER No. 11/2009 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Cows and Pig Cultivation;
 8. MOER No. 21/2009 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Iron Ore Industry;
 9. MOER No. 34/2009 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Bauxite Industry;
 10. MOER No. 12/2008 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Sea Weeds Processing;
 11. MOER No: 13 of 2008 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Coconut Processing
 12. MOER No. 14/2008 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Meat Processing;
 13. MOER No. 15/2008 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Soybean Processing;
 14. MOER No. 4/2007 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Oil, Gas and Geothermal;
 15. MOER No. 5/2007 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Fruits and/or Vegetables;
 16. MOER No. 6/2007 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Fishery Processing;
 17. MOER No. 8/2007 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Upstream Petrochemical;
 18. MOER No. 9/2007 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Rayon Industry;
 19. MOER No. 10/2007 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Purified Terephthalic Acid dan Poly Ethylene Terephthalate Industry;
 20. MOED No. 122/2004 regarding Ammendment on MOED No. 51/1995 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Fertilizer Industry;
 21. MOED No. 202/2004 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Gold & Copper Mining;
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22. MOED No. 112/2003 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Domestic Activity;
 23. MOED No. 113/2003 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Coal Mining;
 24. MOED No. 3/1998 regarding Waste Quality Standard for Industry area;
 25. MOED No. 51/1995 regarding Liquid Waste Quality Standard for Industry;
 26. MOED No. 52/1995 regarding Liquid Waste Quality Standard for Hotel
 27. MOED No. 58/1995 regarding Liquid Waste Quality Standard for Hospital;
 28. MOER No. 2/2006 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Animal Slaughter House;
 29. MOER No. 4/2006 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Tin Mining;
 30. MOER No. 9/2006 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Nickel Mining;
 31. MOER No. 10/2006 regarding Waste Water Quality Standard for Poly Vinyl Chloride Activity.

B. Surface Water Quality:

1. Government Regulation No. 82/2001 regarding Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control (Appendix I to IV).

C. Sea Water Quality:

1. MOED No. 51/2004 regarding Sea Water Quality Standard;
2. MOED No. 179/2004 regarding Amendment of MOED No. 51/2004.

D. Ambient Air Quality:

1. Government Regulation No. 41/1999 regarding Air Pollution Control.

E. Emission Gas:

1. Government Regulation No. 41/1999 regarding Air Pollution Control;
2. MOER No. 13/2009 regarding Emission standard Quality of Non-movement Sources for Oil and Gas Activity (substitution of MOED No. 129/2003);
3. MOER No. 4/2009 regarding Threshold of Effluent Gas Emission for New Type Vehicle (substitution MOED No. 141/2003);
4. MOER No. 7/2009 regarding Threshold of Noisy for New Tyoe Vehicle;

5. MOER No. 17/2008 regarding Standard Quality of Non-Movement Source Emission for Ceramic Industry;
6. MOER No. 18/2008 regarding Standard Quality of Non-Movement Source Emission for B Standard Quality of Non-Movement Source Emission for Ceramic Industry Black Carbon Industry;
7. MOER No. 21/2008 regarding Standard Quality of Non-Movement Source Emission for Thermal Electric Generation;
8. MOER No. 7/2007 regarding Standard Quality of Non-Movement Source Emission for Power Steam;
9. MOER No. 5/2006 regarding Threshold of Effluent Gas Emission for Old Type Vehicle (Substitution MOED No. 35/1993);
10. MOED No. 133/2004 regarding Standard Quality of Non-Movement Source Emission for Fertilizer Industry;
11. MOED No. 45/1997 regarding Air Pollution Standard Index;
12. MOED No. 15/1996 regarding Blue Sky Program;
13. MOED No. 48/1996 regarding Noisy Level Standard;
14. MOED No. 49/1996 regarding Vibration Level Standard;
15. MOED No. 50/1996 regarding Odors Level Standard;
16. MOED No. 13/1995 regarding Emission Standard Quality of Non-Movement Source.

F. Waste: hazardous-toxic waste & hazardous-toxic material: The assessment of waste as main issue for donor is hazardous waste and hazardous material. Indonesia already issued at the both issues through Government Regulation No. 18/1999 regarding Hazardous & Toxic Waste Management dan Government Regulation No. 74/2001 regarding Hazardous & Toxic Material Management.

The regulation related with Hazardous & toxic waste for example:

1. Usage : MOER No. 2/2008 regarding Usage of Hazardous & Toxic Waste;
 2. Management : Head of Bapedal No. 3/1995 regarding Technical Requirement of Hazardous & Toxic Waste Management;
 3. Accumulation : Head of Bapedal No. 4/1995 regarding Procedure of Accumulation Requirement for Processing Result, Ex-Processing Location Requirement and Ex-Accumulation Location of Hazardous & Toxic Waste;
 4. Storage & Collector: Head of Bapedal No. 1/1995 regarding Procedure and Technical Requirement for Storage and Collection of Hazardous & Toxic Waste; Head of Bapedal No. 255/1996 regarding Procedure and Technical Requirement for Ex-Lubricant; MOER No. 5/2009 regarding Waste Management in The Port;
 5. Supervision: Head of Bapedal No. 2/1998 regarding Hazardous & Toxic Waste Document as Supervision System;
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6. Label and symbol: Head of Bapedal No. 5/1995 regarding Symbol and Label of Hazardous & Toxic Waste.

G. Pesticide Use and Management: The usage of pesticide classified hazardous material, therefore it needs to pay attention in utilization of pesticide. The regulations relevant with pesticide matters for example :

1. Government Regulation No. 7/1973 regarding Supervision on Distribution, Storage and Utilization of Pesticide;
2. Government Regulation No. 5/1995 regarding Crops Protection;
3. Ministry of Health Regulation No. 472/1996 regarding Security of Hazardous Material for Health;
4. Ministry of Agriculture Decree No. 887/Kpts/OT.210/1997 regarding Guideline Plants Disturbance Organism;
5. Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 42/2007 regarding Pesticide Supervision;
6. Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 24/2011 regarding Procedure of Pesticide Registration.

Appendix 2

TECHNICAL GUIDELINE OF THREE SELECTED SECTORS:

- 1. RIVER NORMALIZATION**
- 2. GEOTHERMAL**
- 3. TOLL ROAD**



Source: BBWS Ciliwung Cisadane

TECHNICAL GUIDELINE

AMDAL IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS PERMIT IN RIVER NORMALIZATION ACTIVITY

February 2015



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This technical guideline is formulated for elaborating project cycle description of river normalization according to process of its environmental document preparation in facilitating candidate of proponent to prepare document and environmental permit in the implementation of river normalization project.

The technical guideline is applicable for:

1. Ministry of Public Works;
2. River Basin Office (*Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai*);
3. Public Works Office;
4. Other relevant parties.

River normalization is one of flood control activities by improving the river capacity and accelerating its flow that has been decreasing due to erosion and sedimentation. The activity covers river dredging, riverbank enforcement, and shortcut (*sudetan*). The discussed activities in this guideline are those for flood mitigation such as river dredging and riverbank enforcement as shown by Figure 1 and Figure 2. Flood is possibly caused by inappropriate allocation of watershed function. Principally, Government of Indonesia has stipulated regulations for River Basin Management for flood mitigation/control.

In general, stages for river normalization is shown in the following Figure 3. In the stage of river normalization activity, preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment/EIA (*AMDAL*) or Environmental Management Effort and Environmental Monitoring Effort (*UKL-UPL*) as well as the issuance of environmental permit is carried out in the stage of feasibility study/ Design Investigation Survey (*Survei Investigasi Desain*) in order the *AMDAL* document may provide input toward the preparation of engineering design.



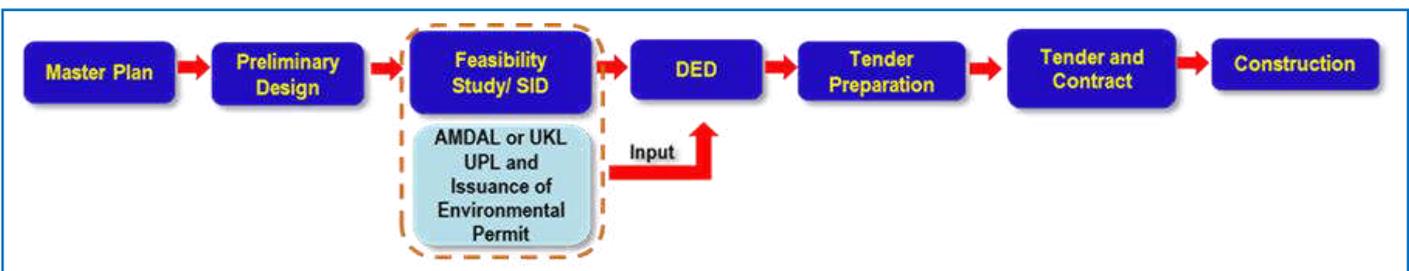
Source: BBWS Ciliwung Cisadane

Figure 1. River Dredging Activity



Source: BBWS Ciliwung Cisadane

Figure 2. Riverbank Enforcement



Source: Modified Based on Discussion with BBWS Ciliwung Cisadane

Figure 3. Environmental Document and Environmental Permit in Stages of River Normalization Activity



SCREENING IN ACTIVITIES FOR RIVER NORMALIZATION

Screening based on Scope/Scale of Activity

Refer to Ministry of Environmental Regulation No. 5/2012 regarding screening of activities obliged to AMDAL, the point 6 of Attachment I confirms the following matters:

Type of Activity	Scale	Specific scientific reasons
River Normalization (including the shortcut) and Construction of Flood Canal a. Big city/ metropolitan - Length, or - Dredging Volume	≥ 5 km ≥ 500,000 m ³	a. There is excavated landfill at the right and left side of river that raise environmental impact, social impact and interferences; b. Mobilization of heavy equipment that may raise interferences and impacts; c. Modification on hydrology and run-off.
b. Medium City - Length, or - Dredging Volume	≥ 10 km ≥ 500,000 m ³	a. There is excavated landfill at the right and left side of river that raise environmental impact, social impact and interferences; b. Mobilization of heavy equipment that may raise interferences and impacts; c. Modification on hydrology and run-off.
b. Rural - Length, or - Dredging Volume	≥ 15 km ≥ 500,000 m ³	a. There is excavated landfill at the right and left side of river that raise environmental impact, social impact and interferences; b. Mobilization of heavy equipment that may raise interferences and impacts; c. Modification on hydrology and run-off.

PROCESS OF PREPARATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT AND ISSUANCE OF DECREE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL FEASIBILITY (SKKLH) AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

The environmental document could be AMDAL or UKL-UPL according to results of screening in which process of preparation and assessment of environmental document as well as issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit has based on Government Regulation No. 27/2012 with following description:

1. Process of preparation and assessment of AMDAL document also issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit

- Preparation of Term of Reference (TOR)

Prior to TOR compilation, the Proponent shall involve the project affected people, environmentalists and community that affected by all kinds of decision in AMDAL process via public announcement for planning of a Business and/or Activity as well as public consultation.

Community has the right to convey suggestions, opinions and comments (*Saran, Pendapat, dan Tanggapan/SPT*) for planning of Business and/or Activity during ten (10) working days since the announcement. SPT is conveyed in written to the Proponent and Minister of Environment and Forestry, Governor or Regent/Mayor.

After the preparation of TOR, Proponent may convey its assessment to the Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent via secretariat of AMDAL Review Commission (ARC).

- Assessment of TOR

- a. Secretariat of ARC assesses the administration completeness of TOR document;
- b. TOR document that claimed complete administratively will be assessed by ARC in which the Commission will assign the Technical Team to perform the assessment;
- c. The Technical Team conveys the results of TOR assessment to ARC;
- d. Period of assessment is at least thirty (30) working days since the acceptance of TOR and claimed complete administratively.

- Preparation of Environmental Impact Analysis (*Analisa Dampak Lingkungan/ANDAL*), Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan (RKL-RPL)

After the completion of ANDAL and RKL-RPL preparation, the Proponent may apply Environmental Permit and Assessment of ANDAL and RKL-RPL to the Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regency via secretariat of ARC.

- Assessment of ANDAL and RKL-RPL

- a. The secretariat of ARC assesses administration completeness of ANDAL and RKL-RPL documents;
- b. After accept application for Environmental Permit, Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor shall announce the application for Environmental Permit;
- c. ANDAL and RKL-RPL documents that claimed complete administratively will be assessed by ARC in which the Commission will assign the Technical Team to perform the assessment;
- d. Assessment of ANDAL and RKL-RPL documents by ARC;
- e. ARC will convey recommendation toward the results of assessment of ANDAL and RKL-RPL to Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor;
- f. Period of assessment is at least seventy five (75) working days since the acceptance of ANDAL and RKL-RPL and claimed complete administratively.

- Application for Environmental Permit

After accept application for Environmental Permit, Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor shall announce the application at least five (5) working days since the submitted ANDAL and RKL-RPL documents has claimed complete administratively. Public may forward SPT in ten (10) working days.



- Issuance of Environmental Permit

The Environmental Permit is issued by Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor after the announcement for the application for Environmental Permit that perform at the same time with the issuance of Decree of Environmental Feasibility.

The Environmental Permit that has been issued shall be announced in mass media and/or multimedia in five (5) days after the issuance.

Flow chart of the process for AMDAL preparation and assessment as well as issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit is seen in Figure 4.

2. Process of preparation and inspection of UKL-UPL and issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit

- Preparation of UKL-UPL

The preparation of UKL-UPL is carried out by Proponent at the stage of planning for an activity with filling of UKL-UPL forms as defined by Minister of Environmental and Forestry.

- Application for Environmental Permit and Inspection of UKL-UPL

The filled UKL-UPL forms are submitted to Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Governor or Regent/Mayor.

- Administration Check

This checking is implemented by Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Governor or Regent/Mayor.

- Announcement of Application for Environmental Permit

The announcement is carried out by Ministry of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor at least two (2) working days since UKL-UPL forms claimed complete administratively in which the community may convey SPT at least three (3) working days since the announcement.

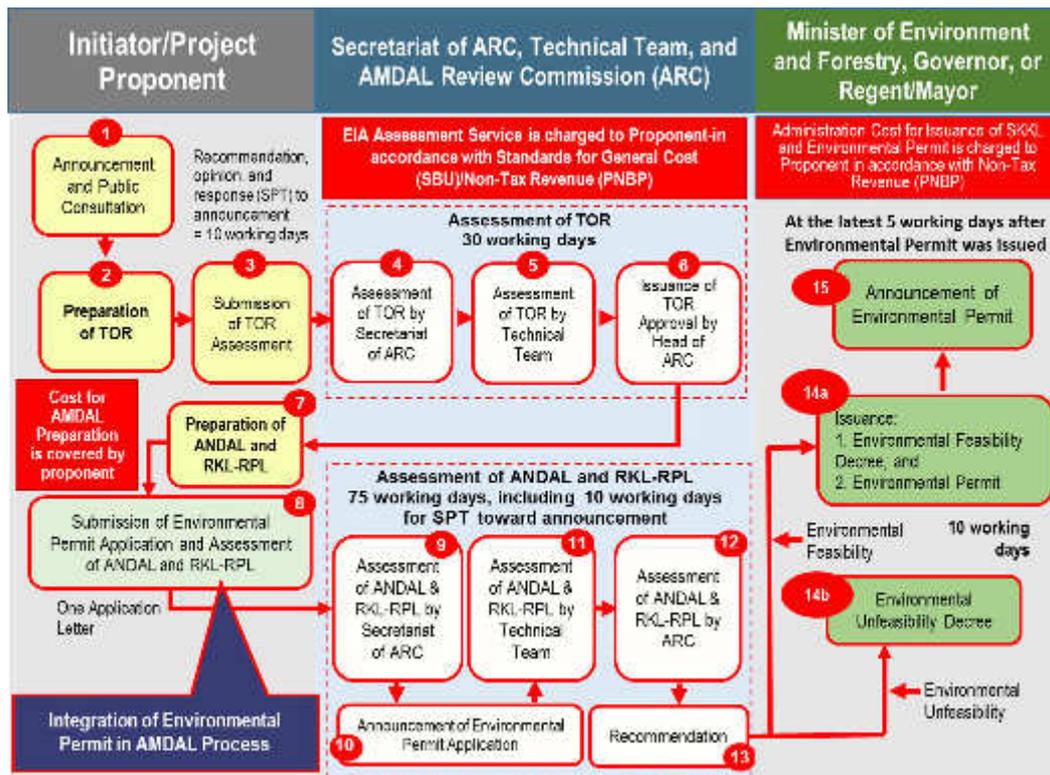
- Inspection of UKL-UPL

The inspection is performed in period fourteen (14) days since the UKL-UPL forms have claimed complete administratively. Inspection and issuance of recommendation for UKL-UPL may be carried out by a designated officer by Minister of Environmental and Forestry or Head of Environmental Office at Provincial Level or Head of Environmental Office at District/City level.

- Issuance of Recommendation for UKL-UPL and Environmental Permit

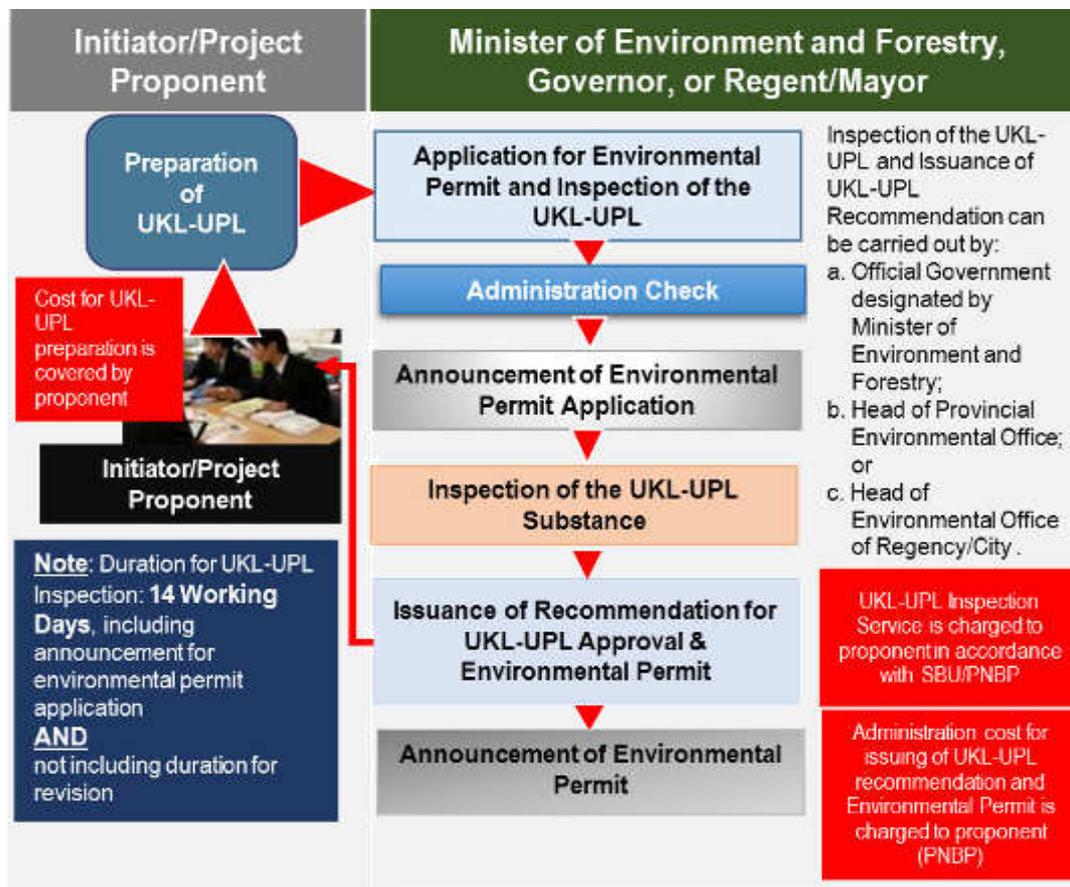
The recommendation for UKL-UPL is issued by Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor. The environmental permit is issued after the announcement of application for Environmental Permit and carried out at the same time with the issuance of Recommendation for UKL-UPL.

Flow chart of the process for UKL-UPL preparation and assessment as well as issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit is as shown in Figure 5.



Source: <http://www.dadu-online.com/infrastruktur/mekanisme/>

Figure 4. Process of Compilation and Assessment of AMDAL and Issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit



Source: <http://www.dadu-online.com/infrastruktur/mekanisme/>

Figure 5. Process of Compilation and Inspection of UKL-UPL and Issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit



STAGING OF RIVER NORMALIZATION ACTIVITY AND ITS PERMIT

Stages of activity as described in this technical guideline is according to results of implementation for river normalization activity in Ciliwung Cisadane River Basin. The stages are as following:

1. Master Plan

The preparation of master plan generally takes six to seven (6-7) months. It will cover study for:

- Social economy;
- Land use plan;
- Geological map;
- Hydrological analysis;
- Flood analysis;
- Water quality analysis;
- River water management;
- Master plan for flood control;
- Recommendation for flood control and water conservation.

2. Preliminary Design

This stage takes three to four (3-4) months. Outputs of the Preliminary Design are as following:

- Concept of design;
- Pre-design drawing;
- Raw estimation;
- Proposal for technical specification of material.

3. Feasibility Study/Design Investigation Survey

The Feasibility Study covers:

- In-depth social- economy study;
- Hydrological analysis;
- Project priority;
- Topographic results;
- Estimated flow;
- Geo-technical investigation;
- Preliminary design for flood control;
- Construction plan;
- Cost estimation;
- Economic benefits from flood mitigation;
- Implementation plan.

The implementation of feasibility study commonly takes six to seven (6-7) months. Permit that shall be processed by proponent are as following:

a. Alignment Permit

The permit of river alignment for the normalization might be processed by proponent in parallel with stage of feasibility study/Design Investigation Survey;

b. Environmental Permit

At the stage of preparation for work tender, proponent shall compile the environmental document. This document could be AMDAL or UKL-UPL depends on results of screening based on scope/scale of activity. Moreover, the environmental permit shall be prepared by proponent as well.

Process for environmental document preparation usually takes six to seven (6-7) months.

4. Detailed Engineering Design (DED)

Analysis to be carried out in DED stage covers subject as following:

- In-depth topographic data;
- Soil investigation;
- Hydrology analysis;
- Hydraulic analysis;
- Structural analysis.

DED preparation commonly takes six (6) months to one (1) year.

Process of land procurement might be initiated in this stage. It takes one (1) to one and half (1, 5) years. Activities for land procurement according to Law No. 2/2012 regarding Land Procurement for Development of Public Interests are as following:

- Preparation of document for land procurement plan;
- Preparation of land procurement;
- Implementation of land procurement;
- Submission of results for land procurement.

5. Preparation of Work Tender

In this stage, permit and activity that shall be obtained by the proponent is Multi-Years Permit.

This permit is issued by Ministry of Public Works for the approval on financing for construction. The proponent shall organize this permit prior to work tender implementation. Period for preparation of the tender is six (6) months.

6. Work Tender and Contract

In the stage of work tender, a winner will be confirmed for performing out the work of river normalization. This stage is continued with wok contract preparation. It will take six (6) months.

7. Construction

The more comprehensive stages of river normalization work is as shown in following Figure 6.

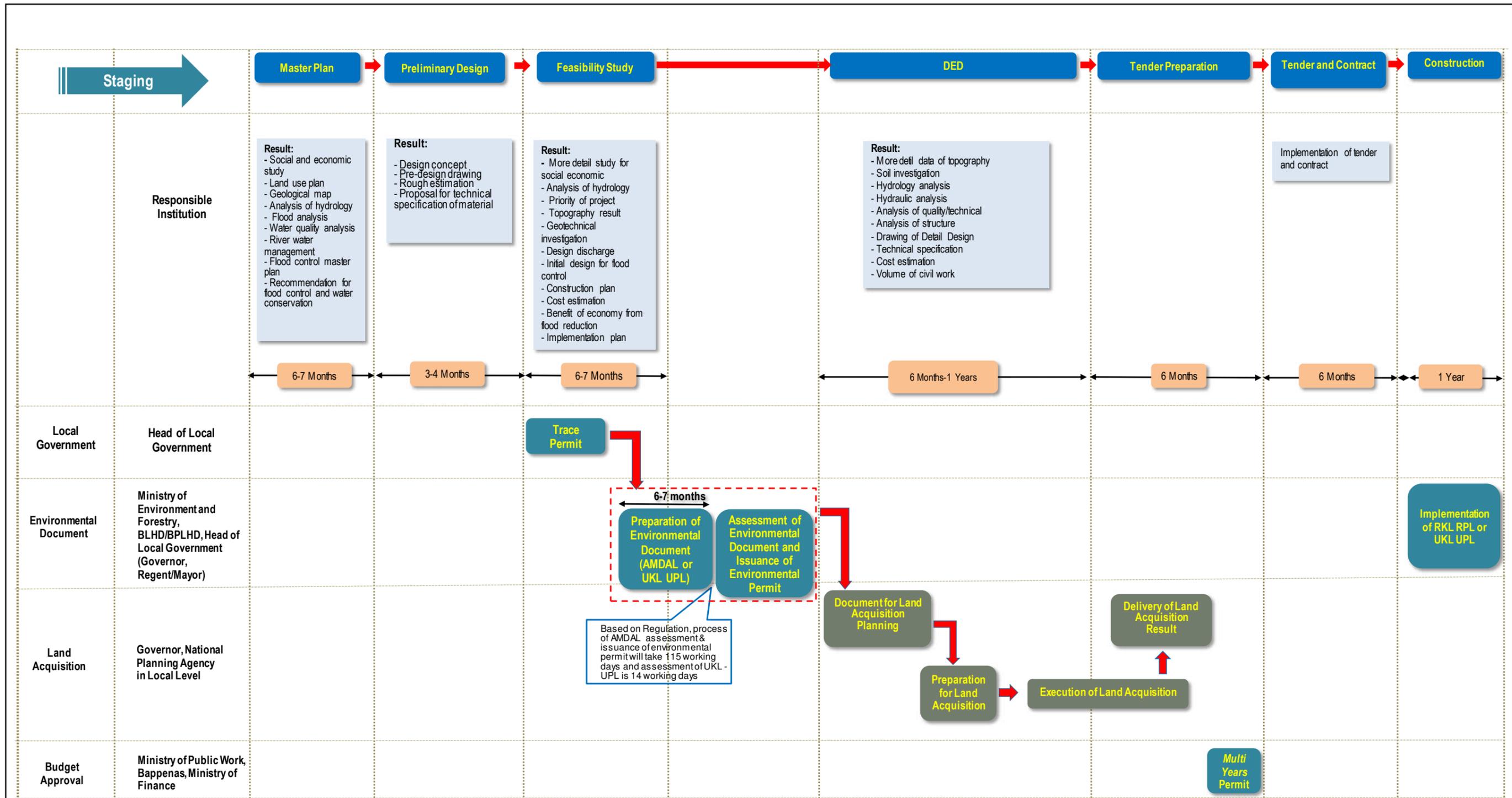


Figure 6: AMDAL at Stages of River Normalization Activity



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING NECESSARY TO BE CARRIED OUT BY PROPONENT IN RIVER NORMALIZATION ACTIVITY

The Environmental management and monitoring contained in this guideline are based on document of Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL/EIA) for Jakarta Urgent Flood Mitigation Project (JUFMP).

1. Management

a. Pre-Construction

Social

Activity: Re-settlement of Project Affected People (PAP), whether the temporary or permanent residents.

- Re-settlement of PAP that settled in project location:
 - ❖ Prepare alternative design to avoid and minimize number of people to be re-settled;
 - ❖ If the re-settlement is impossible to be carried out, it needs to prepare Resettlement Plans by based on Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

b. Construction

- Natural Environment

Activity: Dredging

- Water Quality (Total Suspended Solid/TSS), Turbidity, Odor, Dissolved Oxygen/DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand/BOD)
 - ❖ Selection of appropriate equipment and method for dredging;
 - ❖ Installation of mud cover, if necessary;
 - ❖ Monitoring of benthos species diversity before and after dredging.
- Lack of oxygen supply for benthos habitat in area 120 ha, decreasing of sea water quality (TSS, turbidity, nutrients) and algae growth:
 - ❖ Preliminary construction for dike and breakwater;
 - ❖ Covered by suitable geo-textile cloth contained with TSS at disposal area;
 - ❖ Blocking on the public sea in time pathogen contamination has been detected;
 - ❖ Blocking on the public sea in time algae has been growth in.

- Urban Area

- Increasing of level for temporary noise, odor, dust and vibration:
 - ❖ Routine monitoring on equipment integrity;
 - ❖ Modify work practices;
 - ❖ Avoid equipment operation that stimulate noise in the night time.

- Traffic disruption, material leaking and spill-out during transportation
 - ❖ Material transportation in the night time (from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.);
 - ❖ Excavated material is loading into steel container before transferred it into waterproof truck;
 - ❖ Excavated material will be transported by dump truck equipped with Global Positioning System/GPS;
 - ❖ Vehicle condition will be checked regularly;
 - ❖ Maximum speed of vehicle is limited to thirty (30) km per hour.

• Noise and Vibration

Activity: Dike work (assumption for main works cover concrete/steel sheet pile while for the additional works cover stone masonry and pedestals).

- ❖ Inform to local community regarding the dike work and how long the period of construction will take;
- ❖ Concrete sheet pile is allowable only during the working hours and shall stop in time of religious services.

- Social

Activity: Dike work (assumption for main works cover concrete/steel sheet pile while for the additional works cover stone masonry and pedestals).

- Livelihood for people settled along the riverbanks:
 - ❖ In the public claim management, contractor (for dredging and dike works) shall prioritize the PAP in time of labor recruiting at PAP area;
 - ❖ The contractor shall organize schedule of labor who works at mainstream up to downstream area of river.

c. Post-Construction

Activity: Disposal

- Hydro-dynamics and geo-morphological modifications at disposal area:
 - ❖ Monitor coast current and level of TSS for acknowledging its distribution pattern;
 - ❖ Consider another benefit scheme, such as habitat restoration.

2. Monitoring

Monitoring is implemented toward the following matters:

- Legal conditions;
- Criteria achievements;
- Parameter, method and frequency;
- Project location;
- Period: before activity and monitoring during project implementation until the goal is achieved.



3. Work Health and Safety (*Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja/K3*)

Referring to Regulation of Minister for Manpower and Transmigration No. PER.01/MEN/1980 regarding Work Health and Safety for Building Construction, several matters in correspond with work health and safety for river normalization work are as following:

a. K3 for Machineries Operation

- The utilized machines shall be installed and equipped with safety tools for ensuring the work safety (Article 42);
- Those safety tools shall be equipped while machine runs (Article 42);
- Machine shall be stopped for inspection and repairing in time of grace period that appropriate with its manufacture manual (Article 43);
- The precautions shall be taken for avoiding occurrence of accident due to machine that move suddenly (Article 43);
- Machine operator shall be well trained and acknowledged the regulations of work safety for the machine itself (Article 43).

b. K3 for Equipment of Building Construction

- Equipment for dredging shall be well maintained for assuring the health and safety of its utilization (Article 45);
- The precautions shall be taken for assuring the stability of power shevel and the persons with irrelevant interests shall be prohibited to enter the work area for there is possibility of risky object drops (Article 45);
- Before left bulldozer or scraper, the operator shall take necessary precautions to assure that the machines immovable. (Article 46);
- Tractors and trucks that are used must be maintained in such a way to ensure that it can withstand the pressure and the maximum load allowable and can be steered and braked safely in any situation (Article 58);
- Tractor and truck are operated only by the trained drivers (Article 58).

c. K3 for Excavation

- All works shall be performed in such a way that assure for there is no risk toward people due to dropping of soil, stone or other materials available around or near the dredging work location (Article 67).

SAMPLE OF DOCUMENT OUTLINE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR RIVER NORMALIZATION PROJECT

Project Title: Dredging Rivers and Reservoirs Phase 1 (Jakarta Urgent Flood Mitigation Project (JUFMP) / Jakarta Emergency Dredging Initiative (JEDI)), 2010

This document is prepared based on the standards of The World Bank.

I. INTRODUCTION

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- 1.2. Objective and Benefit of Project
- 1.3. Applicable Environmental Laws and Regulations

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 - 2.1.1 Project Support
 - 2.1.2 Person in Charge
 - 2.1.3 Identity of AMDAL Consultant
- 2.2 Project Description
 - 2.2.1 Project Location
 - 2.2.2 Project Stages
- 2.3 Alternatives of Assessment
- 2.4 Other Activities

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 - 3.1.2 Development of Flood Control System for Administrative Cities in DKI Jakarta
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- 3.2 Psycho-Chemical Components
 - 3.2.1 Climate
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5) Solid Waste

6.1.3 Post-Operational Stage

6.2 Basic for Environmental Management Plan

6.2.1 Objective of Environmental Management Plan
(*Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan/RKL*)6.2.2 Approach for Preparation of Environmental
Management Plan

6.3 Basic for Environmental Monitoring Plan

6.3.1 Objective of Environmental Monitoring Plan
(*Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan/RPL*)

6.3.2 Institution for Environmental Monitoring.



Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/asiandevelopmentbank>

TECHNICAL GUIDELINE

AMDAL IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS PERMIT IN GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITY

February 2015

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This technical guideline is prepared for providing direction toward parties involved in Geothermal activity in order comprehensive information regarding implementation process of Environmental Impact Assessment/EIA (AMDAL) and its permit for geothermal activity could be achieved. The technical guideline is applicable for:

1. Proponent of Geothermal sector;
2. Interested investor in developing the Geothermal project;
3. Relevant ministries such as Ministry of Environmental and Forestry, and Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources;
4. Other relevant parties.

Geothermal activity as stated in Law No. 21/2014 regarding Geothermal constitutes that implementation of Geothermal could be performed by Direct and Indirect Use. Direct Use is activity for Geothermal operation directly without any transformation process from heat and/or fluid energy into other kinds of energy for non-electrical necessity. Geothermal activity for Direct Use is applied for tourism activities (hoteliers, hot water bathing and health therapy), agribusiness (drying of tea, copra, maize and green house), industrial (processing of timber, leather and rattan) and other activities that use Geothermal for Direct Use.

Indirect Use is activity of Geothermal utilization by transformation process from heat and/or fluid energy into electrical energy. This guideline will describe the Environmental Impact Assessment/EIA (AMDAL) practice in geothermal activity for Indirect Use.

In general, position of AMDAL as well as Environmental Management Effort (*Upaya Kelola Lingkungan/UPL*) and Environmental Monitoring Effort (*Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan/UPL*) in the staging for geothermal activity is as shown in following Figure 1. UKL-UPL and Environmental Permit are requirements for the exploration activity. More detailed description for AMDAL practice in staging for Geothermal activity and its permit is seen in Figure 4 below.

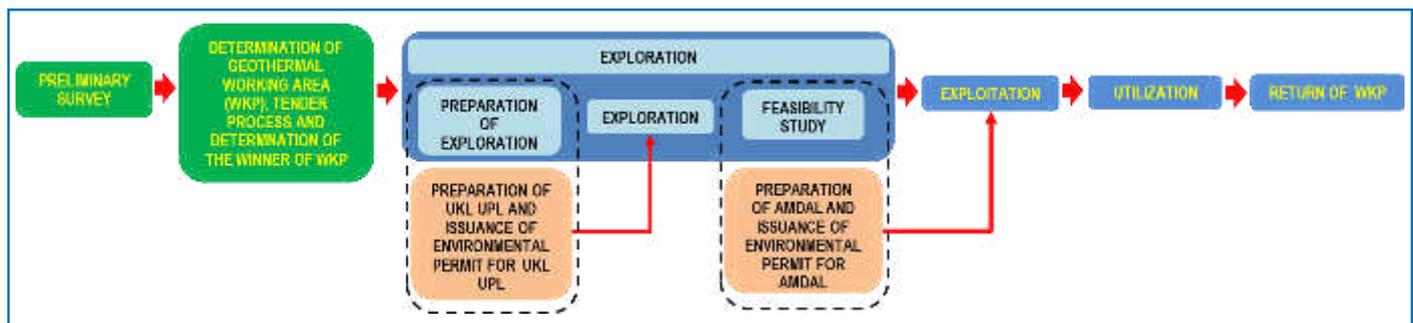


Figure 1. Environmental Document and Environmental Permit in the Staging of Geothermal Activity

SCREENING IN ACTIVITIES FOR GEOTHERMAL

1. Screening based on Location of Activity

Refer to Law No. 21/2014 regarding Geothermal, Article 5, Indirect Use of Geothermal utilization is applicable in entire Indonesia, including Production Forest Area, Protection Forest Area, Conservation Forest Area and Coastal Area.

Article 24 states that Geothermal operation activity for Indirect Use in Forest Area shall obtain land rent permit in using the Production Forest Area or Protection Forest Area or permit in using the Conservation Forest Area. Permit for using Conservation Forest Area is carried out by Permit of Environmental Service Utilization (*Izin Pemanfaatan Jasa Lingkungan*). However, there is still no regulation for Permit of Environmental Service Utilization at Conservation Forest Area so that in this Technical Guideline, Forestry Land Rent Permit (*Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan/ IPPKH*) is meant for IPPKH for Protection Forest and Production Forest Area.

Futhermore, Article 25 states that geothermal operation activity for Indirect Use in coastal conservation area shall obtain permit from minister who organize government matters in marine sector.

2. Screening based on Scope/Scale of Activity

Refer to Ministry of Environmental Regulation No. 5/2012 regarding screening of activities obliged to AMDAL, the point 6 of Attachment I confirms the following matters:

Type of Activity	Scale	Specific scientific reasons
Geothermal at Exploitation Stage		Potential to raise impact toward:
a. Permit coverage (Working Unit of Geothermal)	≥ 200 ha	a. Landscape, ecology, (flora, fauna and water biota), geology and hydrology;
b. Open area coverage for geothermal business	≥ 50 ha	b. The activity will also potential to raise significant impact toward quality of air, noise, traffic, and road infrastructure, solid waste and hazardous and toxic waste, quality of water, thermal effluent as well as socio-economy impacts toward the surrounding community.
c. (clarified), or		
d. Development for steam of geothermal and/or construction of Geothermal Power Plant/development of Geothermal.	≥ 55 MW	



PROCESS OF PREPARATION AND ASSESSMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT AND ISSUANCE OF DECREE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL FEASIBILITY (SKKLH) AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

The environmental document could be AMDAL or UKL-UPL according to results of screening in which process of preparation and assessment of environmental document as well as issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit based on Government Regulation No. 27/2012 with following description:

1. Process of preparation and assessment of AMDAL document also issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit

- Preparation of Term of Reference (TOR)

Prior to TOR compilation, the Proponent shall involve the project affected people, environmentalists and community that affected by all kinds of decision in AMDAL process via public announcement for planning of a Business and/or Activity as well as public consultation.

Community has the right to convey suggestions, opinions and comments (*Saran, Pendapat, dan Tanggapan/SPT*) for planning of Business and/or Activity during ten (10) working days since the announcement. SPT is conveyed in written to the Proponent and Minister of Environment and Forestry, Governor or Regent/Mayor.

After the preparation of TOR, Proponent may convey its assessment to the Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent via secretariat of AMDAL Review Commission (ARC).

- Assessment of TOR

- a. Secretariat of ARC assesses the administration completeness of TOR document;
- b. TOR document that claimed complete administratively will be assessed by ARC in which the Commission will assign the Technical Team to perform the assessment;
- c. The Technical Team conveys the results of TOR assessment to ARC;
- d. Period of assessment is at least thirty (30) working days since the acceptance of TOR and claimed complete administratively.

- Preparation of Environmental Impact Analysis (*Analisa Dampak Lingkungan/AMDAL*), Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan (RKL-RPL)

After the completion of AMDAL and RKL-RPL preparation, the Proponent may apply Environmental Permit and Assessment of AMDAL and RKL-RPL to the Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regency via secretariat of ARC.

- Assessment of AMDAL and RKL-RPL

- a. The secretariat of ARC assesses administration completeness of AMDAL and RKL-RPL documents;
- b. After accept application for Environmental Permit, Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/ Regent/ Mayor shall announce the application for Environmental Permit;
- c. AMDAL and RKL-RPL documents that claimed complete administratively will be assessed by ARC in which the

Commission will assign the Technical Team to perform the assessment;

- d. Assessment of AMDAL and RKL-RPL documents by ARC;
- e. ARC will convey recommendation toward the results of assessment of AMDAL and RKL-RPL to Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor;
- f. Period of assessment is at least seventy five (75) working days since the acceptance of AMDAL and RKL-RPL and claimed complete administratively.

- Application for Environmental Permit

After accept application for Environmental Permit, Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor shall announce the application at least five (5) working days since the submitted AMDAL and RKL-RPL documents has claimed complete administratively. Public may forward SPT in ten (10) working days.

- Issuance of Environmental Permit

The Environmental Permit is issued by Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor after the announcement for the application for Environmental Permit that perform at the same time with the issuance of Decree of Environmental Feasibility.

The Environmental Permit that has been issued shall be announced in mass media and/or multimedia in five (5) days after the issuance.

Flow chart of the process for AMDAL preparation and assessment as well as issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit is seen in Figure 2.

2. Process of preparation and inspection of UKL-UPL and issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit

- Preparation of UKL-UPL

The preparation of UKL-UPL is carried out by Proponent at the stage of planning for an activity with filling of UKL-UPL forms as defined by Minister of Environment and Forestry.

- Application for Environmental Permit and Inspection of UKL-UPL

The filled UKL-UPL forms are submitted to Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Governor or Regent/Mayor.

- Administration Check

This checking is implemented by Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Governor or Regent/Mayor.

- Announcement of Application for Environmental Permit

The announcement is carried out by Ministry of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor at least two (2) working days since UKL-UPL forms claimed complete administratively in which the community may convey SPT at least three (3) working days since the announcement.

- Inspection of UKL-UPL

The inspection is performed in period fourteen (14) days since the UKL-UPL forms have claimed complete administratively.

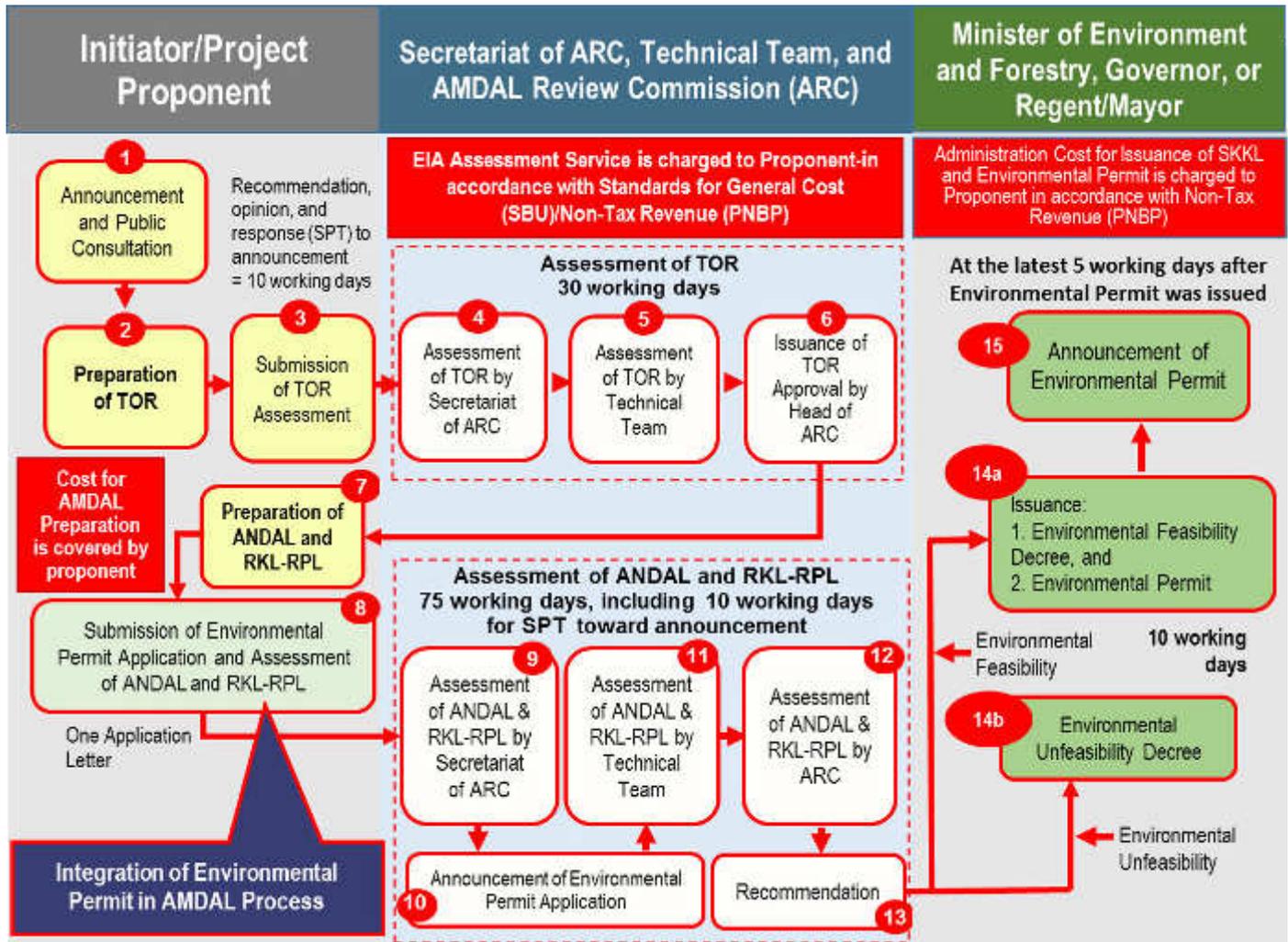


Inspection and issuance of recommendation toward UKL-UPL may be carried out by a designated officer by Minister of Environmental and Forestry or Head of Environmental Office at Provincial level or Head of Environmental Office at District/City level.

Flow chart of the process for UKL-UPL preparation and assessment as well as issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit is as shown in Figure 3.

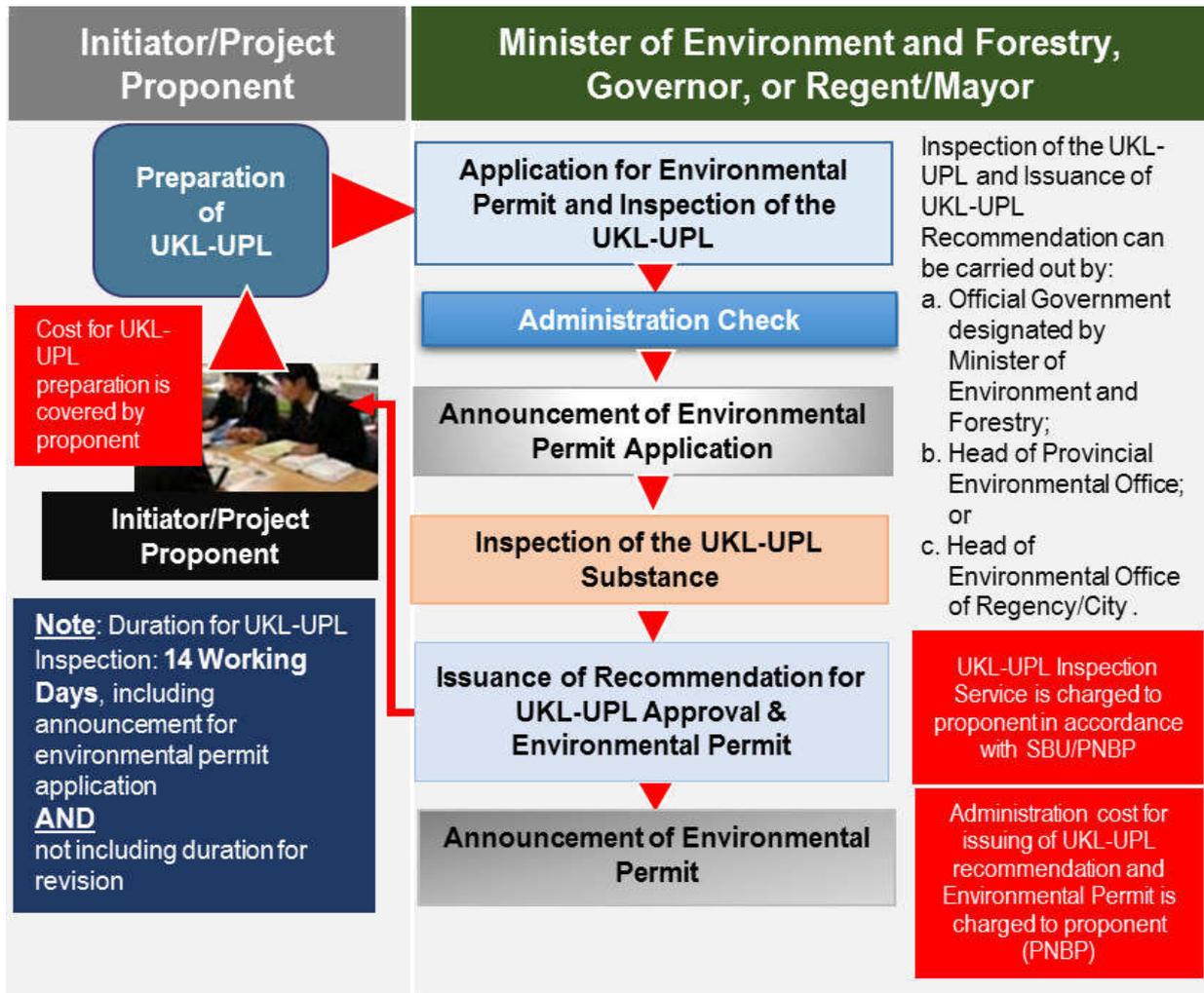
- Issuance of Recommendation for UKL-UPL and Environmental Permit

Recommendation of UKL-UPL is issued by Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor.



Source: <http://www.dadu-online.com/infrastruktur/mekanisme/>

Figure 2. Process of the Preparation and Assessment of AMDAL & Issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit



Source: <http://www.dadu-online.com/infrastruktur/mekanisme/>

Figure 3. Process of the Preparation and Inspection of UKL-UPL also Issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit



STAGING FOR GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITY

In Law No. 21/2014 regarding Geothermal, activity for geothermal operation for Indirect Use is divided into exploration, exploitation and utilization. The exploration activity covers exploration and feasibility study. Prior to exploration activity, the government shall conduct preliminary survey as basic for determining Working Area of Geothermal (*Wilayah Kerja (WK) Panas bumi*), and then afterward perform the auction for deciding winner for WK for Geothermal. Details of output for each stage in Geothermal activity are as following:

1. Preliminary Survey

The preliminary survey is conducted by government and its practice will take at least one (1) year for completion. The below are details of activity and obtained data in this stage:

- **Geology Survey:** Report of geological investigation result including map and geological cross section with scale 1:25.000, estimation of *altered ground, surface manifestation, volcanic center*.
- **Geophysical Survey (Resistivity):** Report of geophysical investigation result including geophysical map with scale of 1:10.000 and geophysical cross section; Provide map and cross section of distribution of low resistivity layer and reservoir area boundary.
- **Geochemical Survey:** Report of geochemical investigation result (water, gas, or isotop) including geochemical diagrams from surface manifestation data, determination of reservoir temperature from geothermometer data obtained from surface, determine geothermal system (domination of water and steam), determine of quality fluid reservoir (physic, chemical).
- **Drilling of gradient thermal well (Optional):** Report of gradient thermal survey result including composite log well.
- **Data Analysis of Integrated Geo-science:** Model of preliminary for geothermal conceptual, estimation of resources/probable reserve.

2. Determination of WK, Tender Process and Determination of the Winner of WK. In this stage, after the winner determination, the government will issue Permit for Geothermal. This stage will take six (6) months.

3. Exploration

i. Preparation of Exploration

ii. Exploration

- **Detail Survey of Geology:** Report of detail geological investigation result including map and geological cross section with minimum scale 1:25.000, Emphasize estimation of *altered ground, surface manifestation, volcanic center*.
- **Detail Survey of Geophysical (Resistivity):** Report of detail geophysical investigation result including geophysical map with scale 1:10.000 and geophysical cross section, More accurate data for distribution of low resistivity layer and reservoir area boundary.

- **Detail Geochemical Survey:** Report of geochemical investigation result (water, gas, or isotop) including geochemical diagrams from combination data of well and surface manifestation, determination of reservoir temperature of geothermometer data obtained from combination of well data and surface manifestation, ensure geothermal system that have been determined in preliminary survey (domination of water and steam), and ensure quality of fluid reservoir (physic and chemical).
- **Preparation of Construction Work:** Construction of road and well pad.
- **Exploration Drilling:** Well composite log and proven reserve potency.
- **Analysis of Integrated Geo-science Data:** Model of geothermal system, estimation of resources/proven reserve.

iii. Feasibility Study

- Development plan for geothermal field for electric power generation is covering: determination of economical proven reserves, application of the right technology for exploitation and capturing the steam from production well, location of production well and injection, design of production well and injection, design of piping for production well and injection, system of electric power generation.
- Economic calculation for steam price or electricity.
- Short term plan (yearly) and long term exploitation.
- Plan for community empowerment and development.
- Plan of health and safety work, environmental safeguard and technic for operation geothermal field.
- Effort for conservation and sustainability of geothermal resource.
- Plan for good and service utilization, technology as well as engineering capability and domestic design, list of parent goods.
- Plan of change in Working Area.
- AMDAL and environmental permit.
- Business permit for providing public electricity.
- Reclamation plan and post operation.

4. Exploitation

- Drilling for development well & injection well;
- Well testing;
- Construction of field facility and operation of geothermal resource;
- Construction of production well and injection;
- Construction of infrastructure to support geothermal exploitation and capturing geothermal steam.

5. Utilization

Indirect use: for electric power after obtaining electricity business license.



6. Return of Working Area (WK) for Geothermal

- Exploration working area should be returned gradually, and maintain working area for exploitation as 10.000 ha, at most two (2) years after feasibility study is finished;
- Geothermal permit holder has obligation to conduct reclamation and preservation of environmental function before returning working area and submit planning document of post-mining at least 2 (two) years before geothermal business is finished;
- Evidence for implementing reclamation and preservation of environmental function is one of requirement document that should be attached in written application of returning working area.

Flow chart for geothermal activity is as shown in Figure 4.

PERMIT IN STAGING FOR GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITY

1. Preliminary Survey Stage, which based on Regulation of Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 2/2009 is as following:

- To perform this preliminary survey, Business Entity that covers State-owned Enterprises (*Usaha Milik Negara/ BUMN*), Regional-owned Enterprises (*Badan Usaha Milik Daerah/ BUMD*), Cooperatives or Privates that assigned by the Minister shall forward written request in obtaining Map of Preliminary Survey Assignment Area (Article 6);
- Submission of application for Preliminary Survey Assignment to the Minister via Directorate General with carbon copy to Geological Agency, Governor and Regent/Mayor (Article 6);
- In the application, the Business Entity shall attach Map of Preliminary Survey Assignment Area, administrative and technical requirements as well as financial (Article 6);
- Directorate General shall assess the application for preliminary survey assignment within fifteen (15) days since the Business Entity forward their request (Article 10);
- Determination of preliminary survey assignment is released by Minister by based on proposal from the Director General (Article 10);
- Activity for preliminary survey assignment is carried out in period at least one (1) year;
- Result of activity for Preliminary Survey Assignment is used as consideration in the planning for Working Area determination (Article 15).

Prior to preliminary survey, the implementer shall obtain statement letter from Minister of Environmental and Forestry, Regional Environmental Agency/Regional Environmental Management Agency (BLHD/BPLHD), Governor/Regent/Mayor. Period for processing this letter is seven (7) working days.

2. Determination of Working Area, Tender Process and Determination of Winner for Geothermal Working Area that based on Law No. 21/2014 regarding Geothermal is as following:

- The Working Area is determined upon state land, right on land, custom land, coastal and/or forest area (Article 16);

- The Working Area is determined by the Minister by based on results of preliminary survey and exploration (Article 17);
- The Minister performs the tender of the Working Area by auction (Article 18);
- Permit of Geothermal has validity period of thirty seven (37) years with extension at least twenty (20) years for each (Article 29);
- Permit for Geothermal is released for exploration, exploitation and utilization (Article 30);
- This process will take time at least six (6) months.

3. Exploration Stage, which based on Law No. 21/2014 regarding Geothermal, is as following:

- The exploration stage takes period at least five (5) years and extendable twice for one (1) year each including for feasibility study activity (Article 31).
- For Environmental Permit, prior to drilling for exploration well, the holder of Permit for Geothermal shall has the Environmental Permit (Article 31).
For the implementation of exploitation, the holder of Permit for Geothermal shall prepare UKL-UPL and obtain SKKLH and its Environmental Permit (see Figure 3). Period for UKL-UPL compiling usually takes six to seven (6-7) months.
Permit for Environmental Protection Management (*Izin Pengelolaan Perlindungan Lingkungan Hidup/ PPLH*) for exploration activity. Permit that has to be processed is usually related to temporary deposit of Hazardous and Toxic Waste resulted from exploration activity.
- For IPPKH for geothermal operation with Indirect Use in Forest Area, the holder of Permit for Geothermal shall obtain IPPKH for utilization of Production Forest or Protection Forest Area or permit for utilizing Conservation Forest Area by Permit for Environmental Service Utilization (Article 24).
Environmental Permit is used as requirement for managing IPPKH. Flow chart of IPPKH procedure at Protection or Production Forest Area for survey and exploration activity is seen in Figure 5.
- For PPLH permit, in time of implementation for exploration activity, it will require permit for temporary deposit of hazardous and toxic waste.

Feasibility study activity is carried out after exploration drilling. Result of this study will be input for preparation of AMDAL document.

4. Exploitation Stage and Utilization, which based on Law No. 21/2014 regarding Geothermal, is as following:

- The holder of Permit for Geothermal shall has Environmental Permit. In this case, the holder shall prepare AMDAL document and obtain SKKLH and its Environmental Permit (Article 32). Figure 2 shows process of AMDAL preparation and issuance of SKKLH and its Environmental Permit.
Preparation of AMDAL document and processing of SKKLH and Environmental Permit could be started at the exploration stage until Environmental Permit has obtained at the same time with the completion of feasibility study stage.



- For IPPKH for Geothermal activity with Indirect Use that implemented at Forest Area, the holder of Permit for Geothermal shall obtain IPPKH (Article 24).

This IPPKH is processed after Environmental Permit has been obtained. Flow chart of IPPKH procedure at Protection Forest or Production Forest Area for exploitation activity is seen Figure 6.

Based on Regulation of Minister of Forestry No. 16/2014, prior to IPPKH organizing, the applicant shall obtain principle permit for forest area utilization. After obtaining this permit, the applicant shall meet with the requirements before apply for IPPKH. In the waiting period for IPPKH, the holder for principle permit could apply permission for dispensation with terms that all requirements already met by the holder of principle permit except for area for compensation. If the dispensation permit has been obtained, the applicant could initiate activity in forest area while waiting for IPPKH process.

- For Land Procurement, staging for this stage for public interest covers planning, preparation, implementation, and output submission. The stages is able to be carried out after Environmental Permit has obtained.
- For PPLH, in time of exploitation activity implementation, it requires Permit of PPLH as following:
 - (i) Permit for dumping for drilling waste;
 - (ii) Permit for hazardous and toxic waste management;
 - (iii) Permit for temporary deposit of hazardous and toxic waste;
 - (iv) Other permits as required in the regulation.

Integration of AMDAL in Staging of Geothermal Activity is seen in Table 1 and Figure 4.

Table 1. Staging of Geothermal Activity and Its Permit

No.	Geothermal Project Cycle	Environmental Permit		Forestry Land Use Permit (IPPKH)	
		Activity	Duration to Process Environmental Permit	Permit	Duration to Process IPPKH
1	Preliminary Survey (1 year)				
2	Determination of Working Area, Tender Process and Determination of Winner for Geothermal Working Area (6 months)				
3.	Exploration (Maximum 5 years and extension is two (2) times @ 1 year)	Preparation of UKL-UPL	6-7 months	IPPKH for exploration	95 working days
	- Preparation of Exploration	Inspection of UKL-UPL and Issuance of Environmental Permit	14 working days		
	- Exploration Activity	Preparation of AMDAL Document	6-7 months	Principle approval for exploitation	75 working days
- Feasibility Study	Assessment of AMDAL Document and Issuance of Environmental Permit	115 working days			
4	Exploitation and Utilization (Maximum 30 years and Maximum 20 years per extension)	Implementation of RKL-RPL		IPPKH for exploitation	90 working days after Principle Approval (if requirement have been completed including AMDAL document and Geothermal Permit Holder have fulfilled the obligations)
5	Return of Working Area				

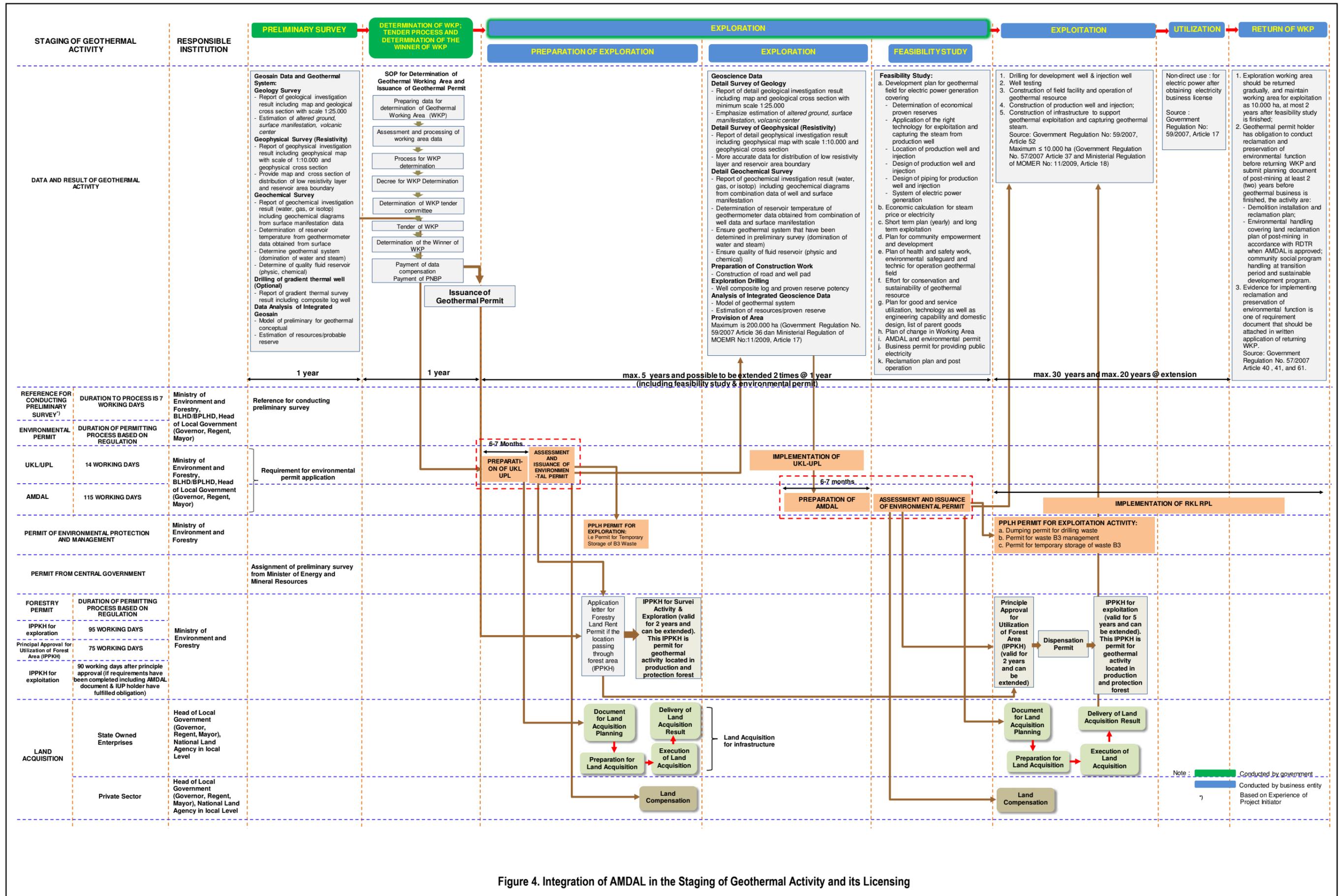
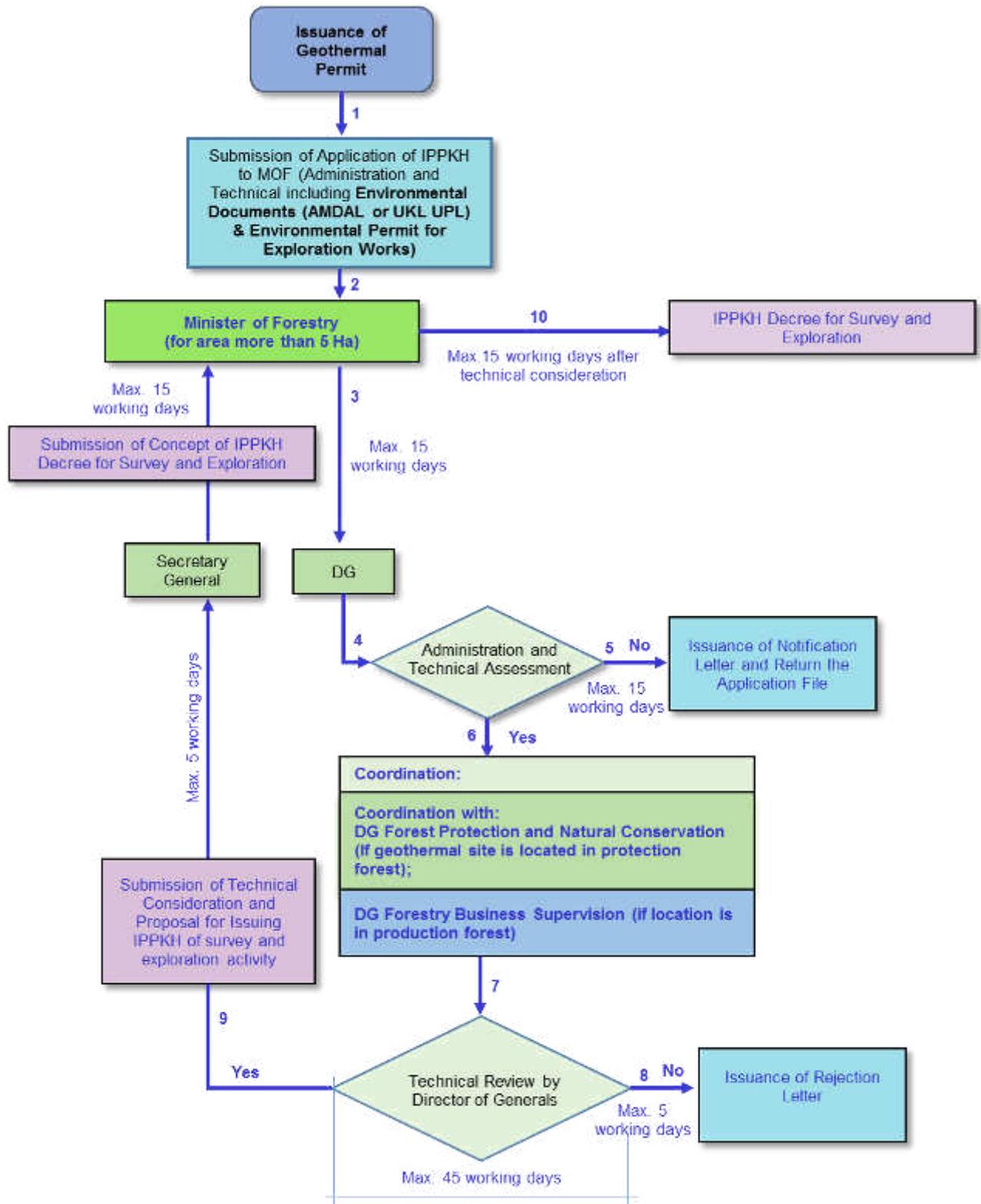
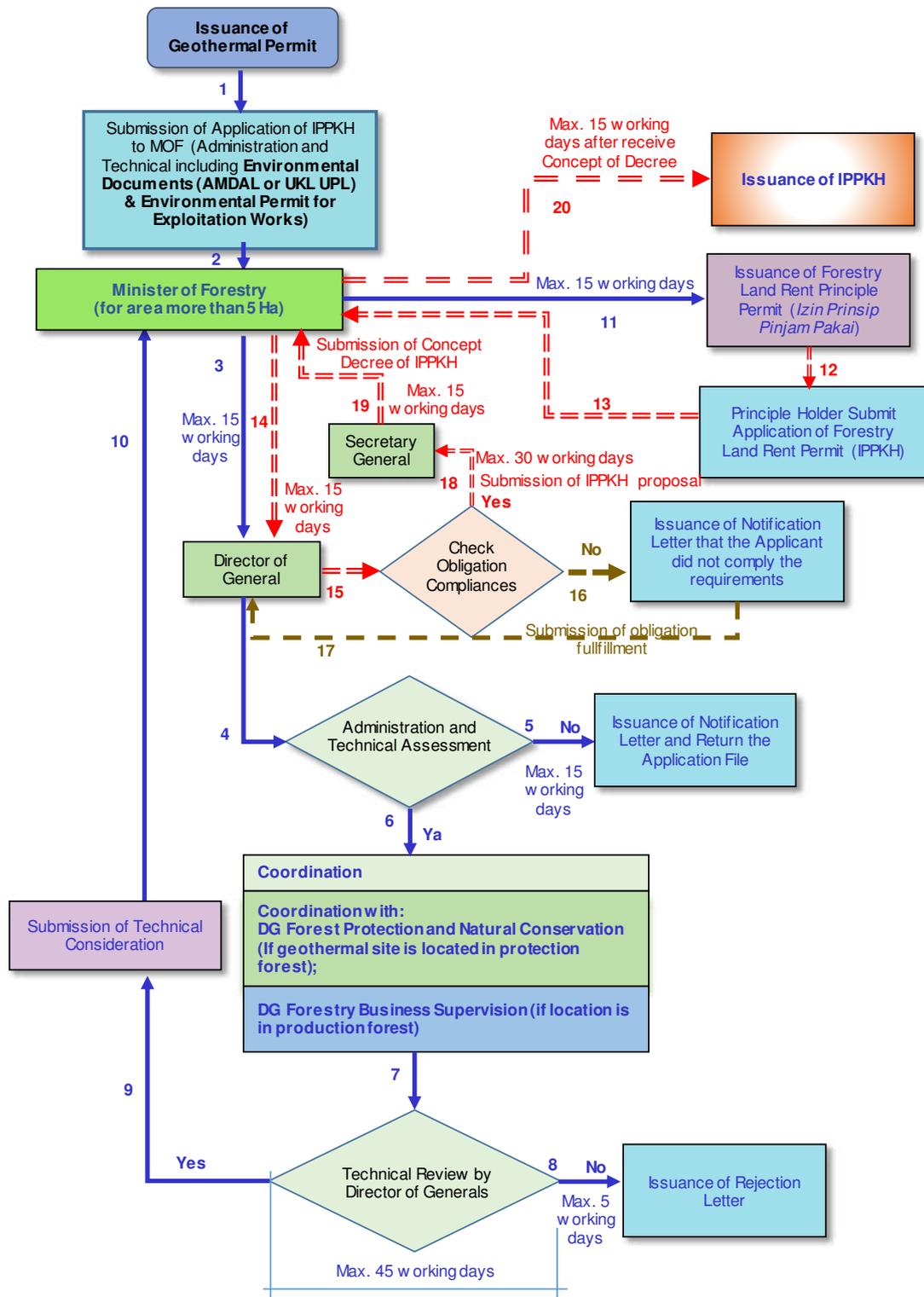


Figure 4. Integration of AMDAL in the Staging of Geothermal Activity and its Licensing



Source: Permenhut (Ministry of Forestry Regulation) No. 16/2014

Figure 5. Procedure of Forestry Land Rent Permit (IPPKH) for Survey and Exploration (Area > 5 Ha)



Note:

- Process of Issuance for Principle Permit of Forestry Land Rent
- Process of Issuance for IPPKH Decree
- Obligation is not comply

Source: Permenhut (Ministry of Forestry Regulation) No. 16/2014

Figure 6. Procedure of Forestry Land Rent Permit (IPPKH) for Exploitation (Area > 5 Ha)



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING SHALL BE CARRIED OUT BY PROJECT INITIATOR OF GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITY

Environmental management and monitoring included in this technical guideline is based on World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

1. Environmental Management

Issues managed in the geothermal activity as follows,

a. Environmental

- Effluents

Drilling Fluid and Cutting

- Recovery and storage of oil-based drilling fluids and cuttings in dedicated storage tanks or sumps, lined with an impervious membrane, prior to treatment (e.g. washing), recycling, and/or final treatment and disposal;
- Reuse of drilling fluid, where feasible;
- Removal of tanks or sumps to avoid the present or future release of oil-related materials into soil and water resources and treatment/disposal of contents as a hazardous on non-hazardous waste depending on its characteristics;
- Disposal of water-based drilling fluids into the bore hole following toxicity assessment. Water-based cuttings are typically reused if they are non-toxic (e.g. as construction fill) or disposed of in a landfill facility;
- During acid treatment of wells, use of leak-proof well casings to a depth appropriate to the geological formation in order to avoid leakage of acidic fluids to groundwater.

Spent Geothermal Fluids

- Carefully evaluating potential environmental impacts of geothermal fluid discharges depending on the selected cooling system;
- If facilities do not re-inject all geothermal fluids underground, effluent discharge quality should be consistent with the receiving water body use as described in the General EHS Guidelines. This may include adjusting effluent temperature according to local regulations or a site-specific standard based on potential impacts to the receiving water body;
- If elevated heavy metal concentrations are found in geothermal fluids, due diligence has to be exercised for their discharge into natural water bodies which may necessitate construction and operation of complex and costly treatment facilities;
- Where reinjection is the selected alternative, potential for contamination of groundwater should be minimized by installation of leak-proof well casings in the injection wells to a depth to the geological formation hosting the geothermal reservoir;
- Opportunities for reuse of reject geothermal fluids should be considered, including:
 - Use of binary power generation technology;
 - Use in downstream industrial processes if reject water quality (including levels of total and dissolved heavy metals) is consistent with the quality requirements of the intended use. Examples of downstream uses include heating applications such as greenhouses, aquaculture, space heating, food/fruit processing, and recreational use for hotels/spas, among others;

- Final discharge of used fluids according to the treatment and discharge requirements of the applicable activity, if any, and consistent with the receiving water body use.

- Air Emission

- Considering technological options that include total or partial re-injection of gases with geothermal fluids within the context of potential environmental impacts from alternative generating technologies together with other primary factors, such as the fit of the technology to the geologic resource and economic considerations (e.g. capital and operation/maintenance costs);
- When total re-injection is not feasible, venting of hydrogen sulfide and non-condensable volatile mercury if, based on an assessment of potential impact to ambient concentrations, pollutant levels will not exceed applicable safety and health standards;
- If necessary, use of abatement systems to remove hydrogen sulfide and mercury emissions from noncondensable gases. Examples of hydrogen sulfide controls can include wet or dry scrubber systems or a liquid phase reduction/oxidation system, while mercury emissions controls may include gas stream condensation with further separation or adsorption methods.

- Solid Waste

Solid wastes produced from cooling tower, air scrubber systems, turbines, and steam separators that are sulfur, silica, and carbonate. This sludge may be classified as hazardous depending on the concentration and potential for leaching of silica compounds, chlorides, arsenic, mercury, vanadium, nickel, and other heavy metals. Solid waste management as follows:

- Involves proper on-site storage and containment before final treatment and disposal at an appropriate waste facility;
- If the sludge is of acceptable quality without significant leachable metals content (i.e. is a nonhazardous waste), on-site or off-site reuse as backfill may be considered as a potential disposal option;
- Recoverable solids such as sulfur cake should be recycled by third parties to the extent feasible.

- Well Blowouts and Pipeline Failures

- Regular maintenance of wellheads and geothermal fluid pipelines, including corrosion control and inspection; pressure monitoring; and use of blowout prevention equipment such as shutoff valves; and
- Design of emergency response for well blowout and pipeline rupture, including measures for containment of geothermal fluid spills

- Water Consumption and Extraction

- Assessing hydrological records for short and long-term variability of streams serving as source water, and ensuring critical flows are maintained during low flow periods so as to not obstruct passage of fish or negatively impact aquatic biota;
- Monitoring temperature differential of effluent and receiving water bodies to comply with local regulations respecting thermal discharge or, in the absence of such regulations, as previously noted in this document.



b. Occupational Health and Safety

- Geothermal Gases

- Installation of hydrogen sulfide monitoring and warning systems. The number and location of monitors should be determined based on an assessment of plant locations prone to hydrogen sulfide emission and occupational exposure;
- Development of a contingency plan for hydrogen sulfide release events, including all necessary aspects from evacuation to resumption of normal operations;
- Provision of facility emergency response teams, and workers in locations with high risk of exposure, with personal hydrogen sulfide monitors, self-contained breathing apparatus and emergency oxygen supplies, and training in their safe and effective use;
- Provision of adequate ventilation of occupied buildings to avoid accumulation of hydrogen sulfide gas;
- Development and implementation of a confined space entry program for areas designated as 'Confined Spaces' (see below);
- Providing workers with a fact sheet or other readily available information about the chemical composition of liquid and gaseous phases with an explanation of potential implications for human health and safety.

- Confined Spaces

Confined spaces are potentially fatal. Confined space entry by workers and the potential for accidents may vary among geothermal facilities depending on design, on-site equipment, and presence of groundwater or geothermal fluids. Specific and unique areas for confined space entry may include the turbine, condenser, and cooling water tower (during maintenance activities), monitoring equipment sheds (during sampling), and the well hole "cellar" (a subsurface depression created for drilling purposes). Management for confined space as follows:

- Engineering measures should be implemented to eliminate, to the degree feasible, the existence and adverse character of confined spaces;
- Permit-required confined spaces should be provided with permanent safety measures for venting, monitoring, and rescue operations, to the extent possible. The area adjoining an access to a confined space should provide ample room for emergency and rescue operations;
- Access hatches should accommodate 90% of the worker population with adjustments for tools and protective clothing. The most current International Standardization for Organization (ISO) and European Standards (EN) should be consulted for design specifications;
- Prior to entry into a permit-required confined space:
 - Process or feed lines into the space should be disconnected or drained, and blanked and locked-out;
 - Mechanical equipment in the space should be disconnected, de-energized, locked-out, and braced, as appropriate;
 - The atmosphere within the confined space should be tested to assure the oxygen content is between 19.5 percent and 23 percent, and that the presence of any flammable gas or vapor does not exceed 25 percent of its respective Lower Explosive Limit (LEL);

- If the atmospheric conditions are not met, the confined space should be ventilated until the target safe atmosphere is achieved, or entry is only to be undertaken with appropriate and additional *Personal Protective Equipment* (PPE).

- Safety precautions should include Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), life lines, and safety;
- Watch workers stationed outside the confined space, with rescue and first aid equipment readily available;
- Before workers are required to enter a permit-required confined space, adequate and appropriate training in confined space hazard control, atmospheric testing, use of the necessary PPE, as well as the serviceability and integrity of the PPE should be verified. Further, adequate and appropriate rescue and/or recovery plans and equipment should be in place before the worker enters the confined space.

- Heat

- Reducing the time required for work in elevated temperature environments and ensuring access to drinking water;
- Shielding surfaces where workers come in close contact with hot equipment, including generating equipment, pipes etc.;
- Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as appropriate, including insulated gloves and shoes;
- Implementing appropriate safety procedures during the exploratory drilling process.

- Noise

- Selecting equipment with lower sound power levels;
- Installing silencers for fans;
- Installing suitable mufflers on engine exhausts and compressor components;
- Installing acoustic enclosures for equipment casing radiating noise;
- Improving the acoustic performance of constructed buildings, apply sound insulation;
- Installing acoustic barriers without gaps and with a continuous minimum surface density of 10 kg/m² in order to minimize the transmission of sound through the barrier. Barriers should be located as close to the source or to the receptor location to be effective;
- Installing vibration isolation for mechanical equipment;
- Limiting the hours of operation for specific pieces of equipment or operations, especially mobile sources operating through community areas;
- Re-locating noise sources to less sensitive areas to take advantage of distance and shielding;
- Siting permanent facilities away from community areas if possible;
- Taking advantage of the natural topography as a noise buffer during facility design;
- Reducing project traffic routing through community areas wherever possible;
- Planning flight routes, timing and altitude for aircraft (airplane and helicopter) flying over community areas;
- Developing a mechanism to record and respond to complaints.



c. Community Health and Safety

- Exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide Gas

- Siting of potential significant emissions sources with consideration of hydrogen sulfide gas exposure to nearby communities (considering key environmental factors such as proximity, morphology and prevailing wind directions);
- Installation of a hydrogen sulfide gas monitoring network with the number and location of monitoring stations determined through air dispersion modeling, taking into account the location of emissions sources and areas of community use and habitation;
- Continuous operation of the hydrogen sulfide gas monitoring systems to facilitate early detection and warning;
- Emergency planning involving community input to allow for effective response to monitoring system warnings.

- Infrastructure Safety

- Placement of access deterrents, such as fences and warning signs, to prevent access and warn of existing hazards;
- Minimizing the length of necessary pipeline systems;
- Consideration of the feasibility of subsurface pipelines or heat shields to prevent public contact with hot geothermal pipelines;
- Managing closure of infrastructure such as pipelines and access roads, including: cleaning, disassembly, and removal of equipment; analysis of soil quality with cleanup where warranted; re-vegetation of site and blockade; and reclamation of access roads where necessary;
- Managing closure of well heads including sealing well with cement, removing the well head, and backfilling depression around the well head, as necessary.

- Impacts on Water Resources

- Elaboration of a comprehensive geological and hydrogeological model including overall geological, structural and tectonic architecture, reservoir size, boundaries, geotechnical and hydraulic host rock properties;
- Completion of a hydrogeologic and water balance assessment during the project planning stage to identify hydraulic interconnections between the geothermal extraction and reinjection points and any sources of potable water or surface water features;
- Isolation of steam producing sources from shallower hydrologic formations which may be used as sources of potable water through careful site selection and properly designed and installed well casing systems;
- Avoiding negative impacts on surface water by introducing strict discharge criteria and appropriate means to bring water quality and temperature to acceptable standards.

should not result in ambient concentrations above nationally established air quality standards *World Health Organization (WHO)*, 2000.

- Effluents

Potential contaminants in geothermal effluents will vary according to the mineralogy of the host geological formation, temperature of the geothermal water, and site-specific facility processes. If spent geothermal fluids are not re-injected, effluents should meet site-specific discharge levels for surface water.

- Environmental Monitoring

- Monitoring frequency should be sufficient to provide representative data for the parameter being monitored;
- Monitoring should be conducted by trained individuals following monitoring and record-keeping procedures and using properly calibrated and maintained equipment;
- Monitoring data should be analyzed and reviewed at regular intervals and compared with the operating standards so that any necessary corrective actions can be taken.

b. Occupational Health and Safety

- Occupational Health and Safety

Occupational health and safety performance should be evaluated against internationally published exposure guidelines, of which examples include the *Threshold Limit Value (TLV)*, *Occupational Exposure Guidelines* dan *Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs)*, *the Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazard*, *Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)*, *Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values*.

- Accident and Fatality Rates

Projects should try to reduce the number of accidents among project workers (whether directly employed or subcontracted) to a rate of zero, especially accidents that could result in lost work time, different levels of disability, or even fatalities.

- Occupational Health and Safety Monitoring

- The working environment should be occupational hazards relevant to the specific project;
- Monitoring should be designed and implemented by accredited professionals as part of an occupational health and safety monitoring program;
- Facilities should also maintain a record of occupational accidents and diseases and dangerous occurrences and accidents.

Additional guidance on occupational health and safety monitoring programs is provided in the General Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, *The World Bank*.

2. Performance Indicators and Monitoring

a. Environment

- Emissions

geothermal energy projects do not normally generate significant point source emissions during construction and operations, hydrogen sulfide emissions, or other types of emissions,



- Surveillance of workers health
Surveillance of workers health: When extraordinary protective measures are required (for example, against hazardous compounds), workers should be provided appropriate and relevant health surveillance prior to first exposure, and at regular intervals thereafter. The surveillance should, if deemed necessary, be continued after termination of the employment.
- Training
Training activities for employees and visitors should be adequately monitored and documented (curriculum, duration, and participants). Emergency exercises, including fire drills, should be documented adequately. Service providers and contractors should be contractually required to submit to the employer adequate training documentation before start of their assignment.

SAMPLE OF DOCUMENT OUTLINE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITY

Project Title: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study Report of Suswa Geothermal Development Project in Narok and Kajiado Counties, 2013
The document is prepared based on the World Bank standard.

I. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Description of Proposed Suswa Prospect Geothermal Drilling Project
 - 1.1.1 Site description
 - 1.1.2 Project Purpose and Design
 - 1.1.3 Project Description
 - 1.1.4 Project Strategy
 - 1.1.5 Project Activities
 - 1.1.6 Access Road Construction
 - 1.1.7 Water Requirements for Drilling of Exploratory Wells
 - 1.1.8 Delivery of Water to the Suswa drill site area
 - 1.1.9 Staff Camp and Canteen
 - 1.1.10 Security arrangements
 - 1.1.11 Decommissioning Phase
 - 1.1.12 Description of Project Alternatives

II. ESIA APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

- 2.1. Introduction
- 2.2. Approach and Methodology
- 2.3. Public Consultations
- 2.4. Data Collection Techniques
- 2.5. Observation Methods
- 2.6. Literature Reviews
- 2.7. Focus Group Discussions
- 2.8. Questionnaire
- 2.9. Interviews
- 2.10. Data Analysis
- 2.11. Impact Identification, Impact Significance and Mitigation Measures
- 2.12. Challenges of the Present Approach and Methodology
- 2.13. Quality Assurance

III. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- 3.1. Guiding Principles of this ESIA
- 3.2. National Policy Framework

- 3.2.1. Vision 2030
- 3.2.2. Sessional Paper on Environment and Development
- 3.2.3. Draft National Forest Policy
- 3.2.4. Draft Wildlife Management Policy
- 3.2.5. National Energy Policy
- 3.2.6. Sessional Paper on Water Resources Development, 1999
- 3.2.7. National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
- 3.2.8. Occupational Health and Safety Rules related to Geothermal Development
- 3.2.9. Local County By-Laws

3.3 Kenya's Legal Framework

- 3.3.1. Constitution of Kenya
- 3.3.2. Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 and its regulations
- 3.3.3. Energy Act of 2006
- 3.3.4. Geothermal Resources Act of 2006
- 3.3.5. Water Act of 2002 and its subsidiary legislations
- 3.3.6. Masaai Customary Law
- 3.3.7. Land (Group Representative) Act 1968
- 3.3.8. Licenses and Permits

3.4 International Legal Requirements

- 3.4.1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of 1992 and its Kyoto Protocol (1997)
- 3.4.2. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- 3.4.3. Convention of Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) of 1971
- 3.4.4. Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Fauna and Fauna, 1990
- 3.4.5. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) of 1979
- 3.4.6. U.N. Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), 1992
- 3.4.7. Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movements and Management of Hazardous Wastes (Bamako Convention)
- 3.4.8. International Convention on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Vienna Convention) of 1985

3.5 World Bank and Other Partners' Safeguard Policies on Environmental and Social Management

- 3.5.1 World Bank Operational Policy 4.01-Environmental Assessment
- 3.5.2 World Bank Operational Policy 4.04-Natural Habitats
- 3.5.3 World Bank Operational Policy 4.36-Forests
- 3.5.4 World Bank Operational Policy 4.09-Pest Management
- 3.5.5 World Bank Operational Policy 4.11-Physical Cultural Resources
- 3.5.6 Bank Operational Policy 4.12-Involuntary Resettlement
- 3.5.7 World Bank Operational Policy 4.10-Indigenous People
- 3.5.8 World Bank Operational Policy BP 17.50- Public Disclosure

3.6. Equator Principles

- 3.7. Environmental Compliance Standards



IV. ASSESSMENT OF THE BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- 4.1 Size, Topography, Climate and Rainfall
- 4.2 Geology of Suswa volcano and environs
- 4.3 Hydrogeology
- 4.4 Geothermal Manifestations, Potential, and Accessibility
- 4.5 Geochemistry
- 4.6 Fumaroles
- 4.7 Water Resources
- 4.8 Soil Characteristics
- 4.9 Water Supply
 - 4.9.1 Water supply issues and concerns
 - 4.9.2 Possible Sources of Water for Drilling
- 4.10 Flora and Fauna
 - 4.10.1 Flora
 - 4.10.2 Fauna
 - 4.10.3 Large-eared Free-tailed Bat/Giant Mastiff Bat
Otomops martiensseni

V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT AREA

- 5.1 Socio-Cultural System of the Maasai and its Application to the Proposed Project
- 5.2 Population, Demography and Human Settlements
 - 5.2.1 The Maasai Household and Potential Benefit from the Project
- 5.3 Health Sector
 - 5.3.1 Access to Health Facilities
 - 5.3.2 Child and Maternal Health
- 5.4 Roads Infrastructure Development
- 5.5 Agriculture and Livestock
- 5.6 Cooperatives, Trade and Commerce
- 5.7 Environmental Health
- 5.8 National and International Utilization of Guano
- 5.9 Urban Centres in Suswa Area
- 5.10 Tourism and Wildlife Conservation
 - 5.10.1 Mount Suswa Conservation Trust
 - 5.10.2 Empaash Oloirienito Conservancy
- 5.11 Education

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Environmental Impacts
 - 6.2.1 Construction of Roads, Well Pad, and Sump Pit Construction
 - 6.2.2 Drilling Operation
 - 6.2.3 Impacts of Geothermal Gas Emissions
 - 6.2.4 Impacts on Surface and Groundwater Resources
 - 6.2.5 Disposal of Wastes
 - 6.2.6 Gaseous Emissions into the Atmosphere
 - 6.2.7 Confined Spaces
 - 6.2.8 Power-Transmission Lines
 - 6.2.9 Resettlement and Relocation
 - 6.2.10 Agriculture
 - 6.2.11 Religious and Cultural Heritage
 - 6.2.12 Harvesting Steam for Domestic Water Supply
- 6.3 Cumulative Impacts of Geothermal Power Development
- 6.4 Compatibility with other Land-Uses
- 6.5 Renewability of Geothermal Resource
- 6.6 Main Concerns of Local People about the Project
- 6.7 Ensuring Compliance

VII. DECOMMISSIONING AND SITE RECLAMATION

- 7.1 General Decommissioning Features
- 7.2 Noise Pollution
- 7.3 Air Quality
- 7.4 Maasai Cultural Resources
- 7.5 Ecological Services and Tourism
- 7.6 Hazardous Materials and Waste Management
- 7.7 Health and Safety
- 7.8 Land Use
- 7.9 Socioeconomic Impacts
- 7.10 Soils and Geologic Resources
- 7.11 Surface Water and Groundwater Resources

VIII. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

- 8.1 Approach
- 8.2 Soil Compaction, Erosion and Devegetation
- 8.3 Water Use and Consumption
- 8.4 Ecosystem (Flora & Fauna)
- 8.5 Water and Gas Chemistry
- 8.6 Surface and Ground Water Chemistry and Levels
- 8.7 Air Pollution and Precipitation Chemistry
- 8.8 Noise
- 8.9 Employment, Business Opportunities and Household Incomes
- 8.10 Occupational Health and Safety
- 8.11 Equator Principles

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 Conclusions drawn from ESIA
- 9.2 Recommendations



TECHNICAL GUIDELINE

AMDAL IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS PERMIT

IN TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT

February 2015

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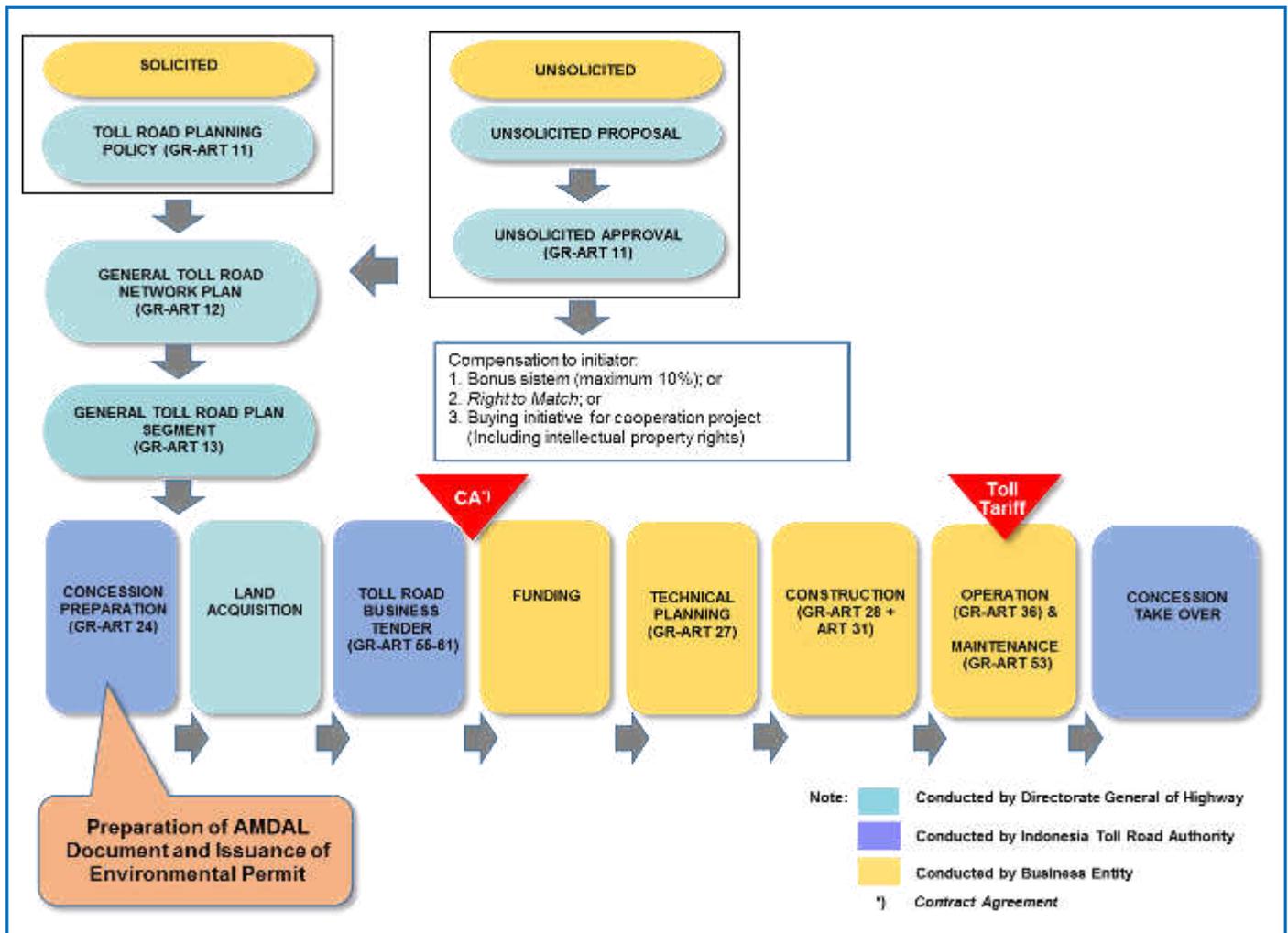
The aim of this Technical Guideline preparation is providing manual for parties involved in toll road development in processing permit for the toll road development as well as facilitating the proponent to draft the environmental document in obtaining environmental permit for toll road development.

The technical guideline is applicable for:

1. Proponent for toll road, such as Toll Road Authority (*Badan Pengatur Jalan Tol/BPJT*), Local Government, Directorate General *Bina Marga* for Ministry of Public Works;
2. Toll Road Entities (*Badan Usaha Jalan Toll/BUJT*);
3. Candidate of investor for toll road development;
4. Other relevant parties.

The Technical Guideline will elaborate toll road development by financing with Public-Private Partnership approach system. In this case, the Government assign BPJT as toll regulator in Indonesia to perform the management of toll road, operation of toll road and monitoring of toll road.

According to Government Regulation No. 15/2005 regarding Toll Road, stage of macro concession for toll road is as shown in the following Figure 1. The figure shows that the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment (*Analisa Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan/AMDAL*) and arrangement of Environmental Permit is carried out in the concession preparation stage since AMDAL document and the Environmental Permit is one of requirements for tender of toll road operation.



Source: Investment Opportunity for Toll Road in Indonesia, BPJT, Ministry of Public Works, 2014

Figure 1. AMDAL in Stage of Macro Concession of Toll Road



SCREENING IN TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

1. Screening based on Location of Activity

Refer to Government Regulation No. 24/2010 regarding Utilization of Forest Area, the utilization of forest are is aimed for regulating the use of some part of forest area is to development interest out of forest activities. This utilization is performed only in the production forest area and/or protection forest area. According to this Regulation, toll road development could be applied within the the production forest area and/or protection forest area.

2. Screening based on Scope/Scale of Activity

Refer to Ministry of Environmental Regulation No. 5/2012 regarding screening of activities obliged to AMDAL, the point 6 of Attachment I confirms the following matters:

Type of Activity	Scale	Specific scientific reasons
Construction and/or improvement of toll road that require land procurement out of the right of way (<i>ruang milik jalan/rumija</i>) with scope/scale of length (km) and scope/scale of land procurement area (ha):		a. Area of operation production activities is correlated with area of impact distribution; b. Stimulate conversion of function for irrigated land into settlement and industrial estate; c. Traffic generation, impact of vibration noise, high emissions, visual disturbances and social impact
a. Big city/metropolitan - Road length with land procurement area; or - Land procurement area	≥ 5 km with land procurement ≥ 10 ha ≥ 30 ha	
b. Medium city - Road length with land procurement area; or - Land procurement area	≥ 5 km with land procurement ≥ 20 ha ≥ 30 ha	a. Traffic generation, impact of vibration noise, high emissions, visual disturbances and social impact b. Land conversion
c. Village - Road length with land procurement area; or - Land procurement area	≥ 5 km with land procurement ≥ 30 ha ≥ 30 ha	a. Traffic generation, impact of vibration noise, high emissions, visual disturbances and social impact b. Land conversion

PROCESS OF PREPARATION AND ASSESSMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT AND ISSUANCE OF DECREE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL FEASIBILITY (SKKLH) AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

The environmental document could be AMDAL or UKL-UPL according to results of screening in which process of preparation and assessment of environmental document as well as issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit based on Government Regulation No. 27/2012 with following description:

Process of preparation and assessment of AMDAL document also issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit

- Preparation of Term of Reference (TOR)

Prior to TOR compilation, the Proponent shall involve the project affected people, environmentalists and community that affected by all kinds of decision in AMDAL process via public announcement for planning of a Business and/or Activity as well as public consultation.

Community has the right to convey suggestions, opinions and comments (*Saran, Pendapat, dan Tanggapan/SPT*) for planning of Business and/or Activity during ten (10) working days since the announcement. SPT is conveyed in written to the Proponent and Minister of Environment and Forestry, Governor or Regent/Mayor.

After the preparation of TOR, Proponent may convey its assessment to the Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent via secretariat of AMDAL Review Commission (ARC).

- Assessment of TOR

- a. Secretariat of ARC assesses the administration completeness of TOR document;
- b. TOR document that claimed complete administratively will be assessed by ARC in which the Commission will assign the Technical Team to perform the assessment;
- c. The Technical Team conveys the results of TOR assessment to ARC;
- d. Period of assessment is at least thirty (30) working days since the acceptance of TOR and claimed complete administratively.

- Preparation of Environmental Impact Analysis (*Analisa Dampak Lingkungan/ANDAL*), Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan (RKL-RPL)

After the completion of ANDAL and RKL-RPL preparation, the Proponent may apply Environmental Permit and Assessment of ANDAL and RKL-RPL to the Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regency via secretariat of ARC.

- Assessment of ANDAL and RKL-RPL

- a. The secretariat of ARC assesses administration completeness of ANDAL and RKL-RPL documents;
- b. After accept application for Environmental Permit, Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/ Regent/ Mayor shall announce the application for Environmental Permit;



- c. ANDAL and RKL-RPL documents that claimed complete administratively will be assessed by ARC in which the Commission will assign the Technical Team to perform the assessment;
- d. Assessment of ANDAL and RKL-RPL documents by ARC;
- e. ARC will convey recommendation toward the results of assessment of ANDAL and RKL-RPL to Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor;
- f. Period of assessment is at least seventy five (75) working days since the acceptance of ANDAL and RKL-RPL and claimed complete administratively.

- Application for Environmental Permit

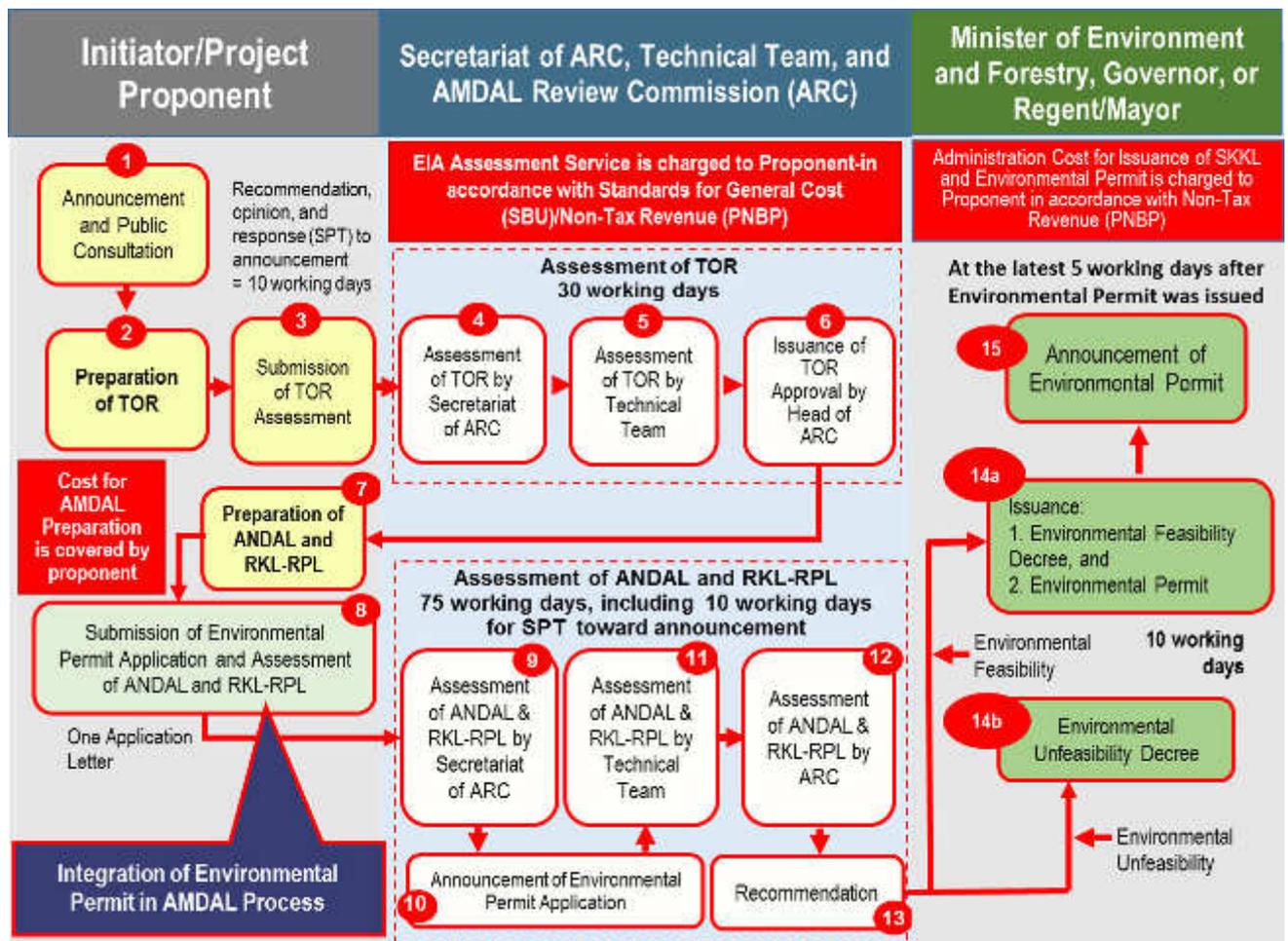
After accept application for Environmental Permit, Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor shall announce the application at least five (5) working days.

- Issuance of Environmental Permit

The Environmental Permit is issued by Minister of Environment and Forestry/Governor/Regent/Mayor after the announcement for the application for Environmental Permit that perform at the same time with the issuance of Decree of Environmental Feasibility.

The Environmental Permit that has been issued shall be announced in mass media and/or multimedia in five (5) days after the issuance.

Flow chart of the process for AMDAL preparation and assessment as well as issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit is seen in Figure 2.



Source: <http://www.dadu-online.com/infrastruktur/mekanisme/>

Figure 2. Process of the Preparation and Assessment of AMDAL & Issuance of SKKLH and Environmental Permit



IMPLEMENTATION OF COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS ENTITY IN TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

Financing for toll road development is carried out by three approaches that are:

- Full financing by business entity;
- Financing by government and business entity;
- Financing for development by government with operation by business entity.

Refer to Ministerial Regulation of National Development Planning Agency (*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Bapenas*) No. 3/2012 Regarding with General Guideline for Implementation of Cooperation between Government and Business Entity in Providing Infrastructure, states that financing approach conducted by government with operation conducted by private is carried out based on government program (solicited) or initiated by business entity (unsolicited).

Implementation of cooperation between government and business entity by solicited and unsolicited have several different stages and activities, as the following description:

I. Government Program (Solicited)

Stages in financing system of cooperation between government and business entity by using government program as follows:

- Stage of Project Planning, includes activities:
 - Project identification and selection;
 - Determination of project prioritization.
- Stage of Project Preparation, includes activities:
 - Outline business case;
 - Project reasiness.
- Stage of Transaction, includes activities:
 - Completion of prefeasibility study (final business case);
 - Bid implementation for business entity.
- Stage of Contract Management, includes activities:
 - Management plan of the implementation of the PPP agreement;
 - Management the implementation of the PPP agreement.

In the Ministerial Regulation No. 3/2012 states the definition of pre-feasibility study that is study of feasibility for cooperation project conducted by person/agency who responsible for cooperation project (PJPK), in terms of cooperation project conducted by solicited or unsolicited.

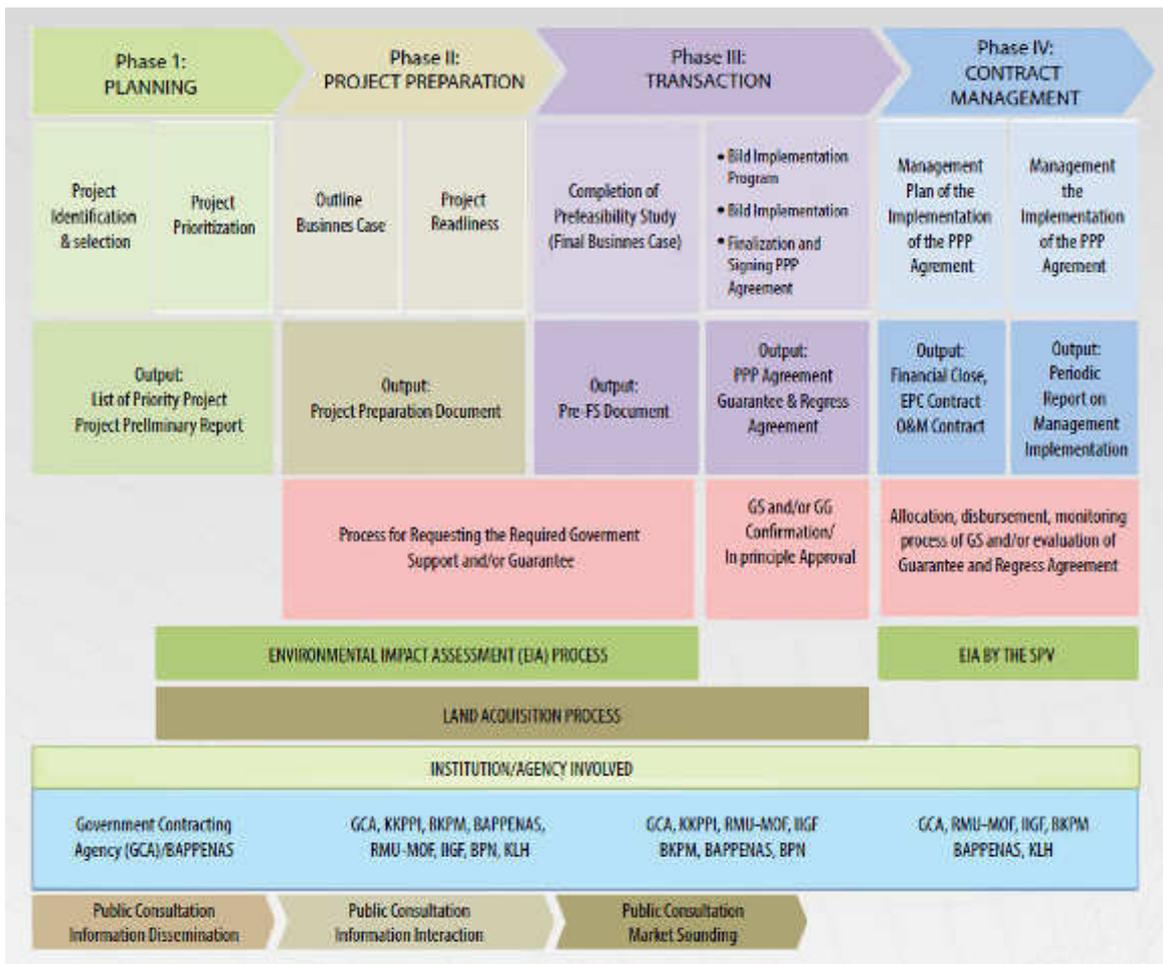
In a more complete, staging of activity in cooperation between government and business entity by solicited is as shown in Figure 3.

II. Business Entity Initiatives (Unsolicited)

Stages in financing system of cooperation between government and business entity initiated by business entity as follows:

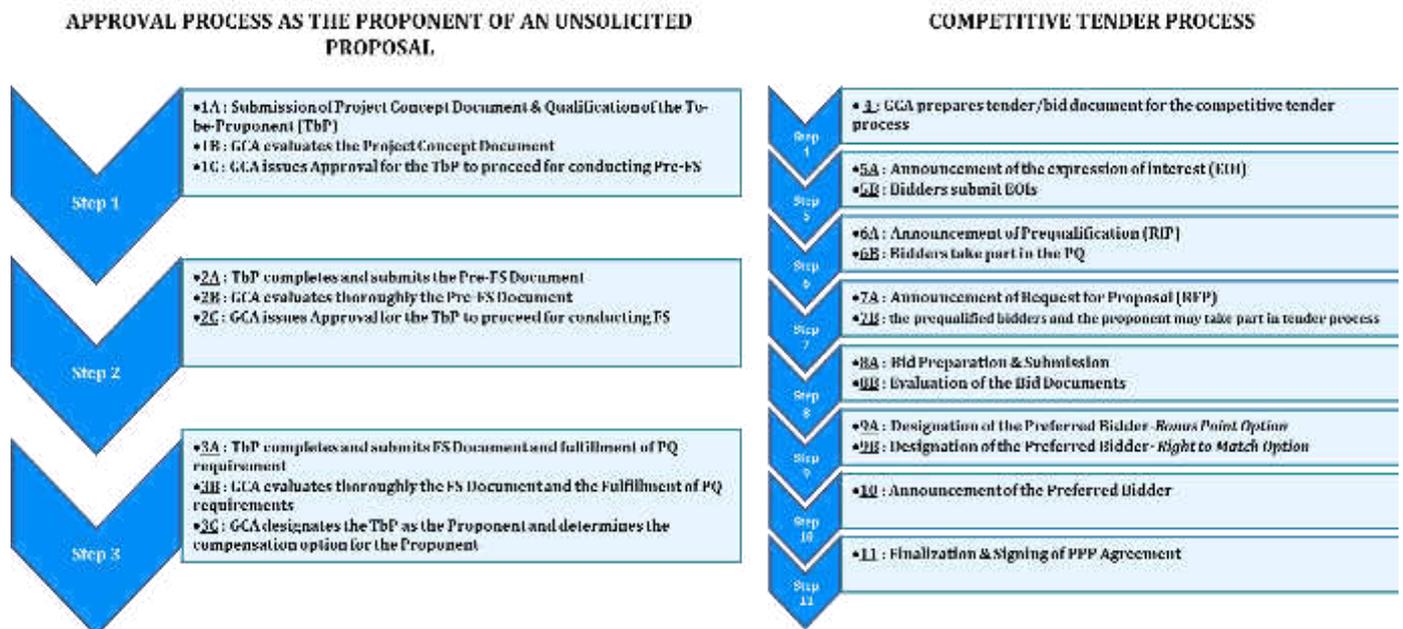
- Stage I: Approval process of an unsolicited proposal, includes activities:
 - Preparation of project concept document and qualification of the to be proponent (Tbp);
 - Completion of pre-feasibility study document;
 - Completion of feasibility study document and fulfillment of prequalification requirement;
 - Determination of project proposal as unsolicited and Tbp is determined as proponent;
 - Determination of compensation to proponent.
- Stage II: Implementation of tender for business entity to conduct cooperation project based on initiative of business entity, includes activities:
 - Prepare tender for business entity on competitive and open;
 - Expression of Interest (EOI);
 - Pre-qualification;
 - Request for proposal;
 - Bid preparation and submission;
 - Submission and evaluation of bid document;
 - Designation of the preferred bidder: bonus point option and right to match;
 - Designation of the preferred bidder;
 - Finalization and signing of PPP agreement.
- Stage of Contract Management, includes activities:
 - Management plan of the implementation of the PPP agreement;
 - Management the implementation of the PPP agreement.

In a more complete, staging of implementation of cooperation between government and business entity by unsolicited is as shown in Figure 4.



Source: PPP Book 2013

Figure 3. Staging of Activity in Cooperation between Government and Business Entity by Solicited



Source: Sub-attachment V of Ministerial Regulation of Bapenas No. 3/2012

Figure 4. Staging of Implementation of Cooperation between Government and Business Entity by Unsolicited



STAGING OF TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY AND ITS PERMIT

Staging of toll road development activities shall be conducted based on provision regulated in Government Regulation No. 15/2005 Regarding Toll Road as well as Government Regulation No. 43/2013 Regarding Second Amendment to Government Regulation No. 15/2005. Staging and permit that should be fulfilled as follows:

1. **Preparation of General Toll Road Plan**
General toll road plan is prepared based on spatial plan that refers to national transportation system and integrated with National General Toll Road Network Plan (Article 12).

Related with staging of implementation of cooperation between government and business entity, preparation of general plan is conducted before project planning stage.

2. **Pre-Feasibility Study**
This stage covers activity of socio-economic feasibility analysis, traffic projection analysis, selection of toll road corridors, and cost estimation for construction, and economic feasibility (Article 13).

The activity of feasibility study takes 6-7 months.

3. **Determination of Toll Road Plan Segment**
Toll road plan segment is stipulated by Minister of Public Works and Public Housing based on pre-feasibility study result (Article 13).

4. **Concession Preparation**
Activity in stage of concession preparation covers financial pre-feasibility study, feasibility study, and environmental impact assessment (AMDAL) (Article 24).

Activities in feasibility study conducted in this stage takes 6-7 months.

In this stage, not only AMDAL that shall be prepared but also Environmental Feasibility Decree (SKKLH) and environmental permit shall be fulfilled.

5. **Land Acquisition (Article 28-29)**
Land acquisition may use fund from government or business entity.

Process of land acquisition is divided based on location of activity, that is:

- a. Land acquisition for public interest in community land, including activity for preparing document for land acquisition planning, preparation for land acquisition, execution of land acquisition, and delivery of land acquisition result;

- b. Forestry area, toll road development activity that pass production forest or protection forest will require forestry land rent permit (IPPKH). Flow chart of procedure for processing IPPKH in accordance with Ministerial Forestry Regulation No. 16/2014 is as shown in figure 8.

Process of land acquisition in community land and forestry area will take at least 24 months.

6. **Toll Road Business Tender (Article 55-61)**
After stage of toll road business tender, the important matter that shall be considered is environmental permit due to the winner of tender (business entity/investor) shall submit application for changing responsible ownership of activity in the environmental permit then Minister of Environment and Forestry will issuance new environmental permit with name of the winner of tender (business entity/investor).

7. **Design Engineering**
Design engineering refer to initial design/DED that covers: toll road space use, right of way, toll road monitoring space, design load, traffic volume, capacity, toll road service, toll road geomethric requirement, the minimum distance between the exit/entrance of toll road, and construction requirement of toll road (Article 27).

8. **Construction (Article 31)**

9. **Operation (Article 36)**

10. **Maintenance (Article 53)**

In the toll road development activity by unsolicited, feasibility study is conducted by business entity in which the activity shall be technically integrated with general toll road network plan, hereinafter if a proposal has been approved, the Decree of Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing for Toll Road Plan Segment is issued.

Staging for toll road development activity as well as implementation of cooperation between government and business entity either solicited or unsolicited is as shown in Figure 5 and 6.

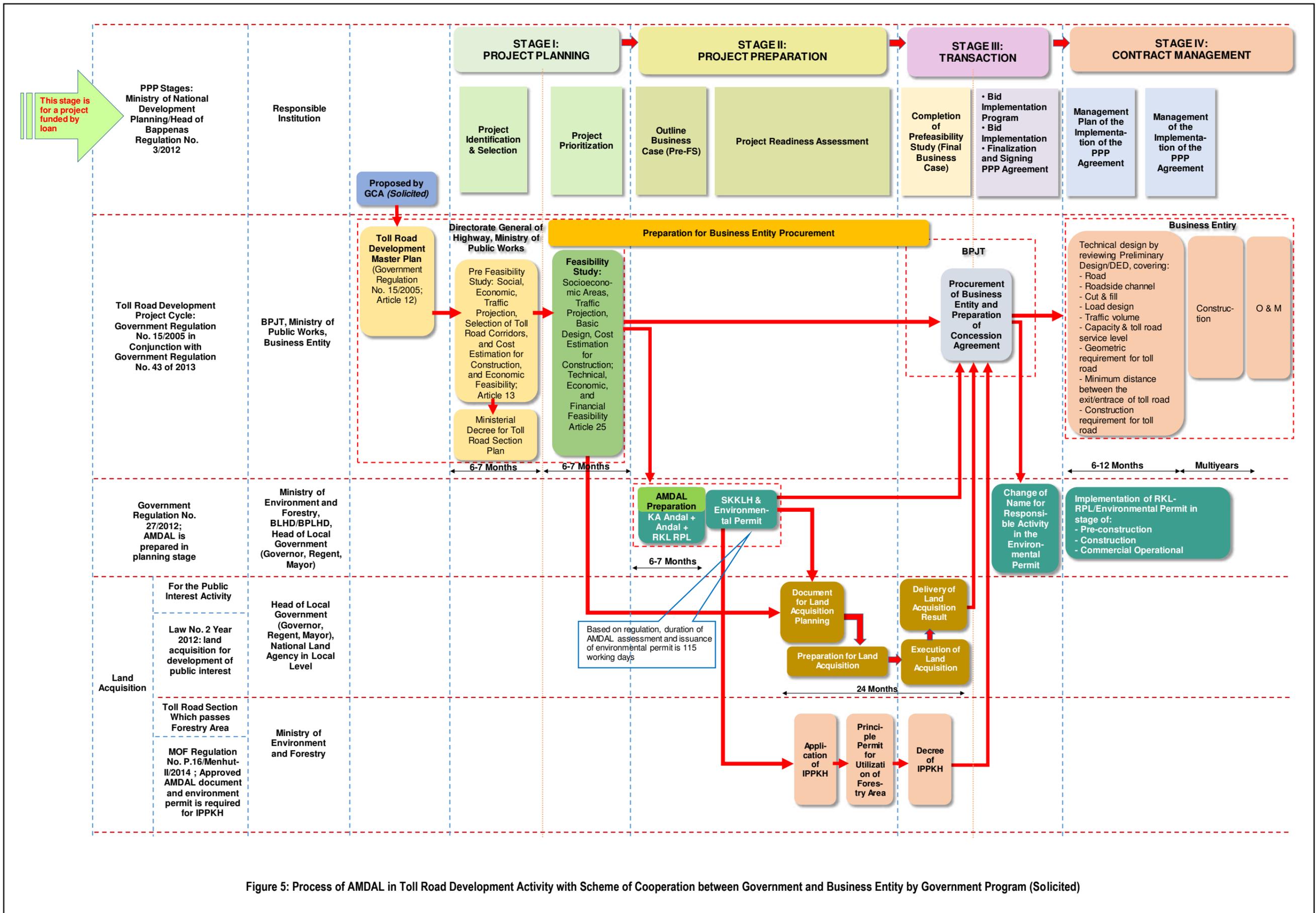


Figure 5: Process of AMDAL in Toll Road Development Activity with Scheme of Cooperation between Government and Business Entity by Government Program (Solicited)

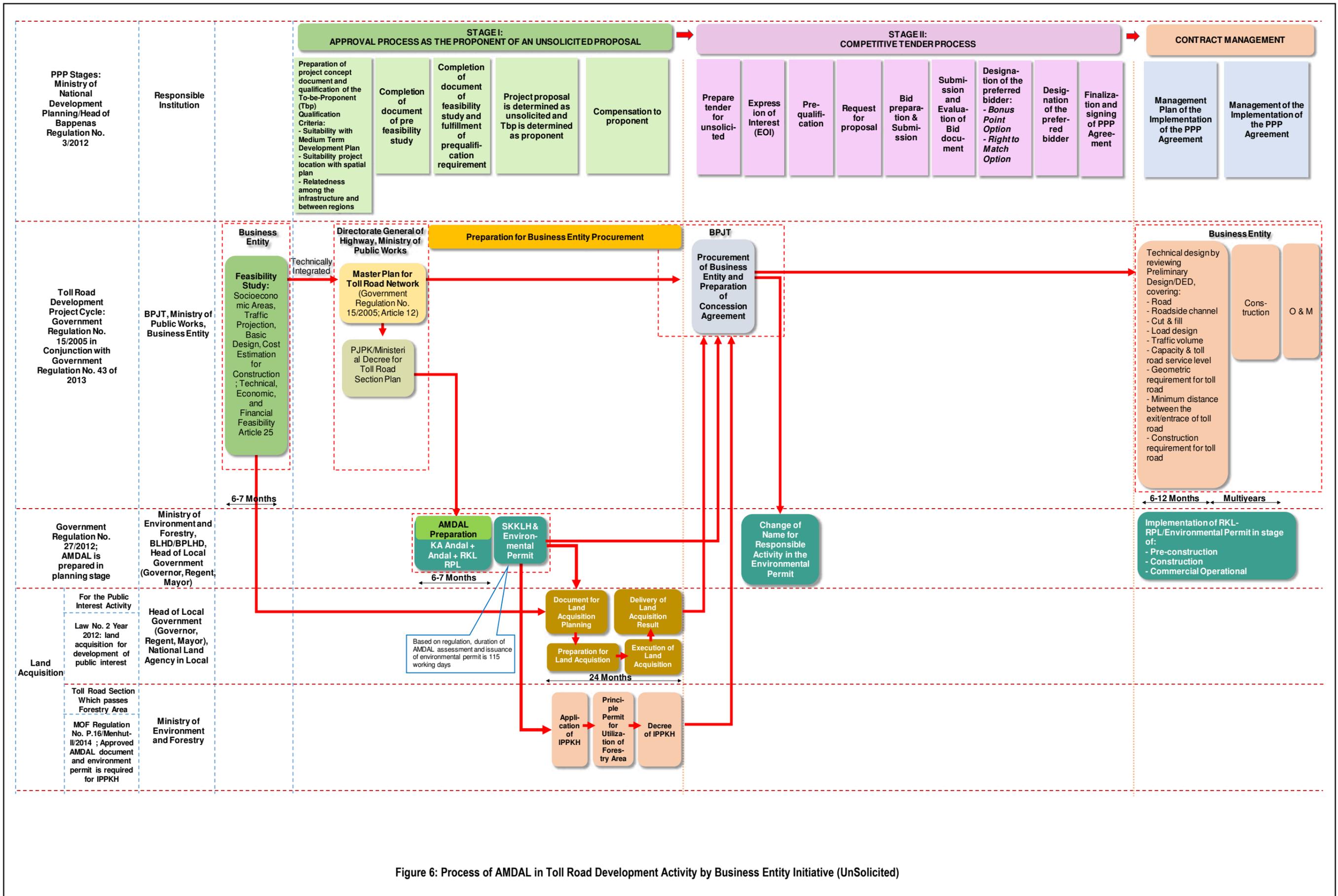
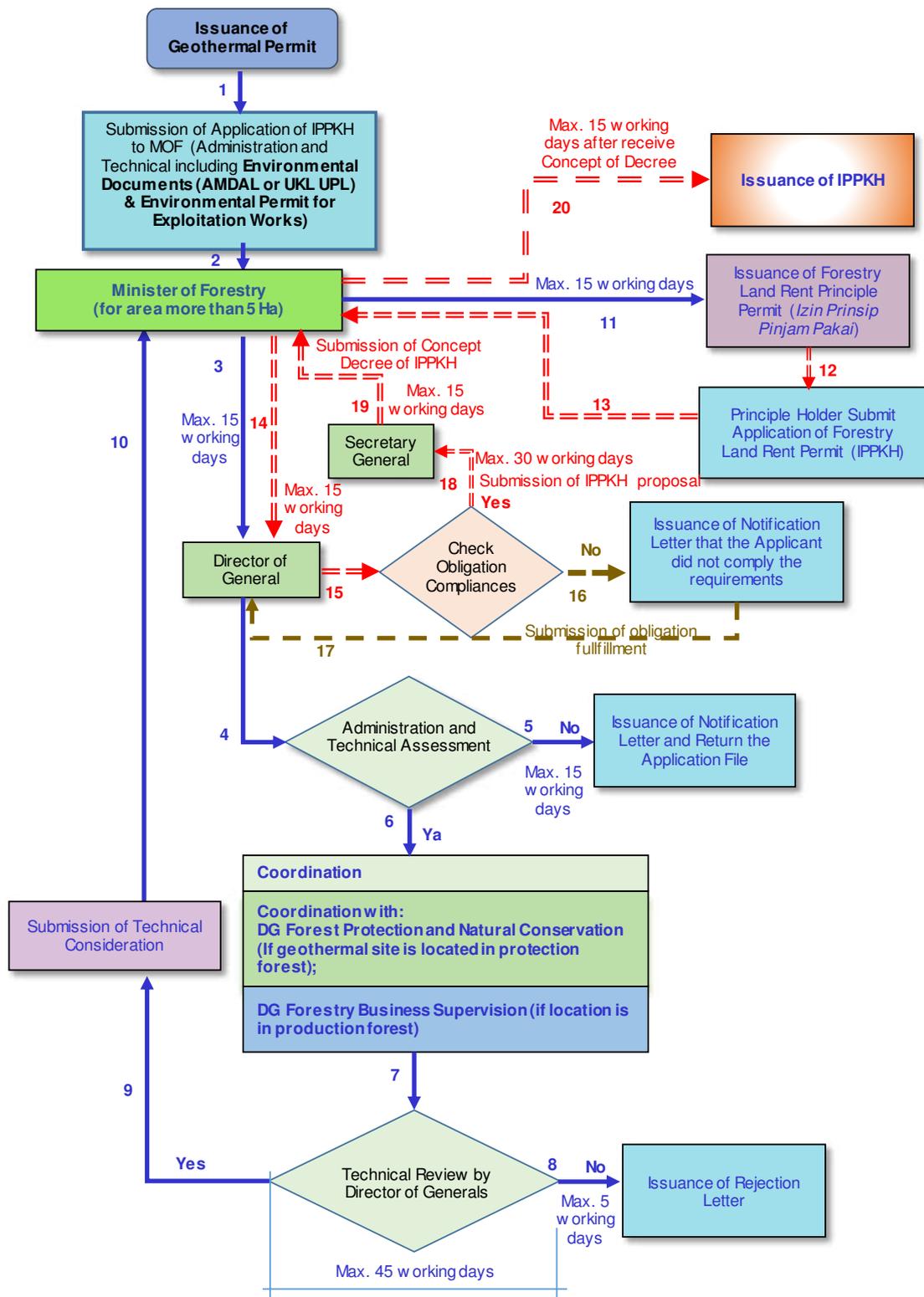


Figure 6: Process of AMDAL in Toll Road Development Activity by Business Entity Initiative (UnSolicited)



Note:

- Process of Issuance for Principle Permit of Forestry Land Rent
- Process of Issuance for IPPKH Decree
- - - Obligation is not comply

Source: Ministerial of Forestry Regulation No. 16/2014

Figure 7: Procedure of IPPKH in Protection Forest and Production Forest



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING NECESSARY TO BE CARRIED OUT BY PROPONENT FOR TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Environmental management and monitoring covered in this guideline is based on *World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines*.

1. Environmental Management

Issues managed in the toll road development activity as follows:

a. Environment

- Habitat Alteration and Fragmentation

Road Construction

- Siting roads and support facilities to avoid critical terrestrial and aquatic habitat (e.g. old-growth forests, wetlands, and fish spawning habitat) utilizing existing transport corridors whenever possible;
- Design and construction of wildlife access to avoid or minimize habitat fragmentation, taking into account motorist safety and the behavior and prevalence of existing species. Possible techniques for terrestrial species may include wildlife underpasses, overpasses, bridge extensions, viaducts, enlarged culverts, and fencing. Possible techniques for aquatic species include bridges, fords, open bottom or arch culverts, box and pipe culverts;
- Avoidance or modification of construction activities during the breeding season and other sensitive seasons or times of day to account for potentially negative effects;
- Preventing short and long term impacts to the quality of aquatic habitats by minimizing clearing and disruption of riparian vegetation; providing adequate protection against scour and erosion; and giving consideration to the onset of the rainy season with respect to construction schedules;
- Minimizing removal of native plant species, and replanting of native plant species in disturbed areas;
- Exploring opportunities for habitat enhancement through such practices as the placement of nesting boxes in right-of-way, bat boxes underneath bridges, and reduced mowing to conserve or restore native species.

Right of Way Maintenance

- Implementation of *Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM)*
 - ❖ From the edge of the road area to the boundary of the right-of-way, vegetation is structured with smaller plants near the road and larger trees further away to provide habitats for a wide variety of plants and animals;
 - ❖ Planting of native species and removal of invasive plant species;
 - ❖ Use of biological, mechanical, and thermal vegetation control measures where practical, and avoiding use of chemical herbicides.

- Stormwater

General Stormwater Management

- Use of stormwater management practices that slow peak runoff flow, reduce sediment load, and increase infiltration, including vegetated swales (planted with salt-resistant vegetation); filter strips; terracing; check dams; detention ponds or basins; infiltration trenches; infiltration basins; and constructed wetlands;
- Where significant oil and grease is expected, using oil/water separators in the treatment activities;
- Regular inspection and maintenance of permanent erosion and runoff control features.

Road Paving

- Paving in dry weather to prevent runoff of asphalt or cement materials;
- Use of proper staging techniques to reduce the spillage of paving materials during the repair of potholes and worn pavement. This may include covering storm drain inlets and manholes during paving operations; using erosion and sediment control measures to decrease runoff from repair sites; and utilizing pollution prevention materials (e.g. drip pans and absorbent material on paving machines) to limit leaks and spills of paving materials and fluids;
- Reducing the amount of water used to control dust, and using sweeping practices rather than washing. Collecting and returning swept material to aggregate base or disposing as solid waste;
- Avoiding the generation of contaminated runoff from cleaning of asphalt equipment by substituting diesel with vegetable oil as a release and cleaning agent; containing cleaning products and contaminated asphalt residues; scraping before cleaning; and conducting cleaning activities away from surface water features or drainage structures.

- Waste

Construction Phase

In the construction stage necessary to carry out management of excavated material in location of construction.

Road Resurfacing

- Maximizing the rate of recycling of road resurfacing waste either in the aggregate (e.g. reclaimed asphalt pavement or reclaimed concrete material) or as a base;
- Incorporating recyclable materials (e.g. glass, scrap tires, certain types of slag and ashes) to reduce the volume and cost of new asphalt and concrete mixes.

Miscellaneous Wastes

- Collecting road litter or illegally dumped waste and managing it;
- Provision of bottle and can recycling and trash disposal receptacles at parking lots to avoid littering along the road;
- Manage herbicide and paint inventories to avoid having to dispose of large quantities of unused product. Obsolete product should be managed as a hazardous waste;



- Collecting animal carcasses in a timely manner and disposing through prompt burial or other environmentally safe methods;
- Composting of vegetation waste for reuse as a landscaping fertilizer;
- Managing sediment and sludge removed from storm drainage systems maintenance activities as a hazardous or non-hazardous waste.

Painting Activities

- Management of all removed paint materials suspected or confirmed of containing lead as a hazardous waste;
- Use of a system to collect paint waste when removing old paint containing lead. For a simple scraping operation, ground-covering tarps may be sufficient. For a blasting operation, an enclosure with a negative pressure ventilation system may be necessary;
- Grinding of removed, old road surface material and re-use in paving, or stockpiling the reclaim for road bed or other uses. Old, removed asphalt may contain tar and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and may require management as a hazardous waste.

- Noise

- Consideration of noise impacts during road design to prevent adverse impacts at nearby properties through the placement of the road right-of-way and/or through the design and implementation of noise control measures discussed below:
 - The U.S. Federal Highway administration has established noise impact criteria, such as L10 (sound level exceeded 10 percent of the time) = 70 dBA for residential land use. A new road project should not cause a significant increase in existing noise levels at nearby properties;
 - Traffic noise is generally not perceived as a nuisance for people who live more than 150 meters from heavily traveled highways or more than 30 to 60 meters from lightly traveled roads.
- Design and implementation of noise control measures may include the following:
 - Construction of the road below the level of the surrounding land;
 - Noise barriers along the border of the right-of way (e.g. earthen mounds, walls, and vegetation);
 - Insulation of nearby building structures (typically consisting of window replacements);
 - Use of road surfaces that generate less pavement/tire noise such as stone-matrix asphalt.

- Air Emissions

- Prevention and control of dust emissions during construction and maintenance activities;
- Operation and maintenance of maintenance vehicle fleets;
- Consideration of design options for the reduction of traffic congestion, including:
 - Availability of high-occupancy vehicle lanes;
 - Minimizing grade changes, at-grade crossings, and sharp curves which can promote congestion;
 - Design of roadway to shed water, and prompt removal of snow to minimize rolling resistance, as well as to enhance safety;

- Maintenance of the road surface to preserve surface characteristics (e.g. texture and roughness).

- Wastewater

Wastewater discharges from maintenance facilities and from rest areas and may include connection to centralized wastewater collection and treatment systems and/or use of properly designed and operated septic systems.

b. Occupational Health and Safety

- Physical Hazards

Moving Equipment and Traffic Survey

- Development of a transportation management plan for road repairs that includes measures to ensure work zone safety for construction workers and the traveling public;
- Establishment of work zones to separate workers on foot from traffic and equipment by:
 - Routing of traffic to alternative roads when possible;
 - Closure of lanes and diversion of traffic to the remaining lanes if the road is wide enough (e.g. rerouting of all traffic to one side of a multi-lane highway);
 - Where worker exposure to traffic cannot be completely eliminated, use of protective barriers to shield workers from traffic vehicles, or installation of channeling devices (e.g. traffic cones and barrels) to delineate the work zone;
 - Regulation of traffic flow by warning lights, avoiding the use of flaggers if possible;
 - Design of the work space to eliminate or decrease blind spots.
- Reduction of maximum vehicle speeds in work zones;
- Training of workers in safety issues related to their activities, such as the hazards of working on foot around equipment and vehicles; and safe practices for work at night and in other low-visibility conditions, including use of high-visibility safety apparel and proper illumination for the work space (while controlling glare so as not to blind workers and passing motorists).

Elevated and Overhead Work

- The area around which elevated work is taking place should be barricaded to prevent unauthorized access. Working under personnel on elevated structures should be avoided;
- Hoisting and lifting equipment should be rated and properly maintained, and operators trained in their use. Elevating platforms should be maintained and operated according to established safety procedures including use of fall protection measures (e.g. railings); equipment movement protocols (e.g. movement only when the lift is in a retracted position); repair by qualified individuals; and installation of locks to avoid unauthorized use by untrained individuals;



- Ladders should be used according to pre-established safety procedures for proper placement, climbing, standing, as well as the use of extensions.

Fall Protection

- Implementation of a fall protection program that includes training in climbing techniques and use of fall protection measures; inspection, maintenance, and replacement of fall protection equipment; and rescue of fall-arrested workers, among others;
- Establishment of criteria for use of 100 percent fall protection (typically when working over 2 meters above the working surface, but sometimes extended to 7 meters, depending on the activity). The fall protection system should be appropriate for the structure and necessary movements, including ascent, descent, and moving from point to point;
- Installation of fixtures on bridge components to facilitate the use of fall protection systems;
- Safety belts should be not less than 16 millimeters (mm) (5/8 inch) two-in-one nylon or material of equivalent strength. Rope safety belts should be replaced before signs of aging or fraying of fibers become evident;
- When operating power tools at height, workers should use a second (backup) safety strap.

Chemical Hazards

- Use of millers and pavers with exhaust ventilation systems and proper maintenance of such systems to maintain worker exposure to crystalline silica (millers and grinders) and asphalt fumes (pavers) below applicable occupational exposure levels;
- Use of the correct asphalt product for each specific application, and ensuring application at the correct temperature to reduce the fuming of bitumen during normal handling;
- Maintenance of work vehicles and machinery to minimize air emissions;
- Reduction of engine idling time in construction sites;
- Use of extenders or other means to direct diesel exhaust away from the operator;
- Ventilation of indoor areas where vehicles or engines are operated, or use of exhaust extractor hose attachments to divert exhaust outside;
- Provision of adequate ventilation in tunnels or other areas with limited natural air circulation;
- Installation of tollbooth ventilation and air filtration systems;
- Use of protective clothing when working with cutbacks (a mixture of asphalt and solvents for the repair of pavement), diesel fuel, or other solvents;
- Use of dustless sanding and blasting equipment and special containment measures for paint removal activities. Avoiding the use of lead-containing paint and using appropriate respiratory protection when removing paints (including those containing lead in older installations) or when cutting galvanized steel.

Noise

Construction and maintenance personnel may be potentially exposed to extremely high levels of noise from heavy equipment operation and from working in proximity to vehicular traffic. As most of these noise sources cannot be prevented, control measures should include the use of personal hearing protection by exposed personnel and implementation of work rotation programs to reduce cumulative exposure.

c. Community Health and Safety

- Pedestrian Safety

- Provision of safe corridors along the road alignment and construction areas, including tunnels and bridges (e.g. paths separated from the roadway), and safe crossings (preferably over or under the roadway) for pedestrians and bicyclists during construction and operation. Crossing locations should take into account community preferences, including those related to convenience or personal safety (e.g. the prevalence of crime at potential crossing point locations);
- Installation of barriers (e.g. fencing, plantings) to deter pedestrian access to the roadway except at designated crossing points;
- Installation and maintenance of speed control and traffic calming devices at pedestrian crossing areas;
- Installation and maintenance of all signs, signals, markings, and other devices used to regulate traffic, specifically those related to pedestrian facilities or bikeways.

- Traffic Safety

- Installation and maintenance of all signs, signals, markings, and other devices used to regulate traffic, including posted speed limits, warnings of sharp turns, or other special road conditions;
- Setting of speed limits appropriate to the road and traffic conditions;
- Design of roadways to accommodate anticipated traffic volume and flow;
- Maintenance of the road to prevent mechanical failure of vehicles due to road conditions;
- Construction of roadside rest areas at strategic locations to minimize driver fatigue;
- Installation of measures to reduce collisions between animals and vehicles (e.g. use of signs to alert drivers on road segments where animals frequently cross; construction of animal crossing structures; installation of fencing along the roadway to direct animals toward crossing structures; and use of reflectors along the roadside to deter animal crossings at night when vehicles are approaching);
- Targeting elimination of at-grade rail crossings;
- Targeting the use of a real-time warning system with signage to warn drivers of congestion, accidents, adverse weather or road conditions, and other potential hazards ahead.



- Emergency Preparedness

Emergency situations most commonly associated with road operations include accidents involving single or multiple vehicles, pedestrians, and/or the release of oil or hazardous materials. Road operators should prepare an emergency preparedness and response plan in coordination with the local community and local emergency responders to provide timely first aid response in the event of accidents and hazardous materials response in the event of spills.

2. Performance Indicators and Monitoring

a. Environment

- Emissions and Effluent Guidelines

Roads do not typically give rise to significant point source air emissions or effluents. Instead, operators should apply the principles and guidelines described above and in the General EHS Guidelines, especially with regard to emissions or effluents from road maintenance facilities.

- Environmental Monitoring

- Environmental monitoring programs for this sector should be implemented to address all activities that have been identified to have potentially significant impacts on the environment, during normal operations and upset conditions;
- Monitoring frequency should be sufficient to provide representative data for the parameter being monitored;
- Monitoring should be conducted by trained individuals following monitoring and record-keeping procedures and using properly calibrated and maintained equipment;
- Monitoring data should be analyzed and reviewed at regular intervals and compared with the operating standards so that any necessary corrective actions can be taken.

b. Occupational Health and Safety

- Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines

Occupational health and safety performance should be evaluated against internationally published exposure guidelines, of which examples include the Threshold Limit Value (TLV), Occupational Exposure Guidelines dan Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs), the Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazard, Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs), Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values.

- Accident and Fatality Rates

Projects should try to reduce the number of accidents among project workers (whether directly employed or subcontracted) to a rate of zero, especially accidents that could result in lost work time, different levels of disability, or even fatalities.

- Occupational Health and Safety Monitoring

- The working environment should be occupational hazards relevant to the specific project;
- Monitoring should be designed and implemented by accredited professionals as part of an occupational health and safety monitoring program;
- Facilities should also maintain a record of occupational accidents and diseases and dangerous occurrences and accidents.

Additional guidance on occupational health and safety monitoring programs is provided in the General EHS Guidelines., *The World Bank*.

SAMPLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESHIA) DOCUMENT OUTLINE FOR TOLL ROAD PROJECT

Project Title: West Java Toll Road, Indonesia, 2012

The document is prepared based on Equator Principles requirement, International Finance Corporations (IFC) Performance Standards and the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

I. INTRODUCTION

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- 1.3. Environmental Social Health Impact Assessment (ESHIA) Objectives and Structure

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 - 16.1.3 Beneficial Cumulative Impacts
- 16.2 Trans-Boundary Impacts
- 16.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions
 - 16.3.1 Overview
 - 16.3.2 Construction Emissions
 - 16.3.3 Operational Emissions

XVII. CONCLUSION

Appendix 3

- A-1. Components of LPKA Accreditation Assessment**
- A-2. Detailed Assessment of LPKA Accreditation Components**
- A-3. Result of Questionnaire Summary of Some CIACs**

Appendix 3.1

Table A-1: Components of LPKA Accreditation Assessment

Component	Assessment Criteria	Value
LPKA Manpower (weight =45%)	LPKA Management:	
	(a) Competency of Head of LPKA	6-30
	(b) Competency of LPKA's staffs	6-30
	(c) Experience on implementation of training	4-20
	(d) Division of tasks and responsibilities	4-20
	Lectures:	
(a) Formal education	4-20	
(b) Competency of lectures	8-40	
(c) Teaching experience	4-20	
Training program (weight =30%)	Curriculum:	
	(a) Training Subject	10-50
	(b) learning outcomes and its indicator	6-30
	Course materials:	
	(a) Module	14-70
	(b) Handout	6-30
	Training method	10-50
	Training session (period)	5-25
	Training participant:	
	(a) administration and academic requirements	12-60
(b) number of training participant	8-40	
Guideline of training program implementation:	(a) logistic	8-40
	(b) quality	4-20
Training facilities (weight=25%)	Training facilities	10-50
	Training infrastructures	10-50

Table A-2: Detailed Assessment of LPKA Accreditation Components

No.	Component Assess.	Assessment Criteria	Remarks	
LPKA manpower (weight=45%)				
LPKA management				
(a)	Competency of LPKA Manager (6-30) The LPKA leader has Management of Training (MOT) or its equivalent	30	The LPKA has MOT certificate or equivalent with more 3 persons	There are appointment decree as LPKA leader, the leader has experiences, and LPKA has MOT org. struct.
		24	The LPKA has Management of Training (MOT) certificate or equivalent with 3 persons	
		18	The LPKA has Management of Training (MOT) certificate or equivalent with 2 persons	
		12	The LPKA has Management of Training (MOT) certificate or equivalent with 1 persons	
		6	The LPKA has not Management of Training (MOT) certificate or its equivalent	
(b)	Competency of LPKA organizer (6-30) Number of LPKA staffs who have Training Officer Course (TOC)	30	The LPKA has TOC certificate or equivalent with more 3 persons	There are appointment decree for staff who acts training impl., the staff has experiences, and staff has TOC org. struct.
		24	The LPKA has TOC certificate or equivalent with 3 persons	
		18	The LPKA has TOC certificate or equivalent with 2 persons	
		12	The LPKA has TOC certificate or equivalent with 1 persons	
		6	The LPKA has not TOC certificate or its equivalent	
(c)	Experience on implementation of training (4-20)	20	Has experience on training implementation 3 or more times in the last one year (the training can be implemented alone or in cooperation with other)	It needs the latest report of training implementation such as curriculum, number of trainees, lectures, utilities and infra., training period and schec.
		12	Has experience on training implementation 2 times in the last one year (the training can be implemented alone or in cooperation with other)	
		4	Has experience on training implementation 1 time in the last one year (the training can be implemented alone or in cooperation with other)	
(d)	Division of tasks and responsibilities (4-20)	20	Has complete Standard of Procedure (SOP)	The complete SOPs are: SOP for training preparation, impl., reporting and eva.
		16	Does not have one of SOPs	
		12	Does not have two of SOPs	
		8	Does not have three of SOPs	
		4	Does not have SOP	
(a)	Formal education (4-20) Suitability of formal education background of lecturers with their training courses	20	More than 80% of training courses were taught by lecturers who have formal education in line with the training courses	The confirmation can be in forms of certificate, list of lecturers, working contract and CV of lecturers.
		16	60%-80% of training courses were taught by lecturers who have formal education in line with the training courses	
		14	40%-60% of training courses were taught by lecturers who have formal education in line with the training courses	
		8	20%-40% of training courses were taught by lecturers who have formal education in line with the training courses	

No.	Component Assess.	Assessment Criteria		Remarks
		4	0%-20% of training courses were taught by lecturers who have formal education in line with the training courses	
(b)	Competency of lecturers (8-40) Number of lecturers who	40	More than 80% of training courses were taught by lecturers that in line with their competency	Number of lecturers have competency certificate in
		32	60%-80% of training courses were taught by lecturers that in line with their competency	
	Have competency certificate in line with their provided training course	24	40%-60% of training courses were taught by lecturers that in line with their competency	Teaching that in line with the training course
		16	20%-40% of training courses were taught by lecturers that in line with their competency	
		8	0%-20% of training courses were taught by lecturers that in line with their competency	
(c)	Experience of teaching (4-20) Relevancy of teaching experience with the provided training courses	20	More than 80% of training courses were taught by lecturers who have experience in teaching suitable with the training courses	Have experience at least 5 years in field of the provided training courses.
		16	60%-80% of training courses were taught by lecturers who have experience in teaching suitable with the training courses	
		12	40%-60% of training courses were taught by lecturers who have experience in teaching suitable with the training courses	
		8	20%-40% of training courses were taught by lecturers who have experience in teaching suitable with the training courses	
		4	0%-20% of training courses were taught by lecturers who have experience in teaching suitable with the training courses	
Training program (weight =30%)				
Curriculum				
(a)	Training course (10-50) Suitability of training course with target of training prog.	50	More than 80% of training courses fulfill curriculum lesson hours	It can be confirmed with lesson hour in training schedule
		40	60%-80% of training courses fulfill curriculum lesson hours	
		30	40%-60% of training courses fulfill curriculum lesson hours	
		20	20%-40% of training courses fulfill curriculum lesson hours	
		10	0%-20% of training courses fulfill curriculum lesson hours	
(b)	Learning outcomes and its indicator (6-30)	30	More than 80% of trainees passed with grade more than 70	Evaluation of trainee test result. Maintain quality of passing trainees and passing grade.
		24	60%- 80% of trainees passed with grade more than 70	
		18	40%- 60% of trainees passed with grade more than 70	
		12	20%- 40% of trainees passed with grade more than 70	
		6	0%- 20% of trainees passed with grade more than 70	
Course materials				
(a)	Module (14-70) Suitability of module with objective and target of	70	Number of module that in line with curriculum shall be more than 80% from total training course	Suitability of content of module with curriculum
		56	Number of module that in line with curriculum shall be more 60%- 80% from total training course	

No.	Component Assess.	Assessment Criteria		Remarks
	training program	42	Number of module that in line with curriculum shall be more 60%- 80% from total training course	
		28	Number of module that in line with curriculum shall be more 40%- 60% from total training course	
		14	Number of module that in line with curriculum shall be more 0%- 20% from total training course	
(b)	Handout (6-30) Suitability of handout with objective and target of training prog.	30	Number of handout that in line with curriculum shall be more than 80% from total training course	Suitability of handout content.
		40	Number of handout that in line with curriculum shall be more 60%- 80% from total training course	
		30	Number of handout that in line with curriculum shall be more 60%- 80% from total training course	
		20	Number of handout that in line with curriculum shall be more 40%- 60% from total training course	
		10	Number of handout that in line with curriculum shall be more 0%- 20% from total training course	
Training method				
	Suitability of training method (10-50)	50	Training method that was used shall be more than 80% of training courses	Training methods such as lecture, discussion, question & answer, field practice and written and verbal test.
		40	Training method that was used shall be 60%-80% of training courses	
		30	Training method that was used shall be 40%-60% of training courses	
		20	Training method that was used shall be 20%-40% of training courses	
		10	Training method that was used shall be 0%-20% of training courses	
Training time duration				
	Allocation of lesson hour with lesson method (5-25)	25	Number of training course that the lesson hour fulfill curriculum, shall be more than 80% of total training courses	Percentage of lesson hour during training with curriculum. The trainees have enough time following the lesson, Q&A, discussion and practices
		20	Number of training course that the lesson hour fulfill curriculum, shall be 60%- 80% of total training courses	
		15	Number of training course that the lesson hour fulfill curriculum, shall be 40%- 60% of total training courses	
		10	Number of training course that the lesson hour fulfill curriculum, shall be 20%- 40% of total training courses	
		5	Number of training course that the lesson hour fulfill curriculum, shall be 0%- 20% of total training courses	
Training participant				
(a)	Administration and academically requirements (12-60) Suitability of training participant with	60	More than 80% of numbers of training participant shall fulfill administration requirements which in line with curriculum	It needs confirmation on personal data of participants
		48	60%-80% of numbers of training participant shall fulfill administration requirements which in line with curriculum	
		36	40%-60% of numbers of training participant shall fulfill administration requirements which in line with curriculum	

No.	Component Assess.	Assessment Criteria		Remarks
	adm. requirements	24	20%-40% of numbers of training participant shall fulfill administration requirements which in line with curriculum	
		12	0%-20% of numbers of training participant shall fulfill administration requirements which in line with curriculum	
(b)	Number of training participant		Number of training participant = required participants	

Table A-3: Result of Questionnaire Summary of Some CIACs

No Respondent	Training for Compiler A	Certificate of Competency (A/K/Year)	Competency Test (.....Times)	Σ AMDAL Document		Specialization of AMDAL Compiler	Σ AMDAL Document		Knowing who is compiling more?
				Before Certificate of Competency	After Certificate of Competency		Optimum	Maximum	
1	A,B, 1992	K/Dec 2009	1	4	10	Not necessary	5	12	Yes, there is
2	A,B, 1997	K/Jan 2010	1	7	7	Not necessary	3	5	There is
3	A/2002	K/Dec 2009	2	1	9	Not necessary		5	Probably yes
4	Not yet	A/March 2013	1	3	2	Not necessary, activity description is clear	3	4	Probably yes
5	PA (A+B) Aj. 2009	A.March 10-13 K. Feb. 13	1	-	9	Member who has technical skill is not required	3	4	-
6	PA. 2008	K/Sep. 2009	1	1	7	Not necessary	3	4	There is
7	Not yet	A/March 2013	1	2	1	Necessary		3	There is
8	A,B,C/1997	K/2009, 2013	1	8	12	Not necessary yet		5	
9	A/B (189;92)	K/Nov. 2010	1	1	6	Not necessary	3	-	-
10	A,B 2013	A/Jun 2013	1	2	2	Not necessary	3	-	There is

No Respondent	Training for Compiler A	Certificate of Competency (A/K/Year)	Competency Test (.....Times)	Σ AMDAL Document		Specialization of AMDAL Compiler	Σ AMDAL Document		Knowing who is compiling more?
				Before Certificate of Competency	After Certificate of Competency		Optimum	Maximum	
11	B/2009	K/2009	1	8	3	Description is clear, not necessary	3	4	There is
12	B/2005	K/Nov 2010	1	20	9	Expert is not required	4	5	-
13	B/1998	K+A, 2011	K: 1 A: 2	-	5	Not necessary	2	-	-
14	B/2011	K+A	K: 1 A: 1	3	5	Not necessary	3	4	There is

Continued Result of Questionnaire Summary of Some CIACs

No Respondent	Supervising of LSK	The Validity Period of Certificate of Competency	Competency Certificate Expiration	Compile AMDAL out of province	Before Certificate		Hierarchy of Regulation
					Follow AMDAL Compiler Training	Involve in AMDAL Compiling Process	
1	-	3 years, adequate	Dec, 2015	Yes, strategic	Yes/PA/B	Yes, 5 Documents	Ministerial Regulation is adjusted with Presidential Regulation
2	Yes, based on answer of data verification	3 years, adequate	2016	Yes, certified compiler is not adequate	Yes/PA/B	Yes, 20 Documents	
3	There is no log book directly	5 years	Dec, 2015	Yes, limitation of human resources in local area	Yes/A	Yes, 5 Documents	Participant of competency test should pass AMDAL compiler training or has experience in compiling 5 AMDAL document
4	Not yet	3 years, adequate	March, 2016	Yes, initiator more confident to use compiler from Bogor	No	Yes, 17 Documents (member)	Participant of competency test has experience to compile AMDAL LSK: accredited PPLH may be as LSK
5	Not yet	5 years	Feb, 2016	Yes, there are no human resources in Initiator location, except Jakarta	Yes/PA	No	Participant of competency test should pass AMDAL compiler training
6	Loog book	3 years	Sep, 2015	Yes	Yes/PA	Yes, 5 Documents	Need revision
7	Not yet	3 years, adequate	March, 2016	Yes	No	Yes, 3 Documents	Need to be adjusted
8	Supervising will be extended	adequate	2016	Yes, in location where there are no human resources/LPJP	Yes		Before competency test, AMDAL compiler should follow AMDAL training

No Respondent	Supervising of LSK	The Validity Period of Certificate of Competency	Competency Certificate Expiration	Compile AMDAL out of province	Before Certificate		Hierarchy of Regulation
					Follow AMDAL Compiler Training	Involve in AMDAL Compiling Process	
9	No	5 years	Nov, 2013	Often (from central)	Yes	77 Documents	LSK by PT
10	No	adequate	June, 2016	Yes	Yes/B	Yes, 2 Documents	Need training
11	-	5 years	2016	Yes	Yes/B	Yes, 5 Documents	-
12	Has done/yes	5 years	Nov 2013	Yes	Yes/B	Yes, 20 Documents	If it is willing to be consistent MOER No. 07/2010 need to be revised
13	-	5 years	The End of 2013	Yes	Yes/B	Yes, 15 Documents	LPKA/LSK is divided
14	Not yet	5 years	Dec 2014	Not yet	Yes/B	Yes, 4 Documents	AMDAL compiler should follow AMDAL training

Appendix 4

**RESULT OF QUESTIONNAIRE WHICH DISTRIBUTED TO
ARCS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Appendix 4.1**1. KA ANDAL Document****Administration Test Result by Secretariat**

Table A-4: Administration Test based on Regulation of Minister of Environment No. 24/2009 about AMDAL Document Assessment Guideline

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	
		Yes	No
1	BPLHD West Java Province	V	
2	BLH Bogor Regency	V	
3	BPLHD Jakarta Province	V	
4	BLH Banten Province	V	
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	V	

Table A-5: Licensing Document Needed According to Business Plan/Activity

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
1	BPLHD West Java Province		1. Very Insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Complete	

Table A-6: Decision Letter or Other Document Required for Location Permission

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
1	BPLHD West Java Province		1. Very Insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Enough	

Table A-7: Project Announcement in Newspaper, Location Photo, Socialization Photo

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
1	BPLHD West Java Province		1. Very Insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Enough	

Table A-8: Minutes of Meeting, Suggestion, Response and Opinion, Participants List

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
1	BPLHD West Java Province		1. Very insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Complete	

Table A-9: Maps (Layout Map, Land Use Map, Study Area Map, Geologist Map, Topography Map, etc.)

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
1	BPLHD West Java Province		1. Very Insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Enough	

Table A-10: List of Expertise/CV of the AMDAL Compiler and Course Certificate

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
1	BPLHD West Java Province		1. Very Insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Complete	

Table A-11: Statement Letter from Expert

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
1	BPLHD West Java Province		1. Very Insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Enough	

Table A-12: Significant Impact

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Often too quick, follow the same documents, not based on baseline, activity plan, public consultation result & existing activity surround
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Often too many
4	BLH Banten Province	Often not relevant, too many DPH
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Enough

Table A-13: Study Area Scoping

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Clear project limit; clear administration limit; social and ecology usually not clear
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Often the consultant does not understand study area especially ecology limit
4	BLH Banten Province	Often not relevant, not consistent with DPH
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Already cooping all study area, ecology, administration and project limit

Table A-14: Location and Number of Samples

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Sometimes not supported with scientific responsibility. For example there are 100 household respondents but only used some.
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Doesn't have enough reason
4	BLH Banten Province	Often not relevant
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Appropriate

Table A-15: Tested Parameter

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Unclear and hard to measure, for example lifestyle, esthetic, perception, etc.
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Not relevant with significant impact
4	BLH Banten Province	Not relevant

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	All relevant parameter in KA (biology, chemical physic, social-culture, community health)

Table A-16: Relevancy between Hypothetical Significant Impact with Expert

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Often the DPH doesn't have the expert's name, even the activity itself doesn't have any expert, for example in Free way AMDAL, there is no transportation expert
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Often not relevant
4	BLH Banten Province	Some still not relevant
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Very relevant. If not relevant it will be changed

Table A-17: Collection Method and Data Analysis

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Unclear of collected aspect, variable and environment parameter; environment parameter and variable not relevant with DPH
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Only explained in KA
4	BLH Banten Province	Not in depth
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Some already good enough, but some KA method still need to be revised

Table A-18: Estimation Method for Significant Impact

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Usually not clear with environment component and the kind of impact. Not clear which component and environment aspect and kind of impact
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Does not match with KA ANDAL
4	BLH Banten Province	Often not relevant, not measured the impact size. Not relevant between size and impact
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Relatively good, because already use expert's opinion, mathematical method and using analogy

Table A-19: Evaluation Method for Significant Impact

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Still normative. The reason for impact doesn't have to be argumentative. Not pay attention to criteria in the guideline and not maximized basic data, activity plan of public consultation result and activity around project.
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Doesn't understand, especially 056/94
4	BLH Banten Province	Not in depth and relevant
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Appropriate, because the evaluation comes from impact estimation, background of impact and the importance of project aspect

2. ANDAL Document

Table A-20: Agreement Form of KA ANDAL Signed by Responsible Institution

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
1	BPLHD West Java Province		1. Very insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Complete	

Table A-21: Laboratorium Result, Interview Result with Respondents

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
1	BPLHD West Java Province		1. Very insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Enough	

Table A-22: Summary of Theory Basics, Assumption, Procedure, Process Detail and Counting Results used in Evaluation of Environmental Component

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
1	BPLHD West Java Province		1. Very insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Enough	

Table A-23: Expertise List/Curriculum Vitae of AMDAL Compiler and Course Certification

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
1	BPLHD West Java Province		1. Very Insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Complete	

Table A-24: Impact Analysis Summary

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	Information
1	BPLHD West Java Province		1. Very insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Complete	

Table A-25: Implementation of ANDAL Quality Test

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	
		yes	no
1	BPLHD West Java Province		
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	X	

Table A-26: ANDAL Quality Test In General

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Tested Aspects				Information
		Consistency	Requirement	Relevancy	In depth	
1	BPLHD West Java Province					1. Very insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency					
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province					

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Tested Aspects				Information
		Consistency	Requirement	Relevancy	In depth	
4	BLH Banten Province					
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	

Technical Team Evaluation of Andal Document

Table A-27: Project Description in ANDAL

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Unclear, inconsistent, unsure but it's not feasibility study / alternative
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Sometimes not clear
4	BLH Banten Province	Often found unclear description
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Already good because it follows rule and "promise" written in KA ANDAL (important reference)

Table A-28: Environmental Baseline

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Not describing the environment condition
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Doubtful data
4	BLH Banten Province	The relevancy is not the same with DPH
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Environmental baseline is appropriate with the existing condition

Table A-29: Significant Impact Estimation

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	<p>a. Has it revealed the difference of environment in quantitative between before the project and after the project (pre construction period, operation, after operation)? No, explanation is very narrative/qualitative</p> <p>b. Is the analysis in determining significant impact clear? Not clear</p>
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	<p>a. Has it revealed the environment changing in quantitative between before the project and after the project (pre construction period, operation, after operation)? Not yet</p> <p>b. Is the analysis on significant impact decision clear? Often insufficient</p>
4	BLH Banten Prov	<p>a. Has it revealed the environment changing in quantitative between before the project and after the project (pre construction period, construction, operation, after operation)? Not so many can describe it</p> <p>b. Is the analysis on significant impact decision clear? It is often qualitative</p>
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	<p>a. Has it revealed the environment changing in quantitative between before the project and after the project (pre construction period, construction, operation, after operation)? Yes, it is already revealed and the changing is described quantitatively in each step</p> <p>b. Is the analysis on significant impact decision clear? Yes, it is clear enough</p>

Table A-30: Appraisal on Significant Impact Evaluation

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Not introducing impact with natural aspect
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Not appropriate with guideline
4	BLH Banten Province	Unclear
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	It is good and quite good

3. RKL-RPL Document

Table A-31: Appraisal on Administrative aspect on RKL-RPL Document in General

No	Regional Environmental Agency	ADM Aspect				Information
		Summary Matrix of RKL-RPL	Management and Monitoring Map	Statement letter	Other relevant attachment	
1	BPLHD West Java Province					1. Very insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency					
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province					
4	BLH Banten Province					
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Complete	Insufficient	Enough	Enough	

Table A-32: Implementation of RKL-RPL Quality Test

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	
		Yes	No
1	BPLHD West Java Province		
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	X	

Table A-33: Result of Implementation of RKL-RPL Quality Test

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Tested Aspect				Information
		Consistency	Requirement	Relevancy	In depth	
1	BPLHD West Java Province					1. Very insufficient/none 2. Insufficient 3. Enough 4. Complete 5. Very complete
2	BLH Bogor Regency					
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province					
4	BLH Banten Province Banten					
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	

Table A-34: Often Found “Copy Paste” AMDAL Document

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	
		yes	no
1	BPLHD West Java Province		
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Prov		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	X	

Table A-35: Did the AMDAL Document Which Already Passed Administrative Requirements Ever Refused?

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	
		yes	no
1	BPLHD West Java Province		
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Prov		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City		X

Table A-36: Did AMDAL Document Discussed at AMDAL Commission Ever Revised?

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	
		yes	no
1	BPLHD West Java Province		
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result	
		yes	no
4	BLH Banten Prov		
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Yes, it must	

APPRAISAL ON RKL – RPL Environmental Management Plan (RKL)

Table A-37: Significant Impact that will be Managed

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	More on SOP, and repeated for each impact source
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	More normative
4	BLH Banten Prov	According to DPH
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	Good and clear, from construction step, operational step and solution

Table A-38: Significant Impact Source Result

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Clear enough
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Unclear
4	BLH Banten Prov	According to description
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	The impact source is the business itself

Table A-39: Success Indicator of Environmental Management

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Unclear
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Unclear
4	BLH Banten Province	According guideline
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Controlled impact - Clean, comfort environment - Community approved / without protest

Table A-40: Form of Environmental Management

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	- Not enough operational / not technical - Not firm (using consultant language) - Too general
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Often not specific
4	BLH Banten Province	According to the management guideline in AMDAL
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	- Minimize the impact - Anticipate the waste - Keep the environment quality (water, air, land)

Table A-41: Environmental Management Location

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Not specific, always degeneralization
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Less specific
4	BLH Banten Province	According to management guideline in AMDAL
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	In study area, with focus to project

Table A-42: Environmental Management Period

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Unclear
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Clear enough
4	BLH Banten Province	According to guideline
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	During the development activity

Table A-43: Environmental Management Institution

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	Clear enough
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Clear enough
4	BLH Banten Province	According to the needs
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	- BLHD - Other institution related with business/activity

Environmental Monitoring Plan (RPL)

Table A-44 : Environmental Monitoring Plan

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Appraisal Result
1	BPLHD West Java Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The time and monitoring frequency is bias and unclear• The monitoring location is too general• The monitoring institution is clear enough
2	BLH Bogor Regency	
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact monitored is appropriate• The collecting method, data analysis, time location and monitoring frequency are appropriate• The monitoring institution is appropriate
4	BLH Banten Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact monitored is appropriate• The collecting method, data analysis, time location and monitoring frequency are appropriate• The monitoring institution is appropriate
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact monitored is appropriate• The collecting method, data analysis, time location and monitoring frequency are appropriate• The monitoring institution is appropriate

QUESTIONNAIRE ON HEAD OF TECHNICAL TEAM

Table A-45: Number of Technical Team Members including Head of Team

No	Passed the Training	Number of Technical Team (People)				
		BPLHD Jabar Province	BLH Bogor Regency Kab	BPLHD DKI JakProv	BLH Banten Prov	BLHD Tangsel City
A	AMDAL Arrangement Training minimum 2 (two) persons				2	3
B	AMDAL Assessor Training, minimum 3 (three) persons				3	3
C	AMDAL Basic Training				2	1
	Not yet					11
	Total					18

Table A-46: ARC Members including Experts

No	Experts	Number of people				
		BPLHD Jabar Province	BLH Bogor Regency Kab	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Prov	BLH Banten Province	BLHD Tangsel
1	Geophysic			X	X	
2	Chemical			X	X	
3	Biology			X		
4	Economy, social and culture			X	X	X
5	Health			X	X	X
6	Development planning					X
7	Traffic					
8	Geothermal					

Table A-47: Number of NGOs Actively Involved in AMDAL Discussion

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Number	
		1	>1
1	BPLHD West Java Prov		
2	BLH Bogor Regency		
3	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
4	BLH Banten Province	X	
5	BLHD South Tangerang City	X	

Name of NGOs:

- BPLHD West Java Province:
- BLH Bogor Regency
- BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province
- BLH Banten Province : Palapa
- BLHD South Tangerang City: Relawan Tangsel Hijau (RTH)

Table A-48: Cooperation with Credible Laboratorium (For Water and Air Quality Tests)

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Name of the Laboratorium	Tested Parameter
A	BPLHD West Java Province		
B	BLH Bogor Regency		
C	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province	Own Lab	
D	BLH Banten Province	Unilab	
E	BLHD South Tangerang City	Unilab	Water and Air

Table A-49: Efforts made by BLHD to Overcome the Shortage of Skilled Staff in Certain Areas

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Ask for Assistance			
		MOEFOR	BLHD Province	Professional Organization	Other
A	BPLHD West Java Province				
B	BLH Bogor Regency			X	
C	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province			X	
D	BLH Banten Province	X	X		
E	BLHD South Tangerang City	X	X		

Table A-50: Suggestions for Overcoming Expert Shortages in Certain Areas at BLH Regional

No	Regional Environmental Agency	Contact			
		MOEFOR	Professional Organization	University	Others
A	BPLHD West Java Province			X	
B	BLH Bogor Regency			X	
C	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		X	X	
D	BLH Banten Province		X	X	
E	BLHD South Tangerang City	X	X	X	

Table A-51: Reason for the rotation or exchanges of Technical Team Members

No	BLHD	Yes/no	Reason
A	BPLHD West Java Province		
B	BLH Bogor Regency		
C	BPLHD DKI Jakarta Province		
D	BLH Banten Province		
E	BLHD South Tangerang City	No	Because the technical team members (besides expert) already hold the AMDAL certificate

CRITERIA OF EXPERTS FOR "POOL EXPERTS"

1. Academic qualification: minimum bachelor (graduate) degree and/or similar with at least ten (10) years of relevant experience in his/her field of work;
 2. Portfolio of work: prepare portfolio work he/she has involved in the field of expertise that legalized by relevant institution;
 3. Preferably have experiences and knowledge in Environmental Impact Assessment; and
 4. Preferably recommended by his/her professional organizations or commissioned institution.
-

CURRICULUM VITAE FOR DATA BASE

fotograph

1.	<i>Nama Lengkap/ Name</i>	
2.	<i>Pendidikan/ Educational Background</i>	
3.	<i>Tahun lulus/Year of Graduation</i>	
4.	<i>Keahlian/ Expertise</i>	
5.	<i>Sertifikat profesi/ Professional License</i>	
6.	<i>Tingkat keahlian/ Level of Competence</i>	
7.	<i>Kursus AMDAL yang Pernah diikuti/ AMDAL training have been followed:</i> <i>a. Dasar-dasar AMDAL (Tahun)/ Basic AMDAL (Year)</i> <i>b. Penyusun AMDAL (Tahun)/ AMDAL Compilation (Year)</i> <i>c. Penilai AMDAL (Tahun)/ AMDAL Assessment (Year)</i>	
8.	<i>E-mail</i>	
9.	<i>Alamat/ Address</i>	
10.	<i>Kota/ City</i>	
11.	<i>Propinsi/ Province</i>	

12.	<i>Kode Pos/</i> Post code	
13.	<i>Pekerjaan/</i> Occupation	
14.	<i>Perusahaan/Instansi/ Kantor/</i> Company/ Institution/Office	
15.	<i>Telepon Kantor/</i> Office Tel. No.	
16.	<i>Nomor Fax/</i> Facsimile No.	
17.	<i>Ponsel/</i> Handphone No.	
18.	<i>Karya tulis/</i> Publication	
19.	<i>Pengalaman singkat/</i> Brief Experience	

Note: In order to improve the quality of EIA/AMDAL document, CV (Curriculum Vitae) of experts is planned to be put on the EIA/AMDAL website (Pool Experts) for easy access by the ARC as well as EIA/AMDAL Company.

Appendix 5

GUIDANCE OF WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT FOR AMDAL FORUM INDONESIA

CHAPTER 1

FRONTPAGE OF FAI WEBSITE

The frontpage design of the current FAI website is as shown in the figure below.



The design of FAI Website at <http://www.su-css.org/sucss/>

- *Sidebar Block1*
The left sidebar which is called as *sidebar1* contains blocks whereby there titles of blocks such as Navigation and *Knowledge Structure*.
- *Sidebar Block2*
The right sidebar which is called the *sidebar2* contains *blocks such as for advertisement, recent blogs, recent comments and recent regulations, etc.* If we logged in to the system there will additional blocks which are visible after login.
- *Frontpage*
The center of the webpage is the main page. This page will contain of various type of contents. If a posting or an article is set to be displayed on the frontpage on design, they will be displayed on the frontpage after saving.
- *Footer*
On foot of the webpage, currently is contained with information of support and copyrights.

Currently the website can display data which is accessible by unregistered user. When an admin user has logged in the website will be displayed as below:



The frontpage design of FAI Website for user. <http://www.su-css.org/sucss/>

The current status is *logged in* as admin, as you may know an administrator can do many things in the design of the website. We will look at the capabilities of an admin.

There are four main menus, e.g

- *My account* (Hello Admin)
This contain the identity of owner of the account, in this case the admin.
- *Add content & Find Content*
Menu for creating new content. The content type will depend on the many option type which are activated.
- Administration
Administration is a main menu of an admin. In the main page there are many menus for administering the website.
 - *Dashboard*
 - *Structure*
 - *Appearance*
 - *Modules*
 - *People*
 - *Configuration*
 - etc
- *Log out* Menu to end a session as admin.
Below are the description for each menu of the admin account.
 - *My account*

In the menu My account, there are six tabs menu is presented, ie the current view you access, Edit, Messages, and Shortcut. Through this display section you can see the trail of the group's membership and

your membership. The item in the section will grow as you already started construction of the site admin.

The second tab is the Edit menu. This section has a function to edit your account information, from the user's name, e - mail addresses, keywords and the status of your account. As an admin, you can also edit user who would later become a member on your site. You can set the status of such as blocked users to lock the membership of the site. The Time zone setting, leave as it is .

– *Add content*

Add contents of the menu is used to make the contents of the site. There are several types of content provided ie:

○ *Announcement*

The content type for Penggunaan artikel untuk isi sewaktu-waktu seperti berita, *press releases* atau *blog posts*.

○ *Basic page*

Use of basic page for permanent page such as the page '*About us*'.

○ *Blog entry*

Use for multi-user blogs. Every user has a blog.

○ *Expert*

Expert Database in AMDAL in Indonesia.

○ *FAI Mailing List*

Mailinglist Group of Forum AMDAL Indonesia (FAI).

○ *FAQ*

Frequently Asked Questions

○ *Featured Slider*

○ *Forum topic*

A forum topic to start a discussion in the forums.

○ *Group*

Group for private and/or public.

○ *Guidelines & Best Practice*

Guidelines and *Best Practices* in EIA.

○ *Links*

Links to local EIA and other related sites in Indonesia.

○ *Mailhandler source*

A link for *Mailhandler importer*, to enable the automatic mail imports via *cron*.

○ *Panel*

A separate panel to be in row and coloum.

-
- *Post*
Content will be in a single or multiple groups.
 - *Regulations and Law*
 - *Simplenews newsletter*
A *newsletter* issue is sent to email address of subscribers.

a. Content of Experts Data

Data entry Form is used to create a web pages about information on an expert on Amdal stored in the website. The pages are created using page content type. The goals are to create a *Pool of Experts* in AMDAL in Indonesia. Datas stored are about:

- Name of Expert;
- Photo;
- Experience Description (Summary);
- Level of Education;
 - na
 - D3
 - S1
 - S2
 - S3
- Education background;
- Expertise;
- Profesional Certificate;
- Level of Competence;
- E-mail;
- Mobile;
- Occupation;
- Office;
- Address;
- Province;
- Publications;
- Aspect;
- Group Membership
 - FAI Administrator Group;
 - Committe;
 - Technical Team;



- *Blog contents*
 - Every user will have a personal blog.
 - Title;
 - Body (Summary) ;
 - Aspect;
 - Group Visibility
 - Not mentioned;
 - Public – accessible for all;
 - Private – accessible for group member;
 - Group Member
 - FAI Administrator Group;
 - Committe;
 - Technical Team
 - MoEF

The Display of the contents of the blog page that has been entered looks like in the picture below:



- Content *Featured Slider*

Page is used to create attractive pages within a website. Examples like FlashNews or Next important Event. The following figure is a zoom on the front page of the site.



The contents will be dynamically displayed alternately with the other contents in accordance with the number of existing content. Pages created using this content type aims to make interested visitors to pay attention and read it because it is an important information, deemed to be delivered to site visitors. Information provided includes:

- Title;
- Body (summary);
- *slider_im*
 - The document max size 200 KB;
 - Document type: *png gif jpg jpeg*.
- *slider_link*
 - Title;
 - Link.

Link title limited to a maximum of 128 characters .

- Content FAQs

FAQ typically is used to create a page that contains information that is often asked by site visitors related to a problem in the domain. In this case the problem domain is about EIA. At the beginning of the FAQ, a page is accessed from the menu FAQs. In the following picture is a website page view a list of FAQs .



A detailed description of the answers to frequently asked questions shown in the following figure :



- **Forum**

Forum is used to fill the categories that have been provided in the forum content. In the picture below we can see a list of 4 categories that have been made, namely:

- General Discussion;
- EIA Document;
- Law and Regulation;
- FAI Organization and Membership .

Forum category list that has been created can be added and subtracted according to the needs and requirements. With the existence of this category we can build a structured knowledge management system.



In each category that has been made, every user is able to create the topics to be discussed in the Forum. Examples of the topics in the General Discussion category can we show by clicking on the link, as shown in the following figure .



Pictures below are details of the discussions that took place on this topic in this forum .



In the above screen we can see the interactive communication that occurs from users who are involved in the discussion forum on this topic. On the topic of discourse one can also leave a comment to it .

For any comments given someone can provide feedback (reply) or to edit or delete their own comments .

By clicking on the Add New Comment link, then the entry form will appear to provide comments, as seen in the image below .

After putting a comment we can store it by pressing the SAVE button. Or before we save to the server, we beforehand can see the comments by clicking the PREVIEW button.

- Regulation



Figure of View of Regulation List that have been Entered

CHAPTER 2

ADMINISTRATION OF FAI WEBSITE

The explanations on the *Create* and *Edit* of Content and detailed parts will be given in later. In this session we will try to understand the parts as outlined.

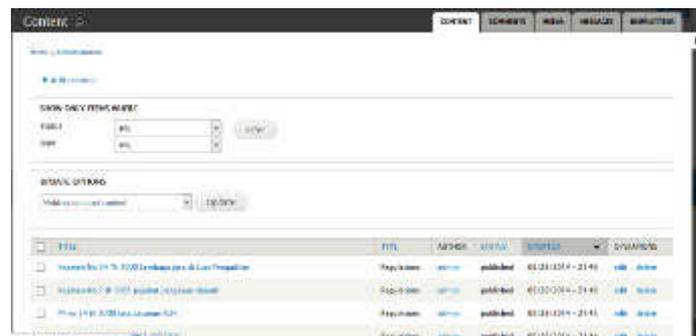
- *Administer Menu, Administeris* is a main menu of the admin. Through this menu you can administer the whole activities in the website. The design of the website is grouped in submenus, and this will help you to understand the functions inside. In addition, there are two tabs menu that is used to make the distinction in grouping submenus in this Administer. Based on the task (By task) and by module (By the module).



The following sub-sub menu of the administration menu:

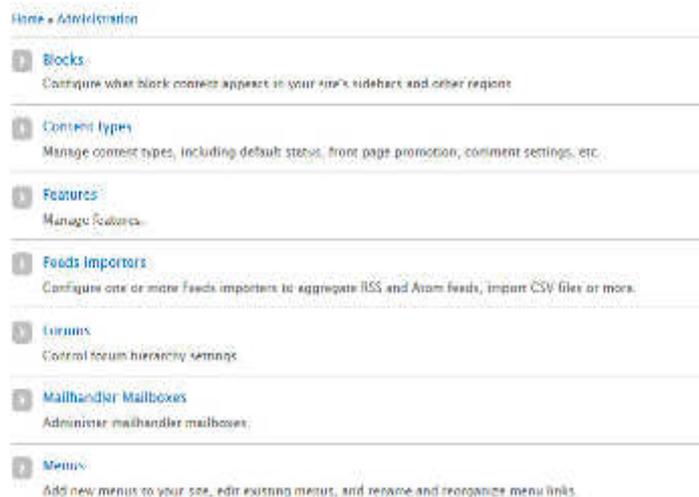
- *Content*

Content management is focused to manage all activities related to the site content or post. Comments, content, type of content, posting settings, RSS, to the taxonomy or categorization problem that can be handled and managed through a sub section of this menu.



- *Structure*

Site building has function to build fundamental and importance things of a website. Blocks, Menus, Modules, and Themes are the basis of the development of a site. Things you can do through the submenu include the addition of modules, the development site menu, the settings of block and the display problems in the form of themes .



The complete sub - menu found on the Structure menu is as follows:

- *Blocks*
To configure the content of Blocks, what are visible in the website and other region.
- Content type
Mengatur tipe ise, termasuk status *default*, promosi laman depan, seting komentar, dll.
- Features
To arrange features.
- *Feeds importers*
To configure one or more importers to collect RSS feeds and Atom feeds, import CSV or more documents .
- Forum
To control the setting of the forum hierarchy.
- *Mailhandler Mailboxes*
Administrator *mailhandler mailboxes*.
- Menu
To add new menu to the site, to edit existing menu and to arrange link to the menu.
- Message type
Administer message type.
- Mini Panel
Add, edit or eliminate the mini panel, which can be used as a block or content in another panel .
- *Open Layers*

- To administer map, layer, style and map model.
 - Page
 - To add, edit and delete web pages.
 - Panel
 - To delete *bird's eye* view related to the panel. .
 - Taxonomy
 - To administer flags, categorization and classification of contents.
 - Trigger
 - Configuration of trigger when doing an action.
 - View
 - To arrange list which setup in the content.
- User

A dynamic nature of a site can not be separated from the involvement of visitors or members. This section reserved for settings related to the activities of visitors. Access rules, Permits, Regulations, User Settings, User. Things that we can do eg: setup the security, the permissions to pages, to setting of levels of users .

ID	NAME	EMAIL	PERMISSION	LAST LOG IN	OPERATIONS
1	Admin	admin@site.com	Full Control	2010-10-10 10:10:10	edit
2	User1	user1@site.com	Read Only	2010-10-10 10:10:10	edit
3	User2	user2@site.com	Read Only	2010-10-10 10:10:10	edit
4	User3	user3@site.com	Read Only	2010-10-10 10:10:10	edit
5	User4	user4@site.com	Read Only	2010-10-10 10:10:10	edit
6	User5	user5@site.com	Read Only	2010-10-10 10:10:10	edit

- Report

Sub-menu section Report presents a report or monitoring site activity. The new data entry, access without error, page not found and status reports. You can enable some additional modules to increase the completeness of the results report
- Site Configuration

Site configuration functions for setting things in more detail than a website. Almost in every addition of a new module, you also need to set the configuration in this submenu. Things you can do include format settings when entering data into the site, set up the site so that the site's performance more efficient, to make the status of the site into the off-line when you are doing maintenance or make improvements.

PEOPLE

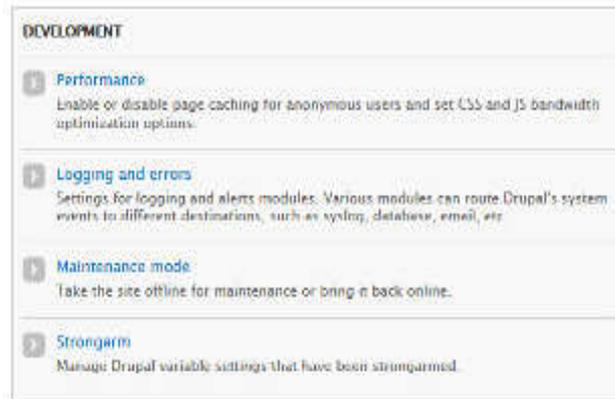
- 1 [Account settings](#)
Configure default behavior of users, including registration requirements, e-mails, fields, and user pictures.
- 2 [E-mail delivery](#)
Configure settings for e-mail delivery.
- 3 [Real name](#)
Use tokens to configure how user names are displayed.
- 4 [IP address blocking](#)
Manage blocked IP addresses.

SYSTEM

- 1 [Site information](#)
Change site name, e-mail address, slogan, default front page, and number of posts per page, error pages.
- 2 [Actions](#)
Manage the actions defined for your site.
- 3 [Mail Comment](#)
Configure automatic mail responses.
- 4 [Mail System](#)
Configure per-module Mail System settings.
- 5 [Message settings](#)
Manage message purging upon cron.
- 6 [Cron](#)
Manage automatic site maintenance tasks.

MEDIA

- 1 [File system](#)
Tell Drupal where to store uploaded files and how they are accessed.
- 2 [File types](#)
Manage files used on your site.
- 3 [Image styles](#)
Configure styles that can be used for resizing or adjusting images on display.
- 4 [Media browser settings](#)
Configure the behavior and display of the media browser.
- 5 [Rebuild type information for media](#)
In case there are files in file_managed w/o a type, this function rebuilds them.
- 6 [Image toolkit](#)
Choose which image toolkit to use if you have installed optional toolkits.



- **Help**

The part that people often forget to access from the submenu Administrator is Help. Actually, this section was included to read and understand. You will be able to understand better the terms used in such nodes, blocks, and taxonomy. To learn more about this, also provided links to access to the guide. Help is highly recommended to read .
 - **Exit**

To end working as admin, do not forget to come out, so that you will become back as regular users.
-

CHAPTER 3

CREATE FRONTPAGE

One thing that you will often do in building and maintenance a website is to make the content of the site. A website can be bored and disappointed whereby the visitor accessed the content remains the same from time to time. For it will discuss about the ways and steps in making a site's pages or the content within the site. In this tutorial, the type of content that will be used is the type of contents page.

As written in the previous tutorial blog, standard type of content that is available after the installatio is the content type Page and Stories. Page content type is used to create static pages such as About Us, or a page that contains the rules within a site (policy), etc. This time we will try to create static pages such as About Us page, or that often exist in a site with another term that is the About Us page.

Page About Us normally contains the profile of a company, where the products published on the site. It could also contain only about the existence of the site, background, purpose, vision, mission, and so forth. About Us is the destination page so site visitors get to know who and what is behind the presence of such sites.

To get started, you just go in as Admin. Then, select Create contents> Page. After selecting Creating content> page, you will see the data that you need to fill, from the title to the choice of publishing (Publishing Options). Here I explain part by part.

Title and Menu

- Title data to fill in the title of your contents. Please fill for instance About Us.
- Menu settings.

When you create a content, you can also directly make the content as the content of a menu. In other words, you can make it as well a menu to access the content.

- Menu link title
Data for filling the menu name/title untuk mengisi nama/judul menu.
- *Parent Item*
Option to specify the menu into the main menu or submenu from other menus.
- *Weight*
Option to specify the position of the menu sequence when dispalyed.
- *Body* and entry format

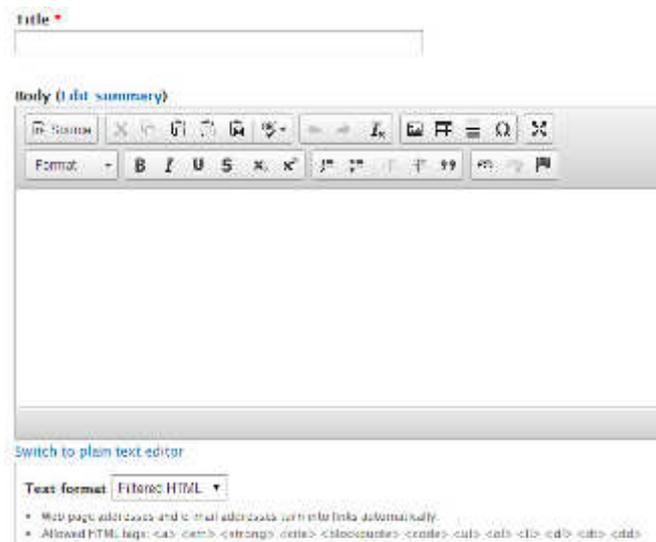
a. *Body*

Stuff to fill the contents of the site. You can set the height and area content of this body by pulling on the bottom middle of the entry box;

b. *Format masukan*

Options are provided to specify the format you want to select. Filtered HTML. Non-html format options, process the content is entered as plain text.

c. *Full HTML* choice if you insert the content in the body along with the labels HTML



Filtered *HTML*

- Website address and e-mail addresses are automatically converted to linkage;
- Allow label *HTML*: `<a>` `` `` `<cite>` `<blockquote>` `<code>` `<u>` `` `` `<dl>` `<dt>` `<dd>`;
- Sentences and paragraphs break automatically.

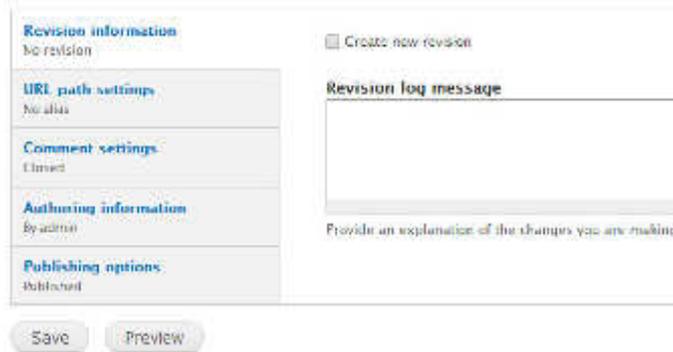
Full *HTML*

- Website address and e-mail addresses are automatically converted to linkage;
- Sentences and paragraphs break automatically.

Plain Text

- Now allow *HTML* label;
 - Website address and e-mail addresses are automatically converted to linkage;
 - Sentences and paragraphs break automatically.
-

At the bottom of the data entry we are given the option to be able to do some settings like:



In case this format option, you can create a separate option safer than Full HTML. Full HTML if used will be quite risky for the visitors considering any HTML tag will be executed. By making your own choice of input formats, you can limit only certain labels from an HTML tag that will be processed.

Revision Information

1. Create new revision

If you check the Create new revision, it will create a new menu tab that contains pages as a trail, where any changes are saved. You can also go back to the previous changes you will ever make. Please try when the page About Us is so, you edit the title, do not forget to check the option Create new revision, and then click Save. You will see a menu tab Revision. You can see traces/history of your changes in this menu tab.

2. Inbox

Description of the changes that you make can be filled in this form, so it will be easier for you to keep track of the changes you have done .

This setting is intended to set whether the system will store all data on revisions that may be made to the contents of this .



3. Path Setting

Comment Settings

Disabled option to disable mode commentary ;

Read only option to create page function can only be read only;

Read / Write option to allow the provision of comment.

Arrangements can be made if the announcement can be commented on by users with authorization (Open) or can not be commented (Closed) .



Open
Users with the "Post comments" permission can post comments.

Closed
Users cannot post comments.

Author Information

Authored by

Data for the identity of the author. The default is in accordance with the user name used to enter. For identity as anonymous option, you can clear this section.

Authored on

Data for data entry page/contents creation time. You can enter it manually for a specific date and time, the sample format is below the form. If you want to use the current time (when creating content), please clear this form then it will automatically be filled with the date and time when the contents are made.

Arrangements can be made to provide annotation who made the news as well as when the news was made .



Authored by
admin
Leave blank for anonymous.

Authored on
Format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS -0700 The date format is YYYY-MM-DD and -0700 is the time zone offset from UTC. Leave blank to use the time of your system.

Publication Option

Published

Option to publish the content so that readable to visitors;

Promoted to front page that the content is installed on the site front page

Sticky at top lists

Option so that the contents is attached at the top section. It is used typically if an announcement or information is important, so if there are other newer contents included, this embedded content will remain sticky at the very top.

This setting to ascertain whether the announcement published (readable visitors to the site), whether the announcement displayed on the front page as well as whether the announcement was placed permanently remain topmost in the list .

- Published
- Promoted to front page
- Sticky at top of lists

If you've filled all, you click the Preview button to see the results of an example of content that you create. If there are errors, you can directly edit. If you are sure, you can click the Save button .

Above is an example page About Us finished. Top right, you can see the menu About Us directly coincided with the time of making the content of the page About Us earlier .

Please click on the About Us menu in the upper right corner or you can also go directly to the page About Us by clicking on its title. There appears tab Edit menu, click the menu, and change the contents of the title.

In the Revised Information, check the option Create new revision, as well as in the Inbox give a little explanation, for example Changing the title of the page Tentang kami becomes About Us. Then click the Save button.

As you can see, the page Tentang kami now transformed into a title About Us. In addition, there is now an additional new menu tab ie, revision, which as explained earlier, you can keep track of any changes that occur. Please click on the Revision menu tab .

You can see traces of the changes recorded along with incoming messages before you enter. To return to the page with the title Tentang kami, you can click the back .

A warning that appears, if you want to go back to a previous revision? Click Back to option yes.

Now the page you created is back again with the title Tentang kami. You also can see the tracks recorded. You can return to the page About Us again, and so on.

Create Frontpage Content

To create the content page, we can select the "Add content" at the top (or at the beginning of the page if there is no content).

Display of content type Page and Story is no different. The title is the title of the page that we will create, while the Body is the news content.

There are several options that must be set to a page:

- Input formats: Writing that is loaded should incorporate a full HTML tag, or only partially;
- Menu Settings: to provide menu for the contents;

- Revision Information: Provide revision notes;
- URL path settings: used to change the address of the content, if not filled, then the default will be the url "node/[content number]";
- Setting comment: Can be commented or not. At Home Page: usually no comments so by default choice is "closed";
- Author information: author and date information of the writing is made;
- Option publication: Is the writing will be published, placed in the front page, and or used as writing that stays on the page top of the page (not displaced by new news).

After completing the Body section and set menus, content, and so on, we can press the save button to save the contents of this main page.

Content Development of *Pool of Expert*

To make the contents of the pool of experts which is carried out the same way as building other types of contents, only on the choice of the selected contents is Expert. In this section, I will only show the differences. In making this Expert contents there are images input and geocode input to determine the geographic location of the residence of an expert .

From the figure, it can also be seen how to create a menu that will appear on the front page. Before storing you should pay attention on "publication options", select the published and placed in the front page but not checked.

Once saved, the results of content creation Expert can be seen in the following figure :

ABDILLAH SOEWANDI

Photo: 

EducationLevel: S2
 EducationBackground: Environmental Health in Developing Countries, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine Tulane University New Orleans, USA
 Experience: Kesehatan Lingkungan
 ProfessionalLicense: Surat Tanda Registrasi Nomor 121281111-0002195
 LevelCompetence: Sanitarian Specialist
 Email: Abdillah_soewandi@gmail.com

Occupation: Dosen di Jurusan Kesehatan Lingkungan Politeknik Kesehatan Jakarta II
 Address: **Jl. Melati No. 39 Ciputat Jaya Jakarta 12456**

Province: **DKI Jakarta**
 POINT (106.86690174 -6.15724567174)

Description of Experiences:

2013

- Abi Kesehatan Masyarakat, Amdal Rencana pembangunan jalan dan jembatan Harau - HutanKamp di kota Jayapura provinsi Papua
- Abi Kesehatan Masyarakat, UKL-LP, Pengukuran Pelabuhan Perikanan Nusantara Tanjungpandan Kabupaten Belitang PT Sabita Trancana Cipta
- Abi Kesehatan Masyarakat, Environmental Baseline Study South West Bird Head Block Papua PT URS Indonesia

2012

- Abi Kesehatan Masyarakat, Amdal Kegiatan pembangunan Jalan, Jembatan Kereta Api dan Sirtella jalur panda Parung Panjang- Citarum panjang 35,9 Km di Kecamatan Cibitung Jago Merak
- Abi Kesehatan Masyarakat Amdal Kegiatan pembangunan kawasan Industri serta Di Kecamatan Bengalon, Kabupaten Kota Binu Pringsi Kalimantan Timur PT Batuva sda che
- Abi Kesehatan Masyarakat Amdal Pembangunan Bandar Udara Baru Sepiawang di Kelurahan Pangmilang, Kecamatan Sepiawang Selatan Kota Sepiawang Provinsi Kalimantan
- Abi Kesehatan Masyarakat Amdal Rencana Peningkatan Kapasitas Produksi Tandingan Batu bara dan 900 000 ton/tahun P9028 No. XIV 98578084 PT. Banguk Baku Pinstad

If a user has permissions to change the content it will display the Edit tab (to change the contents) as shown below:



Click the Edit link to edit the data of an expert, as shown in the following figure:

Edit Expert Abdillah Soewandi

[Home](#) > [Abdillah Soewandi](#)

ExpertName *

Photo
 [Abdillah.jpg \(8.09 KB\)](#) [Remove](#)

Description of Experiences [\(Edit summary\)](#)

Source: [Icons for source management]

Format: **B** **I** **U** **S** **X** **X'** [Icons for text formatting]

- Ahli Kesehatan Masyarakat; Amdal Rencana pembangunan jalan dan jembatan Hamadi – Holtokamp di kota
- Ahli Kesehatan Masyarakat, UKL-UPL Pengerukan Pelabuhan Perikanan Nusantara Tanjungpandan Kabupaten

Education Level

Mr

Dr

S1

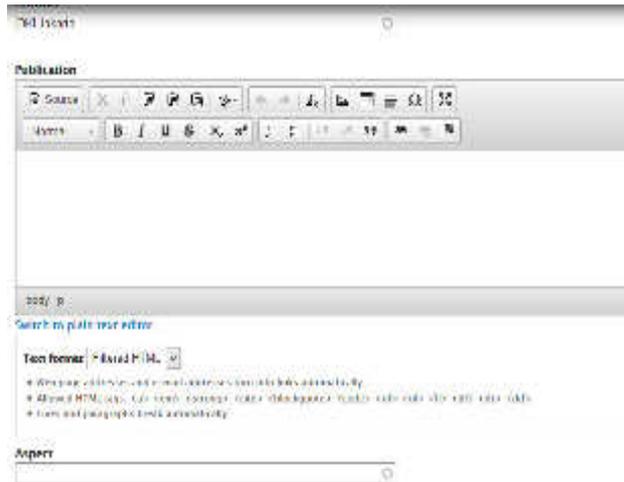
S2

S3

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

Expertise

PROFESSIONALIZING



CHAPTER 4

BLOCK SETUP

Block is important enough to put and display the data sites. Starting this section, I will do a tutorial on block. What is a *block*?

Block is a box or a number of boxes that contains the data. Box/block is usually located on the left or right side of the site pages. Block can be displayed in any part of your site's pages within the region. Region are areas or places to put a block or a set of blocks. Blocks are usually automatically generated by the modules that we add, but you can also create your own as needed. Here are pictures of each section described above .

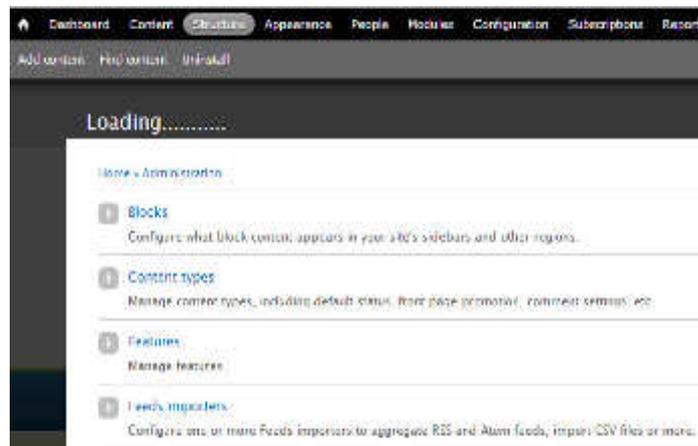


Figure of Box Administration

Above is a picture of the overall administration of the block. To access the administration page block, please log in as the admin site, then the admin block, please access the Administer > Site building > Blocks.

As you can see, left and right part of the page are in the dotted line is the area to the block. The middle section is a place to set the block. There are two tabs that list block menu (list block) and the Add block (to add or create their own block).

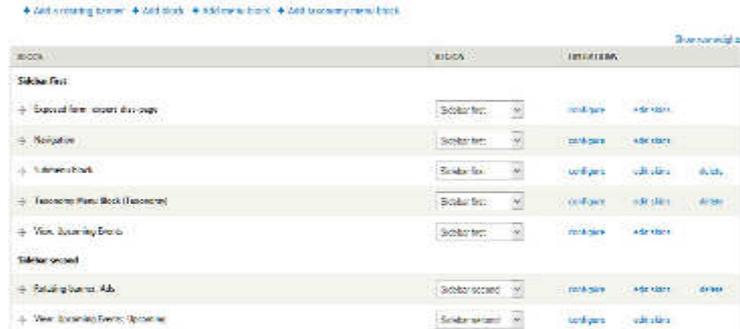


Figure of List of Blocks

In the standard theme (default theme) there are some areas to put the block is left bar, right bar, the content, the title above and footnotes. All you need to know, in each theme area is different, but in the way the setting/placing block remains the same. The more variation in the region, the more places for you to put data.

Block Setup

In the system, setting the main block is placing the block in the region, namely by way of the menu options in the middle section containing regions. Keep in mind also, in this case known arrangement placing sequence, called weight. The sequence number determines the position weight (block) in a region, which is a small number will be placed first (above), while the larger number will be put under. Weight is clearly visible through the numbers in the central part of the menu, but it can also be managed by using the drag and drop feature, although the numerical weight inside the system is still used.



Figure on How to Put a Block in Region

To disable a block, just select none/not on the list in the middle area, the block will automatically move to the area block is not active. Or just play your mouse to drag and drop sections do you want to disable block.

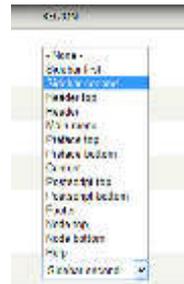


Image on how to disable Block

Disabled	
→ Active forum topics	-None-
→ Article Report Block	-None-
→ Agenda, Example agenda block	-None-
→ Calendar legend	-None-
→ Date, Online Announcement	-None-
→ Date-Online feed (user name)	-None-
→ Ratings	-None-
→ Recentlog	-None-

Figure of Compilation of Non-Active Box

CHAPTER 5

ADDING USER

One of site management features is the presence of integrated system users. It is easier for us if you want to create a modern website, where sites are growing now more involved visitors to manage the site, and adding the content as well as collaboration to develop technical stuff.

Before we get into the block functionality, it helps us to know first how to add users. Adding users will be associated with some parts in terms of adding a block. Here's a step by step how to add user.

Log in as the administrator of the site, the user access management section. Administrators > User Management . Then click on the User menu .

In the User menu, we can see a list of users and there are two tabs on the top menu ie. List and Add User.

To add a user, select the Add User menu tab, then fill forms the user account identity.

This is one example of a form filling. For example username: faiku, email_address: faiku@su-css.org, keywords: fai2014, confirmation keywords: fai2014 .

For the Status section, select Active to the user to be created so that it can be used. "Notification to the user will be his new account" function sends information about the user's email address to the making of this account. Due to the email address that we fill in only fictitious, it does not require notification. Continue by pressing the Create a new account.

The process of adding users successfull. Faiku account is already finished. No emails are sent as notifications of new user account is not checked during account creation.

To check, please go back to the list of users (tab menu list). Faiku user has entered into the list of users.

To be more convincing, please open a browser/other browsers different from the browser that you use (eg chrome, IE, Safari, Opera, etc.) and then try logging in using the user faiku. Or if there is no other browser, you can still use this browser.

Please get out of the administrator account, and then log back in using user faiku with keyword fai2014.

CHAPTER 6

ADDING BLOCK

Block can be added to the website designed as required. There are two part that will explained in this guideline. The first is description and function of the menu when adding a block and the second is the example of adding a block. Below is the description of the first (adding block).

As usual, the first thing is login as admin and then access the menus as follows: *administer > Site building > Blocks*, and select the *tab* menu Add block.

Click the inverted triangle or click the text that is located at the top of each group to be concise as shown above. From here we will see there are four main sections in the Add this block:

- Block specific settings ;
- User specific visibility settings ;
- Role specific visibility settings ;
- Page specific visibility settings.

Here is a detailed explanation of each section .

- ***Block specific settings***

Click on the first part, namely Block specific settings to bring up the form contents. There are three form that you can fill:

- Description box > description of the box, serves as a brief identity that will appear in the list box admin page You can see in Administer > Site building > Blocks;
- Title box > title/name block, serves as the name of the block when it is displayed in the site. Name block is what will be seen by visitors to the site;
- Box body > main body of the block, serves to accommodate the data you enter which will be seen by visitors to the site.

The format of the input is an integral part of the Body of block. There are two options for the standard format for the block body:

- Limited HTML > html formatting options are limited. You can see the description below , any html tags are allowed and will be processed;
- Full HTML > full html formatting options (all html tags) without being limited.

2. *User specific visibility settings*

User specific visibility settings is associated with the presence of members or membership. This feature allows members to customize the appearance of a

block. Customization can be viewed and set in their membership account. There are three radio button options that you can see , namely:

- Users can not control whether they see this block or not. The user can not control block that appears. The first option is the default setting that will be used if no button is selected;
- Indicate this block by default, but please be hidden for individual users > The options raises the beginning of the block (standard), but the user can set to hide. Settings are in the user's account;
- Hide this box by default but let individual users show it. The option hide the beginning of the (standard), but the user can set to display it. Settings are in the user's account .

3. Role specific visibility settings

Role specific visibility settings set the emergence of the block in terms of the role or user roles. By default, users are divided into two roles, ie: anonymous visitors who are not registered and registered visitors who are registered as members. In this section there are two options you can " check ":

- Anonymous user > bring up the block just to the unknown;
- Registrations > bring up the box only to members.

If you do not provide an option on both, the block will be shown to all visitors, whether registered or not.

4. Page specific visibility settings

Page specific visibility settings function to display block based on the pages in the site. In short, you can set the block to appear only on certain pages. There are three key options:

- Show on every page except the page list > block displays on all pages except the sites mentioned in the page (form text box below);
 - Indicate only in the page list > block displays only as mentioned in the page;
 - Indicate if the following PHP is TRUE (PHP mode, experts only) > display block only if the PHP script is inserted in the page TRUE. This section is specifically for those of you who understand and experts with a PHP script.
-

CHAPTER 7

EXAMPLE OF ADDING BLOCK

Examples of how to add box. For simplicity, please prepare two different browser. This is because the entry process with two different users, making it easier if you use two browsers are not the same. (can be carried out with only one browser but you will be doing a lot of in and out) .

In the previous tutorial, of course about the block, if you follow it, you should myuser account already exists in your website account. Of the two browser, the first browser to use Mozilla Firefox is enabled to add new block, while the next one is the browser Chrome intended to get into my account .

Adding Block

The first example of this would just make a block, and then the next example is the steps in trying customization things available .

Log in as Administrator, then get access to Administer > Site building > Blocks and select the Add menu tab Box. Fill in as in the picture above. The details are as follows :

- Description Block: try block;
- Title block : Just Testing ;
- Body block : This is just a test alias trials;
- The format of the input select HTML Limited.

After the appropriate fields, just skip to the end to add this block by clicking on the save block. The block that you just added (create) is automatically entered into the non-active/Disabled. To activate it, please go to the tab menu list block, then head to the non-active region. Find the block with the description try block. Choose the right position cubicle area for the location of the block. This option makes it easier to see the new block, where the right area is empty. Then click the Save block.

As an administrator, you can see on the right area of the page, the block titled Just Testing has showed up .

Now try switching to chrome browser, where you will try to see a user account faiku. From your chrome browser, log in using the user faiku .

Upon successful entry, see the right side of the page, block entitled Just Testing also been seen.

Thus, the process of adding a box has been successfully performed. Now will continue to try customizations available in the process of adding this new block. Please return to your Firefox browser that is still listed as an Administrator .

Customization

Access back your page list block. In the right area, click the block configuration.

Customization you would change first is the specific user visibility settings. Try to change the visibility settings Custom option. Indicate this block with standard but individual users hide it. Then click the Save box. This option makes a block will appear as a standard, but user can arrange this block to hide. The setting is in their account.

Now access your back browser chrome which is still listed as faiku. Try to go to the subject account by clicking the My Account tab then click on the Edit menu.

There is a new subject that arises is the configuration block. In it there is an option to the standard that has been checked that block. This corresponds to the option that was done in the configuration block Custom visibility settings that choose Show me this block with standard but individual users hide it. This would occur otherwise if the Custom option in the visibility is hide this block with standard but please see individual users. Block will not be visible in the area right by default. However, when you access the account faiku, the block will bring up the configuration options try the block is not checked.

Move to the next discussion of options. Try the test on the second option (show only in the pages listed) where it will display the block try to only certain pages. Enter the command "<front>" into the text page. Then click save. Try the block will be displayed only on the front page of the site. Please open the site home page to view it.

Finally, change the option be shown if the following PHP code into TRUE (PHP mode, experts only). The third option allows you to insert a PHP script. As a simple example, please add the following script:

```
<? php global $ user; return @ user-> uid == 1; ?>
```

The script will display the box above mean if uid (user ID) is equal to 1 (one).

If you check in the data base of your site (in terms of users), uid value of 1 is the property of the Administrator. In conclusion, the block will only appear when entered as Administrator, in another sense, only the site administrator can see the block.

BLOCK VISIBILITY SETTINGS

This guide is the last discussion about series and standard mounting block. For the first time reader, so as not to be confused with the content, you are required to read the previous section, this is because this guide relate to one another.

As explained in the previous case series, there are four standard installation ie.:

- *Block specific settings;*
 - *User specific visibility settings;*
-

-
- *Role specific visibility settings;*
 - *Page specific visibility settings.*

The first two have been discussed in the tutorial to add box and examples. This edition, the last two will be described in more detail.

Previously, please go back to the list block area, and then click the configuration block and change the Custom option as the default visibility settings into which the user can not set whether they want to see this block or not, and then click save.

After the block in the default setting, then we will try the block attached from visibility Role-specific settings. Edit block and then select the parts of the Show block for specific roles in the selection form of flag anonymous user (do not forget, click save). The first option is intended that the block to only be displayed to users or roles anonymous visitors who are not registered. (while the second option is registered visitors will make the block is only displayed to registered visitors (members on the site).

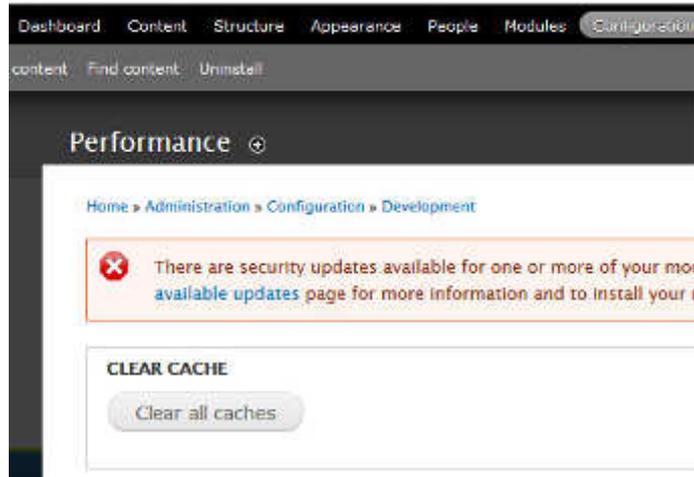
To see the results, please go back through faiku account (the browser only if you are using two browsers). Update the page where you still get in as faiku. As you can see, try the box is not there.

Now, exit from the account faiku. Block titled Only Test displayed on the right side area.

Back to previous browsers that are listed as administrator account. Please access the configuration block Only Test. See the section Page specific visibility settings. By default, the first option show on all pages except listed pages is a choice to be executed, which means, the block will be displayed on all pages except the site that is in the text area / Page block. You can fill in accordance with which parts of the site pages that do not want the block is displayed.

Clear Cache

Configuration --> Maintenance --> Clear Cache



CHAPTER 8

MENU

The menu in the FAI website consists of three categories as follows:

- Main Menu which is located in the top part of the page and placed horizontally:
 - FRONTPAGE;
 - FORUM;
 - EXPERTS;
 - LAW, REGULATION AND POLICY;
 - ACTIVITIES;
 - FAQs;
 - MAILINGLIST.
- The second menu which is placed vertically in teh left sidebar.



Navigation Menu consists of:

- *Best Practices*;
- *Blogs*;
- *Calender*;
- *Experts Geo Distribution*;
- *Forum*;
- *Links*;
- *My Group*;
- *Search*.

Menu link title *

The text to be used for this link in the menu.

Path

[Guidelines & Best Practice](#)

Description

Shown when hovering over the menu link.

Enabled

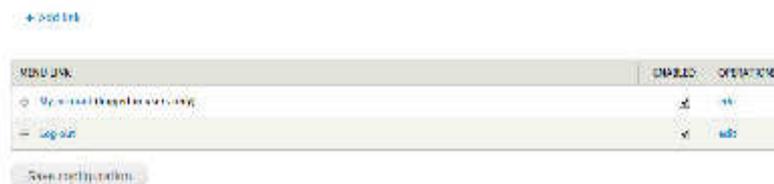
Menu links that are not enabled will not be listed in any menu.

Show as expanded

If selected and this menu link has children, the menu will always appear expanded.

Parent link

User Menu



CHAPTER 9

TAXONOMY

Knowledge Structure

The use of the FAI website as an application for knowledge management system in the EAI domain, will need support to structure the content, so that all information and knowledge in the website are easy to retrieve. For that reason the website is developed with a taxonomy in the context of EIA in Indonesia.

To develop the knowledge structure, the taxonomy is developed as follows:

KNOWLEDGE STRUCTURE

Sector

- **Multi Sector**
- **Agriculture**
- **Industry**
- **Defence**
- **Management of hazardous and toxic wastes (LB3)**
- **Tourism**
- **Fishery and Marine**
- **Transportation**
- **Nuclear Power**
- **Forestry**
- **ESDM**
- **Satellite Technology**
- **Housing and settlements**

Aspect

- **Ecology**
- **Socio-cultural**
- **People Health**
- **Physics-Chemistry**

Issue

- **Biodiversity**
 - **Climate Change**
 - **Socio-economy**
-

-
- Resettlement
 - Indigenous People
 - Topic**
 - Geothermal
 - Spatial management
 - Water Resources
 - Floods Management
 - Content type
 - Activity
 - Template
 - Success stories
 - Regulation
 - Constitution
 - Government Regulations
 - Local Regulations
 - **International**
 - EIA **Document**
 - Expert **Database**
 - **Best Practices**
 - **Forum**
 - Project
 - News
 - Mailinglist
 - Guidelines
 - **Article**
 - **Blogs**

By developing this taxonomy, we can structure the website content by categorizing the content with the vocabulary in the taxonomy (*knowledge structure*).

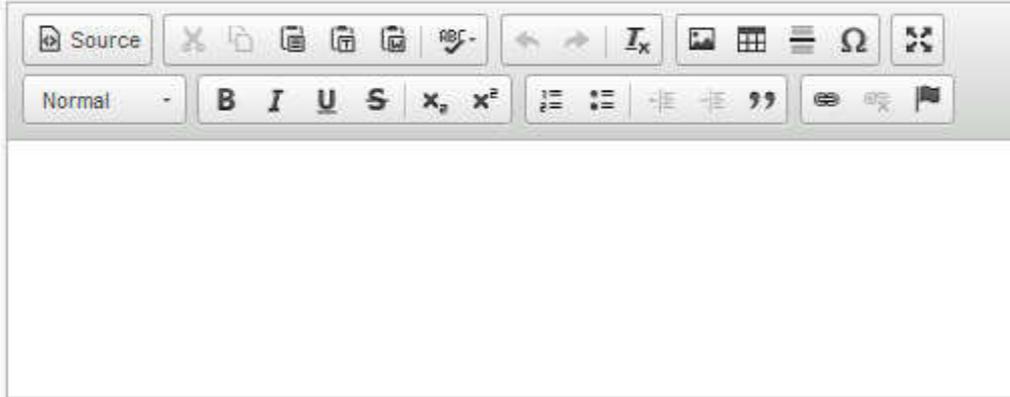
When we click the menu on the left sidebar of the website, as can be seen below the website will display all the information related to the term clicked. In the next figure we clicked on the submenu Fishery and Marine on the menu *Knowledge Structure*. The system will then display the information related to Fishery and Marine. The same situation will occur with the other vocabulary clicked.

[Home](#) » [Taxonomy term](#)

Name *

Pengelolaan limbah bahan berbahaya dan beracun (LB3)

Description



body p

[Switch to plain text editor](#)

Text format

- Web page addresses and e-mail addresses turn into links automatically.
- Allowed HTML tags: <a> <cite> <blockquote> <code> <dl> <d

URL alias

NAVIGATION

- Add content
- Add subscription
- Home
- Calendar
- Export/Import Distribution
- Forms
- Guidelines & Best Practices
- Help
- Links
- My groups
- Search

Keys

Import

Import	Description
amdal@su-css	amdal@su-css.org
amdal@su-css.org	amdal@su-css.org
Folder	Folder
libcrpg	libcrpg
Node import	Node import
Download	Download

[IMPORT](#) [DELETE ITEMS](#) [LOG](#) [UNLOCK](#)

amdal@su-css.org

Status

Last import: 17 hours ago.
20 imported items total.

Import

Mailbox

amdal@su-css.org

Select a mailbox to use.

Skip messages that fail authentication.
If checked, only messages that belong to an authenticated user will be imported.

Default commands (authenticated users)

no:usr: 1

Default commands (anonymous users)

no:usr: 0

A set of commands that are added to each message by default, if the user is not authenticated. Should be in the form "key: value".

IMPORT

Importing

100%

Mailbox *amdal@su-css.org* was checked and contained 0 messages. There are no new nodes.

[IMPORT](#) [DELETE ITEMS](#) [LOG](#) [UNLOCK](#)

amdal@su-css.org

Status

Last import: 2 sec ago.
29 imported items total.

CHAPTER 11

SPECIAL SETUP

If you look at this Administrator, you may see there is one green line just under two tabs and menus based on task and module. "*Cron has not run. Please visit the status report for more information*". One of small parts of function of this website is there is *cron* fitur. *Cron* fitur has function for indexing all contents of website into local search engine. Furthermore, there is several modules that also need running *cron*. Considering that you just installed, so it has not been run.

In time you click link of status report, you will be taken into status report page. This page will give information on whether something you plug having problems or not. You also may see whether supporting equipment that is server can service the requirement or not, as version of *PHP*, *PHP memory limit*, *GD Library*, *dsb*. Through this page, you can running *cron*. Find and Click the link and run *cron* manually.

After you click, will be obtained information that *cron* successfully to be run. *Cron* is success. Please you back to previous menu of administrator. Now, warning green have disappeared after *cron* run.

Appendix 6

**MINUTES OF DISCUSSION OF INTERVIEW SURVEYS
CONDUCTED BY THE CONSULTANT**

OUTPUT 2

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-1	
Institution	: Directorate General of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (EBTKE), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM)
Place	: Secretariat General of ESDM Building, Directorate General of Renewable Energy, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Jl. Pengangsaan Timur No. 1A, Jakarta Pusat
Date	: October 25, 2013
Time	: 13.30 – 14.30 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with AMDAL implementation in geothermal energy development
Attended by	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ir. Eddy Rivai, MT as Head Sub-directorate of Engineering and Geothermal Environment 2. Mr. Ivan as staff of Sub-directorate of Engineering and Geothermal Environment 3. Mr. Andi as Staff of Sub-directorate of Engineering and Geothermal Environment 4. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of geothermal business has a lot of obstacles from community around the project which has location close to a community settlement. This is different with geothermal project in which activity implementation is located in conservation forest, protection forest, production forest, and volcano area that requires permit from related ministry. 2. AMDAL compiled highlights technical aspect and it is not too deep in discussing the social aspect also resulted impacts. Sample of case in Ulu Lais, initially it is an unpopulated region. But when the mining activity started, people start to come searching for livelihood. Generally, this condition is useful for the local economic development, but this condition gives negative impact and obstacle in the process of exploration and exploitation activity. 3. Mr. Eddy cites that negative impact resulted from geothermal activity is small because the resulted product is environmental-friendly. If there are 20,000 ha of Mining Working Area (WKP) then it is only about 30 ha used for exploration. Periodically, companies will report mining activity implementation to The Directorate General of EBTKE, Ministry of ESDM. 4. Consultant is requested to prepare road map to explain purpose of this ADB Technical Assistance towards Directorate General of EBTKE, Ministry of ESDM and regarding the activity that will be performed. Moreover consultant team is requested to give a letter of intent as well as company organization structure. 5. To date, AMDAL document of geothermal projects have been prepared by universities. University need some data from AMDAL study, thus the initiator will be able to save time and cost. Available time is not sufficient if in the study of AMDAL in geothermal project, all parameters is measured after contract signing. 6. MOED No. 5/2012 cites that UKL/UPL is prepared before exploration started meanwhile AMDAL document is prepared before exploitation is done. 7. Geothermal project phases are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preliminary survey; 	

- b. Determination of Mining Working Area (WKP) by the minister;
- c. WKP auction;
- d. Determination of the winner by the local regent or governor;
- e. Determination of geothermal business license including exploration permit is valid for 3 years then it can be extended per one year up to 5 years;
- f. Exploration phase is to find the **scale of geothermal reserves** which exist in WKP. Usually, in the exploration phase has been found the geothermal reserves so in this phase, the company is ready to prepare AMDAL thus upon continuing to exploitation phase, AMDAL will be ready. Exploration result---
---→feasible or not feasible to be mined;
- g. Feasibility study phase. If it is feasible then it will be continued with exploitation phase in which AMDAL document must be finished before exploitation activity is done.

CONCLUSION: AMDAL STUDY IN GEOTHERMAL PROJECT IS AFTER FEASIBILITY STUDY

- 8. In the areas that the supervision of mining implementation is conducted by The Energy and Mineral Resources Office, Ministry only conducts coaching technique (*bintek*) and supervision.
 - 9. Mining license in MOED No. 5/2012 is regarding the type of business/activity that required to conduct AMDAL. There are three requirements which are broad licensing (geothermal WKP) ≥ 200 ha, open area for geothermal business ≥ 50 ha, and geothermal development ≥ 55 MW.
 - 10. It is proposed that the minimum regulation for permitting area is changed/added for periodic requirement of generation less than 55 MW because on average WKP is about 10,000 ha. So that acceleration of geothermal for medium to lower scale can be done faster.
 - 11. Related with AMDAL that should be considered as two sides geothermal concessions, that is issued by WKP after and before Law No. 27/2003 because the concession system is different. In regards of regulation of geothermal concession system, it is divided into upstream and downstream. Management of upstream field is given to Pertamina and downstream is given to PLN. So there will be BUMN that sells the electricity and steam from geothermal. At the moment, generation is not integrated between upstream and downstream so that AMDAL document must be prepared in two documents which are AMDAL of Pertamina (drilling) and AMDAL of PLN (generation). In the field, at the current condition (after Law No. 27/2003) from upstream to downstream only requires 1 AMDAL document. Currently, there is (in Lampung) a project that has two AMDAL documents.
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**DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW
WITH DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EBTKE ESDM**



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-2	
Institution	: Toll Road Regulatory Agency (BPJT)
Place	: BPJT Office, Highway Building of Ministry of Public Work, 3 rd Floor Jl. Pattimura No. 20 Kebayoran Baru South Jakarta
Date	: October 29, 2013
Time	: 14.30 – 16.20 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with AMDAL implementation in Toll Road Development Project
Attended by	: 1. Ms. Widayani as Head Section of Technique, BPJT 2. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The gap between donor regulation and Indonesian regulation about AMDAL mostly occurs on social problems study while for the environmental problems, donor agency follows the regulation exists in Indonesia. Study on component/aspect of social-economy-culture (including aspect of community health environment) in AMDAL document, is assessed by donor agency that it still has not fulfill the requirement of donor, less deep and less accurate. 2. Consequently, donor agency requests the initiator to do a specific study, but do not change the approved AMDAL document by commission. This specific study is deepening the statement that already existed in the documents, or a new study if previously it is not studied in the AMDAL document. In other words, AMDAL document currently compiled by the consultant is objected many times by donor institution or they should prepare additional document if it will be submitted to gain loan from international donor. One of factor that causes occurrence of this matter is the low quality of AMDAL document that might be caused by inadequate quality of AMDAL document compiler or the quality of AMDAL assessor. 3. Donor country rejects the submitted AMDAL document because: 1) AMDAL document is prepared in Indonesian Language; 2) Low quality of translation because it is translated by general translator not a special environmental translator; and 3) The quality of content of the document is not good. 4. Low quality of AMDAL document happens because the lack of capacity building of the assessor and AMDAL document compiler especially in remote area. Moreover, the time to compile qualified AMDAL document will determine the quality of documents. For example, BPJT is required to finish the document in short time because the fiscal year will ends. Completing AMDAL document in the fiscal year is required for fund disbursement, if the budget is not absorbed in the fiscal year then it will influence the program, it means organization/institution has poor performance. Usually to fulfill that condition consultant will reduce number of sampling and some survey will not be conducted, so that the study result become less deep. Quality of AMDAL document becomes low. 5. AMDAL assessment system mentioned in MOED cites that maximum time (the longest) used by review commission to assess TOR of AMDAL is 30 days, meanwhile time used to assess AMDAL document is 75 days. For example, if review commission in examining TOR of AMDAL have returned the document (after assessed) within 10 days to the consultant then the assessor team still has 20 days to check the revised TOR of AMDAL from the consultant. Duration of revision depends on the consultant and does not counted as review commission time (time owned by review commission to assess AMDAL document). Similarly, it also applied for the time to assess documents of AMDAL, RKL, and RPL. 	

6. Currently, factor of compiler quality is still considered as the main induce factor for low quality of AMDAL document. Only a few number of AMDAL consultant companies on road and bridge which have good quality, or only around 5 consultant companies for AMDAL compiling in toll road sector.
7. Main duty of BPJT is to conduct auction for toll road operation in which one of the requirement for auction is AMDAL document. AMDAL document can be prepared by BPJT or local government or private company. If AMDAL document is prepared by local government and private company, BPJT will examine at the time of auction preparation of toll road operation. For example for toll road project of CiSuDawuh (Cileungsi – Sumedang – Dawuhan) for 200 km long, AMDAL document is prepared by Local Government of Sumedang. This AMDAL document is prepared in 2 documents, first is Cileungsi – Sumedang – Dawuhan built in 2004 and second is Sumedang – Dawuhan in 2005, this should not be allowed because AMDAL document should be prepared as 1 document for all sections of the project.
8. BPJT should monitor AMDAL document auctioned, but sometime BPJT does not know when the initiator (local government and private company) prepares AMDAL document, because usually when AMDAL document prepared by local government or private company, they will submit to Directorate General of Highway when finished. Directorate General of Highway then will issue principal permit, network permit, etc. Furthermore for company auction, this AMDAL document is submitted to BPJT.
9. AMDAL document prepared by local government, its environmental permit is issued by the local governor because usually a road passes two or more regencies, if the permit issued by local regent then it need a further checking by BPJT related with the purpose of the toll road development.
10. BPJT has the right to cancel auction if document requirements is not complete. As sample, auction cancellation in the projects of 6 toll roads in DKI Jakarta Province in which AMDAL document was prepared by the initiator is only stipulated by the Head of BPLHD and not stipulated by the governor moreover there is no environmental permit. BPLHD gave reason (to this case) that there is authority handover from governor to Head of BPLHD to sign AMDAL endorsement based on Governor Decree (Governor of DKI at that time was Mr. Cokropranolo). It is considered legal defect by BPJT because it does not fulfill Government Regulation No. 27/2012 about environmental permit thus auction is cancelled.
11. Approval process for toll road project that can be auctioned, should be proper economically because it is important for Jakarta's economy but financially it is not proper due to the Toll Road Enterprise (BUJT) is not able to finance the construction because all constructions use elevated system.

Second case is the development of Medan – Kualanamu toll road, economically this development is important because it connects the access to the airport but financially it is not proper due to an expensive development and there is no Willingness To Pay (WTP) from community.
12. Currently, there are many patterns (scheme) of toll road development, several patterns are done by the government so that BUJT will keep role in toll road development. Development of these patterns are proposed to reduce investment load, among others: (1) it is fully constructed by Government then managed by private; (2) it is partly built by Government and private then managed by private; (3) it is fully constructed by private (Government provide land), managed by private.
13. In the auction process of toll road operation, BPJT have to be really carefull because if the operation contract has been done and it is cancelled then will incur losses. As sample, auction of toll road operation in Surabaya, at the time operation contract have been done because the previous mayor (Mr. Bambang Dwi Hartono) has approved the toll road development, however when the new

mayor (Mrs. Tri Rismaharini) leads Surabaya, she does not approve the toll road to pass the center of Surabaya city. The new mayor (with approval of city council) change the spatial plan that have been stipulated by old mayor, thus contract of Surabaya Toll Road Operation is cancelled.

14. Regulation of environmental document from donor such as The World Bank, ADB, and JICA are similar, only several parts is reduced to distinguish the regulation of ADB and JICA with The World Bank. In donor regulation, environmental document required are documents of LARP, AERAP, IPP, etc. but they are not required in Indonesia. So that if there is project that use loan then it will be adjusted with the donor requirement.
15. Currently, BPJT implements regulations of land acquisition also compensation as required by donor for toll road project that come from loan, however compensation is still for public and social facilities such as school, mosque, village office, etc. Compensation for affected person is only compensation, and there is no income restoration. In the implementation of land acquisition, a team is formed.
16. Regulation of compensation for public and social facility is issued by The Directorate General of Budget, Ministry of Finance.
17. Toll road projects funded by loan, its authority is in The DG of Highway. So the preparation process of document for loan is not known by BPJT because the process is conducted by DG Highway. After toll road construction is finished, operation auction is submitted to BPJT.
18. Toll road project with loan financing handled by DG Highway are Tanjung Priok, Solo – Ngawi, Medan – Kualanamu, Cisudawuh, Menado – Bitung.
19. According to applied regulation, BPJT should provide AMDAL to prepare auction of operation. However there is an investment pattern development, AMDAL document preparation may be done by the initiator. Several toll road projects such as Seroja (Soreang – Pasir Koja) and Pandaan – Malang, the AMDAL document is prepared by BPJT.
20. In the project cycle of toll road, AMDAL may be done simultaneously after Feasibility Study.
21. Land acquisition of road project is conducted by Sub-directorate of Land Acquisition, DG Highway 4th floor, led by Mr. Heri Marjuki.
22. Project cycles of toll road project are: planning; FS; AMDAL; DED; land acquisition; construction; operation; and evaluation. So that AMDAL compiled should be implemented in DED.
23. In the auction of toll road operation, required document are: Drawing of Final Technical Plan (RTA/basic design); AMDAL; and FS. In the AMDAL document compiling it uses RTA drawing not DED. If AMDAL is compiled after DED then AMDAL will not integrate with DED which cause many complaints from community in the project implementation. Meanwhile for LARP compiling it uses DED document.
24. Currently, BPJT should be conducting monitoring to RKL and RPL implementation in 52 toll roads. BPJT is being pushed by BUJT and other initiator to compile its own RKL and RPL so they can do monitoring by themselves. As sample, BUJT conducts own implementation and LARP monitoring for Cikampek – Palimanan Toll Road because BUJT (Malaysian Company) has loan funds from ADB.

DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW WITH BPJT



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-3	
Institution	: Sub-directorate of Environmental and Road Safety (TLKJ), Directorate of Technique, Directorate of Highway, Ministry of Public Work
Place	: Highway Building 4 th Floor Jl. Pattimura No. 20 South Jakarta
Date	: October 30, 2013
Time	: 15.10 – 16.15 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with AMDAL implementation in toll road development project
Attended by	: 1. Mrs. Maulidya Indah J. as Head of Sub-directorate of Environmental and Road Safety (TLKJ), Directorate of Technique 2. Mr. R. Agoeng Triadi as Staff of Subdit TLKJ, Directorate of Technique 3. Mrs. Anita Sri I. as Staff of Subdit TLKJ, Directorate of Technique 4. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Related with implementation of new environmental regulation applied by government, Subdit TLKJ obeys all environmental documents required in the Law including Government Regulation No. 27/2012 that requires environmental permit. 2. Obstacles faced in preparing environmental permit is long bureaucracy process also there is no costing that causes local BLH issues various tariff unknown shall come to which cost allocation. 3. Based on forum held by Subdit TLKJ by inviting Mr. Ari as Assistant of Environmental Impact Deputy, MOEFOR who presented discourse of cost paid for environmental permit will come to non-tax revenue (PNBP) will be regulated in Presidential Regulation. Presidential Regulation will regulate tariff for cost issued in process of environmental permit so that each directorate that have to do AMDAL may allocate in cost estimation. 4. Old regulations issued by Ministry of Public Work that especially regulate environmental management will be updated in accordance with new environmental regulation stipulated as Government Regulation No. 27/2012 about Environmental Permit, MOER No. 5/2012 regarding type of business and/or activity that have to do AMDAL, MOER No.16/2012 regarding guidance for environmental document preparation. 5. In the review commission and technical team discussion session for toll road, issue related with position of AMDAL in project cycle became long debate that resulting document approval is postponed. It is certainly inhibit the project cycle. Technical team often impose consultant to prepare AMDAL document based on DED so that project description become clear however in Ministry of Public Work Decree cites that environmental document gives input to DED also in regulations is mentioned that AMDAL document become part of feasibility study. In other hand there is no regulation that regulates AMDAL document should be compiled based on DED. 	

6. Head of Subdit TLKJ suggests that all policies from Technical Ministries should be known by environmental institution in entire Indonesia so that it will not become debate in AMDAL discussion session that it will cause loss for initiator.
7. According to Head of Subdit TLKJ, AMDAL document quality compiled is low because number of AMDAL compiler is less and only concentrated in Java Island, also compiler do not know existing regulation in Technical Ministries so that Technical Ministries should work hard to explain the regulation.
8. Head of Subdit TLKJ suggests to MOEFOR for conducting “refresher” of regulation dissemination of Technical Ministries for AMDAL compiler. In this refresher, Subdit TLKJ ready to be invited to explain regulation what are the existing regulation in Technical Ministries. This “refresher” is needed because there are many new regulations related with environment outside Ministry of Environment provided as regulation out of MOEFOR. So that in AMDAL commission discussion session is expected there is no debate because Assessor Team does not know new regulations.
9. AMDAL compiler does not necessary to have specialization, because the important is they have ability to compile AMDAL and they have followed AMDAL compiler course. Moreover, in a Team of AMDAL compiler there is expert that can do impact study related with its specialization.
10. Currently, in the process certificate of competency it is not required for participant to follow AMDAL course. So that AMDAL compiler that never follow AMDAL training then pass competency test, its capability for compiling AMDAL is questioned. Minimum passing score is also should be informed by competency test organizer.
11. Initiator of toll road can be conducted by BPJT, Highway, or other. In this case, there is no overlapping financing because it is regulated by Planning Program Division. If BPJT handle AMDAL of toll road project then Subdit of Highway and Urban Roads handle AMDAL of highway. Toll road is pricing road and freeway is free from obstacles on the road when driving such as street vendor. Freeway can be toll road or non toll road.
12. For road work, team leader should not only have certificate of competency but also has expertise in road sector.
13. Related with environmental audit for toll road project and monitoring for RKL/RPL implementation, there is no regulation that arrange the executing institution for monitoring of RKL/RPL is Highway Directorate.
14. In the road development that pass forestry area is required application for permitting of rent use forestry area there is should be environmental document, however in its implementation in several environmental institutions is required to attach license for rent use forestry area. Related with this, it need to be determined which one should be fulfilled first between legalization of environmental document, license of rent use, and environmental permit.
15. Currently, Subdit TLKJ to obtain those permits is conducted simultaneously because permitting of rent use forestry area is also take long time is about 225 working days (if smoothly). Whereas environmental permit is usually obtained more than one fiscal year. Based on those issues, trimming of bureaucratic process is needed so that road development can be done faster.
16. Environmental document that have been legalized by commission if it will be submitted to donor should be reviewed by reviewer consultant appointed by donor, usually document that have been legalized by BLH is accepted by donor without additional document. Related with quality, reviewer consultant team usually lack of understanding the substance of AMDAL document for road project, finally Subdit TLKJ give tutorial to the consultant especially to explain environmental document that integrated with design consideration.
17. Procedure for preparation of auction document for local government stipulated in document of environmental management prepared by highway, those

procedures are only reference for local government or other institution related with environmental management for road sector.

18. AMDAL document preparation for road national project is conducted by Directorate General of Highways so that TOR, Owner Estimate and Engineer Estimate are prepared by Directorate General of Highways. BLH only evaluate AMDAL document not unit cost.
 19. Related with community health issue especially HIV that is not clearly stipulated in national regulation, Directorate General of Highways explains that TOR always requires expert for community health.
 20. In the commission meeting of road project, if Directorate General of Highways is invited as technical team then they will assess in accordance with scientific field without influenced by conflict of interest. In this matters, the important is technical team is road expert that come from university to avoid conflict of interest.
 21. In each activity phase, environmental expert should always review environmental document with activity phase. As sample, in DED phase if there is change in road trace then environmental expert should review trace change toward environment.
 22. In the road development with PPP scheme, private sector is only executing for RKL and RPL not AMDAL document compiler because AMDAL document is prepared by initiator. All initiators in Public Works sector must be from the units of Public Works because mostly the scheme submitted is Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) scheme that usually BUJT is only conduct physical work meanwhile AMDAL, DED, and LARP document is prepared by initiator, BUJT is only implement RKL/RPL and LARP. All auction documents are prepared by initiator.
 23. Requirement to obtain No Objection Letter (NOL) from donor to implement physical work is environmental document, LARP, and DED.
 24. Consultant team invites Subdit TLKJ to attend workshop of ADB Technical Assistance that will be conducted in 2014. The certainty of time will be delivered later.
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**DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW WITH SUBDIT ENVIRONMENTAL AND
ROAD SAFETY, DIRECTORATE OF TECHNIQUE, DIRECTORATE
GENERAL OF HIGHWAYS, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS**



Letter from Sub-directorate of Environmental and Road Safety (TLKJ)



**KEMENTERIAN PEKERJAAN UMUM
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL BINA MARGA
DIREKTORAT BINA TEKNIK**
Jl. Patimura No. 20, Kebayoran Baru – Jakarta Selatan 12110. Telepon (021) 7245752, Fax. (021) 7246973

Nomor : PA-02-11-BT/02
Lampiran : -

Jakarta, 23 Oktober 2013

Kepada Yth,
Deputi Bidang Lingkungan Hidup Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup

di
Tempat

Perihal : Penyampaian informasi sesuai Permohonan Bantuan Data pada Kegiatan
Strengthening and Use of Country Safeguard System

Sehubungan dengan surat Deputi Bidang Lingkungan Hidup Kementerian LH 2013 tanggal 2 Oktober 2013 Nomor 8-10831/Dep.LH/PDAL/10/perihal Permohonan Bantuan Data, dengan hormat disampaikan sebagai berikut:

1. Upaya perlindungan dan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup pada kegiatan penyelenggaraan jalan dilakukan berdasarkan Undang-Undang No. 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup dan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 27 Tahun 2012 tentang Izin Lingkungan.
2. Dalam rangka penyusunan dokumen lingkungan hidup, penyarangan kebutuhan dokumen lingkungan hidup (AMDAL/UKL-UPL/SPPL) untuk bidang jalan dilakukan berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 5 tahun 2012 tentang Jenis Rencana Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan yang wajib memiliki AMDAL. Apabila kegiatan yang dimaksud tidak masuk dalam kriteria wajib AMDAL, maka penyarangan selanjutnya dilaksanakan berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 10/PRT/M/2008 tentang Penetapan Jenis Rencana Usaha Dan/ Atau Kegiatan Bidang Pekerjaan Umum yang Wajib dilengkapi dengan UKL-UPL. Permen PU No. 10/PRT/M/2008 saat ini diacu hanya untuk kegiatan penyelenggaraan jalan yang masih relevan dengan Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 5 tahun 2012 yaitu kegiatan pembangunan *subway/underpass, terowongan/tunnel* dan *jalan layang/tyover*.
3. Berkaitan dengan butir 2, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum sedang melakukan revisi terhadap Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 10/PRT/M/2008 tentang Penetapan Jenis Rencana Usaha Dan/ Atau Kegiatan Bidang Pekerjaan Umum yang Wajib dilengkapi dengan UKL-UPL.
4. Di samping hal tersebut di atas, beberapa NSPK terkait proses AMDAL yang telah dipunya dan penyusunan NSPK yang sedang dilakukan yaitu:
 - a. Empat pedoman yang telah disusun oleh Direktorat Jenderal Bina Marga, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum :
 - Pedoman Umum Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Bidang Jalan No. 008/BM/2009
 - Pedoman Perencanaan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Bidang Jalan No. 009/BM/2009

- Pedoman Pelaksanaan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Bidang Jalan No 010/BM/2009
- Pedoman Pemantauan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Bidang Jalan No 011/BM/2009

Empat pedoman tersebut akan direvisi untuk menyesuaikan dengan Undang-Undang No. 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup, Peraturan Pemerintah No. 27 Tahun 2012 tentang Izin Lingkungan, Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 5 tahun 2012 tentang Jenis Rencana Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan yang wajib memiliki AMDAL dan Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 18 tahun 2012 tentang Pedoman Penyusunan Dokumen Lingkungan Hidup.

- b. Dua pedoman yang sedang disusun oleh Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum :
 - Pedoman Penyusunan Dokumen UKL dan UPL bidang Pekerjaan Umum
 - Pedoman Pemantauan Pelaksanaan RKL/UKL dan RPL/UPL bidang Pekerjaan Umum.
 - c. Dua petunjuk praktis yang sedang disusun oleh Direktorat Jenderal Rina Marga, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum:
 - Petunjuk Praktis Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Bidang Jalan dan Jembatan
 - Tata-Cara Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup bidang Jalan
5. Sedangkan untuk peraturan berikut di bawah ini tidak lagi digunakan, yaitu :
- a. Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 69/PRT/1995 tentang Pedoman Teknis Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Proyek Bidang Pekerjaan Umum
 - b. Keputusan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 143/KPTS/1995 tentang Petunjuk Teknis Penyusunan RKL-RPL Proyek Bidang Pekerjaan Umum
 - c. Keputusan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 296/KPTS/1995 tentang Petunjuk Teknis Penyusunan UKL-UPL Proyek Bidang Pekerjaan Umum.
 - d. Keputusan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 56/KPTS/1995 tentang Petunjuk Tata Laksana Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Departemen Pekerjaan Umum.
6. Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan No. P.30/Menhut-III/2012 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor P.18/Menhut-III/2011 tentang Pedoman Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan pada Pasal 14 dinyatakan bahwa salah satu persyaratan teknis yang harus dipenuhi untuk permohonan Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan (IPPKH) adalah dokumen AMDAL atau dokumen lingkungan sesuai peraturan perundang-undangan dan disahkan oleh instansi yang berwenang. Namun demikian, pada pelaksanaan proses AMDAL atau dokumen lingkungan, beberapa instansi lingkungan hidup di daerah mensyaratkan melampirkan Surat Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Kehutanan untuk mendapatkan pengesahan dokumen AMDAL dan penerbitan Izin Lingkungan.

Berdasarkan hal tersebut, diperlukan ketetapan prosedur mana yang lebih dahulu dilakukan antara pengesahan dokumen lingkungan, Izin Pinjam Pakai, dan Izin Lingkungan.

7. Dalam peraturan tentang izin lingkungan belum ditemui suatu ketentuan yang memuat ketentuan besaran pembiayaan yang dibebankan kepada Pemrakarsa untuk proses operasional izin lingkungan (termasuk biaya untuk pengumuman permohonan penerbitan izin lingkungan dan pengumuman izin lingkungan yang sudah diterbitkan), serta ketentuan pembayaran ditujukan kepada siapa atau ke mana.
 8. Belum ada kepastian format untuk penyampaian informasi bahwa kegiatan pembangunan jalan yang diusulkan oleh Pemrakarsa atau yang dimaksud pada dokumen lingkungan hidup sudah sesuai dengan Rencana Tata Ruang, apakah dengan melampirkan Surat Keputusan atau dengan membuat surat pernyataan dan apabila melalui surat pernyataan, siapa yang berwenang menandatangani.
 9. Saran penyempurnaan skema AMDAL dalam keseluruhan proses perencanaan pembangunan jalan (termasuk jalan tol) di antaranya:
 - a. Proses Izin Lingkungan dirasakan menambah jenjang birokrasi dan administrasi yang sebelumnya cukup pada tahap surat rekomendasi AMDAL dari instansi lingkungan terkait (KemenLH/BPLHD).
 - b. Memperpendek waktu proses perolehan izin, dengan melaksanakan proses perolehan Izin Lingkungan dan proses Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan secara paralel.
 - c. Menerbitkan besaran pembiayaan yang dibebankan kepada Pemrakarsa untuk proses operasional izin lingkungan.
 - d. Menetapkan mekanisme pembayaran atas pembiayaan yang dimaksud pada butir c.
 - e. Menetapkan format penyampaian informasi bahwa kegiatan pembangunan jalan yang diusulkan oleh Pemrakarsa sudah sesuai dengan Rencana Tata Ruang.
 - f. Meningkatkan kualitas dan kompetensi SDM penyusun AMDAL (konsultan lingkungan) dengan melakukan penyegaran-penyegaran terkait dengan adanya perubahan terhadap peraturan yang ada baik perubahan peraturan yang diterbitkan oleh instansi lingkungan hidup maupun peraturan yang diterbitkan oleh kementerian teknis. Penyegaran dapat dilakukan bekerja sama dengan kementerian teknis (dalam hal ini Kementerian PU/Ditjen Bina Marga) sebagai narasumber terkait kebijakan yang berlaku di bidang jalan.
 - g. Mempercepat penambahan SDM dengan kriteria penyusun AMDAL mengingat bahwa SDM yang ada saat ini berjumlah tidak banyak dan terkonsentrasi pada beberapa tempat saja. Kondisi ini mengakibatkan bahwa seorang personel penyusun AMDAL mempunyai beban kerja sangat tinggi dan berdampak pada kualitas hasil pekerjaan yang tidak maksimal, dan memperlambat proses penyelesaian dokumen lingkungan hidup yang dilaksanakan oleh Pemrakarsa.
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Translation of letter from Sub-directorate TLKJ

No: PA-02-11-Bt-02

Jakarta, 23 October 2013

Attachment: -

To:

Deputy of Environment
Ministry of Environment

In Jakarta

About: Information for Data Request for “Strengthening and Use of Country Safeguard System” Project

In connection with letter from Deputy of Environment, Ministry of Environment dated 2 October 2013 No. B-10931/Dep.I/LH/PDAL/10/about Data Request, within this we can presented as follows:

1. The effort on environmental management and protection on road implementation is conducted based on Law No. 32 Year 2009 about Environmental Management and Protection and Government Regulation No. 27 Year 2012 about Environmental Permit.
2. In arranging environmental document, screening of environmental document (AMDAL/UKL-UPL/SPPL) for road infrastructure is conducted based on Regulation of Minister of Environment No. 5 Year 2012 about Business Plan and/or activity that required having AMDAL. If that activity does not include in AMDAL criteria, then the next screening is conducted based on Regulation of Minister of Public Works No. 10/PRT/M/2008 about Determination of Business Plan And/Or Activity on Public Work which completed with UKL-UPL. At this moment this Minister Regulation No. 10/PRT/M/2008 is working as a reference for road implementation which is still relevant with Regulation of Minister of Environment No. 5 year 2012 about development of subway/underpass, tunnel and flyover.
3. In connection with No. 2, the Ministry of Public Works is now doing revision on Regulation of Minister of Public Works No. 10/PRT/M/2008 about Determination of Business Plan And/Or Activity on Public Work which completed with UKL-UPL.
4. Beside the above matters, some NSPK related with AMDAL process and NSPK arrangement which is now conducted are:
 - a. Four guidelines arranged by Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works:
 - General Guideline on Environmental Management on Road Infrastructure No. 008/BM/2009
 - Guideline on Environmental Management Planning on Road Infrastructure No. 009/BM/2009
 - Guideline on Environmental Management Implementation on Road Infrastructure No. 010/BM/2009
 - Guideline on Environmental Management Monitoring on Road Infrastructure No. 011/BM/2009

Those four guidelines will be revised adjusting with Law No. 32 Year 2009 about Environmental Management and Protection. Government Regulation No. 27 Year 2012 about Environmental Permit, Regulation of Minister of Environment No. 5 Year 2012 about Kinds of Business and/or Activity that require AMDAL and Regulation of Minister of Environment No. 16 year 2012 about Guideline on Environmental Document Arrangement.

- b. Two guidelines which is now being arranged by Research and Development Agency of Ministry of Public Works:
 - Guideline on UKL and UPL Document Arrangement on Public Work
 - Guideline on RKL/UKL and RPL/UPL Implementation Monitoring on Public Work
 - c. Two tactical guidance which is now being arranged by Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works:
 - Practical Guidance on Environmental Management for Road and Bridge
 - Procedure on Environmental Monitoring on Road
5. Whereas, there are some regulations which are not used anymore, they are:
- a. Regulation of Minister of Public Works No. 69/PRT/1995 about Technical Guideline on Project Environmental Impact Analysis on Public Works.
 - b. Decision of Minister of Public Works No. 148/KPTS/1995 about Technical Guideline on Project RKL-RPL Arrangement on Public Works.
 - c. Decision of Minister of Public Works No. 296/KPTS/1996 about Technical Guideline on Project UKL-UPL Arrangement on Public Works.
 - d. Decision of Minister of Public Works No. 58/KPTS/1995 about Business Process of Environmental Impact Analysis of Department of Public Works.
6. Based on Regulation of Minister of Forestry No. P.38/Menhut-II/2012 about Changing on Regulation of Minister of Forestry No. P.18/Menhut-II/2011 about Guideline on Forest Use on Article 14 it is mentioned that one of the technical requirement that must be fulfilled for Forestry Area Use Loan (IPPKH) is AMDAL document or environmental document which is appropriate with rules and regulation and legalized by authorized institution. However, in the AMDAL process implementation or environmental document, some environmental institutions in local region requires for IPPKH Letter to receive legalization on AMDAL document and Environmental License publishing.
- Based on that, it is needed to specify which procedure firstly done between environmental document legalization, Use License and Environmental Permit.
7. In regulation about environmental Permit there is no provision which mention financing provision which is burdened on Initiator for environmental Permit operational process (including cost for environmental Permit publishing announcement and environmental announcement which already published), and financing provision dedicated to whom and where.
8. There still no format certainty for information delivering that road infrastructure activity suggested by Initiator or which is mentioned on environmental document is already accordance with Spatial Plan, is it enough by attaching Decision Letter or by making statement letter and if through statement letter, who has the authority to sign it.
9. The suggestions for AMDAL scheme improvement in the whole road infrastructure planning process (including toll road) are:
- a. The Environmental Permit Process is considered adding bureaucracy and administration which before only need AMDAL recommendation letter from related environmental institution (Ministry of Environment/BPLHD).
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- b. Shortening the process time to receive license, by implementing Environmental Permitting Process and Forest Rent Use Permitting process in parallel.
 - c. Publish financing estimation which is burdened on Initiator for environmental permit operational process.
 - d. Decide payment mechanism for financing mentioned on point c.
 - e. Decide the information deliverance format that the road development suggested by Initiator is in accordance with Spatial Plan.
 - f. Improve the quality and human competency of AMDAL compiler (environmental consultant) by doing refreshments related with changing of existing regulation either regulation published by environmental institution or regulation published by technical ministry. The refreshment can be implemented by cooperating with technical ministry (in this matter it is Ministry of Public Works/Dir.Gen. of Highways) as resource person related with policy on the road.
 - g. To accelerate human resources increase with AMDAL compiler criteria considering the available human resources now are not so many and only concentrate on some place only. This condition make AMDAL compiler to have high work burden and it will effect on job quality which is not maximum, and slowing down the environmental document completion process which is implemented by Initiator.
10. Outside AMDAL process, the factor which is slowing down in getting funding agreement from International Donor is the enactment of depreciation of buildings on compensation process of land acquisition. Even tough it is not mentioned directly on Law No. 2 Year 2012 about Land Acquisition for Public Buildings for Public Interest, but in the implementation, the building value which usually received from local Human Settlement Agency is still including depreciation factor inside the building calculation. It is not accordance with the policy in International Donor.

Thank you for the cooperation.

DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AFFAIRS

Ir. Suhardi, MSc

NIP:

195310191980111001

Cc:

1. Director General of Highways (as report);
2. Archive

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-4	
Institution	: Sub-directorate of Control and Utilization of SDA (PPSDA), Directorate of Water Resources Planning, Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Work
Place	: Directorate General of Water Resources Building, 6 th Floor Jl. Pattimura No. 20 South Jakarta
Date	: November 7, 2013
Time	: 10.00 – 11.30 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with AMDAL implementation in flood control project
Attended by	: 1. Mr. Arfin as Kasi II PPSDA 2. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type of flood control project conducted by Ministry of Public Work is development of dam, irrigation, river normalization, flood prevention, and swamp development. This project in certain scale accordance with MOER No. 5/2012 required to compile AMDAL document. 2. Issue faced in the process of AMDAL document preparation especially in the project of dam development is land acquisition. Dam usually is constructed in upstream so that people in upstream area must be removed whereas dam beneficiaries are people in downstream area. So that sometime people in upstream is not willing to be removed. Process of land acquisition become protracted and take long time. For example, dam construction which until now has not finished that is Jatigede Dam that takes time 20 years and Raknamo Dam (NTT). 3. Land acquisition is usually conducted by Local Government. Problems with local government among other there is substitution of regional head, usually the former regional head has approved land acquisition concept stipulated in AMDAL document. But in the process of approval document there is substitution of regional head. New regional head does not agree the approved concept of land acquisition so that new concept must be prepared, surely it will take longer time. 4. AMDAL document compiling and land acquisition plan are conducted simultaneously because concept of land acquisition is stipulated in social aspect study of AMDAL document. For the SDA projects, AMDAL document is legalized if land acquisition has been conducted. 5. In the project cycle of dam construction, AMDAL document is prepared after FS and start to be compiled simultaneously with DED or after DED is finished. Then it is submitted to Minister to obtain design approval. If at the time of submission for design approval, AMDAL document and LARP has been prepared then construction implementation permit may be issued directly by Minister simultaneously with design approval. However, if at the time submission of design approval there is no AMDAL and LARP, permit for construction implementation cannot be issued. Minister only issue design approval. Permit for construction implementation may be submitted if there is design approval, AMDAL document, and LARP. 6. In the process of design approval, previously DED is discussed by Dam Commission because it is related with dam safety issue. Approval from Dam Commission can be a reference for Minister to give design approval. 7. In the budget allocation, preparation of AMDAL document is usually budgeted for 1 year. If in one year it is not finished then extended for the next year. 	

8. Process for land acquisition of irrigation project is not complicated as dam construction project due to community removed is people in surrounding the project as well as beneficiaries of irrigation project.
9. Dam construction can be conducted by private sector. Before development, private sector should obtain permit for water resources utilization in which one of the requirement to obtain the permit is AMDAL document should be provided. As sample for private sector that build dam is PT. INCO that engaged in mining sector. Electricity resources used for mining operational is obtained from dam utilization as PLTA.
10. Example of temporary construction implementation for handling emergency condition due to disaster is flood, landslide, embankment collapsed, etc. this condition do not require AMDAL document and can be conducted by direct appointment. However if in the future, it will be build permanent (improvement from temporary construction into permanent construction), AMDAL document still need to be made. Project cycle phase of building improvement due to disaster same with project cycle of construction new building.
11. In several cases of dredging project, approval for budget of dredging project and preparation of AMDAL document is conducted simultaneously thus occasionally dredging project have finished but preparation of AMDAL document is still running. This condition may not occur because AMDAL document should be provided before project is begun.
12. Weir is different from dam. Weir has function to increase water level, for example to flow water into particular irrigation area meanwhile dam also has function to accommodate water.
13. Related with flood control project funded by donor, there is project that since in the beginning (survey phase) donor have been involved but also there is new donor involved in construction process also there is project in early phase and construction phase funded by different donor.
14. In the case that donor involved at construction process or donor that fund the project is different between initial phase and construction phase, AMDAL document that have been legalized by local government is accepted unless if there is design change then AMDAL document need to be revised. So that initiator is not necessary prepare additional document or new AMDAL document specific for donor.
15. In the tender process of AMDAL document preparation, issues faced usually is difficult to obtain expert that have certificate of competency, mainly for projects conducted in outside of Java Island. Limitation of certified AMDAL consultant in outside of Java Island causes AMDAL consultant who is originally from Java is still hired. In other hand, highly working load should be done by certified AMDAL consultant because they involve in several project simultaneously. This is the case that often to be finding by Inspectorate in which there is AMDAL consultant that involves in several projects of Ministry of Public Work.
16. It would be better if AMDAL document preparation is finished in one fiscal year. The examination of AMDAL document by Commission is considered take long time mainly revision process. To prepare answer of the question from commission member (read: AMDAL consultant conduct editing of AMDAL draft report) should coordinate with local government so that answer conveyed to Commission can be applied by local government (read: RKL and RPL are conducted by local government).
17. Currently, there is no guideline for AMDAL preparation issued by Directorate General of Water Resources since all authorities to regulate environmental management is conducted by MOEFOR. Unless for regulations of environmental management that have not been stipulated by MOEFOR will be defined by Ministry of Public Work, as Ministry of Public Work Decree No. 10/2008 regarding activity/business that have to do UKL/UPL.

18. Detail information related with preparation issues and AMDAL document approval faced by initiator for flood control project can be obtained in River Basin Office (BBWS).

DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW WITH SUB DRECTORATE OF CONTROL AND UTILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES, DIRECTORATE OF WATER RESOURCES PLANNING, DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF WATER RESOURCES, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORK



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-5	
Institution	: BBWS of Ciliwung Cisadane (Cilicis)
Place	: BBWS Ciliwung Cisadane Office Jl. Inspeksi Saluran Tarum Barat No. 58 Jakarta Timur
Date	: October 14, 2013
Time	: 10.45 – 11.20 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related AMDAL implementation in flood control projects of BBWS Cilicis
Attended by	: 1. Mr. Muhammad Ryan W.K. as Staff of Planning Program, BBWS Cilicis 2. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei Internasional
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Since 2009 to 2013, there are several AMDAL documents that have been done by BBWS Cilicis, for example, AMDAL document of East Flood Canal Project (KBT). Meanwhile other AMDAL document is still in completion process. Several documents of AMDAL discussed in BPLHD of DKI Jakarta Province are: river normalization of Pesanggrahan; river normalization of Angke; and river normalization of Sunter. Meanwhile shortcut project of Ciliwung – KBT and normalization of old Ciliwung are in finalization process and under discussion in MOEFOR. Project which only require preparation of SPPL is ditch dam project located in Bogor regency in which its SPPL document is discussed in BPLHD of West Java Province. 2. Currently, legalization process of AMDAL document compared with before implementation of Law No. 32/2009 is more difficult and takes longer time. Discussion session schedule of AMDAL document most rapidly is obtained after 2 weeks. 3. Contract for AMDAL document preparation of shortcut project of Kali Ciliwung – KBT begun in August 2013, and the normalization of old Ciliwung project started in April 2013. Construction implementation of those projects will be started next year. For projects of river normalization such as Pesanggrahan, Angke, and Sunter, contract of AMDAL document preparation begun in the beginning of 2013 simultaneously with the construction implementation because they are emergency flood project. Before contract of AMDAL document preparation, DED of those projects has finished in the previous year (preparation of AMDAL document is conducted after completion of DED). 4. Generally, project management process are: Master plan → project → DED → AMDAL → construction But due to urgency of the project, then the process becomes: Master plan → project → DED → AMDAL simultaneously with construction 5. In the process of AMDAL document discussion, generally consultation with BPLHD is conducted 2 times for TOR and 2 times for AMDAL, RKL, RPL. In order to revise the document after its being discussed in the meeting. 6. Part of AMDAL document that receive many comments from BPLHD is the method for construction implementation and impact handling. Meanwhile for AMDAL document discussed in MOE, it is more highlighting coverage area of impact also work implementation schedule. 7. Number of expert for AMDAL document compiler who has certificate of competency is small, frequently it causes BBWS Cilicis feels difficult in obtaining 	

expert, if in the next year (2015) there will be 10 projects that ready for construction then AMDAL documents have to be done this year (2014), and it means BBWS should find at least 3 x 10 experts of certified AMDAL compiler. This is not a small number, because AMDAL experts cannot do projects in other place at the same time (if caught by Irjen then it will be a finding). If AMDAL document cannot be compiled due to lack of expert of certified AMDAL compiler, then it can delayed the process of construction. BBWS have done AMDAL in self-management by contracting AMDAL expert who has certificate of competency by using INTAKINDO/INKINDO billing rate.

8. Funding allocation for AMDAL document preparation is about 20% out of total financing. If project is funded by donor then it will be easy in defining fund allocation because usually AMDAL preparation fund will be taken care by the donor.
 9. Discussion of budget allocation from 2009 up to 2012 was done in Directorate General of Water Resources, but since 2013 budget discussion was done by Planning Bureau and Foreign Cooperation (KLN), Ministry of Public Works. Usually approval of funding for construction process will be given if land acquisition process have finished.
 10. JEDI or JUFMP projects funded by The World Bank, their AMDAL document are prepared by Directorate of River and Coastal, Directorate General of Water Resources.
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MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-6		
Institution	:	BPJT (Toll Road Authority)
Venue	:	Bina Marga Building, 3 rd floor, Ministry of Public Works
Date	:	17 April 2014
Time	:	10:00 – 10:50 am
Agenda	:	Discussion on Project Cycle of Toll Road Project
Attended by	:	1. Mrs. Yuli from BPJT 2. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Auction process for toll road uses open/transparent tender in which there is pre-qualification (PQ) and bidding process. In the pre-qualification process, investment data used is still general data such as total investment and technical data. PQ process will take 3-4 months. 2. At the time of bidding process, BPJT should have delivered AMDAL document to the prospective investor. So AMDAL should be prepared after the stage of feasibility study or preliminary design as stipulated in the regulation. Document should be prepared for bidding process are: feasibility study; AMDAL; technical specification; preliminary design; and minimum standards of service. 3. In the toll road business, there are two schemes for procurement that are solicited and unsolicited. Solicited means all documents required for bidding process is prepared by government both central and local government. Unsolicited means all documents required for bidding process is prepared by business entity. In unsolicited process, initiator submits all documents to BPJT to be reviewed whether the toll road is feasible or not to be developed then it is submitted to minister for obtaining approval. 4. Related with PPP scheme, BPJT refers to Ministerial Regulation of Bappenas No. 2/2013. Meanwhile, for solicited program, BPJT refers to Minister of Public Works Regulation stipulated that solicited program is implemented for National Road Network System (<i>Sistem Jaringan Jalan Nasional</i>). Then unsolicited program is implemented for road plan that is not included yet in the National Road Network System. This new road plan should be integrated with existing National Road Network System. Usually, unsolicited program is conducted by business entity with/without cooperation with local government for road development in regional level. 5. In preparing toll road project, pre-feasibility study is conducted in planning program division then feasibility study and AMDAL is prepared by technical division furthermore after obtain approval from minister, BPJT will conduct auction of concession. 6. In case of CisumDawuh toll road development, the plan has been included in National Road Network then to accelerate its development, local government of Sumedang Regency prepares feasibility study and AMDAL document. This feasibility study and AMDAL document are submitted to BPJT to be reviewed. 7. In advance of constructing toll road, feasibility study should be conducted to assess economic and financial feasibility. Economically, CisumDawuh toll road is feasible to be constructed because this toll road will connect one economic area to another economic area but financially, this development is not feasible so that government provides support with land acquisition and construction. 		

8. Related with CisumDawuh toll road, AMDAL document by section have been prepared by local government of Sumedang Regency. This AMDAL document is to support construction carried out by government. Later, AMDAL document per section will be updated and compiled in one document due to AMDAL of section-2 was prepared in 2005 meanwhile AMDAL of Section-1 was updated in 2011. This updated AMDAL will be used in the process of concession tender. BPJT do not prepare new AMDAL but conduct a review on AMDAL section-1/2011 and AMDAL section-2/2005.
 9. Regarding with project of 6 toll roads in the city of DKI Jakarta, AMDAL have been approved on December 2013. Meanwhile for project of toll road in the city of Surabaya is still discussed due to the plan is not aligned with spatial plan. Sample for unsolicited project is Bali toll road and Serpong – Balaraja toll road.
 10. AMDAL in toll road project is prepared based on data of feasibility study and preliminary design. DED will be prepared after tender of concession by selected investor so that AMDAL is not possible to be prepared after DED.
 11. In special case, DED is prepared by Sub Directorate of Road and Highway Engineering, Directorate of Highways but after concession tender, DED will be reviewed by investor to be adjusted with current condition due to investor tender will take time up to 1 year. Usually condition in the field has changed for example effect of residential growth.
 12. Related with land acquisition, data in preliminary design can be used to approximate land acquisition area. Implementation of land acquisition will be conducted after concession tender precisely after technical planning or DED stage. There is new regulation that will be implemented in 2015 (number 2) to arrange land acquisition process. Currently, this law is still in socialization process conducted by BPN (National Land Agency).
 13. Monitoring conducted by BPJT after investor tender is SPM (Minimum Standard Service). Environment Management Monitoring is conducted by investor because after tender process there is devolution from BPJT to investor.
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MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-7	
Institution	: PT. Pertamina Geothermal Energy (PT. PGE)
Location	: PGE office, Menara Cakrawala 15 th Floor, Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 9 Jakarta
Date	: 24 April 2014
Time	: 14.00 – 16.00 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion & Data and Information Collection Regarding Problem Faced in Permitting Process of Geothermal Project
Attended by	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Wilmar Napitupulu as Head of Health Safety Work and Environmental Protection and MM (K3LL&MM) 2. Mr. Widodo as Staff of Environmental Protection of Kamojang Area 3. Mrs. Irma Khoirunisa as Expert of Central Environment Protection 4. Mr. Mufthi G.S as Manager of Environmental Protection 5. Mr. Hendrik as Staff of Environmental Protection of Ulubelu Area 6. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International

Minutes of Discussion:

1. Stages of geothermal project conducted in a Mining Working Area (WKP) covering preliminary study are geology, geochemical, geophysics then exploration, feasibility study, exploitation, as well as utilization. At the stage of exploration, environmental document required in accordance with Ministry of Environmental Regulation No. 5/2012 is UKL-UPL. Usually, this exploration activity is conducted in the period 2-3 years by drilling in 3 (three) wells.
2. Currently, geothermal project could not be done in conservation area as nature reserve or national park but it can be done in protected forest (because there is no regulation that allows the implementation of geothermal project in conservation area). In the future, it is expected that geothermal activity can be conducted not only in protected forest but also conservation area as nature reserve also geothermal activity is not included in mining category because in the fact activity of geothermal development is not mining activity (refer to Government Regulation No. 27/2003 regarding Geothermal).
3. Based on regulation, for all geothermal projects conducted in protected forest must prepare AMDAL document. But if there is geothermal project with development potency less than 55 MW and located in non protected forest then it is not required to prepare AMDAL (MOER No. 5/2012). AMDAL document itself is required to implement exploitation activity with development potency is more than 55 MW.
4. Based on regulation, processing of AMDAL document for geothermal project conducted in protected forest is carried out in Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEFOR). Several obstacles occurred during processing of AMDAL document among others:

- Waiting list for scheduling of meeting for AMDAL document discussion by AMDAL commission requires varying scheduling between 1-3 months. Assistance for document revision is required about 3-5 assistances;
- Processing of AMDAL document in AMDAL commission centre usually require 2 until 3 years, depend on the type of activity. Issuance of environmental permit for AMDAL influence project activity including processing of other permit because AMDAL document/environmental permit is required as prerequisite for other permit as Forest Rent Use Permit (IPPKH);
- Related with Government Regulation No. 27/2012 and forestry regulation, in which geothermal activity cannot be implemented in conservation area like reserve nature and national park cause the implementation of geothermal activity cannot be conducted in reserve forest/national park except there is status change on the type of forest (Law No. 41/1999, closed mining activity can be done in protected forest and production forest). In other hand, PGE supports government program to accelerate power plant development as 10,000 Megawatt for second phase (renewable energy obtain larger portion);
- In certain case for AMDAL processing, it is found distinction in determining spatial in regional level (province and regency) for type of forest. As example, it is determined a region as protected forest but in other spatial region it is determined as production forest. In AMDAL processing, first it should be confirmed regarding spatial region issued by regency and province. This determination becomes authority of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Forestry, and related local government;
- Processing of environmental permit at the central level will take variation time between 3-6 months;
- In accordance with Government Regulation No. 27/2012, stated that activity plan should appropriate with determination of spatial region (RTRW), if it is not appropriate then submission of AMDAL is postponed until there is complete information of project activity plan that have been included in Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW);
- In the processing of environmental permit, there is no determination of definite cost thus cost for processing the permit is different in each region.

5. Related with above problems, PGE recommends several suggestions as below:

- It is expected there is certainty for waiting time by applying rule for discussing AMDAL document so that initiator and team review commission have provision of certainty activity schedule. Completeness of resources and competency (in centre and local) is required for assessing environmental study and processing of environmental study;
- Policy should be discussed together by all related institutions. Although in processing of environmental document, related party is MOEFOR but in the implementation involve other institutions like Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Forestry;
- It is given incentives such as easiness, simplification, and acceleration for processing permit related with preparation of the environmental assessment (AMDAL);
- MOEFOR can combine all standards from the World Bank, JICA, and ADB then it is combined in accordance with Indonesian condition. If there is project funded by donor, then form for preparing Indonesian environmental assessment can be adjusted with donor standard;
- In processing of environmental permit there is no uniformity for the implementation between central and local government. As sample in MOEFOR as central commission of AMDAL, it is not required issuance of

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- feasibility decree (this is only internal process in MOEFOR), meanwhile in several AMDAL commissions in region is required issuance of feasibility decree and environmental permit decree. Including form for environmental permit in central commission of AMDAL need to be combined for previous AMDAL activity, but in several regions use environmental permit separately;
- It is expected that regulation standard of the World Bank, JICA, and ADB refer to Indonesian Environmental Regulation, due to in several issues Indonesian Regulation do not regulate, then it should refer to International Regulation (for example air quality ambient H₂S);
 - It is expected that there is one roof system for processing permit so that facilitate initiator in processing and obtaining permit.
6. Currently, strategy applied by initiator related with uncertainty of processing time of AMDAL is by preparing AMDAL after UKL-UPL is compiled. This should be done so that target compiled in Long Term Corporate Plan (RJPP) for 5 years, 10 years, and 15 years can be achieved. By applying this strategy, processing of other permit such as IPPKH, turbine permit, land acquisition, etc. can be carried out immediately because all permits that should be processed require environmental permit. If AMDAL processing is conducted in accordance with geothermal stage that is after feasibility study then RJPP will not be achieved due to processing of environmental permit itself will take 3 years, after that processing of IPPKH permit will also take same time, so that the processing of these permits will take 6 years.
 7. Related with depth of data used in AMDAL document, before compiling AMDAL document, initiator compile data required in advance. Data required among other supposition of building layout for geothermal utilization such as infrastructure layout, turbine, pipe (layout of building structure and infrastructure) also project description.
 8. In delivering information about location in the project description of AMDAL document, occasionally initiator purposes several alternatives of location, such as infrastructure location, pipe, etc. Location to be acquitted becomes bargaining position with community regarding land price that will be negotiated.
 9. Information contained in feasibility study document covering: budget/cost (infrastructure development cost, drilling cost & well operational, etc); project feasibility; implementation schedule; development strategy as exploration time with number of well constructed; also operation.
 10. Related with Environmental Management System (SML), PGE (one of Geothermal Area of PGE) has obtained predicate of PROPER "Gold" which means impacts appear from geothermal activity have been handled properly. PGE expects that there is reward in the processing AMDAL in which technical study is not necessary anymore for company that obtain PROPER "Gold", depend on geothermal location however SML is not changed almost same for all geothermal activities.
 11. With the enactment of MOER No. 5/2012 in which exploration activity do not obliged to do AMDAL and only requires to prepare UKL-UPL, initiator can carry out exploration activity to know the geothermal potency so that development plan can be compiled. Discussion of UKL-UPL document does not take long time because discussion is conducted in provincial level. Approximate time from UKL-UPL preparation up to issuance of environmental permit is 1 (one) year. Preparation time itself will take 7 months.
 12. Duration for permitting process in geothermal project become obstacle in fulfilling government target for developing geothermal potency as 10,000 Megawatt. It is expected that there is one roof system to process the permit so that it can facilitate initiator in processing and obtaining permit to develop geothermal

potency. Indonesia itself has about 40% of world's geothermal potency however until now it is only 4% that have been developed.

13. Impact generated by geothermal activity among other social, noise, and quality (H₂S) impact. Regarding with noise impact has been handled by developing machine in pipe system. Handling the H₂S potency is carried out in accordance with company standard procedure, as well as social aspect management.
14. PGE has experience to conduct geothermal activity with assistance of JICA and The World Bank. Based on experience with JICA, if AMDAL have been prepared then it is not necessary to prepare additional document. It means AMDAL document is not necessary to be upgraded to JICA policy. But not the World Bank, PGE should upgrade AMDAL document to The World Bank operational policy as well as prepare ESIA document. If there is distinction of standard value for environmental parameter test between Indonesia and The World Bank then it should refer to The World Bank Standard with cost consequences is become higher due to The World Bank standard is higher.
Several examples of distinction for standard of environmental parameter test are:
 - On the examination of noise standard in which Indonesian standard only requires 55 dB(A) (day-night) however The World Bank requires 45 db (night), so that design should be adjusted;
 - Gas monitoring of H₂S should be done during 24 hours, to fulfill this requirement PGE should install H₂S tools for continuous monitoring (1 geothermal location);
 - There is specification that is not possessed by Indonesia and should use foreign technology so that there is no absorption of Indonesian local component (special for measurement and analysis of H₂S passive monitoring);
 - Indonesian parameter standard instance odor standard have no provision for measurement time whether 2 hours, 4 hours, or 6 hours;
 - Document for land acquisition (including purchase value) should be opened to public/community, related with this matter, PGE consider it is quite risk. Also if there is productive land as paddy field should be avoided because there is livelihood community.
15. Related information in MOEFOR website, initiator needs updated information about accredited consultant as well as accredited laboratory. It is expected that everything informed in the MOEFOR website is updated anytime moreover other information related with B3 waste, AMDAL certification, company competency, also geothermal information management should be updated.
16. It is expected that there is strengthening about geothermal management information for all stakeholders mainly to obtain stakeholder support for development area of new geothermal activity.
17. In the ESIA document, additional study conducted is cultural heritage and indigenous people. This additional study is conducted if there is geothermal activity that gives impact to the component.
18. Geothermal activity with fund assistance from The World Bank is conducted in 2011. Additional study is necessary because in the AMDAL document, discussion for social problems is not too detail meanwhile clauses in the World Bank Policy require discussion of social issue in detail.
19. Related with preparation of ESIA document, submission of location should be fixed due to if there is change in the location then initiator should remake ESIA document.

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20. Preparation of ESIA document is assessed and approved by executive board of the World Bank meanwhile AMDAL/UKL-UPL is approved by authorized institution, it is expected that there is standardization of ESIA/AMDAL/UKL-UPL.
 21. It is suggested that MOEFOR can combine standards from The World Bank, JICA, and ADB then it is combined in accordance with the Indonesian condition. If there is a project funded by donor, then Indonesian format can be used and adjusted with donor standard so that initiator does not work twice in preparing document of environmental and social. Environmental document that have SOP for handling the impacts should not be assessed again in AMDAL but it is sufficiently informed that the impact already has SOP for its handling.
 22. IPPKH and land acquisition can be done immediately after environmental permit is obtained. Land acquisition will take 6 months until 1.5 years. Process for land acquisition can last in long time due to community negotiate by increasing price above purchasing power of the initiator or initial agreement.
 23. IPPKH process will take long time that is around 3 years because there should be recommendation from regent and governor then submit to Directorate General of Ministry of Forestry to obtain approval.
 24. To process environmental permit there is no uniformity of budget between one region and other region.
 25. Related with distinction issue for spatial between regency and province, then MOEFOR will clarify to the authorized institution in central level for legal certainty about status of spatial so that environmental permit that is given has clear its designation. Spatial issue is occurred in geothermal project in which forest classification is different for each district.
 26. At the time of WKP determination by government, it should be clear area classification whether it is included to production forest, protected forest, or other so that at the time of tender, WKP and spatial have been integrated according to agreement. Policy should be clear first, furthermore technical implementation and not contrarily.
 27. PGE conducts partnership with other initiator such as Chevron, Supreme Energy, Star Energy for existing geothermal activity. Meanwhile to fulfill government target in developing of geothermal potency as 10,000 Megawatt of second phase, currently for developing new geothermal project is carried out by PGE.

All information and data collection given by PGE to Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International in this discussion (point 1 until point 27 above) is merely used to support study is needed, and PT. Pertamina Geothermal Energy is not responsible toward other matters related with aforesaid information and data collection that have potency to detriment of other parties in the future.

Jakarta, 24 May 2014

K3LL & MM PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-8	
Institution	: Sub-Directorate of Technical Planning, Directorate General of Water Resource, Ministry of Public Works
Venue	: DGWR Office 7 th floor
Date	: 25 April 2014
Time	: 13:00 – 14:00 pm
Agenda	: Discussion on Project Cycle of River Normalization Project
Attended by	: 1. Head Sub-Section of Technical Planning, Directorate of River and Coastal, Directorate General of Water Resource, Ministry of Public Works 2. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AMDAL in river normalization project is conducted after Detail Engineering Design (DED) stage due to data of dredging volume is required in screening activity/business that have to prepare AMDAL and this data is prepared after DED is finished. Based on MOER No. 5/2012 regarding type of business/activity plan that obligated to have AMDAL stated that river normalization project including river diversion, and flood canal which have length ≥ 5 Km in big/metropolitan city, ≥ 10 Km in medium city, ≥ 15 km in village and has dredging volume as 500,000 m³ should do AMDAL. 2. Related with approval budget for AMDAL and construction, DGWR has several criteria that should be fulfilled for proposing construction budget, one of the criteria is AMDAL and environmental permit. 3. Based on Government Regulation No. 38/2011 regarding river stated that in case there is illegal building along riparian then it should be demolished to restore riparian function so without normalization project, riparian keep should be arranged. 4. Preparation of AMDAL document and land acquisition document can be done in parallel, depend on the budget approval from government whether budget for AMDAL document preparation and land acquisition are approved in same year or not. 5. In case a private company intends to build river normalization, they should submit application to river basin office for obtaining technical recommendation. After obtaining technical recommendation, it is submitted to Minister of Public Works cq. DGWR. DGWR will give recommendation as technically to Minister for project feasibility. AMDAL and land acquisition are requirement for submitting application if the activity is categorized as an activity that obligated to do AMDAL and land acquisition. Although, AMDAL and land acquisition document have been prepared but if it is not recommended as technically then the project can be rejected or changed. 6. As sample of river normalization conducted by private company is river diversion from industrial area to East Flood Canal. The purposes are to flow water from industrial area to the sea through East Flood Canal and to reduce flood risk in industrial area. 7. Mostly, applicants for river normalization project are governor, mayor, or regent in local level. Later, Sub Directorate of Technical Planning will coordinate with River Basin Office to ensure feasibility of location. 	

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8. Duration to evaluate a proposed regular program is one fiscal year. Usually finalization of evaluation process is in October or November then the implementation will be conducted in the next year.
 9. Regular program discussed in DGWR that need to be financed is programs stipulated in five-year strategic plan. The mechanism for preparing and sharpening program in strategic plan is consisted of bottom up process and top down process. Bottom up process is screening program based on proposed activity which is adjusted with top down process that is covered design of program and budget requirement.
 10. Construction for supporting facilities of main building/structure can be done without waiting for the completion of AMDAL document because it does not need environmental permit.
 11. Related with AMDAL position in project cycle of river normalization, current position of AMDAL that is prepared after DED stage is the most effective position due to detail information of dredging volume and length of river normalization can be obtained after DED stage. Dumping position is also informed in DED stage. That is required data for AMDAL document.
 12. Feasibility stage is conducted before DED stage. Usually FS stage is finished during one year and also DED stage. Data informed in FS stage is economic benefit of the normalization project.
 13. Project proponent in submitting budget requirement for river normalization program should fulfill criteria that are feasibility criteria and readiness criteria. Feasibility criteria include feasibility study and AMDAL then readiness criteria include DED, land, operation and maintenance of post construction, and sharing program of local government. After fulfill of all these criteria then the program will be discussed in regional consultation.
 14. Related with sharing program of local government, usually local government provides land for the project.

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-9	
Institution	: BBWS Ciliwung Cisadane (BBWS Cilicis)
Venue	: BBWS Office, Jl. Inspeksi Saluran Tarum Barat No. 58 Jakarta Timur
Date	: 28 April 2014
Time	: 14:00 – 15:00 am
Agenda	: Discussion on Project Cycle of Normalization Project
Attended by	: 1. Mr. Anto Pudiantoro N. as Head of Design Unit 2. Mr. Faris Setiawan as Staff of BBWS Cilicis 3. Mr. Sandya as Staff of BBWS Cilicis 4. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<p>1. In the river normalization project, staging of project is master plan→feasibility study or SID (Survey, Investigation, and Design)→DED→LARP→review design→construction.</p> <p>2. AMDAL in staging of normalization project is prepared after DED then BBWS submit documents of feasibility study, DED, AMDAL, and land acquisition to Ministry of Public Works to be reviewed by Minister for obtaining multi years permit. Usually multi years permit will take 6 months. After obtaining multi years permit, it is continued to project tender and contract stage then review design and construction stage.</p> <p>3. In case of Pesanggrahan river normalization project, the master plan and feasibility study was prepared in 1997. The master plan was compiled by JICA on The Study on Comprehensive River Water Management Plan in Jabodetabek. Then DED of this project was prepared in 2006 continued with multi years permit in 2011. Complete flowchart of AMDAL in river normalization project as follow:</p>	
<pre> graph TD MP[Master Plan] -- 6-7 months --> FS[Feasibility Study/SID] FS -- 6-7 months --> DED[DED] DED -- 6 months - 1 year --> Trace[Trace Permit] DED -- 6 months - 1 year --> AMP[AMDAL and Environmental Permit] Trace -- 1 year --> LARAP[LARAP] AMP -- 2 years --> LARAP LARAP -- 1 year --> MYP[Multi Years Permit] MYP -- 6 months --> TC[Tender and Contract] TC -- 6 months --> RD[Review Design] RD -- 3-4 months --> CON[Construction] CON -- 1 year --> END[] </pre> <p>The flowchart illustrates the project cycle for river normalization. It starts with a Master Plan (6-7 months), followed by a Feasibility Study/SID (6-7 months). From the Feasibility Study/SID, the process branches into two parallel paths: one leading to DED (6 months - 1 year) and another leading to AMP (2 years). Both paths converge at LARAP (1 year). From LARAP, the process continues to Multi Years Permit (6 months), then Tender and Contract (6 months), Review Design (3-4 months), and finally Construction (1 year).</p>	

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4. DED prepared by BBWS Cilicis is DED that have close to complete. Sometime, the DED has been prepared 5 years ago so that it should be reviewed again.
 5. Duration for preparing feasibility study is 6-7 months then DED will be prepared within 6 months –1 year. After DED is finished, AMDAL and environmental permit will be prepared. Procurement for AMDAL consultant itself will take 1.5 months. Usually, process for preparing AMDAL document and obtaining environmental permit will take 2 years. Before construction, review design will be carried out to be adjusted with current condition because usually occupation along the riverbank grows rapidly. So that, DED should be reviewed with current condition. The review design will take 3-4 months.
 6. After DED, project initiator should process trace permit to governor. This trace permit will be stipulated in governor decree and required for implementation of land acquisition and resettlement. The permit process usually takes time up to 1 year. It should be issued before contract stage.
 7. Initiator in processing trace permit should attach DED then before trace permit is issued by governor, spatial office will review trace in DED to be adjusted in spatial plan of the city. Further, spatial office will give recommendation to governor whether trace is feasible or not.
 8. Trace used for design refers to city plan sheet made by local government. Usually it was prepared on 90's so that the trace already has plans whether for green open space, river, pond, etc. Initiator can design trace for river normalization project from this city plan sheet. Trace permit has expiration date. For diversion river, expiration date is 2 years.
 9. Problem faced by BBWS Cilicis during AMDAL consultant procurement is limited number of certified competency of AMDAL consultant so that there are only few AMDAL consultants to be selected in procurement process.
 10. Another problem faced in processing the environmental permit is duration for discussing AMDAL document in MOEFOR takes long time. Environmental permit itself will be obtained within 2 years. This condition is depended on the human resource of MOEFOR in assessing AMDAL document and BBWS Cilicis in preparing revision of the AMDAL document.
 11. In case of processing environmental permit, it will take time more than one (1) year, all budgets for preparing AMDAL and environmental permit will be absorbed in December.
 12. Regarding with flood emergency response project, AMDAL document is not required. Initiator only requires to prepare DPLH (Document for Environmental Management) after construction process.
 13. Based on Director General Decree, the cycle of project is Survey, Investigation, Land Acquisition, Construction, Operation, and Maintenance (SIDLACOM).

OUTPUT 3

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-1	
Institution	: PPSML of University of Indonesia
Place	: PPSML UI Building C, 5 th Floor Jl. Salemba Raya No. 4 Jakarta
Date	: September 24, 2013
Time	: 14.15 – 15.30 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with training/courses implementation for AMDAL compiler and AMDAL assessor
Attended by	: 1. Mr. Suyud W. Utomo as executive secretary of PPSML UI 2. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International

Minutes of Discussion:

1. Regarding with classification for certificate of competency leveling, besides educational background, it should be considered experiences in the preparation of AMDAL document, also training for the preparation of AMDAL document with reference to Presidential Regulation No. 8/2012 regarding Framework for National Qualification of Indonesia. In the regulation, if someone has a bachelor degree he/she will be in level 6, meanwhile a bachelor who have passed professional education then will be in level 7, for master degree will be in level 8 and doctoral degree will be in level 9.
2. Profession of AMDAL compiler has a distinct system with other profession in which someone who is willing to join in training/course as well as AMDAL certificate of competency test may have various educational backgrounds. Generally, profession is a form of educational series which have its tree of science (bachelor). AMDAL profession has no particular educational background especially environmental science, so that for certificate of competency, other factors that have been mentioned in point 1 need to be considered.
3. Mechanism for certificate of competency control is not provided yet in Indonesia. It is proposed if someone wants to obtain certification, he/she should submit portfolio to the MOEFOR and MOEFOR will deliver it to BKPSL for assessment without revealing the identity of the certificate applicant. Portfolio submission may be conducted online thus there is no face to face meeting which may open slit cheating in certification process.
4. Law No. 12/2012 regarding Higher Education Article 17 mention that certificate of competency is issued by higher education in cooperation with ministry and profession organization that have responsibility to the profession.
5. Analogous to Law No. 29/2004 regarding Medical Practice: Institution which has authority to issue certificate of competency for physician is physician council, then institution that should give AMDAL certificate of competency is independent institution which is an association of representative from related institution that are Directorate General of Higher Education, BKPSL, Ministry of Environment, other related ministries, and AMDAL professional organization.
6. Philosophy for job training development is if it is found that existing graduates are unable to fulfill market needs. In year 2010 or before, there is no research or evaluation stating that graduates from AMDAL training/course of university's environmental study center are not able to perform their duty and job.
7. There is no mechanism/scheme that regulates "close connection" between AMDAL education/course institution, certificate of competency, registration, and

license (working permit/practice) for AMDAL consultant. It needs to be arranged clearly and firmly, so that;

- Graduation rate for competency test is above 70 %;
- Material for competency test represents the competency learned from the course/training;
- Certificate of competency is given in accordance to mandate of Law No. 12/2012.

8. Ideally, an AMDAL study needs 5-6 months from contract – TOR preparation – TOR presentation – TOR endorsement – preparation of ANDAL RKL-RPL – commission hearing for ANDAL RKL-RPL – determination by commission. Therefore, time for AMDAL preparation to be parallel with feasibility study should be considered. Example case: feasibility study conducted in three months then AMDAL document should also be done in three months. AMDAL document that should be finished only in three months, will have lower quality due to time limitation. Alternatively (preferably), AMDAL document can be conducted after feasibility study. In relation with placement of AMDAL study in project cycle of infrastructure, Ministry of Public Works issued Ministerial Decree No. 148/KPTS/1995 regarding integration process of AMDAL preparation with project cycle.

9. Several issues that generate low quality of AMDAL document as follows:

- the time of impact scoping process:
 - Composition of experts lack of capability for environmental study component (geo-physic-chemical, biology, social-economy-culture, and health) to represent, either for science, methodology or experience. So secondary data collection or observation and deciphering or analyzing data/information is less/not described well;
 - Although Head of Bappedal Decree No. 124/12/1997 regarding Guideline for Public Health Aspect in Compiling AMDAL and Ministerial of Health Decree No. 876/2001 regarding Technical Guideline for Environmental Health Impact Assessment is still valid/not revoked yet. Frequently, environmental health component missed from consideration (not represented), thus ADKL (Analysis for Environmental Health Impact) is not used;
 - The knowledge of expert who compile AMDAL document is not appropriate with AMDAL sector reviewed thus impact scoping become not wide and not comprehensive.
- At the time of hearing, involved assessor does not fit the AMDAL sector reviewed, for example: health aspect is assessed by nurse (not assessed by environmental health expert), whereas the project is chemical industry, so the comments become less sharp or even deviated from AMDAL discussed;
- Chairman of the hearing is less assertive in limiting assessor comments which are not relevant with AMDAL sector discussed. Chairman must have deep knowledge in AMDAL sector discussed also assertive in limiting assessor from irrelevant comments;
- Consultation between AMDAL's consultant with person in charge in appointed BPLH/BLH is not based on Discussion with technical team.

10. In the implementation of AMDAL training/course for compiler and assessor, it would be better if MOEFOR is positioned as policy making institution and monitoring management also controlling, not as executing agency. Because at this time, most of the universities have Environmental Study Center which have undoubted ability as executing agency for compiler and assessor of AMDAL training/course. To avoid conflict of interest, it will be better if MOEFOR only conduct AMDAL training/course for government staff of MOEFOR and just piloting.

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-2	
Institution	: LP2LPK STP
Place	: Jl. AUP Pasar Minggu Jakarta Selatan
Date	: October 1, 2013
Time	: 13.00 – 15.00 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with AMDAL consultant training and certification process for AMDAL compiler and assessor
Attended by	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Rauf Achmad Soe as Head of LP2LPK STP 2. Mrs. Ita Junita Puspa Dewi as Head Deputy of LP2LPK 3. Mr. Dadan Zulkifli from LP2LPK STP 4. Mr. Irfansyah from LP2LPK STP 5. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. STP cites there are several matters related with certification process, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who do not have knowledge and experience in compiling AMDAL document but certified; • In other side, there are many experts who have experiences in compiling AMDAL document but do not have certificate; • There is a professor who do not pass competency test; • In the field, people who obtain certificate of competency from INTAKINDO is questioned its expertise/knowledge in compiling AMDAL study. 2. Initially, people who have taken course and obtain AMDAL A certificate but have no experience to conduct AMDAL study does not meet the requirement to take AMDAL B course/training. However today, INTAKINDO gives certificate of competency for AMDAL KTPA to people who never conduct AMDAL study/less experience in compiling AMDAL with reason those people have passed competency test. 3. At the beginning LP2LPK STP is legitimated by BKPSL in a conference held in ITS. As a member, STP has obeyed the rules defined by BKPSL that directs STP to keep good environment. However, STP saw that there are some incorrect processes in certification. People who obtain certification of AMDAL A should involve in compiling AMDAL study first because if they have certificate without experience then the certificate has no meaning. 4. Concerning the Presidential Regulation No. 8/2012 regarding Framework of National Qualification of Indonesia (KKNI) Article 7 clause (1), (2), (3), applicant's experience in following course/training and applicant who have AMDAL certificate must be considered in requirement for competency test. Executing agency for competency test may do cross check or interview towards AMDAL study which have been done by the applicant. So the competency test will be different with applicants who have no/less experience. To avoid subjectivity of interviewer, recognition of the type and duration of working experience shall be defined in clear criteria. 5. STP deplors the existence of MOED No. 7/2010 regarding Certification of Competency for AMDAL Compiler and Requirement of Training Institution for AMDAL Compiler, this regulation shows that government has broken the system. BKPSL educates STP to conduct the system defined such as curriculum, lecturer, and training institution that must be standardized and accredited as an institution 	

conducting the training. Impact of this MOED is there are people who do not have any knowledge of AMDAL study then participate and may pass the competency test. In other hand, training participant in Accredited Environmental Study Center must obtain certificate of competency from INTAKINDO.

6. Considering Law No. 12/2012 regarding Higher Education especially article 44, in case of government will assign Environmental Study Center as executing agency for certification of competency, it should be assigned to accredited Environmental Study Center (PSL), in which today there are 16 accredited PSLs. So that in case accreditation process is tightened then it can be understood.
7. Government staff may do AMDAL study, even in case of STP as initiator, STP's government staff who has AMDAL certificate may become AMDAL consultant for STP's project but this condition is not allowed for MOEFOR's government staff.
8. STP agrees with AMDAL international standard because this international standard may be compared with Indonesian regulation /system. If there are deficiencies in implementing process then it may be a measure for implementation of AMDAL study in Indonesia.
9. Curriculum of AMDAL training made by MOEFOR is sufficient, but it needs specific curriculum that shows PSL's characteristic so that it can distinguish one PSL with other PSL. As example: subject of stock assessment for fishing vessel to capture condition from coastal area to offshore. It will become a specific characteristic for AMDAL training in PSL STP. Other PSLs may have different characteristic.
10. STP agrees if certificate period is limited to 5 years for the professional who actively conduct AMDAL study and 2 years for part timer AMDAL consultant such as government staff.
11. In case of certification scheme imposed based on MOED No. 7/2010 will be changed, STP proposes that people who will do AMDAL study should participate in training for basics AMDAL then they must done at least three AMDAL studies then join the training and test for AMDAL compiler. After passing the test, they will be certified with equal or higher level with certificate of competency from INTAKINDO because PSLs give training but INTAKINDO only gives competency test in which its application is doubted in the field.
12. Based on Law No. 12/2012 which cites that authority for implementing certificate of competency is in university. In term of certification of competency for AMDAL compiler, then university may be represented by PSL. However in the process, it should cooperates with related ministry (Ministry of Environment), professional organization of AMDAL (related with this matter, AMDAL compiler should establish Professional Organization immediately, completed with legal entity required by Law of Community Organization), and other related stakeholder such as project initiator. It will be better if this scheme is developed thus has a clear path for a recommendation to MOEFOR.
13. Related with certification, MOED No. 7/2010 cites that requirement to join the test for certificate of competency is applicants have passed AMDAL training, or have experience equals with training, or people who has certificate but its already expired. If the requirement is followed properly then the existing problems will not be occurred. It means that MOEFOR and INTAKINDO do not obey this regulation.
14. Currently, to join competency test for certificate of KTPA, applicants are not required to participate in AMDAL training but only based on experiences. Meanwhile, to join the competency test for certificate of ATPA there is no requirement for experience or AMDAL training.
15. In article 4 of Presidential Regulation No. 8/2012 regarding Framework of National Qualification of Indonesia, it cites that certificate of competency is a form of learning result obtained through education and training while MOED No. 7/2010 cites that certificate of competency is obtained through competency test,

this is contradictory so that MOED should be adjusted with the Presidential Regulation.

16. In Minister of Education and Culture Decree No. 83/2013 regarding Certificate of Competency, stipulates that competency test is conducted by university in cooperation with professional organization, training institution, or certification institution that have legal entity.
17. It should be considered whether PSLs as training center should have legal entity, PSLs may not propose a scheme to MOEFOR but on the other hand PSLs do not have the requirement. Other matter is whether AMDAL consultants have professional organization with legal entity. So that, if there is a scheme proposed by PSL and submitted to MOEFOR, it will be better if there is a professional organization with legal entity. In the future, PSL with legal entity, professional organization with legal entity, and MOEFOR in cooperation with university, carry out certification of competency.
18. STP cites that training system implements practices for introduction of environmental, expertise, integration, and scientific papers. So that if there is someone who have less experience in AMDAL compiling could be covered by those practices.
19. According to STP, profession leveling of AMDAL consultant as mandated by Law No. 12/2012 regarding University and Presidential Regulation No. 8/2012 regarding Framework of National Qualification of Indonesia, common AMDAL consultants are in level 6 (bachelor degree + expertise course or training for compiling AMDAL) and AMDAL specialist in level 7 (level 6 + 5 years experience in AMDAL compiling or three projects of AMDAL study per year + training for AMDAL sector)
20. Regarding with quality of AMDAL document, other matter that needs to be considered is overall budget for AMDAL study, because the award for AMDAL consultant is very small. So to cover it, AMDAL consultants commonly accept the job exceeding reasonable capacity. This causes the quality of compiled AMDAL document is less satisfying.

DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW WITH STP



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-3	
Institution	: INTAKINDO
Place	: INTAKINDO Office Jl. Danau Toba No. 103 Jakarta Pusat
Date	: October 1, 2013
Time	: 09.30 – 11.45 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with certification process for AMDAL compiler and assessor
Attended by	: 1. Mr. Muhammad Sutopo as Head of LSK INTAKINDO 2. Mr. W. Kesman from INTAKINDO 3. Mrs. Anya Restiana as Head Deputy of Certification Division of INTAKINDO 4. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<p>1. Since June 22, 2009, INTAKINDO is designed as an Institution for AMDAL Certification of Competency based on MOED No. 115/2009 appointed by auction process. This process is also followed by BKPSL and Open University.</p> <p>2. INTAKINDO is designed based on several reasons as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INTAKINDO has experience to carry out certification of competency for construction expert. Management and personnel for construction expert consists of scheme committee, administration, certification, quality management, assessors, and appeal team; - INTAKINDO active in 32 provinces in Indonesia; - INTAKINDO has experience to certified more than 1600 construction experts, with member more than 3000 people; - INTAKINDO cites that they are ready to certified non-construction expert and non-technical expert including AMDAL document compiler. <p>3. INTAKINDO have assessors which come from university (12 people) and practitioner (12 people), with total 24 assessors. Assessors are selected based on several criteria such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessors are senior and expert; • Assessors have worked as AMDAL compiler; • Assessors are practitioners who have experience more than 15 years or a professor. <p>INTAKINDO has assessor comes from MOEFOR who is the ex-head of AMDAL bureau, Mr. Bambang is selected due to his good understanding of AMDAL system, knowledge of AMDAL practice, also previously he has experienced for conducting AMDAL policy. The system for assessor recruitment is personally not institutionally (not represent institution).</p> <p>4. Preparation/development of material for competency test:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of assessor's duty is to compile material for competency test, each assessor shall prepare 5 materials for the test. Then it is collected by INTAKINDO; • Test materials collected is sent to MOEFOR to be validated; 	

- After validation process, materials will be returned to INTAKINDO for finalization process which is their responsibility. So that only INTAKINDO who knows the type of material that will be tested.

This condition is very different with material preparation for physician competency test held by UKDI (National Competence Examination for Indonesian Health Professional) which involves all lecturers for “subjects mentioned in blueprint” in all medical school in Indonesia either private or national. Scheme: lecturer (write material for test/item writers) – regional review (R1) – national review (R2) – panel experts – trial (R3) – used for competency test.

5. Assessors are contracted for 3 years. Assessors will be evaluated based on criteria such as: how they prepare material test, behavior in conducting interview during competency test, as well as evaluation from other assessors. If they have good performance then they will be extended however if they do not have good performance then will be replaced by other assessor.
6. Competency test systems conducted by INTAKINDO consists of written examination and interview. Interview test is conducted to know the depth of knowledge of examinees toward AMDAL material. Weight assessment is 60% for written test and 40% for interview test. Based on INTAKINDO record, there are 8 professors who took the AMDAL certification test but they did not pass the test.
7. The type of material test is a compilation of multiple choice and essay. Materials tested were adjusted with competency unit as stipulated in attachment of MOED No. 11/2010. Material for competency test of KTPA is more difficult than ATPA although the element for competency is the same. Materials for this test have passed quality control and quality assessment from MOEFOR.
8. AMDAL competency test strongly related with soft skill of the participants. This soft skill covers knowledge, attitude, and overall understanding of AMDAL. Then it requires interview test to know the soft skill of participants. If compared with Competency Test for Indonesian Physician (UKDI): physician (after bachelor degree then working/professional education for 2 years), then take the competency test in multiple choice (180 questions for 3 hours).
9. Related to many participants who do not pass the certification test mostly caused by the participants are not serious when they take the training for AMDAL compiler, also there are regulatory changes but participant do not familiar with it. If someone is serious on AMDAL study and understanding the overall scheme for AMDAL compiling then they will not find difficulties in the certification of competency test because the material tested is case that is often met in AMDAL compiling.
10. Similarity between curriculum and syllabus also reference used by training center for AMDAL compiler is not a guarantee to have the quality of graduates if there is no similarity of module. Curriculum which is currently used is based on MOED No. 11/2010, not based on application in the field.
11. To avoid subjectivity unsure in assessing the essay test, then on each question in the competency test is provided a key answer by mentioning “keyword”. If participants answered by mentioning the “keyword” then they have answered correctly. To reduce subjectivity in interview test, there are three assessors to interview participant. Test method in certificate of competency is defined by MOEFOR.
12. The method for preparing material of AMDAL competency test is different with method implemented for health professional competency certification, in which grating questions for competency test is easy to be found because it has thousands of questions, meanwhile INTAKINDO may not implement the same method because until now INTAKINDO only has 8 packages for material of competency test. For the future, if INTAKINDO has adequate material test, it will be published then examinees will be easy to obtain grating questions and example for material test by online.

13. Current issue faced by INTAKINDO is opposition of certification process by BKPSL. BKPSL doubts INTAKINDO capability in conducting certification for AMDAL compiler through competency test. This issue occurred may be caused by:

- The existence of PSLs and BKPSL is earlier than INTAKINDO, PSL has more experience in conducting AMDAL study than INTAKINDO;
- PSLs have no experience in carrying out “certification”, meanwhile INTAKINDO has many experience to certify consultant of construction management;
- PSL’s experts are permanent, while INTAKINDO’s expert is outsourcing;
- PSL have no legal entity, but INTAKINDO has legal entity;
- Law No. 12/2012 regarding University, Article 44 Clause 2 cites that “Certificate of competency is issued by university in cooperation with.....”, implementation of regulation is by the issuance of Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 73/2013 and No. 83/2013. Meanwhile INTAKINDO designation is based on MOED No. 7/2010 regarding certificate of competency for AMDAL compiler..... (which may refer to/influenced by Government Regulation No. 23/2004 about BNSP);
- AMDAL consultant have no professional organization, AMDAL consultant is supposed to has an institution/agency/associations expertise of AMDAL compiler.

DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW WITH INTAKINDO



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-4	
Institution	: PPLH IPB
Place	: PPLH IPB Office PPLH Building 2-4 th Floor Jl. Lingkar Akademik, Kampus IPB Darmaga, Bogor
Date	: October 7, 2013
Time	: 10.15 – 12.00 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with training for AMDAL consultant and assessor
Attended by	: 1. Mr. Hefni Effendi as Head of PPLH IPB 2. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PPLH IPB is the oldest institution of AMDAL training because it was established since 1976. Even in the beginning, AMDAL curriculum was initiated by IPB. Facilities and infrastructures owned by PPLH IPB is the most comprehensive in Indonesia. Several divisions in PPLH IPB are education and training division, research, consultation, and community service. Division of consultation and community service provide service for AMDAL document compiling. PPLH IPB and LPJP IPB have been registered of competency as LPK in MOEFOR. PPLH IPB has laboratories that have been registered in National Accreditation Committee (KAN) which are laboratory for environment, laboratory for environmental biotechnology, and image analysis. 2. Related with INTAKINDO as LSK in Indonesia, initially MOEFOR gives open chance to capable institutions. There are three institutions involved in tender process that are: BKPSL; INTAKINDO; and the open university. 3. Auction process cites that INTAKINDO is the winner because INTAKINDO is the most prepared and solid institution. Meanwhile, at the time, BKPSL is only a Coordinating Agency which does not have legal entity. In other hand, the device of PSLs are better than INTAKINDO because INTAKINDO is only a group of consultant in which its experts are hired from university. 4. Every three years, INTAKINDO is evaluated, and it just extended because BKPSL does not follow up by forming legal entity. Now, MOEFOR is also conducting course for environmental audit in MT. Haryono road in which Mr. Rustiawan Anis is the lead auditor. MOEFOR supports PPLH IPB to conduct course for environmental audit immediately. 5. Examination system applied in INTAKINDO for ATPA is by written test then interview, meanwhile for KTPA after passing the written test applicant should follow case study test, presentation, and interview. 6. Many of participants from East of Indonesia do not pass written test, even there are participants who took the competency test for 4 times. In fact participants who do not pass the test are because they do not conduct AMDAL study by themselves only putting their names, so during AMDAL methodology test they could not give the correct answer however participants who have followed AMDAL course may pass the test of AMDAL methodology. Moreover, a consultant who has become team leader for 100 AMDAL studies but have not take the AMDAL course then he may not pass the competency certificate test because scoping process has its situation and condition. 	

7. Related with portfolio system proposed to be applied in certificate of competency, PPLH IPB cites that they agree with the current system because it is the screening basics of AMDAL methodology, if participants who have experienced in compiling AMDAL document, intend to follow competency test but they do not have knowledge of AMDAL methodology, then they should learn the AMDAL methodology first.
8. As a comparison, due to certification of competency for physician that has main purpose as standardization for various qualities for university graduates in Indonesia, started from 2008 a competency test was conducted for graduates in 2008 and did not retroactive because physician who has experience must be appreciated.
Initially, passing grade for physician competency is 3.1 with graduates number is about 30% out of 2000 graduates (physician who do not pass the test, should take competency test on the next period). Currently, passing grade used is 7, with number of graduates is 60%.
Passing grade and number of graduates increase because medical schools carry out enhancement quality for material assessed have less good result. Each medical schools of university will receive review result from competency test so that improvement is based on the review result, also there is passing grade enhancement from 3.1 become 7, this enhancement may be achieved within 5 years.
Medical unit has several institutions interrelated with duty but no organizational relation in which medical faculty pass medical student, UKDI conducts competency test, and KKI (Indonesian Medical Council) gives certificate, determines passing grade and graduation. KKI is independent institution consisted of representative from professional organization, faculty, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Culture, and collegiums of each specialization.
There are 3 phases of screening process namely R1, R2, and R3 (R = Review). If material has been reviewed 3 times (R3) then material is placed in the material bank.
R1 is internal review, whether the material fulfill the rule for material compiling and basic qualification for competency
R2 is material that has been reviewed in each regional. There are 12 regions.
R3 is material that has been reviewed and tested. The difficulty level and reliability of test result is analyzed in rate 50 – 60%.
Systematic of certificate of competency conducted by medical unit is ideal because may improve the passing grade and graduation rate within 5 years.
9. If this system is adopted for competency certification test of AMDAL, then there will be review result from INTAKINDO given to AMDAL training centers for improvement.
10. AMDAL compiler profession is different with health profession in which physicians have same basic knowledge however AMDAL compilers may come from different background. So that participant of competency certificate test for AMDAL must take the training first to obtain basic knowledge and methodology for AMDAL compiler.
11. There is inconsistency between the torso of the act and attachment in MOED No. 7/2010, in which the torso mentions that certificate of competency is followed by participant who has training certificate, has experience for AMDAL compiling, also intends to extend certificate. Meanwhile, attachment mentions that AMDAL consultant who intends to take the Team Leader for AMDAL Study (KTPA) certification is not require to has AMDAL training certificate even for ATPA (Member of AMDAL Study Team) certification is not necessary to has training certificate and experience for AMDAL compiling.

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12. Requirement for certification agency in MOED No. 7/2010 does not mention that certification agency must have legal entity, however in the implementation is required legal entity. So that there is deviation implementation in auction process.
 13. In medical unit, there is Institution for Competency Test Development (LPUK) that covers Competency Test for Indonesian Tocologist (UKBI), Competency Test for Indonesian Physician (UKDI), and Competency Test for Indonesian Nurse (UKPI). If it is compared with certification for AMDAL compiler, medical faculty is a training center which has same quality to pass AMDAL students.
Test institution is equated with BKPSL, the purpose is quality standardization. BKPSL also conduct test to fix the quality of all PSLs. Meanwhile INTAKINDO keep carry out the certification after test screening by PSL.
 14. INTAKINDO is questioned as LSK (certification agency) because LSK is conditioned as an institution which has legal entity whereas this requirement do not stipulated in MOED No. 7/2010. Meanwhile in first and second batch, there are many participants who have many experiences, training agency, and professor but they did not pass the test while new graduates obtained certificate of competency.
 15. In batch I and II, the cause of many participants did not pass the test may be induced by participants who have followed training for AMDAL A or B, but they have not read AMDAL methodology so that they could not pass the test. As well as if participant do not update scoping method as implemented in MOED No. 16/2012 then they will find difficulty to answer question in the test.
 16. Regarding issue in competency test, several matters need to be considered are:
 - Examinees need to understand AMDAL methodology also follow regulation changes of AMDAL;
 - After examination, competency test agency should deliver material test to training center so that training center may prepare appropriate material accordance with competency test material for training participant.
 17. Related to Minister of Education and Culture Decree No. 83/2013 regarding certificate of competency, in which competency test is conducted by university in cooperation with professional organization, training center, or LSK (certification agency) with legal entity. If in the future, AMDAL consultant has professional organization with legal entity, then they may designate its representative in LSK structure.
 18. Head of PPLH IPB cites that training center like PPLH IPB used legal entity of university and it was approved by MOEFOR because at the time it was registered as LPK and LPJP, PPLH IPB used legal entity of university because PPLH IPB was part of university.
 19. Medical certification system where KKI as an institution that provides certificate does not in line with Minister of Education and Culture Decree No. 83/2013, in which certificate of competency is issued by university that has study program in accordance with knowledge of competency that will be certified.
 20. Medical unit and university has own law to arrange competency certification scheme, meanwhile MOEFOR has not regulated yet the certification system.
 21. Head of PPLH IPB cites that based on Presidential Regulation No. 8/2012, the lowest level for AMDAL compiler is diploma in level 5 while bachelor is in level 6. Team leader is in level 6.
 22. He also informs that the best scheme for certification of competency is conducted by professional organization because they know exactly the scope of work not INTAKINDO which is an association of general consultant.
 23. In case of AMDAL consultant will extend the certificate period, they should show SKKLH as evidence for conducting AMDAL study. However team leaders may show SKKLH but actually they do not compile AMDAL document by themselves. This issue is same if portfolio system is applied, the reliability is doubted.
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24. After certificate of competency is applied by INTAKINDO, PPLH IPB registered as the first LPJP from university.
25. For the future, it is expected that there is specialization for member of AMDAL compiler such as road, fishery, bridge, geology, etc. Meanwhile for team leader should have extensive knowledge of all fields.

DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW WITH PPLH IPB



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-5	
Institution	: INTAKINDO
Place	: INTAKINDO Office, Jl. Danau Toba No. 103 Jakarta
Date	: 12 March 2014
Time	: 09.00 – 10.30 am
Agenda	: Discussion on Certification System Implemented in INTAKINDO
Attended by	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Sutopo from INTAKINDO 2. Mr. Moedowo B.S. from INTAKINDO 3. Mrs. Anya from INTAKINDO 4. Mrs. Ayuningtyas from INTAKINDO 5. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Minister of Environment Regulation (MOER) No. 7/2010 should be revised based on Government Regulation No. 27/2012, because the MOER No. 7/2010 does not mention about competency based training, it only mentions about the mandatory of AMDAL B, mean while in Government Regulation No. 27/2012 mentions about competency based training, that all AMDAL consultants should have training. 2. The draft revision of Environment Regulation No. 7/2010 has been prepared, and this year it will be valid. INTAKINDO is involved in the revision process, especially content which related with competency. 3. INTAKINDO prepares the requirement of applicant for ATPA and KTPA based on the MOER. Requirement for KTPA (AMDAL compiler team leader) is applicants do not need to follow training, have experience in compiling 5 AMDAL documents and have graduated from S1 Degree or if applicants have followed training for ATPA or have passed training for AMDAL B, have assessed for 15 times or 3 SKS then applicants may register competency test for KTPA. 4. After 20-25 years AMDAL was implemented, then in 2009 there was migration stage in which AMDAL consultants should have competency certificate to compile AMDAL document. At that time, there were 40% of the applicants who did not follow training but registered for competency test of ATPA and 356 applicants registered for obtaining KTPA. In the beginning of migration stage, there was no standardization of LPKA even there was LPKA that only operated one week. During 20-25 years of the AMDAL implementation, there were 15.000 of AMDAL consultants in entire of Indonesia but only 1500 of AMDAL consultants that registered for competency test and only 80% or around 800 of AMDAL consultant stated that they have competency to compile AMDAL document. 5. Migration stage is to establish a system for screening AMDAL consultant based on their competency in compiling AMDAL document due to distinction of competency between AMDAL consultant in Java and outside of Java Island. In this stage, INTAKINDO implements a system although it is still not appropriate with Government Regulation No. 27/2012 due to competency should be based on training but in several matters, experience base is better than training base. 6. Actually, as long as KKN (Corruption, Collusion, Nepotism) still exists in Indonesia then certification is not necessary. According to AMDAL initiator, Prof. Agus Sumarwoto, cites that AMDAL is environmental statement so it is not 	

necessary to be environmental permit because it only becomes extension of bureaucracy. Statement of feasible or not feasible in environmental permit should be reconsidered because actually there is no feasible or not feasible as environmentally but there is should be mitigation to manage impact.

7. To improve current system implemented by INTAKINDO, there will be apprentice so that the system will appropriate with regulation of Law No. 12/2012, Presidential Regulation No. 8/2012, Government Regulation No. 27/2012, and Ministry of Education Regulation. In other hand, INTAKINDO has also prepared portfolio system but it is not implemented yet.
8. All regulations issued by MOEFOR should fulfill four (4) feasibility aspects. Four (4) feasibility aspects named: philosophy; juridical; sociology; and technical. Sociology aspect is never tested/considered by MOEFOR. Community is not ready yet with the regulation so that there are many fluctuations in region.
9. To overcome WTO, INTAKINDO mission is for preparing AMDAL consultants to be professional therefore implemented system of INTAKINDO refer to ISO 17024 so that INTAKINDO does not conduct training to the applicant but only improves capacity building, and conducts workshop for professional development. Later INTAKINDO will implement CPD (Continuous Professional Development) to maintain competency then for supervising CIAC (Certified Individual of AMDAL Consultant) there is log book.
10. Several indicators used for maintaining CIAC in log book are compiling AMDAL document, involve in training and workshop also write in mass media. Log book should be updated by CIAC with validation from ARC and stamp from related parties.
11. Related with monitoring system, CIAC should send log book per year. INTAKINDO obtains Rp 50,000 from CIAC for survey. But it is not sufficient for conducting survey. So that INTAKINDO prepares log book to be reported yearly, the problem is only few CIACs who send back updated log book. Every three years CIACs should submit log book, sometime several CIACs fill logbook incidentally so sometime they only update minimal information of compiling AMDAL document that is three (3) documents also if the project is conducted out of Java then they do not fulfill with complete information. If they fill logbook for the first time then INTAKINDO will validate by using three ability principles.
12. Certificate of competency will be valid during three years then CIACs should extend the certificate. Assessment for extension will be based on 9 categories. The assessment will be conducted by INTAKINDO but the requirement for extension is based on MOER. INTAKINDO is willing to follow up ASEAN-MRA so there is mutual rearrangement in ASEAN level that have been signed by Minister of Trading in 2005 but unfortunately due to non-technical factor, INTAKINDO is not able to implement this mutual rearrangement.
13. In Malaysia, CIACs should follow CPD for 50 hours to maintain competency and as requirement for extension of certificate of competency. Related with implementation of MRA, Malaysia and Philippines have implemented, therefore Indonesia should join and be initiator of MRA.
14. Related with yearly program of CPD, INTAKINDO have prepared curriculum to be syllabus as material for CPD. Material in competency test that is not completed yet will be packed in CPD.
15. Until now, INTAKINDO has conducted 11 batches. University and environmental study centers may prepare AMDAL with recommendation letter from rector.
16. Related with workshop established by INTAKINDO, for 1 batch minimum number of participants are 25 persons during 2 days. By this workshop, participants will obtain enlightenment because INTAKINDO introduces non-conventional method used to be applied by donor such as the World Bank and ADB. INTAKINDO does not use terminology of training but workshop or Continuous Professional

Development. According to Government Regulation No. 27/2012, training should be conducted by accredited training agency.

17. CPD given to the participants is related with competency material, it has additional material as LARP but the time allocation is not sufficient so it is not delivered again to the participants.
18. Related with surveillance, the problem faced by INTAKINDO is visiting location because it will require high cost. INTAKINDO expects that ADB may facilitate for establishing certificate of associate so that code of conduct can be implemented properly also to control ARC (AMDAL Review Commission) and to determine billing rate of AMDAL consultant.
19. Regarding with function of INTAKINDO for handling grievance, INTAKINDO is not proactive. Usually grievance is received via email then INTAKINDO will follow up the grievance. INTAKINDO establishes council of code of ethic to address grievance. If there is grievance then it will deliver to the council. Processing time for addressing the grievance cannot be determined whether it is short or long. Usually grievances received by INTAKINDO are falsification, violation of code of conduct, etc. There are many various type of falsification such as replace photo in certificate of competency, participant follow the test but do not pass then they escape, etc.
20. Related with revocation of certificate, usually it is caused by violation of code of ethic. There is no rule to arrange CIAC who is revoked its certificate whether they can follow competency test again or not. Later, this rule can be arranged. But there is a case in which certificate is frozen for several months.
21. In terms of preparing regular report to MOEFOR, at the beginning INTAKINDO submits report to MOEFOR periodically but now INTAKINDO is only giving presentation to MOEFOR. There is no penalty from MOEFOR if INTAKINDO does not submit report.
22. Related with current implementation of certificate of competency, INTAKINDO cites that they have been satisfied because AMDAL competency test held by INTAKINDO is better than IDI and PERADI. INTAKINDO has the best construction certificate and public service has been tested than other certificate agency as well as there is no certificate of competency from university, it is only common certificate from university.
23. In term of surveillance function to the quality of AMDAL document, INTAKINDO and MOEFOR share the task. MOEFOR conducts surveillance to the ARC then INTAKINDO conducts surveillance to AMDAL compiler. But in the past INTAKINDO is passive due to limited budget for survey. INTAKINDO only waits report/grievance. Forward after extension, INTAKINDO will plan to conduct pro active surveillance because there is higher budget than before.
24. Related with KTPA who is able to compile AMDAL document up to dozens documents, INTAKINDO comments that there are many brokers for AMDAL document in region. Also there is imbalance of supply and demand so that many KTPA is hired but only their name. It is happened due to lack of sociology consideration as well as AMDAL consultants behavior which are not immediately to follow certificate of competency test.

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-6	
Institution	: Education and Training Center of MOEFOR (PUSDIKLAT-LH)
Place	: Menara 65, Jl. TB Simatupang No. 165 Kav. 1 Cilandak, South Jakarta
Date	: 13 March 2014
Time	: 09.00 – 10.00 am
Agenda	: Discussion on Curriculum of AMDAL Training Material
Attended by	: 1. Ms. Asri from PUSDIKLAT KLH 2. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the beginning, material for AMDAL is divided into training material for compiler and assessor. For improvement of the training material, new curriculum has been discussed between PUSDIKLAT-LH with Assistant Deputy for EIA also Assistant Deputy for Standardization and Technology. In this new curriculum, material for AMDAL is divided into: training material for basic of AMDAL; compiler; and assessor. Related with Ministerial Regulation for competency standard, it is issued by Assistant Deputy for Standardization and Technology. 2. Compared with previous material for AMDAL training, this new material is more concise because it is more focus to AMDAL methodology. In the previous material, specifications for each science such as air, water, soil are conveyed to the participant. If participant has different background knowledge with specification of science taught in the training then they will confuse and could not understand its relation with AMDAL document. 3. Start from November 2013, new curriculum has been applied in training agency. There are 16 accredited training agencies based on old curriculum (2004). Accreditation process is carried out by PUSDIKLAT-LH, Assistant Deputy for EIA, and Assistant Deputy for Standardization and Technology. 4. Currently, PUSDIKLAT-LH has prepared module for AMDAL basics and assessor. Meanwhile module for AMDAL compiler is not prepared yet. Particular for training of AMDAL assessor, prior participant should follow training of AMDAL basics. 5. Now, RPJM 2015 – 2019 is being preparing by PUSDIKLAT and data collection is also being conducting. In the RPJM states that there are four AMDAL curriculums named: AMDAL basic; assessor; compiler; and advance so that AMDAL advance is still being preparing by PUSDIKLAT. 6. Mostly participants of PUSDIKLAT-LH are public people, only 10 % of participant that comes from MOEFOR or SKPDLH. Usually PUSDIKLAT has function to increase capacity building of its staff/internal institution but PUSDIKLAT-LH has distinction due to mainly the participant is not come from MOEFOR/technical office. 7. Training (Diklat) should be prepared based on Training Need Assessment (TNA). Previously, list of priority for training should be prepared. This list of priority is prepared based on required training in center and local government. 8. The problem faced by PUSDIKLAT-LH in compiling activity agenda is limited budget. There are many required trainings that should be held but it cannot be 	

conducted due to budget so that PUSDIKLAT-LH realizes several important trainings has been scheduled but implementation agreement is not decided yet.

9. Training agency may prepare their module and training material based on curriculum from PUSDIKLAT-LH. In accreditation process of training agency, material for training will be assessed by PUSDIKLAT-LH. In the MOER No. 20/2012 and 21/2012 has been stated about item to be assessed for accreditation. Currently, training agency is not yet prepared all training materials they only prepare 5 up to 10 module. These modules are still prepared based on old curriculum. ITS will prepare module based on new curriculum 2012.
10. Related with duration for training material, there is distinction between new curriculum 2012 and old curriculum 2004. In the old curriculum, duration of training for AMDAL compiler is 306 hours, meanwhile in the new curriculum is 180 hours then AMDAL basics is 108 hours. In the old curriculum, determination of process and AMDAL benefit is 90 hours meanwhile in the new curriculum, screening method is about 50 hours.
11. In curriculum 2012, various methods to compile and assess AMDAL document is delivered to participant so that they can select method that appropriate with characteristic of activity and impact. Previously, participant is only introduced one method so that they may not assess or compile with appropriate method. There is a case related distinction method used for compiling and assessing AMDAL document in commission hearing. Conflict occurred between AMDAL compiler and assessor during the hearing.
12. Information of accreditation level for training agency can be obtained in website of MOEFOR. Mostly accredited training agency that is 16 training agencies are university. There is no training agency that only has name.
13. Curriculum compiled by PUSDIKLAT has referred to competency standard. INTAKINDO in certificating the AMDAL consultant should also refer to competency standard. Certificate of competency is better held by INTAKINDO as independent agency than training agency to avoid conflict of interest. If certificate of competency is conducted by training agency then they will pass their participant without consider the capability of participant.
14. In term of minimal requirement for education, PUSDIKLAT-LH refer to MOER No. 20/2012 in which AMDAL compiler at least graduate from Diploma (D3) so that training participant for AMDAL compiler also at least has certificate of Diploma (D3). In the field there is a fact that during process of compiling AMDAL document, scientific judgment is mostly required, although AMDAL compilers who have Diploma certificate has been strengthened with trainings, they still lack of scientific skill so that participant will be better graduate from S1. PUSDIKLAT-LH usually give priority to participant who graduates from S1.
15. In inviting participant of AMDAL assessor from environmental office, PUSDIKLAT-LH give priority to the local office that its ARC do not have license. PUSDIKLAT-LH also coordinate with Assistant Deputy for EIA in selecting participant because usually they give assistant cost.
16. Currently, BINTEK in MOEFOR is also conducting training for increasing capacity of their staff, PUSDIKLAT-LH expects that training organization is their responsibility so that if BINTEK intends to hold a training then they should coordinate with PUSDIKLAT-LH. After training/course is conducted by training agency, they should report to PUSDIKLAT-LH for numbering and coding.
17. Detail information for accreditation can be obtained from sub division of accreditation and cooperation of PUSDIKLAT-LH with contact person is Ms. Evi (7561641).

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18. In a year, PUSDIKLAT-LH hold training one time with participant for AMDAL basics is maximum 40 people, and assessor is maximum 30 people. PUSDIKLAT-LH only finance training for SKPDLH.
 19. Now, PUSDIKLAT-LH is only conducting training for AMDAL Basics and AMDAL Assessor also if there is new regulation that should be disseminated to the training agency then PUSDIKLAT-LH will conduct training for them. In several training agencies, the instructors/trainers do not update new information and knowledge. PUSDIKLAT-LH also evaluate training instructors/trainers like educational background whether their formal education accordance with subject material or not. By evaluating trainers/instructors, PUSDIKLAT-LH intends to ensure participants have obtained all curriculums prepared by them.

OUTPUT 4

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-1	
Institution	: BLHD of South Tangerang (Tangsel) City
Place	: BLHD of Tangsel City Office Tangsel City Government Office Complex Setu Sub-District
Date	: October 2, 2013
Time	: 09.30 – 11.00 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with AMDAL implementation in projects of BLHD of Tangsel City
Attended by	: 1. Mr. Rahmat Salam as Head of BLHD of Tangsel City 2. Mr. Muhammad Isa as Head of Study Division 3. Mrs. Yeti Sarifah as staff of Study Division 4. Mr. Doni H. as Head of Natural Resources Control Sub-Division 5. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Related with quality of AMDAL compiler, if it is compared with the condition before and after certification of competency, the AMDAL compiler quality is almost the same. There is no significant improvement of AMDAL compiler quality. 2. In term of environmental safeguard policy in Tangsel City, there is Local Government Regulation No. 3/2012 about Protection and Management of Environment, then this regulation is described into more detail regulation like Mayor Regulation in which at this time it is still compiled by local government. 3. The number of AMDAL document assessed by BLHD of Tangsel City each year are 9 documents. Mostly AMDAL document compiled in Tangsel city is for non-pollutant industries and warehousing. 4. Currently, there is an association for consultant established in Banten Province that is INKALINDO stand for <i>Ikatan Ahli Konsultan Lingkungan Indonesia</i> (Association of Indonesian Environmental Consultant). 5. In term of administration check, secretariat team will use form as mentioned in the Ministry Environmental Regulation, but for other checks technical team will use the regulation as guidance for assessing the AMDAL document. 6. Related with quality of AMDAL document, Head of BLHD of Tangsel City suggests that AMDAL compiler or consultant should prepare AMDAL document which is not more than three (3) documents per year. 7. Interval of implementation for technical team and commission team discussion session at least one week. For emergency condition, it is possible to conduct technical team and commission discussion session in one day but this condition is very rare. 8. Technical team member usually from university and BLHD will invite expert who has deep knowledge and understanding with AMDAL document that will be discussed in the meeting. 9. BLHD of Tangsel City will check to the site whether the initiator will carry out RKL and RPL or not. 	

DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW WITH BLHD OF TANGSEL CITY



Interview with BLHD of Tangsel City



Discussion of AMDAL TOR by AMDAL Secretariat Team



Presentation by AMDAL Consultant



Secretariat Team Conveys Result of Administration Check

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-2	
Institution	: BLHD of Bogor Regency
Place	: BLHD of Bogor Regency Office Jl. KS. Tubun Kedung Halang, Bogor
Date	: October 10, 2013
Time	: 13.00 – 16.00 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with AMDAL implementation in projects of BLHD of Bogor Regency
Attended by	: 1. Mr. Ronny Sukmana as The Chairman of ARC (AMDAL Review Commission) 2. Mrs. Erlina Permana as Secretariat Team 3. Mr. Toto Irianto as Member of ARC/Technical Team 4. Mrs. Dessy Zerlina as Secretariat Team 5. Mr. I Wayan Winarta as Member of ARC/Technical Team 6. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recently, issues faced by BLH of Bogor Regency are some of stakeholders still considering that: (i) AMDAL document is only complementary of permits so they under rate AMDAL compiling process; (ii) AMDAL compiling process is an obstacle for development although currently, BLH of Bogor Regency is continuing socialization of AMDAL that will strengthen the development by environmental feasibility. 2. According to Government Regulation No. 27/2012 regarding Environmental Permit cites that AMDAL document should be strengthened by legalization of environmental permit, however BLH of Bogor Regency cannot implement this regulation yet, because it still wait for other regulations such as environmental guarantee if project will finish, delegation of authority from Regent to Head of BLH related with environmental feasibility service that covers AMDAL, UKL/UPL, and SPPL. 3. According to Law No. 32/2004 cites that environmental management is conducted by regional head. This legal basis will be used for environmental management of infrastructure projects. 4. Example of failed submission of AMDAL document in Bogor Regency is after document discussed by technical team in meeting, revision and additional study were not conducted immediately by the initiator until deadline. If same project is submitted by different initiator then AMDAL document should be remade. 5. According to BLH of Bogor Regency, after certification of competency, there is an improvement mainly related with AMDAL scoping however this improvement is not significant. If there is unclear scoping of impact then it is caused by minimum information of activity from initiator to AMDAL consultant so that in compiling AMDAL document, consultant may not prepare scoping impact in detail. 6. Other cause for the lack quality of the AMDAL document is due to team leader or team member who have certificate is only name while AMDAL document is conducted by beginner compilers who do not have certificate. 	

7. According to INTAKINDO data, the number of certified consultant in West Java Area is the largest in Indonesia with 183 out of 783. This means that initiator in Bogor is easy to utilize certified consultant for compiling AMDAL. But the reality is different, many of certified consultant involve in the AMDAL projects outside of Java Island. Mostly of AMDAL projects outside of Java Island are mining that give higher income than preparation of regular AMDAL projects.
8. In the MOER No. 16/2012 it is mentioned that assessment of document is based on consistency test and the depth of study. Many of AMDAL document proposed is not fulfilled the criteria because lack of socialization from MOEFOR for the content of regulation. In this regulation also mention strategic impacts with different weighting for each impact. So that other insignificant impact is not necessary to be putted in the study.
9. On average, AMDAL document discussed in BLH of Bogor Regency is about 10 – 12 documents per year. Mostly, AMDAL documents compiled before FS and DED because it is permitted in the regulation. This also causes activity description become unclear, because sometime consultant only copy the document from similar activity even though the planning is different.
10. Initiators also start the AMDAL compiling too early, they consider that drafting and legalization of environmental permit will take 1 year, so that some initiators will start AMDAL faster than implementation of the project.
11. In case of initiator preparing AMDAL document before FS then assessor team should be more observant to criticize related documents with several alternatives of activity and impact proposed. This is a consequence that should be taken if AMDAL preparation is conducted before FS or DED.
12. Drafting these alternatives need supporting data so the next obstacle is cost increase if there are many alternatives studied, then consultant will have objection. In other hand, initiator would not understand this condition.
13. Currently, initiator has realized that before they prepare an activity, they will select appropriate activity location with its designation. They will select location in accordance with spatial plan compiled by local government so that the possibility for document to be rejected is small.
14. It is proposed that AMDAL preparation arranged in the regulation is conducted after FS, thus can be implemented, if AMDAL document is not detailed then it will only be a study. AMDAL document compiled should be applicable to protect the community from negative impact.
15. Related with AMDAL region, one thing that should be considered is certainty determination of environmental management zoning such as: IPAL (*Instalasi Pengelolaan Air Limbah*) zone; effluent channel zone; production zone, etc. If these zones have been determined then blocks in the region only need to prepare UKL/UPL. Provisions for preparing UKL/UPL by block owner due to preparation of AMDAL document cannot be conducted by two initiators so that block owner in region only need to prepare UKL/UPL.
16. Related with consultant for AMDAL compiler, current regulation applied is mentioned that minimum 4 experts should master 4 different components as stipulated in the regulation, in which 3 experts should be certified and 1 other member who is able to prepare AMDAL document. But the fact is the quality of AMDAL document prepared is low because actually member who do not have certificate prepared the AMDAL document, while expert who have certificate prepared other AMDAL document for different project.
17. Current regulation only arranges scoping of significant impact, however the priority or impact classification are not studied thus need to be improved for deeper study of priority and impact classification.
18. LPJKA existed in Bogor area that has certificate is only one located in Bogor City, other LPJKA is located in Jakarta and Bandung. LPJKA does not need AMDAL Business Permit Letter because it will be difficult for company to obtain certificate.

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19. AMDAL document quality control should be held by MOEFOR because person in charge of environmental in BLH may be rotated any time. There is no guarantee for the person will be kept in charge in the position.
 20. Quality equalization for technical team by applying requirement for professional certification may improve inputs quality to discussed AMDAL document because the quality of AMDAL document is also depend on comments conveyed by technical team.
 21. Related to the lack of experts in ARC both the quality and quantity, BLH of Bogor Regency utilize expert from university in surrounding Bogor Regency among other UI, ITB, and Pakuan University to fulfill expert need such as: transportation; social; planning; and technical.

DOCUMENTATION INTERVIEW WITH BLH OF BOGOR REGENCY



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-3	
Institution	: BPLHD of DKI Jakarta
Place	: BPLHD of DKI Jakarta Office Gedung Nyi Ageng Serang 10 th floor Kuningan, South Jakarta
Date	: October 16, 2013
Time	: 08.30 – 10.30 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with AMDAL implementation in the projects of BPLHD of DKI Jakarta
Attended by	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mrs. Dian Wiwekowati (Head Division of Environmental Impact Prevention and Urban Resource Management) 2. Mr. Arifudin Nur (Head of Sub Division of AMDAL) 3. Mr. Adhitya (Staff of AMDAL in BPLHD of DKI Jakarta) 4. Mrs. Retno S. (Staff of AMDAL in BPLHD of DKI Jakarta) 5. Mrs. Vera Meilani (Staff of AMDAL in BPLHD of DKI Jakarta) 6. Mrs. Lailatul M. (Staff of AMDAL in BPLHD of DKI Jakarta) 7. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BPLHD cites that quality of document resulted by AMDAL compiler still low, even according to BPLHD, certification of competency is not too necessary but the important is quality of the document resulted is more necessary. 2. Current issue is the low quality of AMDAL document, so that many revisions from BPLHD for the document required, it makes legalization process for AMDAL document needs longer time. Whereas if compiler obtain certificate of competency, they should prepare a qualified document. About 60% of AMDAL document is based on BPLHD's input. 3. Mental and responsibility of compiler and team leader should be increased, in term of professionalism it has been proven that by obtaining certificate do not result a good quality of AMDAL document, due to their lack of responsibilities. 4. As sample in the preparation of methodology, consultant presents formulas which is not used. Formulas are included in the document because they copied from other document. 5. Generally, AMDAL document hearing is conducted 1 time except for important projects that need special attention with the average document assessed are 80 documents per year. 6. BPLHD will remind consultant which already submitted TOR of AMDAL, it has been discussed but has not been revised yet, or they do not prepare AMDAL, RKL, and RPL. If environmental permit has been issued but physical activity do not start immediately then BPLHD will contact the initiator because validity of AMDAL deadline is only 3 years. 7. Type/business plan that has the same activity will encourage copy paste system of AMDAL document. Most type of similar business activities proposed are: hotel; office; apartment; and industrial warehouse. 8. Other cause for lack quality of AMDAL document is AMDAL consultant may change the initiator during document proposed. Moreover, names of consultant 	

team with team members who consult to BPLHD will be different, it means that team leader or team member who has certificate is only name but the person who prepare the document is different.

9. At the time of checking the AMDAL document, BPLHD must be careful because license of BPLHD will be reviewed by MOEFOR any time and random check for each document, so that BPLHD should pay attention to each AMDAL document proposed mainly for government projects.
10. BPLHD of DKI Jakarta has experience on checking AMDAL document funded by international donor such as MRT funded by JICA, and JEDI funded by The World Bank. Compiling and checking process will be more serious than local project, meanwhile BPLHD also obtain input from JICA and The World Bank before documents are legalized. All this time, donor follows AMDAL provisions applied in Indonesia.

Obstacles faced at the AMDAL document preparation process of donor project are:

- AMDAL document must have been legalized so that loan is disbursed immediately before DED thus activity description become unclear;
 - BPLHD must give recommendation for description of unclear activity;
 - There is no coordination between central and local government regarding allotment of activity plan strengthened by legality. Usually central government has activity plan that is not coordinated yet with spatial plan of local government like trace or height of building to predict the water requirement, and so on.
11. It is proposed to have legal umbrella to arrange number of document prepared by team leader in one year limited to at least 4 documents per year so that document quality prepared can be accounted. If this regulation applied then it would limit certified team leader or team member to put only name in many AMDAL projects, also it will force team leader and team member to actually prepare AMDAL document.
 12. BPLHD also suggests if there is a team leader propose AMDAL document with revision of more than determined points or 10 points, team leader should be given warning. If warning given reach three times then it is proposed that the certificate of competency should be revoked from INTAKINDO.
 13. Other issues in AMDAL assessment in BPLHD of DKI Jakarta is number of technical team who have AMDAL certificate is limited because mostly they assess with focus on its expertise, however they do not criticize from consistency side and guidance for AMDAL document preparation based on MOED No. 16/2012. BPLHD of DKI Jakarta feels difficult to find technical team which understood this guidance (MOED No. 16/2012).
 14. Sometime, Technical Team as AMDAL document assessor do not give satisfying input towards assessed document so that duty for document assessment is carried out by secretariat team.
 15. At the D-7, AMDAL document that will be discussed in the meeting, should be submitted to Technical Team for comment/input, before meeting if there is input then consultant may revise document. In the meeting, consultant will clarify input or comments conveyed. After meeting if all comments/inputs from Technical Team have been conducted, consultant should request Technical Team's signature as evidence to have agreed to the revision of AMDAL document.
 16. Based on consultation of Indokoei Team with MOEFOR, AMDAL documents is assessed weak on fourth component that is public health. Whereas Head of Bapedal Decree No. 124/1997 regarding Technical Guidance for Impact Analysis of Environmental Health is still prevailed. However many documents compiled use various analysis and do not use methodology refers to Head of Bapedal Decree.

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17. After certificate of competency system is applied, there is almost no improvement of document quality because person who compile document is not member or certified team leader.
 18. In BPLHD of DKI Jakarta, staff rotation is frequently conducted. Moreover staff who has taken training for AMDAL assessor is rotated then BPLHD will lack of experienced staff in assessing AMDAL document. Meanwhile understanding the document compiling cannot be conducted in short time, document quality depends on compiler and assessor, if document is checked inappropriately then document quality will decrease.
 19. Related with loan projects such as MRT and JEDI, AMDAL consultant conducts compiling process and revision timely because applied regulation in loan project is very tight and there is no problem in legalization process of AMDAL document.
 20. Local regulation related with AMDAL may be downloaded in website of *bplhd.jakarta.go.id*. Those regulations are:
 - Governor Decree No. 2863/2011 regarding type/business plan that have to conduct AMDAL;
 - Governor Decree No. 189/2002 regarding UKL/UPL;
 - Governor Decree No. 2333/ 2002 regarding SPPL;
 - Regulation regarding standard of air, water, B3 waste, etc.
 21. The distinction between Guidance of AMDAL Document Preparation based on MOED No. 16/2012 with previous regulation is insignificant impact but it must be managed because often it becomes a debate between Technical Team in the meeting.
 22. Other issue related to AMDAL document is there is no understanding regarding type of business/activity that require to conduct AMDAL. As BKPM requires all type of activity/business to have SPPL without considering the size of business/activity sector.
 23. Related with limitation period for expiration of AMDAL, DKI Jakarta starts to obligate each business/activity type that have to conduct AMDAL to start AMDAL study one year before activity implementation.
 24. Expiration of AMDAL document of MRT project is still discussed in Technical Team. Phases in a construction project are: pre-construction; construction; and post construction. This pre-construction phase has been conducted before the 3-year validity period finish that covers land acquisition and socialization. AMDAL discussion of MRT project in related Technical Team is whether expiration of AMDAL will finish if pre-construction phase or construction phase (first stone ceremony) is not conducted or AMDAL of MRT project only need to prepare report of land acquisition and socialization without renewal AMDAL because type of business/activity still same.
 25. Related with KKNl based on Presidential Regulation No. 8/2012, according to BPLHD, level of AMDAL compiler is increased to be an experienced S1 (bachelor degree) or S2 (master degree) meanwhile AMDAL assessor is minimum an experienced S1.

DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW WITH BPLHD OF DKI JAKARTA



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-4	
Institution	: BLHD of Banten Province
Place	: BLHD of Banten Province Office Office Complex of Banten Province Jl. K.H. Syech Nawawi Albantani, Palima Serang
Date	: October 17, 2013
Time	: 13.00 – 15.00 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with AMDAL implementation in projects of BLHD of Banten Province
Attended by	: 1. Mr. Wawan Wahyudi as Staff of Impact Study 2. Mr. Otman Syahdian as Staff of Impact Study 3. Mrs. Mia Riska as Staff of Impact Study 4. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to Government Regulation No. 27/2012, time of issuing environmental permit by head of local government in which for Banten Province, environmental permit and SKKL is issued by governor should be issued in 10 days. In fact, environmental permit in Banten Province is issued after one year or more. Process of checking AMDAL document in BLHD of Banten Province has followed recent regulation prevailed, however signing of environmental permit by the governor takes long time. 2. In legalization process of SKKL, BLHD only prepare draft of SKKL, further process will be followed by Legal Bureau. Usually SKKL process is signed by Deputy Governor which does not take many time, however receive signing by the Governor takes very long time. BLHD do not know why signing process by Governor takes very long time. 3. Number of AMDAL document examined by BLHD of Banten Province in a year are only 3-4 documents, it is not as much as in a regency or city. AMDAL document examined mostly for B3 waste impact and dam project as AMDAL of Karian Dam also dyke. SKKL of Karian Dam is issued in year 2011. 4. LPJKA in Banten Province that have been registered in MOEFOR is only one that is PT. Inoa Konsultindo. If there is initiator in Banten Province who intends to prepare AMDAL document by utilizing LPJKA from other region, they may utilize LPJKA from other area such as Jakarta or Bogor and its surrounding. 5. Issues related with AMDAL document review process usually at the duration of document improvement done by consultant. Surely, this will make budget of initiator increase. Improvement phase of AMDAL document is usually done 2-3 times. 6. Mechanism of AMDAL document review conducted is: administration check → administration improvement → discussion session → input/comment from Technical Team → improvement of substance → Technical Team approval → SKKL draft submission to Legal Bureau. 7. There are still many insufficiency formula found for the quality of AMDAL document towards the consistency test that have been agreed in TOR but not being used or studied. This condition mostly caused by study in TOR or AMDAL which was not studied too deep. There is only one expert to cover public health and social economy component, in which each component should have at least one expert. 	

8. Banten province is still lack of expert for public health, so that study for environmental health compiled by consultant is still lacking depth.
 9. AMDAL document compiled by consultant less optimum in part of description, prediction, and impact evaluation. Duration for AMDAL document preparation also influence content of description, prediction, and impact evaluation. If it is compiled after DED then the description is detailed and alternative for impact handling become less.
 10. Description preparation is not too complete, usually it is caused by lacking of information from initiator meanwhile in the prediction usually consultant only conduct modeling but its size using comparison prediction. At the impact evaluation many consultant only use matrix or flowchart so that impact relation is not visible.
 11. Quality of technical team in term of experience and expertise is still considered less. Therefore in AMDAL discussion if necessary BLHD will invite expert from outside of Banten Province such as IPB, UI, ITB based on needs.
 12. Mostly, technical team only consists of physician and physical chemical so on discussion session, it requires transportation, B3 waste, biology, and socio economic experts.
 13. Related with development and monitoring of BLH of city/regency under Banten Province, if there is AMDAL discussion session in city/regency level then BLHD province will be invited in discussion session.
 14. Frequently, technical team that assess AMDAL document examine the depth of document is not based on MOER No. 2/2009. Document is only assessed based on the expertise.
 15. In Banten Province, only Lebak Regency that have no license but currently in the process of obtaining a license.
 16. In the process of AMDAL document checking, consultation with BLHD is conducted by member of consultant team, meanwhile initiator only attend in the discussion session of document.
 17. All this time, there is no AMDAL document of activities/businesses that have to do AMDAL in Banten Province are compiled after activity/business is conducted. Usually, BLHD will conduct direct checking in the field. If it is found that there is activity/business is conducted before AMDAL compiling or it is not included in scoping then the activity/business will be stopped, then it will be audited by MOEFOR such as Suryalaya Power Plant in which dock construction is included in scoping that caused team from MOEFOR come to Banten for auditing the environment.
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DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW WITH BLHD OF BANTEN PROVINCE



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-5	
Institution	: HAKLI (Indonesian Environmental Health Association)
Place	: HAKLI Office Jl. Hang Jebat Jakarta Selatan
Date	: October 18, 2013
Time	: 13.30 – 15.45 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with involvement of expert/professional in AMDAL implementation
Attended by	: 1. Mrs. Neni Nurdin from HAKLI 2. Mrs. Sri Endah Suwarni as Secretary of Board Collegium 3. Mrs. Sri Eko Ananingsih from Entrepreneurship Dept. & PM 4. Mr. Muchlis Adenan from Public Relationship Dept. 5. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purpose of this meeting is to collect data and information of curriculum vitae (CV) of HAKLI member to be uploaded in the website that currently is still prepared by Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International. 2. Softcopy of CV forms will be sent by consultant team to each HAKLI member who meets the criteria to be AMDAL Review Commission. 3. HAKLI will verify their member who has AMDAL certificate then it will be uploaded in the website in accordance with existing requirement. 4. Based on meeting with Assisten Deputy of AMDAL, MOEFOR cited that environmental health component is the weakest component in impact study due to an unclear methodology. then assessor team and compiler only assess and prepare the AMDAL document based on their own point of view so that conflict in the AMDAL discussion session often occur. Although Bappedal Regulation No. 124/1997 is never been revoked, the assessor team and compiler do not use this regulation for preparing and assessing component 4. 5. BPLHD of DKI Jakarta has difficulties in obtaining technical team member who understand environmental health problems. By collecting data of environmental health expert from HAKLI it is expected that they can assist BPLHD thus quality of component 4 will improve. 6. Different case with BPLHD of DKI Jakarta, in BLHD of Banten Province there are 5 assessors in the team who has background as environmental health expert thus the quality of component 4 is relatively better than other BLHD. However, overall methodology do not meet the standard. 7. Since 1997, Minister of Health have provided Ministerial Decree regarding with Environmental Health Impact Analysis, then it was revised in 2001. The Revision is about method for compiling aspect of environmental health analysis impact for the activity that requires AMDAL or not compulsory to do AMDAL, including environmental health resulted by Ministry of Health in Indonesia. This regulation have not been revised since 2001. 8. Core of Environmental Health Impact Analysis is analyzing risk factor, risk management, risk communication management, and are included in Minister of Health Decree. 	

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9. Since 1997 this Minister of Health Decree have been circulated in entire Indonesia, that have contained grating for compiling and assessing AMDAL document as guidance for compiler and assessor thus there is no reason that compiler and assessor team do not have the same methodology.
 10. Henceforth, HAKLI as environmental health association is ready to support BPLHD of DKI Jakarta Province as well as other BLHD in providing data of environmental health expert, because currently BPLHD of DKI Jakarta only has one expert for environmental health that is Mr. Made Jaya.
 11. There are many obstacles in discussing community health issues, thus MOEFOR try to request HAKLI for supporting qualified expert in supplying AMDAL compiler or assesor. If there is only one community health expert then AMDAL review commission will not working well. The expert information also can support AMDAL system roadmap prepared by consultant for the next 10 years.
 12. Currently, HAKLI has 22,000 members that have STR (Registration Letter) and certificate of expertise. Suggestion and recommendation from MTKI are required in selecting qualified member for AMDAL review commission. Qualification for expert that will be suggested for MOEFOR is experts must have AMDAL certificate A and B. It is expected data for CV of expert will be collected at least in the middle of next year, but in November 2013 it is expected that 70 – 75% data of expert CVs have been collected.

DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW WITH HAKLI



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-6	
Institution	: Indonesian Geologist Association (IAGI)
Place	: HESS Office Energy Building, 11-12 th floor Jln. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-54 Jakarta
Date	: October 24, 2013
Time	: 10.00 – 10.45 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with involvement of expert/professional in AMDAL implementation
Attended by	: 1. Mr. Rovicky Dwi Putrohari as IAGI Chairman 2. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indokoei team explains that discussion purpose is to collect data of geology expert who has certification in its expertise. These experts may be involved as AMDAL Review Commission. The data collection will be put in “pool expert” in website developed by the consultant team. 2. IAGI was established in 1960 with number of member recorded until today of 4000 people. IAGI has management at local level in 20 provinces. IAGI member spread over in several working units such as extraction (oil, mining, and ground water), disaster mitigation, and environmental conservation. This working unit is spread in several organization branches. Extraction and environmental conservation branch has close relation with AMDAL. 3. The quality of AMDAL document that currently compiled is still low. Many factors that cause low quality of AMDAL document quality is the poor quality of AMDAL compiler and assessor and other factor. In some regions, certain expertise is difficult to get due to uneven distribution. If there is an expert, this expert carries out AMDAL study in many projects so that the load is too much and AMDAL document quality resulted is low. It is expected by collecting geologist can fulfill expert need mainly outside of Java Island that currently hard to obtain qualified geologist expert. 4. IAGI chairman said that he will distribute form of CV in the meeting of IAGI and HAGI (Indonesian Geophysical Expert Association) that will be held on October 28, 2013 in Medan. 5. In the CV form is required to mention about competency level so that company/user can adjust with <i>billing rate</i> of expert that will be used. 6. In the extraction process, geologist is needed in exploration process meanwhile geophysical expert is needed in the beginning process of exploration site finding. There are several earth science subjects which are geography that learns surface of the earth and its distribution, geology that studies rock up the exploration process, and geophysical that study earth deeper as scientifically as example earthquake prediction. Other branch is hydrogeology that study water under the earth surface as well as natural river different with hydraulic science used to design water channel. In geophysical science, there is a branch of science that learn climatology that is meteorology. 7. In the project of mining and gas, environmental document prepared is not only AMDAL but also Environmental Baseline, UKL, and UPL. 8. As proponent, HESS company uses service of AMDAL compiling from University such as ITB, IPB, or other university to prepare environmental document because university has known the standard of environmental document from ESDM or 	

local government, also usually coordination with government is more easier to be conducted. Sometime, university has data about exploration location thus it will save time in compiling the environmental baseline.

9. In AD/ART of IAGI, membership is divided into regular member which are geology or geophysical bachelor, outstanding member which are college student or person who involve in science, also honorary member given due to certain position.
10. In the organization structure of IAGI, there is branch of organization such as geo-economy, geo-hydrology, etc., in which certification of expertise is issued by each of these subsidiaries.
11. Someone who intends to gain certification must have minimum experience of 5 years in its sector and input portfolio, hereinafter this portfolio will be verified through interview by assessor team. Validity period of certificate is 2-3 years depend on experience classification owned. Each classification has three phases which are beginner, intermediate, and primary.
12. People who have expertise certificate of IAGI have rights to endorse reserve figure, but now IAGI do not have legal protection only ethics and science. IAGI organization has honor council, if there is conflict then it will be solved in honor council.

DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW WITH IAGI



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-7	
Institution	: BPLHD of West Java Province
Place	: BPLHD of West Java Province Office Jl. Naripan no. 25 Bandung, West Java
Date	: October 28, 2013
Time	: 10.50 – 13.00 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion and data collection related with implementation of AMDAL in projects of BPLHD of West Java Province
Attended by	: 1. Mrs. Prima Mayaningtias as Head Section of Environmental Management 2. Mr. Deddy Effendy as Head Section of AMDAL 3. Mr. Suharsono as Head Section of Environmental Control 4. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
<p>Minutes of Discussion: (Discussion with Mrs. Prima Mayaningtias and Mr. Deddy Effendy)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In a year, AMDAL document discussed by BPLHD of West Java Province is about 9-13 documents that most of the funding is local (not international loan). Only a few documents are funded by loan that is AMDAL document of Cikampek-Palimanan Toll Road that use international fund. 2. AMDAL document compiled usually: geothermal project; B3 waste; water resource; and road. Geothermal projects are conducted in Garut and Sukabumi Regency. Geothermal project which study area is administratively located in two regencies, its AMDAL document is discussed in province level. 3. Related environmental permit as mandated in Government Regulation No. 27/2012, the implementation scheme in the field is still not clear. Whether environmental permit is defined by Governor/Regent or its authority is given to Local Environmental Agency or it is issued by Agency for Integrated Permitting Service Agency (BPPT). In West Java Province, at least environmental permit takes one year since AMDAL document is approved and as fast as two months. 4. Approval of SKKLH in West Java Province is defined by governor after it is recommended by BPLHD and processed by BPPT. Currently, SKKLH is being sought to be processed simultaneously with environmental permit because it is equally defined by governor. BPLHD in issuing recommendation of environmental feasibility is never exceeds maximum limit defined in MOED that is 125 days. 5. AMDAL document compiling in West Java Province is mostly compiled after FS, for construction project of dam and toll road meanwhile B3 waste project is usually compiled before FS or simultaneously with FS. 6. In the process of document assessment, BPLHD does not distinguish AMDAL document compiled after FS and before FS. If document is compiled after FS, certainly the description will be more clearly. As it is explained in point 4, BPLHD will try to conduct assessment toward document less than 125 days, revision of document by consultant is usually takes longer time so that provision of recommendation for environmental feasibility also takes long time. 7. BPLHD of West Java Province may fulfill assessment target less than 125 days because the number of assessed document in one year is not too many. BPLHD has good AMDAL information system even BPLHD become the initiator of 	

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- AMDAL information system, and it has senior staff which has highly integration in supporting current system determined by government.
8. BPLHD do not have difficulties in recruiting technical team because Bandung has several universities with good quality. Moreover, BPLHD staffs also increase their capacity by continuing to higher level of education.
 9. At the time of AMDAL document discussion session, secretariat team has recorded 100 points of deficiency document that must be revised by consultant. This shows accuracy and seriousness of technical team in assessing AMDAL document.
 10. Recommendation of environmental feasibility for an AMDAL document compiled will be issued if revision that have been done by consultant, already obtain approval in substance by technical team.
 11. Form in the MOED regarding AMDAL document assessment may be developed at the discussion session of document. In assessing document, technical team do not refer to the form. Even BPLHD often give inputs to MOEFOR related with defined regulations because it cannot be applicable in the field.
 12. Related with monitoring of implementation for environmental impact management as mentioned in RKL-RPL document or UKL-UPL, BPLHD has Sub- division of Pollution Control that has the task to monitor environmental impact management. If in the process of monitoring found a violation then it will be handled by Sub-division Development. In the case of company who has violated and cannot be developed then the case will be processed to law enforcement.
 13. System of staff rotation of BPLHD is not really affecting BPLHD performance, so far this rotation conducted by local government in related scope of work so that staff regeneration is still good enough in BPLHD environment.
 14. Basic of AMDAL issues according to BPLHD is how the good and proper implementation of RKL and RPL thus in order not to arrange good AMDAL document but environment remain broken. Important matter that needs to be considered is implementation and sustainable improvement of RKL-RPL quality.
 15. In predicting the impact that will occur, sometime there is limitation to define magnitude of impact for example in Cipularang Toll Road Development in which in several points there is subsidence/landslide, this impact has been included in scoping but how often impact will occur due to toll road piles is not predicted properly.
 16. At the time of AMDAL consultant is conducting AMDAL study for government project that takes a long time in revising document, BPLHD will remind by contacting the AMDAL consultant.
 17. The content of AMDAL document for project funded by donor is more detail because it contains LARP, gender mechanism, public disclosure etc. However BPLHD does not require the existence of those study in the AMDAL document, initiator prepare document in accordance with donor provision. The studies are to fulfill donor requirement.
 18. Permitting document for geothermal project that exist in forestry area should be completed with rent-use permit for forestry area. Currently, it is being discussed permitting of activity conducted in nature tourism because in the regulation is mentioned that 10% of nature tourism may be used for activity.
 19. In the submission of AMDAL document for the project that passes forestry area, initiator must attach approval letter from forestry so that AMDAL document can be processed. Meanwhile for rent-use permit for forestry area can be processed simultaneously or after endorsement of AMDAL document.
 20. BPLHD of West Java Province recommends BPLH of Bandung Regency as BPLH that has a good performance in conducting AMDAL system because it is compared with feasibility and other activities. Meanwhile BPLH of Bekasi

Regency is assessed to have the worst performance in implementing of AMDAL system.

21. According to BPLHD, document compiled before enactment of certificate of competency is better than document compiled after certificate of competency. This has been conveyed by BPLHD in national meeting in 2012. Decreasing quality of AMDAL document after certification is caused by the compiler who lack of experience in problems systematic, lack of critical analysis and critical thinking.
22. Other cause of quality deficiency of AMDAL document is lacking of AMDAL compiler who has certificate of competency, also the technical team is lacking of depth in assessing document in city/regency level.
23. Related with function of BPLHD province as builder and supervisor of BLH in regency/city, BPLHD conduct development and supervisor toward license of AMDAL review commission related with management of AMDAL process. If there is BLH conducting AMDAL process that is not appropriate with regulation, BPLHD of Province will issue memorandum and request letter for explanation of AMDAL process that is not appropriate.
24. Cities/regencies that have no license are: Tasikmalaya City; Sukabumi City; and Majalengka Regency.
25. Specialization in certificate of competency of AMDAL compiler is not necessary because in an AMDAL compiler team there is a specialization expert that can assist the team to describe technical terms.
26. In four aspects of AMDAL, the most difficult study is social impact prediction including environmental health/community health because its instrument and methodology is not standard. For aspect of geophysical, chemical, biology the aspects of the instrument and methodology is standard so that it is easier to be conducted.

(Discussion with Mr. Suharsono as Technical Team of BPLHD of West Java Province)

1. Specialization of expert that has certificate of competency is required so that document compiled in accordance with expertise of compiler also document quality prepared as expected.
2. DED and AMDAL document compiled should be integrated, if DED change then impact study in AMDAL document should be reviewed whether there is new impact, if there is no new impact then environmental management plan should be adjusted with new DED.
3. AMDAL regulation from donor cannot be implemented in Indonesia because if donor regulation applied in Indonesia for all projects then it should be considered that preparation fund of initiator mainly private. Preparation of environmental document in Indonesia shall refer to regulation stipulated in Indonesia meanwhile AMDAL regulation from donor can be applied for projects funded by donor.
4. In the discussion session of AMDAL document for project funded by donor, donor has not been involved in discussion session to give input on AMDAL document.
5. Frequently, the deficiency of AMDAL document discussed is in the project description as well as unclear RKL-RPL. Low quality of document is caused by AMDAL compiler who sometime conduct document preparation up to 20 projects so that the study conducted is not deep.
6. The expertise of technical team of BPLHD West Java Province consist of: social; culture; physical; biology; and mapping. Technical team that is usually invited outside of local offices as 5 people then technical team from local office invited adjusts with type of project that will be done.
7. The study of aspect in the AMDAL document which is not too deep to be studied is social aspect, meanwhile for technical aspect is easy to be done because it's measurable. For health aspect usually it is only conducted in accordance with quality standard requirement, however the study which is not deep is how long

pollution will influence community health and also how wide coverage area of pollution is not studied.

8. BPLHD has authority to give recommendation toward structure of AMDAL compiler team. Recommendations are given so that there is appropriateness between team structure and type of activity.

DOCUMENTATION OF INTERVIEW WITH BPLHD OF WEST JAVA PROVINCE



OUTPUT 5

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-1	
Institution	: FAI (Forum AMDAL Indonesia)
Place	: FAI Office Jl. Heulang No. 7 Tanah Sareal, Kota Bogor
Date	: January 9, 2014
Time	: 13.00 – 15.15 WIB
Agenda	: 1. Collecting information regarding certificate of competency implementation 2. Introduce development of website to FAI and collecting information about FAI need toward the website
Attended by	: 1. Mr. Anhar Kramadisastra as Head of FAI 2. Mr. Imam Soeseno as Secretary of FAI 3. Mr. Tonny H. Gultom as Treasurer of FAI 4. Mrs. Isna Marifa as Member of FAI 5. Consultant Team of PT. Indokoei International
Minutes of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultant team explains that regarding certificate of competency, based on Presidential Regulation No. 8/2010, it is mentioned that institution issuing certificate is university. The process involves association of medicine/physician's university and association of tocologist, etc. Other profession that implement certificate of competency by using this regulation is high school taxation. Different with MOEFOR approach, certificate of competency is managed by INTAKINDO through auction process. 2. Mr. Anhar says that initially auction process is followed by INTAKINDO, BKPSL, Universitas Terbuka, and Indonesian Survey Company. These three organizations/companies are invited by MOEFOR. Historically, INTAKINDO is formed by INKINDO because at the time if an organization intends to have business entity then they should have certificate of competency. By referring to Law of Construction, INTAKINDO is formed but only for professional who work in consultant sector. In the forming process, INKINDO has discussed with several associations of profession and they agree to support INTAKINDO. Now, INTAKINDO has many experiences and branches spread over in 34 provinces meanwhile SUCOFINDO only existed in 8 provinces. 3. Mr. Anhar explains that FAI was initiated since 2010 and consisted of all EIA stakeholders that are initiator, government, commission team, and observer. Communication between FAI members by using mailing list and website: www.AMDAL.org. FAI has provided recommendation to government regarding Government Regulation No. 27/2012. 4. Since June 5, 2013, FAI has an establish a certificate with the name of "Association of FAI". Structure organization of FAI was Mr. Anhar Kramadisastra as Head of FAI, Mr. Imam Soeseno as Secretary of FAI, Mr. Tonny H. Gultom as Treasurer of FAI and Mr. Ary Sudijanto as head of FAI supervisor. 5. Consultant team presented the website design concept to FAI based on ADB TOR. Knowledge management used in website design may be developed based on input and suggestion from MOEFOR and FAI. After website design is finished, it will be handed over to FAI to manage the website. 	

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6. Information required from FAI such as: access level; user classification; information that should be presented in the website; depth of specific aspect; detailed content; design; and integration with mailing list, etc. This website also presenting new regulation in policy menu.
 7. Currently, FAI is using yahoo group to share information and document but the weakness is data saved in yahoo group could not be integrated with other system. So that by establishing this website, it will improve communication among FAI member. FAI have member who has task to integrate all information in mailing list. Consultant team may collaborate with him. Furthermore, FAI will inform the contact number to consultant team. The system of yahoo groups should be learned because if the group will be upgraded into higher level, it should be confirmed whether user must pay more fee or not.
 8. This website can be integrated with DADU website, because in DADU information such announcement, news, etc. and other website information related with MOEFOR. In the handling over process, consultant will give training to FAI website operator.
 9. Regarding with website maintaining, it will require operator, website master, and administrator. These tasks may be conducted by one person.
 10. In the developed website will be provided menu for "pool expert". Later if an initiator requires information of EIA expert they should affiliate with FAI.
 11. Regarding pool expert, it should be explained in detail information about the depth or detail criteria of expert so that their CV can be uploaded in the website. The information of expert will be obtained from association of profession such as IAGI, HAKLI, etc. Association of profession will select qualified candidate of expert based on their criteria.
 12. The candidate of expert should mention their expertise in EIA such as compiler, assessor, observer or supervisor so that web designer should provide level of competency list for CV of expert.
 13. Consultant team explains that regarding selection of expert whose CV will be uploaded in the website, organization profession as HAKLI and IAGI have own criteria to select qualified members so that expert suggested by organization profession is worth to be utilized. Later the experts suggested by organization profession will be separated based on competency in EIA whether it is compiler or assessor.
 14. Regarding language that will be used for website, at the first time consultant may prepare in English as requested in one of purpose of TOR. Next, FAI can develop into bilingual by using English and Indonesian because most member of FAI are preferable with Indonesian language but TOR of this TA mention that this website should also give information for international user.
 15. Website will be developed parallel so that if there is any suggestion or content that will be uploaded from FAI member it can be done directly.
 16. During the development of website, FAI requests to consultant to prepare user login particularly for FAI member by using email address of member in *AMDAL.org*. So that at the beginning of website development only FAI member that can access the website.

17. FAI requests to consultant for communicating with FAI regarding progress of website development and further target that should be achieved so that FAI can arrange schedule to support this website development.
18. Consultant can prepare the user classification based on FAI request, for example if there is a user that usually write content for yahoo group then this member can be classified into user and content manager so that this member can upload content in the website.
19. To introduce FAI in wider area, website should be putted into google ontology thus if there is people who would like to obtain information about FAI they can use google search easily because currently, FAI only famous among its member.
20. Regarding output 3, as mentioned in Presidential Regulation No. 8/2010 and it is detailed in Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 83/2013 stipulate that certificate of competency should be conducted by university which has faculty in line with EIA such environmental faculty and in cooperation with professional organization, training institution or certification institution that have certified.
21. In case of EIA certification of competency, if MOECR No. 83/2013 will be applied then university can be represented by: UI, IPB, UGM, and ITB; professional organization can be represented by FAI, Inkalindo; training institution can be represented by BKPSL in which all of those organizations/institutions have obtain legal entity. This framework is for improving current system of EIA certificate of competency.
22. Consultant team explains that in this TA, result analysis of output 3 is to prepare project of EIA needs in 10 years and action plan to achieve target of EIA for the next 10 years. This action plan is separated into short term, medium term, and long term plan. In short term plan, MOEFOR not necessary to change current system then in medium term, MOEFOR need to update or change the policy and law regarding environmental and its related sector. In long term plan, to improve quality, MOEFOR may conduct specialization trainings.
23. FAI informs that based on Law of construction No. 18/1999 mentioned that EIA consultant is included into non-construction services in which certificate of EIA company should be done by LPJK (Institution for Issuing Construction Services) but in fact certificate of EIA company is issued by MOEFOR. Moreover INTAKINDO as an institution that conduct certificate of competency should be certified by National Agency for Profession Certificate (BNSP) before INTAKINDO issue certificate to EIA compiler.
24. Regarding certificate of competency system, FAI suggests that INTAKINDO should be transparent about financing and improve test material also MOEFOR gives permit to other institution for conducting certification so that compiler may choose based on their own decision to conduct test for certificate of competency.
25. Monitoring for certified EIA compiler is also important. Consultant explains that Continuous Professional Development (CPD) is important to be conducted to monitor the capacity of EIA compiler. CPD is usually conducted by training, workshop, or seminar involved by EIA compiler.
26. Beside CPD, quote of ethics system may be conducted to monitor quality of EIA compiler. By implementing this system, if there is violation done by EIA compiler in implementing EIA, certificate of competency can be revoked.

**DOCUMENTATION OF DISCUSSION WITH FORUM AMDAL INDONESIA
(FAI)**



Appendix 7

**MINUTE OF DISCUSSION
WITH ASSISTANT DEPUTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT ASSESSMENT,
DEPUTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT,
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY,
AND ADB**

MINUTE OF DISCUSSION-1	
Institution	: 1. Assistant Deputy of Environmental Impact Assessment, Deputy of Environmental Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEFOR) 2. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Venue	: Ministry of Environment Office, Building A, 4 th floor
Date	: July 12, 2013
Time	: 14:00 – 15:00 WIB
Agenda	: 1 st Discussion of Draft Inception Report
Participants	: 1. Mr. Ari Sudijanto, Assistant Deputy of Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Deputy, Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2. Mr. Erik Teguh Primiantoro, Head of Section for Environmental Impact Assessment Development 3. Laksmi Widyajayanti, Head of Section for Environmental Impact Assessment Implementation 4. Ms. P.P. Wardani, ADB IRM 5. Ms. Helena Lawira, ADB IRM 6. Consultant Team, PT. Indokoei International
Minute of Discussion:	
<p>1. The consultant presents the Inception Report for ADB TA-7566 in this meeting. This presentation is the follow-up from previous discussion between consultant team and Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEFOR – Directorate of AMDAL). Based on the Term of Reference (TOR), there are five (5) following issues in this project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There is a gap between AMDAL regulation in Indonesia with international administration procedure; b) Inefficient AMDAL process; c) Weakness of AMDAL consultant; d) Lack of competence of technical team in supporting AMDAL commission; e) Lack of communication and information exchange between stakeholders one another for it needs to be supported by web-based system. <p>2. In general, the purpose of this project is to support MOEFOR for policy strengthening about AMDAL.</p> <p>3. Scope of work of consultant team are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify gap between law and regulation in AMDAL with international administration procedure asked by Donor; b) Integrate AMDAL procedure implementation and license toward specific sectors; c) Strengthen capacity of AMDAL consultant and improve certification procedure; d) Strengthen of AMDAL Technical Team. <p>4. The above project scope will be described into five (5) Outputs.</p>	

5. Mr. Ari requests for consultant team may elaborate/explain more details about the understanding of each Output (1 – 5) such as background of Output 1, the problem/reason, and the result.
6. According to Mr. Subardan (Team Leader), Output 1 is harmonization between AMDAL regulation by Government of Indonesia (GoI) and donors since donor often request advanced study that cannot be implemented in Indonesia for it will be useless.
7. Regarding with Output 1, MOEFOR intends to know how Indonesian AMDAL is acceptable by Donor for the proponent does not have to do any additional study. So the Output 1 is not just gap analysis since it only delivers the problem. The main issue of Output 1 is how to handle it.
8. In term of Output 2, the consultant team considers that AMDAL equivalency procedure has not been applied widely for planning and license. There is a tendency that AMDAL is used only for fulfilling administration purposes and procedure. In the implementation, there is a tendency that the RKL/RPL has not been implemented completely.
9. Concerning with Output 2, MOEFOR expected GoI to have good quality of AMDAL document. Currently, AMDAL document quality is low because it is compiled not in appropriate time. In this case, AMDAL document is compiled too early (usually in FS phase) meanwhile data of project in FS phase not completed yet for AMDAL document become useless and it becomes a report merely. Each project sector has its own planning cycle; therefore, position of AMDAL shall be recognized. The issues in Output 2 are problem raised during AMDAL compiling, how to obtain recommendation from each sector, and in which appropriate phase AMDAL shall be formulated.
10. Mr. Ari states his disagreement to second issue conveyed by consultant regarding inefficiency of process to obtain approval of AMDAL, particularly for priority sector. Delay in obtaining approval of AMDAL is not main problem but on how to obtain an affective AMDAL by implementing it in the appropriate time.
11. Regarding Output 3, MOEFOR requests blue print or long-term plan for ten (10) years to obtain ideal AMDAL consultant. Currently, Indonesia has training system, certification system and others. But in other hand, AMDAL quality is still low. By preparing a blue print for ten (10) years it is expected a guidance available for improving AMDAL system step by step from screening, training, specialization system, etc. Improving AMDAL system cannot be done suddenly because it will cause shortage and uneven distribution of AMDAL compiler then no AMDAL compiler available in formulating AMDAL document.
12. Mr. Erik says that maintaining of competency system shall be considered, such as how to conduct supervision. INTAKINDO (*Ikatan Tenaga Ahli Konsultan Indonesia*) as LSK (*Lembaga Sertifikasi Kompetensi*) only applies supervising by log-book yet how to conduct verification process of log-book is not clear. Another point that should be considered is number of ideal document that shall be compiled by consultant. MOEFOR needs recommendation regarding certification system and number of LSK, whether one (1) LSK is enough or it needs more.
13. Mr. Ary says that aim of Output 4 is preparing web as a network information of AMDAL expert distribution. For example, if Nunukan Regency needs AMDAL expert then they can directly access to the web for obtaining the information. The matters that should be considered are kind of information shall be uploaded to the web and criteria of expert selection those with good quality.
14. Consultant team informs that Output 5 is to prepare website development based on knowledge management. Consultant will prepare data structure and programming in form of web thus information search will be easy.
15. Regarding with Output 5, Mr. Ary requests consultant to upload document discussion result in the website. The information screening system in it is also

important to select feasible information. There should be recording system and classification of information as well in order the information that has been conveyed is accessible as reference as well.

16. Consultant team informs that website design will be prepared as ontology that contains classification and hierarchy. After the structure prepared then it is attached in the forum. Each member of forum that intends to do discussion should mention the topic and expertise that will be classified in the particular taxonomy. Afterward the information searching will be based on taxonomy system.
17. Mr. Ary reminds that in Indonesian AMDAL Forum members may give any comments whether it is useful or useless. There shall be an editor to select the useful and correct information.
18. Mr. Erik suggests that documentation of discussion in FAI is possible to be updated in the DADU (*Dokumentasi AMDAL dan UKL-UPL/AMDAL* information system) since contents of DADU are not only AMDAL document but also information, announcement, and training access. Other contents such as knowledge-based management, best practice, advise, and FAQ are also may be uploaded in the DADU. This is aimed for new system is unnecessary to be prepared. DADU information may be learned in website www.dadu-online.com. He agrees with Mr. Ari that there should be an editor to select the information and comments as well as underlines that integration with DADU will be better than prepare new website.
19. Consultant team explains that integration is possible to be done if DADU has complete information of logic programming and open protocol. It means DADU may access the data by one protocol that has been prepared. If this protocol has not been prepared then the integration cannot be done. The possible safest solution is by preparing link to DADU. In case DADU has clear structure of programming then other services can be accessed through other applications.
20. Mr. Erik says that presently MOEFOR is preparing WebGIS (Geographic Information Systems) as NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) in America. Integration with this new system is possible to do for the related information with various criteria of environmental feasibility becomes basis to review the document.
21. Mr. Ary requests to consultant team to prepare second opinion of flow chart for these 5 Outputs as comparison idea of MOEFOR. Output 1 and 2 has more complicated content than others. Output 1 has focus to adjust Gol standard with International standards, not only safeguard policy of ADB but also AFC, Equator Principle, The World Bank, etc. Percentage content of Output is thirty percent (30%) for Output 1, thirty percent (30%) for Output 2, fifteen percent (15%) for Output 3, twelve point five percent (12,5%) for Output 4, and another twelve point five percent (12,5%) for Output 5.
22. Regarding issue that required by ADB but not consider as relevant issue by Gol such as gender and biodiversity, it is considered that Gol has to appeal applicable mechanism to explain to the Donor for the irrelevant issues. In several cases, once AMDAL document finished then Gol publishes environmental feasibility without consider biodiversity issue. If later some crucial problem occurred related to biodiversity, it will give not good impression since Gol has published environmental feasibility without consider crucial matters. On the other hand, if ADB has information related with crucial matters, they shall share with Gol.
23. Related with involuntary resettlement, do not abandon any community which disagrees with resettlement whereas government has cited it is feasible as environmentally. Government will conduct enforcement between lender and government to ensure the initiator carry out its commitment. This commitment cannot be included in the guideline as MOER no. 16/2012 because MOEFOR may not request each project to fulfill donor commitment. Only several projects with type A is obliged to prepare AMDAL, meanwhile for type B and C only

required UKL/UPL (*Unit Kelola Lingkungan/Unit Pemantauan Lingkungan*). However, donor does not accept it. The point is how to equates system of Gol with Donor's.

24. Regarding Output 4 for strengthening technical capacity for review of AMDAL reports, Ms. P.P. Wardani says the need to consider rotation of government staff. The focus is how to maintain the capacity of the institution if there is staff rotation.
25. She adds that UKL/UPL documents do not state impact of project, only for environmental management, for the implementation cannot be applied. Sometime this matter becomes gap between Gol and Donor.
26. Ms. Helena says for Output 4, consultant may conduct simulation of real cases for ARCs in assessing AMDAL document then this simulation can be used as reference to assess ARCs. The work plan shall describes more detailed in Inception Report as well as the methodology to fulfill objective per output, such as how to conduct all outputs, what priority sector that will be selected, sampling district in which consultant may consult with BPLHD (*Badan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah*) of West Java Province. Consultant may select one (1) sample for advanced BLHD (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah*) and another one (1) for not advanced BLHD.
27. Mr. Ary said that each Output shall has its own strategy in details. Main point of this report is Output 1 and 2 since ADB obtains more benefit from these Outputs. Related with selected sector, MOEFOR considers to select Public Works, Forestry, and ESDM (*Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral/Energy and Mineral Resources*).
28. Priority sector of Public Works is Water Resources that focus on flood management. This sector will include dam, irrigation, and normalization. ESDM sector will focus on geothermal. Forestry sector will focus on Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (*Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam/PHKA*). Planning cycle analysis of these three (3) sectors is important to be studied because each sector has different planning cycle analysis and permitting procedure.
29. Mr. Erik explains that currently Gol is preparing draft of Geothermal Changes Law. Initially Geothermal is covered into mining sector but in the new draft of law it is included in environmental service business. Therefore, if this draft has been issued then geothermal activity may be conducted in conservation area. Geothermal shall be observed because its mechanism is different with other mining sectors. Usually documents for permit is prepared after AMDAL yet in Geothermal project cycle, these documents has been prepared before AMDAL.
30. Related with sampling for BLHD respondents, Mr. Ary says that consultant team may select BPLHD of West Java Province and Bandung Regency as benchmarks since they have advance performance. Moreover, consultant may take sampling for BLHD in remote area that difficult to mobilize the expert such as Nunukan Regency.
31. Ms. Helena requests to Mr. Ary to approve Inception Report after consultant's revision.
32. Consultant team will revise the Inception Report within one (1) week.
33. Mr. Ari informs that after Inception Report completed, he will perform several meetings with related sector and institution based on requirement of each Output. For Output 2 he will conduct meeting with selected sector, Output 4 with local environmental office and Output 1 with donor, ADB representative, and AFC. Purpose of these meetings is to obtain identified obstacles in the implementation and its solutions.

34. Ms. Laksmi conveys that time schedule for the meetings shall be put in the Inception Report since it needs coordination with Mr. Ary and Mr. Erik as well as to data that required from MOEFOR.
 35. Mr. Ary says that there is Sub-Inception Report for each Output. In case MOEFOR will have meeting with ADB, Bappenas, and AFC then only Output 1 as the topic to be discussed. If MOEFOR will have meeting with ESDM, Forestry then the focus is only Output 2. Similarly if meeting held with INTAKINDO and BKPSL then it is for Output 3 solely. After those meetings, consultant may contact person in charge in each institution.
 36. Based on contract, the Consultant shall submit Inception Report, Midterm Report, and Final Report.
 37. Ms. Helena explains that in time of report design concept stage, there is what so-called Design Monitoring Framework (DMF). It will be better if this DMF is dispensed so that ADB may monitor the achievement of each Output. Regarding with the sub-inception report, it shall be checked in the contract whether it is mentioned or not due to provision that consultant shall provide booklet as guidance to distributed to the related stakeholders.
 38. Mr. Erik underlines that several regulations mentioned in the Inception Report is not relevant and need to be revised, such as point (B) is Law of Traffic, point (G) has been changed with MOER No. 3/2013, point (M) has been changed with MOER No. 15/2010, point (I) MOER No. 13/2010 and Government Regulation (*Peraturan Pemerintah/PP*) No. 27 has no longer valid.
 39. Mr. Ary says that this project shall focus and present depth description for it may not goes beyond the scope and meaningful as well.
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MINUTE OF DISCUSSION-2	
Institution	: 1. Assistant Deputy of Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Deputy, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEFOR) 2. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Venue	: Park Lane Hotel Park Lane Meeting Room, 2 nd Floor
Date	: August 28, 2013
Time	: 05.00 – 08.00 WIB
Agenda	: Kick Off Meeting – Work Plan of Consultant
Participants	: 1. Mr. Ari Sudijanto, Assistant Deputy of Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Deputy, Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2. Mr. Erik Teguh Primiantoro, Head Section of Environmental Impact Assessment Development 3. Ms. Laksmi Widyajayanti, Head Section of Environmental Impact Assessment Implementation 4. Mr. Sena Pradipta, staff of Environmental Management Deputy 5. Ms. P.P. Wardani, ADB IRM 6. Consultant Team, PT. Indokoei International
Minute of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Ary appreciates the revision of Inception Report prepared by the Consultant that improved much than before and have been fitted with MOEFOR's requirements, although there are several things that shall be analyzed in-depth. 2. For output 1, Mr. Ary requests for not to focus only on gap analysis but more on how the donors may accepted and approved the proposal by using the available AMDAL documents without requesting any additional study. In term of Indonesian regulations framework, the requirements on public participation, people resettlement as well as biodiversity have been specified as requested by Donor. Yet, based on the experiences, there is question why AMDAL documents still unacceptable. Shall the Donor involved in the Commission in order they also may provide suggestion to improve the AMDAL documents? Concern of Donors is how about if later some minor things that might be important to GOI's side will not be managed well. The issuance of Regulation of State Minister No. 16/2012 hopefully might eliminate the concern of Donors. 3. Based on the experience with Dinas PU DKI, basic principal of Donors requirements is on scoping of activities. Several activities that not assumed important by Gol is in fact important by Donor. There were different interests of Donors' point of view. For example, for flora and fauna some Donors required to include all types of existed flora and fauna in the project area. 4. In preparing comparison table between Indonesian regulatory framework and Donors shall be carried out carefully. Indonesian regulations have been made by basically referring to IFC standards and in openly manner. Detailed explanation on specific item has made toward the related ministry regulation. Perhaps in practice, several items have not been addressed yet in AMDAL documents. Comparison by regulatory framework as well as in practice shall be conducted. 5. It needs to make a projection on the form of report since it efficient for the Project Proponent and Lender. For example, in the project of Java-Bali transmission line 	

development project PLN complains that they have to provide report in every three (3) months and there were lots of reports for it. Additional report means additional cost for Gol. In term of project cycle, it is also needed to stipulate the criteria for certain projects to be financed by Donors. Proper timing for implementing AMDAL related to project cycle shall also be discussed in Output 1.

6. In term of social impact assessment, it is interesting if the Regulation of Head of AMDAL in 1997 regarding public health aspect review in AMDAL shall also reviewed. Two (2) years ago this regulation had been reviewed and constituted a conclusion that this regulation is still applicable and how it is implemented by other country experiences.
7. Recommendations for Output 1 shall be addressed to both Gol and Donors/Lenders. Perhaps in the future Donors/Lenders may follow the borrowing country system/mechanism. In this phase, the results of gap analysis and recommendations for Lenders are needed.
8. For Output 2, MOEFOR concerns to the objective of AMDAL in broader aspects rather than only to comply with the permit performance. AMDAL should be an effective and adaptive tool for decision making process and performing more environmentally-sound of project design. Proper timing to implement AMDAL in the project cycle shall be fitted with requirements of Donors/Lender. Therefore, there are three (3) selected sectors to be reviewed in term of permitting process. Forestry is one of the selected sectors and since ADB does not have any forestry project, then it is decided to change it with one of infrastructure projects (toll road or port or airport) that related to the PPP scheme.
9. As for sample implemented by DANIDA, it needs to review relevant regulations for Output 2 and the relationships of those relevant regulations. For example, the PPP scheme, Regulation of State Minister of National Development Planning/Head of BAPPENAS (*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional*/National Development Planning Agency) No. 3/2012 has regulated the guideline for PPP scheme in infrastructure provision. And also links on how to implement Law No. 25/2009 and Government Regulation No. 96/2012 regarding public services. What is the role of AMDAL Commission and related agencies at regional level? If possible, Outputs No. 2 shall inform the cycle of each type of project, for example road project similarly to what has been explained by regulation of Head of BAPPENAS above. The staging including AMDAL shall be clearly explained, including for central and regional/local projects.
10. In related to requirements for providing guidelines of those three (3) sectors, Mr. Ary explains that basically the guidelines were needed. However, due to the still learning process in fitting several different sequences with AMDAL process, perhaps it cannot be included in this TA. It is only recommendations needed. For example, in several airports and ports development, the construction processes were starting earlier even before the completion of AMDAL. What is wrong? Have Gol set the target year of the construction completion or what? In some cases, AMDAL has been made before Master Plan. In other cases, Local Government did not know the procedures of AMDAL. They proposed budget for AMDAL and physical activity at the same time. In those cases, both Gol (BAPPENAS and MOF) and Donors/Lenders shall know the right staging before budget approval.
11. Output 3 is aimed to strengthen/improve the AMDAL compiler capacity by certification and supervision system. In term of population and distribution, availability of existing AMDAL compilers are still low, especially at local level. As well as in term of capacity, it needs to be improved as well. An AMDAL compiler seems has a multi-disciplines expertise; in fact he/she is not. While in AMDAL review, expertise of specific discipline related to the project is required most. Although it is required now, but if the requirements is implemented in sudden phase, then the several disciplines will not have the experts. And how to

implement the supervision of certification system in order the quality of AMDAL documents can be guaranteed. Therefore, this TA requires planning up to 2025.

12. There are two (2) phases to be reviewed by the Consultant, that is Phase A: conditions before obtaining certification such as existing infrastructures, standard and level of competency, existing curriculum, existing LPKs and quality, implementation of the certification test and also the qualification of assessors); and Phase B: conditions after the certifications have been obtained, such as the existing supervision mechanism and implementation, how to maintain the competency of the AMDAL Consultant, quality of the produced AMDAL documents and how to maintain the documents quality, supervision of LPKs, etc.
13. Analog with AMDAL course that have A,B,C,D level, the need to have the level of advance is also required to be reviewed. And related to the advance level, link to the related specific sector professional association or organization such as IAGI (*Ikatan Ahli Geologi Indonesia/Indonesian Association of Geologist*), and how the experts may involve in AMDAL process, for example in energy sector. Specialist/specific expertise of AMDAL Consultant might recruit professional association. They shall attend AMDAL course to provide understanding about AMDAL requirements as specialist for AMDAL Consultant. Another possibility is one that has been implemented in Ministry of Agriculture, that is by implementing certification for auditor of agriculture products. Advance level of AMDAL certification might be made based on requirements of sectors. An advanced-level AMDAL specialist in energy sector for example, cannot do AMDAL Study for agriculture sector.
14. Analog with the regulations for doctors in which they only allowed to practice maximum in three (3) hospitals, for AMDAL Consultant there are some regulations in limiting total documents produced by AMDAL Consultant per year by based on experiences of other countries. How about the supervision of the AMDAL Consultant in maintaining the quality AMDAL documents? According to personal based-competency that shall be applied in the future, what is the recommended concept for registration? What is the ratio between the certified AMDAL Consultant and projects investment? Sometimes AMDAL Consultant who prepare the documents sometimes only stayed few days in the project areas (especially projects located in eastern part of Indonesia). How can they provide good documents? In other cases, related to the insufficient/low competency of the AMDAL Commission, sometimes AMDAL Consultant reduces quality of their documents just for obtaining the approval. How to address this issue in regard with the capacity of local government? It requires coordination with Assistant Deputy (ASDEP) 7 of MOEFOR for strengthening this Output.
15. There is information that Law No. 12/2012 regarding Higher Education and Presidential Regulation No. 8/2012 regarding National Qualification Framework of Indonesia is applicable as option for university may conduct certification for professional. The model of lecturing for certification process may also be option to implement certification process.
16. Related to report–follow-up–action mechanism for set-up (in place) revocation toward incredible case of AMDAL Consultant, the Commission may report to LSK and the LSK may revoke the certificate of the AMDAL Consultant. However, the implementation is not working well. Who should supervise the implementation?
17. For Output 4, ADB requests to review the structure of AMDAL Commission and mechanism at central and regional governments (case study is BPLHD West Java and one district selected by provincial level). In addition, other countries best practices/lessons-learned, especially country with similar autonomous system with Indonesia for improving AMDAL Commission capacity, shall also be absorbed.
18. In regard to Government Regulation No. 27/2012, it is expected that the Commission will utilize the Technical Team. In this regard, strengthening of

Technical Team capacity is required for there is an equivalent competency between the Consultant and Technical Team. The task of Commission is to approve or reject AMDAL documents produced by the Technical Team. Technical Team shall play the main role here.

19. For the improvement of Technical Team capacity, local government should have at least expert on the specific disciplines who can predict, mitigate or reduce the impacts occurred during the Project. Meanwhile, not all of the local governments have those kinds of expert. Therefore, it requires to make a national-based experts/resources that can be utilized nationwide. The problem is who could be classified as expert for the Technical Team/AMDAL Commission? It shall be formulated. What institution will organize these Experts? Currently the qualification of the Technical Team for AMDAL Commission is bachelor degree (S1) with three (3) years of experience. If the qualification is suddenly improved then most of local government will not comply with the criteria. Therefore, ten (10) years development strategy and plan shall be prepared for gradual improvement.
 20. Law No. 32 not regulates the competency, only for license. Perhaps in the future, it shall be agreed to formulate standard of competency for the Technical Team, including plan the need-assessment for each expert. Perhaps gap between one region with another (such as West Java to other provinces) can be analyzed and recommendations for improving the technical team competency can be provided. This is parallel with how to sustain the quality of the Technical Team/Commission due to replacement of the public service officer scheme's requirements especially for BPLH regional staffs. In addition, list of experts of the Technical Team/Commission at present is listed generally in the Decree of Minister. Afterward, it needs a tool to specify how many experts and what qualifications are required for a specific project for it relates to budgeting. In addition, the positive value for preparing the good AMDAL documents shall be informed for the Technical Team/Commission as well.
 21. All of positive values, best practices and success story as specified above shall be shared as one of the items for Output 5. Besides, the applicability and compatibility to harmonize with DADU and NEPAAssist, including geospatial display, shall also be applied.
 22. For website administrator, it shall be reviewed whether by MOEFOR or AMDAL forum. Presently the Consultant has established and paid a server for a year service that utilizes as the communication tools for concerned stakeholders. In addition, discussions with MOEFOR is needed to specify the ontology related to the knowledge management as required by MOEFOR and other inputs in preparing the website.
 23. Mid-term report for each output shall be forwarded before submission of final report for checking whether Consultant has accommodated the requirements of MOEFOR.
 24. Any changes toward man-months among experts in completing the TA is allowed by ADB as long as no solicited additional budget.
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MINUTE OF DISCUSSION-3	
Institution	: Assistant Deputy of Environmental Impact Assessment, Deputy of Environmental Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEFOR)
Place	: Ministry of Environment Building (A), 6 th floor
Date	: 4 November 2013
Time	: 14.30 – 15.45 WIB
Agenda	: Discuss activity progress of consultant by output
Attended by	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Ary Sudijanto, Assistant Deputy of Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Deputy, Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2. Mr. Erik Teguh Primiantoro, Head Section of Environmental Impact Assessment Development 3. Mr. Laksmi Widyajayanti, Head Section of Environmental Impact Assessment Implementation 4. Consultant Team, PT. Indokoei International
Minute of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Ary underlines the sent questionnaire to the stakeholders that it shall be discussed with him first before sending. Consultant shall meet and explain the project purpose to those stakeholders before request them to fill the questionnaire. 2. Consultant Team explains that currently data collection from several institutions such as Ministry of Energy (Directorate General of New-Renewable Energy), and Ministry of Public Works (Directorate General of Highway and BPJT), BPLHD Province, BLH District, INTAKINDO (<i>Ikatan Tenaga Ahli Konsultan Indonesia</i>), Center of Environmental Studies, Professional Organization, AMDAL Consultants and AMDAL Companies have been conducted although not completed yet. Consultant also conveys brief explanation of each Output based on data collection result. 3. Regarding with license for AMDAL compiler, Mr. Erik explains that AMDAL companies shall be registered in MOEFOR and that there is no license for AMDAL compiler. Now MOEFOR has been preparing new draft of regulation regarding with AMDAL compiler registration process. MOER No. 16/2012, stipulates that consultant personally shall be registered in MOEFOR to obtain permit before compiling AMDAL. 4. Concerning with Output 1, Mr. Hayato conveys several issues of Indonesian AMDAL system compared with International safeguard policy as following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Screening in donor safeguard policy is primary based on significant impact. For example in World Bank Safeguard Policy, a proposed project is classified as category A if it is possibly have environmental significant adverse impacts. Another example is that ADB Safeguard Policy that has divided into several categories is depending on the significance of project impact and risks; (ii) The judgment of significant impact in World Bank-funded projects is determined based on “integrated safeguard data sheet” prepared by team leader during the concept phase of project preparation. In Indonesian case that a project has to prepare AMDAL is not based on significant impact explicitly because there is check list for impact by sector that induce proponent to do AMDAL. For example, there is check list of 	

- impact to classify a mining project proponent to carry out AMDAL. If impact occurred in the non-mining project, the proponent will not carry out AMDAL.
- (iii) Other issue in Indonesian screening process is the judgement of significant impact size that is based on numerical threshold (size of project). It may induce project proponent to avoid AMDAL by reducing size of project area. For assessing the significant impact effectively, it needs to go beyond this numerical threshold and analyze impact in specific location as well as specific type of project.
 - (iv) Regarding with phase scoping, safeguard policy of donors (World Bank and ADB SPS) in assessing impact are broader than Indonesian regulation because donor safeguard policies analyze impact that may affect an area beyond the project site as well as analyze the induce and cumulative impacts. For example, within the construction of two (2) dams and one (1) irrigation project at same river basin, there is an area that will be affected by construction of these three (3) project. The impacts occurred in this area are bigger than other area affected by one (2) project. The cumulative impact analysis of this case is not clearly regulated in Indonesian AMDAL system. On the other hand, Indonesia has Strategic Environmental System (*Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis/KLHS*) that can obtain specific impact of each project from assessment of water resources management plan, spatial plan, etc. Therefore, impact in larger area might be identified.
 - (v) Document AMDAL of Indonesia is lack of focus on assessment of impact and mitigation. For example in AMDAL document of JEDI (Jakarta Emergency Dredging Initiative) Project Phase I, the impact analysis is only presented in ten (10) pages out of three hundred and fifty (350) pages. The most part of document merely presents description of baseline.
5. Indonesia may take several lessons of AMDAL strengthening in developing countries such as Vietnam, Ghana, and India. The lessons learnt are as follow:
- (i) Make AMDAL strengthening work as part of a broader dialogue with donor help involve line ministries beyond KLH who are important stakeholders. This dialogue is to harmonize AMDAL process with donor safeguard policies. Sometimes developing countries shall prepare two (2) or more AMDAL documents. One (1) document is for government that compiled by national consultant and another document is for donor that compiled by international consultant. To avoid waste of resources and time, intensive dialogue shall be conducted between GOI and International donor (World Bank, ADB, JICA, etc.). Involvement of line ministries is for having same perception and commitment to implement AMDAL system;
 - (ii) Language in AMDAL report shall be understood by decision maker such as Ministry of Finance and Ministry of National Development Planning because AMDAL report will not be considered by decision maker if the language only based on scientific and technical matters;
 - (iii) Detailed and specific tasks for consultant shall be clearly mentioned in TOR and bidding document. Consultant is possibly not deliver expected result and project proponent may not complaint if consultant is not carry out exactly tasks for quality of AMDAL document become unsatisfactory. These matters are related with capacity of AMDAL regulator, AMDAL consultant and AMDAL review commission;
 - (iv) Conflict of interest often happened during AMDAL discussion session since member of AMDAL review commission is also AMDAL consultant who prepare the AMDAL document, which influence AMDAL approval process. This consultant intends to obtain approval quickly. This condition is possibly happened because there is informal network between AMDAL review commission and project proponent as well as AMDAL compiler. Limited number of AMDAL experts may be one of the causes. Like in India, for avoiding this condition, it is required certification for AMDAL consultant to compile AMDAL document.

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- (v) Certification system need to be carried out step by step because AMDAL consultant who do not have certification is still needed to do AMDAL for on-going project. If certification is done suddenly then there will be meet same team leader in several projects. It will influence quality of AMDAL document;
- (vi) Certification system also shall keep updated because AMDAL requirement do changes. For example, AMDAL in 1980 is not study about cumulative impact assessment and HIV, yet now it becomes important. Guarantee for quality of certification and its validity shall be considered before implement certification system.
6. Mr. Ary says that point of Output 1 is how to integrate donor requirement with Indonesian AMDAL system. It is realized that Indonesian AMDAL system is not fulfill the donor requirement because the regulation implemented in Indonesia is different with donor requirement. The purpose for this integration is to avoid project proponents for preparing additional document because if in the additional document mentioned about new significant impact that may influence decision making of GOI then government side will take decision without complete information. KLH is very concerned regarding this matter.
7. Regarding with scoping process in Indonesia, Mr. Ary explains that this becomes one part that shall be improved because there are many impacts during AMDAL scoping process but only several significant impacts that shall be managed. These significant impacts will give recommendation for decision maker.
8. Mr. Ary conveys his idea concerning with improvement of AMDAL document by involving donor resources in TOR compiling process. This idea is in line with World Bank, ADB, etc., because they also prepare "Safeguard Facilities", a program to guide or give advice in TOR compiling process.
9. Regarding with screening process, Mr. Erik responses that Indonesia has provision of Minister Regulation No. 5/2012 that cites MOEFOR may determine a project that is not subject to AMDAL become subject to AMDAL by based on scientific reasons and vice versa.
10. Mr. Erik suggests Mr. Hayato to (i). identify the gap between MOEFOR guideline for AMDAL as implemented in Indonesia with real AMDAL document; (ii) identify the gap between Minister Regulation no. 16/2012 with international regulation or standard; (iii). identify the gap between Indonesian regulation and real AMDAL document; and (iv). identify the gap between international best practices and real AMDAL document.
11. Concerning with cumulative impact, if there are several projects affect the same area, Indonesian regulation has defined study for cumulative impact raised by those projects. Yet, in fact, consultants do not conduct this cumulative impact study.
12. Mr. Ary says that point for Output 2 is not only how to integrate and implement AMDAL in project cycle but also how to make other sector understand AMDAL document for they may give recommendation to MOEFOR in decision making. Consultant may learn from international best practices to give recommendation for MOEFOR concerning with Output 2.
13. AMDAL system implemented in Indonesia currently is unsatisfied. According to Output 3, it is requested to prepare ten (10) years planning for certification steps to improve AMDAL compiler so that in 2025 ideal system can be implemented in Indonesia. It is understood that demand of AMDAL compiler is not balanced with supply but the certification scheme have been stipulated in Indonesian regulation. MOEFOR plans to increase passing grade of certification each year in order the quality target for AMDAL compiler will be be reachable in 2025.
14. Another issue of Output 3 is how to update the knowledge of AMDAL compiler after obtaining certification. Nowadays AMDAL compilers do not update the knowledge and information growing in AMDAL field after the certification has obtained. This situation is not what MOEFOR expected because certification is

only a gate to carry-out AMDAL. AMDAL compilers needs to keep obtain information and growing issue in AMDAL field.

15. Output 4 is concerned with leveling the capacity of AMDAL review commission. Providing pool expert to fulfill the need of AMDAL review commission is only one of the TOR's purposes.
 16. Mr. Ary requests consultant to conduct regular monthly meeting with MOEFOR to improve narration in Inception Report because the information presented in the report is still limited.
 17. Mr. Erik underlines Output 2 for it is expected that AMDAL document is not only to fulfill administration requirement of the permit but also as a part of project cycle process for sector agencies in order all issues and recommendations in AMDAL will be put in all permitting process of sector agencies. For example, Ministry of Finance will not give approval on budget proposal of a project if there is no budget allocation for AMDAL compiling in the proposal. As suggestion from the Audit Board (*Badan Pengawas Keuangan/BPK*), budget for AMDAL compiling may be allocated after the project.
 18. At last Mr. Ari requests consultant to provide comprehensive information, not only symptoms but also what fundamental matters behind these symptoms. MOEFOR expects Consultant to conduct more intensive study for recommendations that given to MOEFOR is not formality.
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DOCUMENTATION OF DISCUSSION WITH MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

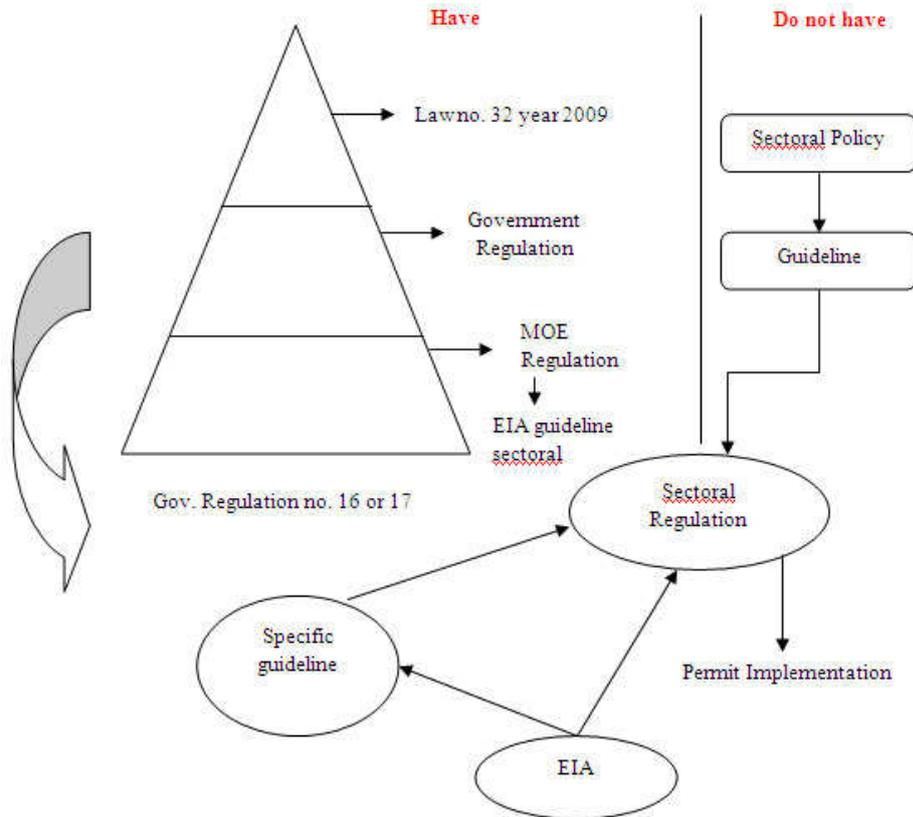


MINUTE OF DISCUSSION-4	
Institution	: Assistant Deputy of Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Deputy, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEFOR)
Place	: Ministry of Environment Building (A), 6 th floor
Date	: December 13, 2013
Time	: 16.00 – 18.00 WIB
Agenda	: Review activity progress of consultant and progress quarterly report
Attended by	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Ary Sudijanto, Assistant Deputy of Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Deputy, Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2. Mr. Erik Teguh Primiantoro, Head Section of Environmental Impact Assessment Development 3. Mr. Laksmi Widyajayanti, Head Section of Environmental Impact Assessment Implementation 4. Mr. Sena Pradipta, Staff of Assistant Deputy of Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Deputy 5. Consultant Team, PT. Indokoei International
Minute of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Ari reminds consultant for purpose of Output 2: how to synchronize AMDAL system in project cycle of each sector and no to analyze the sequence gaps with donor/lenders requirements. The synchronization of AMDAL system will support MOEFOR to obtain balance information of the project to make intervention in decision making of project. 2. Flowchart of AMDAL in project permitting process presented by consultant is still too general. It is need to be specified by sector for position of AMDAL study can be shown per sector appropriately. It means that AMDAL study is conducted not too early or not too late. 3. Regarding Output 3, consultant still focus on current system of AMDAL. Mr. Ari expects that consultant conduct analysis the projection of ideal condition of AMDAL system that may achieve in ten (10) years as well as its action plan to achieve ideal condition. 4. In the presentation, consultant only shows one (1) scheme of AMDAL consultant. The existing scheme is only general scheme of AMDAL compiler. MOEFOR request consultant to improve and formulate the general scheme to be specialization scheme for AMDAL compiler, such as emission specialist, road specialist, bridge specialist, etc. 5. Related with schedule of project, Output 1 and 3 shall be done in the first quarter of the next year (2014). There is no adequate information for Output 4 since it focused to give recommendation for strengthening of AMDAL Review Commission (ARC), especially for technical team in local level. The idea is by building a national expert pool that can accommodate all ARC experts in the entire of Indonesia in order the remote areas may obtain information of specific expert, which is sometimes difficult to be obtained. 6. Mr. Ari underlines that consultant shall presents road map for ideal condition in 2025, including the capacity of consultant, quantity of consultant calculated from 	

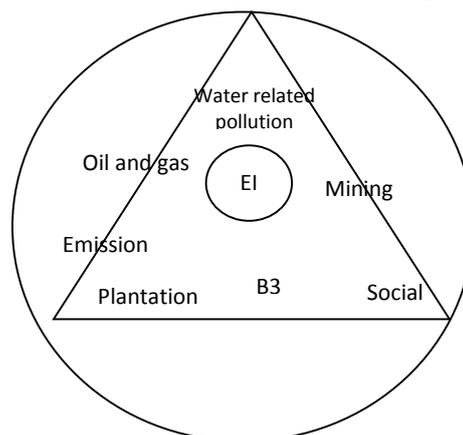
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- data of AMDAL projects in previous year, and action plan to achieve the target 2025 as well as number of specialist consultant that shall be achieved in 2025.
7. The target in the first quarter of year 2014 is the ideal condition in 2025 compared with existing condition. In the meeting, consultant has shown evaluation of current scheme but it is inadequate for quarterly report. Consultant shall recommend strategy for improving existing condition such as training program improvement, certification improvement, etc.
 8. Mr. Erik says that in assessing the existing certification, consultant may review standard of certification competency compiled by based on regulation, guideline of AMDAL document compiling, AMDAL training center, curriculum used, content of training, etc. Review is implemented for obtaining information whether the existing standard has been adequate or not, what improvement for the standard can be done, how about curriculum can be linked to the training content, what consultant must do based on AMDAL guideline for compiling document. Comparison with standard competency of other country such as Malaysia and India might be carried out to seek whether standard competence of Indonesia has been adequate or not.
 9. In order to get good quality consultant, there is two (2) kinds of process applied: before certification and after certification. Currently, all implemented trainings only focus on the first phase such as training program, curriculum, and the guideline. Yet the second phase, which focuses on maintaining the professionalism, has not been not conducted.
 10. Issue for Output 4 is number of consultant to be fulfilled in 2025 that has appropriate with prediction of to-be-done AMDAL projects as well as distribution of consultant at least within a province.
 11. Based on regulation in Indonesia, parallel implementation of AMDAL with construction is not allowed. Basic rule of the AMDAL has stated that it conducted before project engineering.
 12. In Output 2, consultant has to study the business process for oil and gas, mining activities, and highway in more detailed. Related with highway, consultant is requested to focus on position of AMDAL study in PPP scheme that refers to Ministry of Bappenas Regulation No. 3/2012.
 13. Ms. Laksmi comments about schedule because there are still many matters that shall be done to fulfill all requirements. She really concerns with study result of consultant because she considered that consultant does not quickly respond to work requested by MOEFOR and also that workshop will be conducted very soon. This discussion already done almost two months ago. It is wasting time because the result is not as expected.
 14. She suggests for consultant assigns young staff in conducting snapshot of AMDAL commission activity of MOEFOR to gain information of the best time to carry out AMDAL study since they have assessed several AMDAL projects of transmission line and oil & gas. Consultant may also review late submission from AMDAL consultant due to fulfill donor requirement. She requests consultant to utilize resources owned by MOEFOR and assignment of young staff in MOEFOR for keeping contact with them.
 15. Mr. Sena conveys that AMDAL that has been compiled during construction process is failed. For example, in building construction, project proponent shall provide Building Construction Permit (*Izin Mendirikan Bangunan/IMB*).
 16. Regarding with Output 3 and 4, consultant shall provide criteria and boundary of what action that has be done up to the next ten (10) years. Rotation staff is conducted in district level regularly and it has to consider in the criteria. Consultant also may use evaluation results of commission that have been conducted yearly, which in this case MOEFOR have conducted it for three (3) years. By doing this evaluation, it is expected that consultant may forward recommendation to MOEFOR for ARC strengthening.

17. Sector of project as focus in this study is toll road with PPP scheme, geothermal and water resources (dam, normalization, and irrigation).
18. Regarding with normalization project, Ministry of Public Work (MPW) prepare AMDAL after DED and selection of contractor for construction. It is too late. MPW shall prepare AMDAL after planning phase. MOEFOR expects consultant to give recommendation of position AMDAL study for MOEFOR may forward recommendation to Bappenas that if later there is type of this project occurred, MPW may request them to prepare AMDAL before DED.
19. Dam project has specific issue regarding is planning that has been finished twenty (20) years ago but construction is not implemented yet. During those years the land use has been changed. Consequently, the environmental assessment from MOEFOR will be expired.
20. After reviewing several documents of donor's policy and standard, Mr. Hayato concludes that Indonesia has good AMDAL regulation. The main issue is not something missing in the regulation but now regulation is likely in 'underground' for it becomes difficult to be practiced in the implementation time.
21. Mr. Hayato conveys concept of architecture for safeguard system. In the top layer there is general umbrella policies for general commitment and responsibilities (in Indonesia it is Law No. 32/2009 Article 1,2 and 3. Below the umbrella policies there is schematic coverage for some specific issues that shall to be carried out. The recent updated standard is by IFC (International Finance Corporation) in which they has "performance standard" consists of seven (7) issues of specific policies. Afterward, there is specific guideline for each issue specific (detailed information is shown in the meeting material). If there is specific issue that does not coverage due to updated donor standard, Indonesian government may use umbrella principle to request project proponent for carrying out an extra study.
22. The advantage of IFC framework is the performance standard is linked to specific guideline note. If there is update in specific issue then guideline will be updated as well. Therefore, it is not necessary to update all regulation for minor change.
23. If Indonesia applies IFC safeguard system then it will have clear picture in which level the change of specific issue occurred and what matters that shall be changed. Indonesia will also have overall picture of the safeguard system other than separated regulation that difficult to be seen. This may influence project proponent to skip one of regulation when preparing AMDAL study.
24. Mr. Hayato says that based on his consideration, the key issue is how to design regulatory framework and strengthening AMDAL implementation not only improving the capacity of AMDAL consultant.
25. Based on his review for local AMDAL document, content of EMP (Environmental Management Plan) document did not mention about budget for monitoring environmental plan for project proponent will not conduct the monitoring. Guideline for preparing EMP has to consider people who will use the document and the implementation itself.
26. Mr. Ari comments on the architecture of safeguard system conveyed by Mr. Hayato that this should be conducted in special study. In TOR, MOEFOR only expects consultant to integrate international donor safeguard with Indonesian regulation.
27. Currently, decision maker does not intend to use AMDAL document for decision making process because environmental standard of MOEFOR difficult to be applied in the field. For budgeting issue in monitoring implementation, AMDAL document has not been considered by project proponent since MOEFOR does not fund the implementation. Budgeting system for AMDAL implementation is being the concern of project proponent.
28. The study of this project shall start from screening and scoping process of AMDAL document. AMDAL has been implemented for thirty (30) years but it cannot improve the environmental quality since the conducted assessment cannot fulfill the expected environmental requirements.

29. MOEFOR realizes that current EMP document has not detailed and it is being its weakness. EMP and AMDAL study shall be integrated. Currently, EMP is only direction to do AMDAL. The real EMP shall be detailed and needs to be improved.
30. Mr. Erik explains about pyramid of environmental regulation in Indonesia as follow:



31. Specific guideline will make proponent easier in compiling AMDAL. The compilation is based on sectoral activities. Indonesian regulation mandate sectoral agencies to develop guideline for AMDAL compiling. IFC standard might be used for explaining relation of sectoral activities with specific issue.
32. Mr. Ari requests Mr. Hayato to focus on practical purposes for integration of international standard with Indonesian regulation in order the document is acceptable by donor. The deeper information from donor shall be considered in decision making process. He also requests Mr. Hayato to give recommendation on fundamental purpose.
33. Regarding with Output 5, Mr. Sena suggests link for “regulation” menu as follow:



DOCUMENTATION OF DISCUSSION WITH MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT



MINUTE OF DISCUSSION-5	
Institution	: Ministry of Environment
Place	: Mangrove Meeting Room, Building C, First Floor, Ministry of Environment
Date	: March 18, 2014
Time	: 16.00 – 18.30 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion of Output 1 and 3 of Interim Report
Attended by	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Ary Sudijanto, Assistant Deputy of Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Deputy, Ministry of Environment 2. Mr. Erik Teguh Primiantoro, Head of Division of Environmental Impact Assessment Development 3. Ms. Laksmi Widyajayanti, Head of Division of Environmental Impact Assessment Implementation 4. Mr. Farid Mohammad, Head of Sub Division of Evaluation, Ministry of Environment 5. Mr. Widhi Handoyo, Head of Sub Division of Environmental Audit, Ministry of Environment 6. Mr. Nugroho Indra H., Head of Sub Division of Follow-up (<i>Kasubbid Tindak Lanjut</i>), Ministry of Environment 7. Mr. Rifan Asnanto, Head of Sub Division of Document Examination, Ministry of Environment 8. Consultant Team, PT. Indokoei International
Minute of Discussion:	
OUTPUT 1	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Ary expects consultant to provide interim report that contain input or recommendation for AMDAL strengthening in Indonesia. Consultant has to submit interim report that needs to be revised after getting comment/input from MOEFOR. At this meeting, consultant will convey revision result of Output 1 and Output 3. 2. Mr. Nuraidi from consultant explains several gaps in the guideline of international donor as following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The kind of activity and/or activity that obligated to have AMDAL in the World Bank, ADB, and JICA guidelines have been divided into several categorizations, i.e. A, B, C, and FI by based on impact of the activity. While in Indonesia, type of activity that obligated to have AMDAL is regulated in the MOER No. 5/2012. The gap is that in MOER there is no categorization of impact for the activity that induce big or small impact; • International donor have guidance for social issues such as indigenous people, settlement and grievance redress mechanism, whereas in the Indonesian regulation, classification of issues is technically simpler; • Generally, the classification for type of activity as determined by government is same with categorization (category A, B, C, and FI) by international funding; 	

- In term of content, EIA that based on international donor guidelines has similar contents such as executive summary, policy, project description, anticipation of environmental impact, analysis of alternative, grievance, and environmental impact management. The difference is in the World Bank guideline there is no detail information on grievance redress mechanism and public consultation;
- The contents of EIA document based on Indonesian regulation are introduction, baseline data, impact estimation, and overall evaluation. The difference is that content of EIA document by ADB is more detailed than other guidelines;
- Regarding budgeting for implementation of environmental management and monitoring, donor funding projects have bigger financial support than local project. Therefore, more detailed environmental management and monitoring can be implemented;
- EIA document in Indonesia is compiled by Certified Individual AMDAL Consultant (CIAC) that hold competence certification issued by INTAKINDO (*Ikatan Tenaga Ahli Konsultan Indonesia*). Yet, there is no certification system for EIA consultant requirement by ADB, World Bank and JICA. The selection for EIA consultant is based on CV and the quality is based on cost system;
- Public consultation and participation conducted by ADB, World Bank and JICA are meaningful since monitoring is conducted from the beginning to the end of project. There is also special team to carry-out monitoring for public consultation and participation. This team will follow up all grievances from PAP (Project Affected People). Meanwhile, there is no such team in Indonesia. Public consultation is only conducted during public announcement, KA ANDAL preparation and AMDAL discussion. There is no disclosure follow-up to relevant authorities. It is one-sided consultation and if any problems occur then it will be settled in court;
- Quality test for Indonesian EIA document is based on the completeness of environmental data, while for donor-funded project it is based on environmental data and budget. The budget is evaluated whether it is reasonable or not;
- Penalty system according to Indonesian regulation if there is any discrepancy in the implementation of environmental management is settled in court, while the international donor will stop funding/loan that has been awarded and the proponent has to pay a fine.

3. Mr. Nuraidi conveys several suggestions regarding above gaps as follow:

- If project proponents conduct activities funded by ADB or other donors, they may submit EIA document based on Indonesian and Donor regulations in parallel to save time in EIA preparation;
- EIA preparation based on international standard is more detailed compared to Indonesian regulation. For example, international standard related to biodiversity survey provides survey data per block with detail explanation; however, Indonesian regulation only mentions list of biodiversity without detail explanation. Avoiding to prepare doubled AMDAL, it is better to conduct in-depth review of each issue and the detailed explanation shall presented in annex;
- If there is a project funded by donor, it is better to include detail information such as grievance redress mechanism and public consultation in the contract of EIA preparation. Annex may be added to support executive summary in order time period for the EIA preparation will be shorter. In this case,

however, the preparation of the document has still followed the regulation of Indonesia and donors.

- Process of EIA consultant selection for the donor-funded project is better combined between CIAC and tender processes with quality based on cost system, which can be accepted by Indonesian side;
- Regarding public consultation and participation, the preparation of EIA is based on Indonesian rules, but in the process of consultation, a system that can directly accommodate opinion, suggestion, and grievance from community that shall be established by using website. By this manner, the information from community not only derived from meeting. This system is used for donor funded project and further it can accommodate both Indonesian and donor regulations.

4. Mr. Ary comments that the gap analysis for categorization of activity kind shall not be determined by based on category name but consultant shall review by based on the essence of criteria. For example, category A is equivalent to AMDAL, category C is equivalent to UKL-UPL, and category FI is equivalent to SPPL. Meanwhile for category B, it should be determined by based on Government Regulation No.29/1986 in which the activities included in this category require PIL (*Penyajian Informasi Lingkungan/Environmental Information Presentation*) for seeking whether the activity needs to be prepared with environmental impact assessment or not. It means that the gap is only for the activities that included in category B.

Consultant now may select activity that will be funded by donor and included in category B, for example activities of mini hydro, micro hydro, etc.

5. Mr. Ary adds that some activities in category B may have specific impact and in some areas the impact become irreversible for an environmental assessment shall be prepared. Other activities do not need environmental assessment, only environmental management and monitoring. Irreversible impact may occur in projects that located in protected area. Therefore, all activities that conducted in sensitive areas shall be completed with AMDAL. This is the conclusion intended by MOEFOR.
6. Mr. Erik underlines intent of MOEFOR to obtain recommendation and or statement whether the categorization of activity in Indonesia as mentioned in MOER No. 5/2012 has met the international standard or not.
7. Mr. Ary says that definitely category A is AMDAL, category C is UKL-UPL, yet category B might be UKL-UPL or AMDAL, depends on the project site. The site shall also be confirmed whether it lies within protected area or not by screening. This screening refers to Indonesian regulation that already has a list of twenty two (22 locations) of protected area. Later, consultant shall also analyze whether those locations that listed in the regulation are adequate or not for the screening activities.
8. For categorization, Mr. Yogi informs that based on his experience in ADB project in Timor Leste, ADB also consider number of project affected people (PAP). If PAP less than two hundred (200) people then Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) shall be prepared, but if it is more than two hundred people then AMDAL shall be prepared.
9. Mr. Ary requests consultant to conduct in-depth review on i). appropriateness of screening process between Indonesian regulation and international standard; ii). possibility to include involuntary resettlement in MOER No. 5/2012. MOEFOR expects recommendations on these issues as it is important for Indonesia to have same categorization with donor for kind of activities that required AMDAL or UKL-UPL. Otherwise, donor will reject the environmental document that have been prepared.

10. Regarding FI category, Mr. Ary underlines the kind of document that shall be prepared by proponent. FI is an activities funded by ADB directly that has specific mechanism, for example, village improvement project that required fund only one hundred (100) million rupiah. This will be distributed through Directorate General (DG) of *Cipta Karya* (Human Settlement), Ministry of Public Works. Before distributing the fund to the village project, DG will categorize projects into A, B, C, and FI. Due to village improvement is small project, it shall follow rule of FI. He requests consultant to review mechanism of FI.
11. Mr. Erik requests consultant to analyze content of document for each category.
12. Mr. Ary commands consultant firstly to review gap of screening process between donor standard and Indonesian regulation (MOER No. 5/2012) for AMDAL or UKL-UPL will have same categorization with donor standard and the environmental document that submitted to donor will not be rejected.
13. Related with grievance mechanism, Mr. Ary says that this study result is to convince ADB or World Bank or other donors that Indonesia has equal system with international standard. For example, Indonesia has MOER to arrange grievance but indeed. Yet, in term of depth of study, Indonesian AMDAL document still has low quality due to quality of AMDAL compiler.
14. Mr. Ary disagrees if it is covered in gap analysis that ADB has more detailed standard. Related with content, Indonesian AMDAL document has environmental baseline study with consistency record that put in TOR. This consistency record is regulated in MOER No. 17/2012.
15. Regarding with annex, it is not a gap, only explanation of the depth of hypothetical impact. If the explanation of hypothetical impact is quite long, then it can be put in annex. Otherwise, it can be incorporated into the AMDAL report.
16. Mr. Farid says that regarding with annex, it depends on the type of activity, scoping process and location of project for it needs specific provision.
17. Ms.Nani suggests that it is better if the details of hypothetical impact that reviewed in the AMDAL report are included in MOER. The regulation shall also prepare more detailed by providing examples or attaching annexes related to the AMDAL preparation according to project in order AMDAL compiler can notice the important issues that require in-depth study.
18. Mr. Ary says AMDAL document issues that less discussed in-depth study will have an impact on state sovereignty because the environmental feasibility is determined by GOI based on information in the AMDAL document. For example, after the GOI determined that a project is feasible then ADB requests additional study on biodiversity. In this study, endangered animal based on IUCN (*International Union for Conservation of Nature*) criteria has been found. By this case the donor will ask how GOI determines the project is feasible while there are endangered animals available. A case like this will not happened if the Indonesian AMDAL document is prepared by using the in-depth study and complete data. There are many gaps of content and depth of study, and he expects negotiation with ADB or World Bank can be applied to constrict the gap.
19. Accountability mechanism is to review the accreditation of laboratory, capability of AMDAL compiler, certification system, etc., which this review is conducted by consultant or international intermediary that should report to ADB. For example, evaluation of FI for due diligent is for considering whether a project deserves funding or not.
20. Regarding with assessment of AMDAL document and institution, Mr. Ari comments that it is not the point as expected to be analyzed since the assessment is to review whether a project can get fund or not. It is not related with AMDAL preparation.

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21. Related with gap of public participation and consultation, consultant shall compare with MOER No. 17/2012. Mr Erik adds that consultant may review MOER No. 17/2012 and donor requirement about the definition of community, gender issue, process of public consultation and selection of PAP.
 22. Mr. Ary explains the recommendation expected by MOEFOR from this TA is that the Indonesian side only add financial evaluation to the approved AMDAL document without necessary to improve its safeguard plan or others. He also hopes that AMDAL Indonesia will have complete information to determine environmental feasibility.
 23. Mr. Erik comments on page 4-3 of the report that the authority for evaluating EIA document is regulated by law not regulation of MOE. Procedure for reviewing EIA document is stated in MOER No. 8/2013. Meanwhile MOER No. 15/2013 is about permitting not to choose organization.

The commission member is not formal and informal leader but they are representative of affected communities, while this presentation mentions that representative is formal and informal leader. It is incorrect since the representative is determined by affected community itself. Also several English terminologies used in this presentation do not precise.

Page 4-30 about commencement of construction and validity of AMDAL document still use Government Regulation No. 27/1999. Based on new regulation (Government Regulation No. 27/2012) construction is commenced after all permitting documents are completed.

For Paragraph 201-203, page 4-50, the conclusion is irrelevant with Output 1 since it is about AMDAL permit process. In paragraph 203, process of selection for AMDAL consultant both by using consultant or individual can be implemented not only by government but also by private company.

OUTPUT 3

1. Mr. Ismudi informs that current curriculum of AMDAL training for compiler takes two hundred and twenty (220) hours, whereas in 2004 – 2012 it took 306 (three hundred and six hours). Quality of compiler before 2012 with the implementation of curriculum 306 hours is still poor, moreover the quota of current curriculum is only 220 hours.
2. Mr. Ary explains that current curriculum has not been examined yet since it just a year ago launched. Almost ninety seven percent (97%) of AMDAL document quality is poor because the document is compiled by AMDAL compilers who followed the training before 2012 in which concerned more to hypothetical impacts.
3. Mr. Erik adds that new curriculum shall be more focused than before and adjusted with competency standard. It is different with curriculum before 2012 in which AMDAL training participants are given inappropriate curriculum with their background. For example, people with exacta-science background have been trained with social subject and vice versa.
4. Mr. Yogi explains that INTAKINDO has comparison data in graphic about competency requirement and test result. Now consultant is trying to obtain that data. Based on information from PUSDIKLAT (*Pusat Pendidikan dan Latihan*/Training and Education Center, the important matters regarding the quality of LSK is the level of quality among assessors. Curriculum implementation also shall be improved with focus more on methodology that later to be continued with advance training per sector or area of expertise.

5. Mr. Ismudi suggests that for strengthening LSK, it needs to be supported by related institution not by individual. This new LSK shall create a program to maintain capacity of Certified Individual AMDAL Consultant (CIAC) as Continuous Professional Development (CPD) program by determining how many hour of workshop or seminar that should be followed by CIAC.
6. Mr. Ary responds that the important matters in maintaining CIAC quality is by conducting supervision of document quality by INTAKINDO. However, until now INTAKINDO has not conducted the supervision yet. INTAKINDO shall be invited in the next meeting as MOEFOR want to know their supervision mechanism.
7. Related with number of CIAC, Mr. Ismudi informs that during five (5) years after certificate of competency have been implemented, INTAKINDO only certified eight hundred and fifty four (854) CIACs. This figure is still far from ideal condition because in the last two years (2014-2015) there should be one thousand three hundred and twenty (1,320) CIACs.
8. Mr. Erik comments that the report mentioned about inconsistent number of CIAC. Moreover, there is no chart for apprentice as mentioned in Government Regulation No. 27/2012. After Government Regulation No. 27/2012 is issued, all AMDAL consultants shall participate in the training.

It shall be carried out in-depth analysis and elaboration about condition before and after MOER, curriculum, assessor quality, document quality, standard competency, supervision, competency maintenance, competency test, etc.

In paragraph 262 of interim report, it is mentioned that LSK is part of AMDAL that shall be certified and accredited. This is incorrect because LSK is appointed so for they shall not be certified and accredited.

In the point of legal basis, it shall be added Government Regulation No. 27/2012 Article 11, MOER No. 20/2012 and No.21/2012. Number of accredited LPK shall be checked as well.

MINUTE OF DISCUSSION-6	
Institution	: Ministry of Environment and ADB
Place	: Park Lane Hotel
Date	: March 27, 2014
Time	: 11.00 – 14.15 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion of Output 2, 4 and 5 of Interim Report
Attended by	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Ary Sudijanto, Assistant Deputy of Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Deputy, Ministry of Environment 2. Mr. Erik Teguh Primiantoro, as Head of Division of EIA Development 3. Ms. Laksmi Widyajayanti, Head of Division of EIA Implementation 4. Mr. Nasimul, ADB 5. Ms. Naning, ADB IRM 6. Ms. P.P. Wardani, ADB IRM 7. Mr. Anhar K., Forum AMDAL Indonesia (FAI) 8. Mr. Imam Soeseno, Forum AMDAL Indonesia (FAI) 9. Ms. Budhi, Forum AMDAL Indonesia (FAI) 10. Ms. Yunita, Forum AMDAL Indonesia (FAI) 11. Consultant Team, PT. Indokoei International
Minute of Discussion:	
OPENING	
1. Mr. Ary conveys description of each output of this TA as follow:	
OUTPUT 1	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of Output 1 is to analyze gap of Indonesian environmental system and donor regulation especially ADB; • Sometimes for project funded by donor, they request to conduct additional report or assessment which cause additional load for investment. But the important is sovereignty issue in which GOI has stated a project is feasible environmentally after the additional assessment is conducted. The statement of environmental feasibility shall be changed or carried out a special treatment. The assessment result from Indonesian and donor side is supposed to be integrated as a reference for GOI in decision-making. 	
OUTPUT 2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The idea of this output is how to harmonize EIA and project cycle in the selected sectors. The purpose is to carry out EIA in the right position of project cycle for EIA is not commenced too early or too late. If it is carried out too early then EIA will not be in details and if too late then the environmental management is only mitigation and compensation payment meanwhile prevention will not be conducted. 	

- Selected sectors to be analyzed are Water Resources, Toll Road, and Geothermal. These sectors are selected because each has specific cycle. Geothermal represent activities that shall has concession (mining, forestry, oil and gas). Toll road represent activities that need extensive land acquisition in which the issue is whether AMDAL is prepared before land acquisition or conversely. If it is prepared before land acquisition, social problems may induce. Meanwhile, water resources represent disaster management activities such as river normalization. Sometimes this normalization activity is carried out without AMDAL. MOEFOR intends to know the AMDAL position in disaster management activities.

OUTPUT 3

- MOEFOR intends to obtain recommendation from consultant related with human resource development of EIA consultant. It is not only certification process but also master plan for EIA compiler development during next ten (10) years (up to 2025), including ideal number, composition, and distribution of EIA compiler for operating good environmental system in Indonesia.

OUTPUT 4

- The idea of this Output is how to improve the quality of AMDAL Review Commission and fulfill the number of AMDAL Review Commission by developing pool of expert.

OUTPUT 5

- The purpose is to develop information system that applicable by all AMDAL stakeholders. Later, this system will be integrated with FAI, DADU and geospatial system. It is expected that solid system can be established in which maintenance of this system will be performed by FAI.

2. Mr. Nasimul says that EIA process is very important to safeguard and environmental protection for Indonesia as a big country. Basic issues are the quality and the efficiency of AMDAL process. The gap analysis with donor safeguard is for ensuring the quality of EIA document and it is expected to be obtained under the Output.

Other important matter is website development to disseminate information to all AMDAL stakeholders as well as the technical guideline that expected to be developed by good practitioner and expert. The output result will be developed based on best practices from other countries as well as observation of AMDAL stakeholders. He also informs that Bappenas expects output of this TA will increase effectiveness of AMDAL in Indonesia.

For the future, this project will be handed by RIM in Manila as well as by Ms. Naning and Ms. Helena (in Indonesia).

INPUT AND COMMENT FOR OUTPUT 2

3. Mr. Ary comments that MOEFOR already recognized all information about project cycle presented in this meeting since it is stated in the regulation or guideline prepared by MOEFOR. This information shall be included in previous report (inception report). MOEFOR expects that project cycle information mentioned in the interim report is problems found in project cycle implementation such as PPP mechanism implementation. PPP mechanism used in toll road project is extensive land acquisition that can also be implemented for airport and sea port

projects. Project cycle of this mechanism is Pre FS→Land Acquisition→Offering to Investor→FS→Design→Construction.

MOEFOR insists that land acquisition is conducted by government in which AMDAL shall be prepared before land acquisition because i). for coping the social problem; ii) if land acquisition is handled by investor then there is social problems occurred meanwhile environmental feasibility has been issued. Later it will become a finding to Eradicated Corruption Commision (*Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi/KPK*). On the other hand, the quality of prepared AMDAL document by using only Pre-FS data will be questioned. For this case, MOEFOR expects recommendation from consultant and how to cope with this condition.

4. MOEFOR expects the consultant has identified position of AMDAL on an project sector cycle in this interim report, whether the existing AMDAL preparation time can give adequate information or not for environmental significant impact assessment in AMDAL document or not. Then final report will recommend appropriate/best time for conducting AMDAL.
5. Related with geothermal sector, MOER no. 5/2012 stated that i). exploration activities in protected area shall prepare UKL-UPL; ii) there is consensus with related institutions such as MOEFOR, MOF (Ministry of Finance), EBTKE ESDM (*Energi Baru Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral/Directorate General of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources*), Setneg (*Sekretariat Negara/State Secretariat*) and HukHAM (*Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia/Ministry of Law and Human Rights*) regarding mechanism of geothermal permitting process as follow: Geothermal Permit→ UKL/UPL→Exploration Activities→FS→AMDAL→Utilization Activities. This process will be put in a draft of geothermal regulation. Consultant may refer to this new draft of regulation and analyze problem when it is implemented. The issue in geothermal permitting process is how to have an efficient time in obtaining the license, for example to obtain IPPKH (*Ijin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan/Forestry Land Rent Permit*) after one hundred and fifty (150) days. Similar with toll road project, MOEFOR expects recommendation on AMDAL position in project cycle as well as identification of problems and analysis of data availability in the position of proposed AMDAL.
6. Mr. Erik comments that in page V-1 and V-2 of the report, there is statement "SPPL is one of environmental permitting requirements". This is incorrect because only AMDAL and UKL-UPL as the requirements for obtaining environmental permitting.

Related with river normalization activities, consultant mentioned that AMDAL or UKL-UPL is only part of the requirement before submitting application for the river normalization activities. This information is not detailed. Assessment of how to combine AMDAL study with the one required by MPW shall be elaborated more detailed.

In page V-15 paragraph no. 244 of report mentioned that based on Government Regulation No. 28/2011, geothermal activities in conservation area is allowed. Actually, that is not fully correct because it will be allowed in conservation area as long as the activities are not mining. Therefore, government tries to change geothermal from mining activity into environmental services.

Regarding project cycle in geothermal sector, consultant does not elaborate in detail when is the best time for conducting AMDAL before exploitation stage. On the other hand, before the exploration activities there shall be UKL-UPL prepared by project proponent including geothermal activities that conducted in protected area. This environmental permit issued in the beginning of project.

Regarding the project cycle of toll road, there is no detail information in time frame that informed when is the best time for conducting EIA.

The conclusion is that this study has not answered the issue of Output 2 since the goal is how to integrate AMDAL with project cycle of permitting system in the three (3) selected sectors.

7. Ms. Laksmi comments that the time diagram will help project proponent in implementing AMDAL for toll road project. Consultant needs to elaborate more detail for current system and gives recommendation for increasing efficiency of time of current system.
8. Mr. Imam Soeseno conveys that consultant may access FAI mailing list to collect input and information of current problems of AMDAL implementation system because in this meeting consultant only present current process in Indonesia but does not convey the problems or recommendation.
9. Mr. Anhar says that the difficulty faced by AMDAL consultant/practitioners currently is to understand project cycle. He suggests to consultant for collecting information of project cycle implementation to the project proponents for three (3) selected sectors. Therefore issue in those selected sectors can be obtained.
10. Related with geothermal permitting process, Mr. Ary says that exploration shall be conducted within two (2) years, meanwhile permitting process before exploration is a principal permit. Process of permitting for geothermal is Ministry of Forestry →UKL-UPL→IPPKH in which all processes may take time more than two (2) years including AMDAL preparation as environmental requirement before exploitation. Duration for obtaining license that influence commencement of project implementation becomes main issue to be solved.

Data that can be obtained during FS stage for AMDAL preparation shall be adjusted so that time for preparing permitting document can be more efficient. Consultant may recommend what kind of data that can be obtained during FS stage to support AMDAL preparation.
11. Ms. Naning says that Law No. 2/2012 regarding land acquisition states that thirty (30) days after location permit is issued by governor or regent, land can be transferred to institution that require land for construction. Meanwhile, related to forestry permit, there is requirement that AMDAL or UKL-UPL shall be approved before processing forestry permit. She would like to confirm the following matters:
 - i). How to harmonize forestry permit, environmental permit and land acquisition; and
 - ii). How to synchronize AMDAL as readiness criteria of Bappenas in loan project. AMDAL preparation itself takes time one (1) up to one and a half (1.5) years. It means AMDAL shall be commenced in the beginning of project.
12. Mr. Ary responds that in several donor projects, the detailed design is included in their budget. It means project proponent shall prepare AMDAL only based on FS data. On the other hand, donors such as ADB needs in-depth study of the AMDAL to meet with their safeguard. The ideal condition is difficult to achieve, yet the consultant can provide recommendations on how detailed AMDAL document shall be prepared after FS stage.
13. Ms. Naning asks how deep the AMDAL study such as requirement for location determination since the location permit cannot be processed without environmental permit.
14. Ms. Helena informs that there is AMDAL in project funded by ADB, but it is prepared in time of DED. It means that AMDAL is only formality. However, if it is prepared too early then AMDAL does not have in-depth study.

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15. Mr. Ary suggests that there shall be consensus between ADB and GOI to fix this issue. ADB may add additional data that support AMDAL study to be obtained in FS stage. On the other hand, MOEFOR may determine only important data that shall be prepared in AMDAL in order in evaluating AMDAL document ARC team may focus on data/information that induce significant impact. This issue shall be fixed by both ADB and GOI because the problems root is not only from GOI but also ADB.
 16. Mr. Anhar comments that consultant has identified Pre-FS, WKP, and its duration in flowchart of geothermal project cycle. He suggests to add information regarding land acquisition and procurement process both for AMDAL and construction work.
 17. Mr. Nasimul says that first ADB and GOI shall have the same understanding on environmental document that prepared during FS stage. In ADB understanding, the feasibility study of EIA has also conducted during FS stage. ADB recognized that AMDAL document is not yet conducted at this stage. This feasibility study of EIA is used for obtaining approval of project implementation from Bappenas. AMDAL preparation will be started after FS and continuously updated during project implementation in achieving complete information for project impact. While in GOI understanding, this feasibility EIA is same as AMDAL and conducted at the beginning.

Then the second matter is that ADB would like to obtain recommendation about how to harmonize gap between ADB safeguard and GOI regulation in avoiding of AMDAL preparation in two versions since it will spend cost so much. This systems shall be changed. He also would like to have recommendation on how to prepare AMDAL in the FS stage up to final design and flexible system to be updated if needed. Indonesia shall inform ADB if there is system that does not make any sense.

Related with biodiversity, he suggests MOEFOR to have a commune system of assessment such as developing simple tools that easily to be understood by all levels of people in supporting the assessment.
 18. Mr. Ary appreciates that ADB would like to have a flexible AMDAL that can be updated until the end of the project. However, there must be a consideration for occurrence of any obstacles or unpredicted impacts from the beginning that may influence environmental permit statement.
 19. Ms. Naning says that GOI and ADB shall prepare TOR that mentioned tasks of consultant in details.
 20. Mr. Erik responds that it is unnecessary to mention tasks of consultant in TOR because the detailed assessment needs to be done by consultant, including biodiversity, has been stated in MOER No. 16/2012. However, related to the quality of consultant, they only conduct a general assessment. Biodiversity is actually one of the criteria to determine environmental acceptability.
 21. Mr. Ary says that it is impossible for MOEFOR to ask all donor-funded projects to have detail assessment.
 22. Mr. Nasimul comments that there is no standard for methodology for consultant cannot conduct detail assessment. Related to consultant quality, he suggests to develop data of specific skill requirement in FAI website.
 23. Mr. Suyud conveys that AMDAL may be carried out at the beginning, middle, and end of the project. In case AMDAL has to be prepared at pre-FS stage, it is only project activities alternatives impact assessment that may be proposed eventhough sometimes ARC requests to include some detailed data that not provided in time of pre-FS study.

Related with MOER that stated “AMDAL is conducted together with project cycle”, it shall be changed into “AMDAL is conducted integratedly with project cycle”.

24. Mr. Ary says that related with consultant procurement for AMDAL and project design, consortium system may be applied to integrate AMDAL preparation in the project cycle.
25. Mr. Yogi explains that related to normalization project, consultant has visited Public Work Office of DKI Jakarta Province. Normalization has some typical works to be implemented; therefore, the environmental document has been prepared two (2) years prior to the target of project implementation. The obstacles are project budget allocation and validity of AMDAL document (valid for 3 years only). Consultant will study the project cycle implementation of three selected sectors in details.

INPUT AND COMMENT FOR OUTPUT 4

26. Mr. Ary comments that the consultant shall analyze data of ARCs performance from MOEFOR in relation to the correlation between performance of ARCs and quality of AMDAL documents as well as analyze whether there is a correlation between the qualification of competency and quality of AMDAL document or not.
27. Related with fact findings conveyed by consultant, Mr. Ary comments that consultant shall in-depth analyzed causes of the findings.

He disagrees with fact findings that mentioned “BLHDs do not have list of EIA compilers....” because EIA consultant in a region may be used for other regions since there is no limited area for EIA consultant services.

He also disagrees with fact findings that mentioned “There is no simple guide book or pocket book...” because MOEFOR has issued MOER No. 24/2012 regarding Technical Guideline on Deconcentration and Assistance in Environmental Sector 2013. MOEFOR does not provide simple guide book for each project and if local office cannot conduct good assessment on EIA document then consultant shall analyze and elaborate the main problems in details.
28. Regarding criteria for pool of expert, he comments that if an expert has to pass AMDAL training then it will be difficult to find the experts because not all technical experts has AMDAL knowledge. For example, in Indonesia there is no road expert who has AMDAL certificate. The important point is that consultant needs to determine criteria which easy to be implemented seeking for qualified expert to support technical team in local area.
29. Mr. Yogi explains that based on MOER No. 28/2013 regarding Composition of ARC Team, especially representatives from SKPD who is appointed to be a member of ARC team, has lack of AMDAL knowledge. Sometimes they did not perform their duties to review EIA document optimally; therefore, their work was taken over by the secretariat team. This thereby increased the work load of the secretariat team.
30. Mr. Ary says that consultant shall understand the task of SKPD (*Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah/Working Unit for Regional Apparatus*) in ARC team. SKPDs only ensure that the project activities are in line with their sectoral policies and they are not expected to review quality of AMDAL document.
31. Regarding pool expert design in website, Mr. Ary requests to classify experts data into two (2) groups, namely technical expert and AMDAL expert. Technical experts are further divided into two (2) groups that are expert on activity plan and expert on activity impact. Data of AMDAL expert may be collected from ex-ARC leaders.

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32. Mr. Erik says that consultant shall evaluate focus area on technical capacity development and strategy of capacity building for technical team. Sometimes there is also violation in EIA system such as ARC ignore the guideline when evaluating document because of money interest. Therefore, consultant shall analyze this problem. He adds that consultant do not explain methodology of pool expert development in the report. Moreover, recommendation conveyed by the consultant also too general.
 33. Due to lack of capacity and regular rotation mechanism in BLHD office, Ms. Laksmi asks consultant to consider formulation of ARC from out of BLHD staffs. Pool of expert is established to secure availability of experts, consultant should analyze mobilization of expert for remote area.
 34. To analyze ARC performance in Indonesia, Mr. Imam asks consultant to take three (3) samples of provincial BLH and five (5) or six (6) samples of regency BLHD in the West, Middle and East of Indonesia.
 35. Mr. Anhar says that criteria of pool expert proposed by the consultant are difficult to be implemented. He says that an expert shall have criteria such as good integrity, good both in communication and decision makers etc., and consultant shall also determine criteria of expert based on field of expertise.
 36. Ms. Helena confirms the possibility to take sampling data from outside Java and to invite representative of sector for discussing Output 2.
 37. Mr. Ary asks consultant to consider provide recommendation on problem of expert mobilization in remote area such as at Muara Teweh and Maluku.

INPUT AND COMMENT FOR OUTPUT 5

38. Mr. Nasimul requests to put information supported by ADB on is website without ADB logo. He also suggests to consultant for keeping in touch with MOEFOR and FAI as AMDAL practitioners in obtaining suggestions from them to improve website preparation report. In consultation with the MOEFOR, consultant may also invite ADB.
39. Mr. Anhar reminds that process of operating and maintaining a website should be easy. He suggests that data of pool expert is not necessary to be provided in details. The important information is contact address of the experts.
40. Mr. Ary says that the most important information of experts is their expertise. Their personal data such as date of birth, university, etc., are not necessary.
41. Mr. Budhi says that criteria of pool expert shall consider specific regional condition in Java and at outside Java such as in eastern part of Indonesia.
42. Mr. Ary says that experts who will be published in website shall be recommended from certain sources (e.g. friends, organization, etc.) since they assured to have good integrity.
43. Ms. Laksmi informs that ADB has list of experts in website that classified according to fields of expertise, which makes easier for users find the experts based on their expertise
44. Ms. Laksmi comments that title "forum" shall be changed into "discussion". Taxonomy of sector may refer to sector classification as mentioned in MOER No. 5/2012.
45. Mr. Erik says that if sector classification is based on MOER No. 5/2012 then multi-sectors shall be added in the list.
46. Mr. Mesnan says that this website is developed based on knowledge management. Related with taxonomy, it is easy to add and delete title. The matter is agreement of knowledge management system used in the website.

**DOCUMENTATION OF DISCUSSION WITH
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY AND ADB**



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-7	
Institution	: Asian Development Bank
Venue	: ADB IRM Office, Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav. 44-46 BRI II Building 7 th Floor
Date	: 10 April 2014
Time	: 15:30 – 17:00 pm
Agenda	: Discussion on Progress of Interim Report
Attended by	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. P.P Wardani, ADB IRM 2. Mr. Virza Sasmitawidjaja, ADB Consultant on Climate Change and Environment 3. Ms. Naning M., Safeguard Officer ADB IRM 4. Mr. Helena, ADB IRM 5. Mr. Nasimul, ADB Manila 6. Mr. Mark, ADB Manila 7. Consultant Team, PT. Indokoei International

Minutes of Discussion:

1. Mr Hayato explains about screening criteria for type of business and/or activity obligated to have AMDAL, contents/quality of AMDAL documents, preparation of AMDAL documents in consultants selection, public participation and consultation, review of safeguard documents and determination of the environmental feasibility.
2. Related with screening issues, there are some questions need to be solved, such as does donor's requirement for full EIA stricter than Indonesian criteria? Or, does Indonesia's requirement of AMDAL stricter than donors' criteria for Category A?
3. Screening criteria by donor is based on significant impact, meanwhile in Indonesian system it uses a list of sectors, numerical threshold and protected/sensitive zones to screen project impact. The advantage of Indonesian system may help to protect screening process against political manipulation, however, there might be a project below the threshold but potentially has significant impact.
4. Mr. Hayato conveys screening system used in UK in which numerical threshold is also used to screen project type. There are two (2) thresholds that have been applied there. If a project is screened by first threshold then EIA should be conducted, but if the project is screened by first threshold then EIA is not necessary. They will use second threshold and conduct initial study to seek whether the project need to prepare EIA or not.
5. In term of safeguard document contents, there is distinction between Indonesia and ADB/donor requirement, such as lack of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). GRM in Indonesia is regulated separately from environmental safeguard and has its own regulation in maintaining people affected by the project out of environmental document. In addition to GRM issue, indigenous people issue is also handled by Ministry of Social not by MOEFOR. Issue of land acquisition is not managed by MOEFOR as well since AMDAL does not require issue of indigenous people and LARP. Meanwhile in ADB/donor, it entails the borrower/client for establishing and maintaining a GRM as stipulated in SPS (Safeguard Policy Statement) Paragraph 50. ADB/donor requires borrower to

include environmental and social issue in SEIA (Social Environmental Impact Analysis) document.

6. Gaps in document quality are analysis of alternative without zero-option, without non-environmental point of views, voluminous baseline data irrelevant to project-weak linkage between data collection/analysis and impact prediction, limited cumulative and induced impact assessment, and environmental standard.
7. Issue related with preparation of AMDAL documents in Indonesia is whether Indonesia government may select review commission team without any conflict of interest or not, since AMDAL Review Committee members also include expert that has close relation with consultant.
8. There is a difference of requirement regarding public consultation between donor and Indonesia. In ADB projects, the process of public consultation is started at the early stage of project preparation and carried-out on by on-going basis throughout the project cycle, while in Indonesia it is carried out during KA-AMDAL preparation and participation of community as representative of AMDAL Review Committee, who possibly not represent the voice of vulnerable groups. Public may submit their comments by writing and shall write down clear identity, which make them actually not deliver what they really want to convey.
9. Related with AMDAL review process, in ADB it is conducted by operations department aided by environment and safeguard division. If necessary, there is an independent advisory panel to assist in reviewing process toward borrower capacity. In Indonesia, there is AMDAL Review Committee (ARC) for reviewing administrative, phase and quality test. This Commission is in BLHD (*Balai Lingkungan Hidup Daerah*) of each local government with different quality in reviewing AMDAL document. ADB's division staff has same for there is no gaps in reviewing process. However in Indonesia system, the reviewing commission has different quality of ARC, for example, ARC in Maluku has different quality with ARC in Java. Therefore, evaluation of ARC capacity in conducting review process of AMDAL is necessary. Yet it is quite difficult due to Indonesia is large country and decentralization system has been applied in Indonesia. On the other hand, capacity building of ARC becomes important.
10. In term of environmental feasibility, Indonesia has ten (10) criteria for environmental permit. It shall be clarified whether donor also have the same criteria.
11. Mr. Mark responses that the basic rule to reconcile ADB standard and Indonesian system for environmental safeguard is that same criteria/standard shall be applied since currently Indonesian system use threshold number and stipulation zone. On the other hand, ADB requirement needs a lot of professional judgment based on significant impact. Consultant may choose issue that can strengthen Indonesian system, for example, determination of screening criteria for type of activity that obligate to have AMDAL that free from political interests.
12. Related with AMDAL preparation, raised issue is corruption in bidding and procurement process for selection of AMDAL Consultant. This issue may cause potential conflict. Consultant shall give recommendation on how to solve this problem by reflecting safeguard system for consultant selection.
13. ADB requirement for public participation is all community contributions, including from vulnerable groups, will be studied. However in Indonesia, this subject is not included yet that the improvement of safeguard policy standard shall be carried out including the grievance redress mechanism.
14. In term of review process, Mr. Mark says there is a big challenge to equate capacity of AMDAL Review Commission (ARC) of local office nationwide due to Indonesia is huge country. Long-term plan is required for improvement of capacity building. Acceptability of standard will manage great capacity building.

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15. Mr. Mark underlines three (3) focused issues, that are i). ADB has combined all issues in one safeguard policy for then country no need to combine them in single institution; ii). Shall regulation or safeguard policy of country has complied with ADB requirement; iii). Possibility that safeguard policy of country be applied by different ministries and local office for then no need to include it in AMDAL for LARP or Indigenous People study that have been managed by other ministries.
 16. Mr. Mark informs that in ADB time required in reviewing EIA document for project category A and preparing suggestion to improve the environmental sustainability or design of the project is one hundred and twenty (120) days. For category B, a draft of document can be posted in ADB website and in forty to sixty (40-60) days afterward project proponent may upload the improved version and final draft of EIA document.
 17. ADB has specialist for resettlement, social, and environmental who affiliated as project team when project was developed. ADB also focuses more on project implementation to perform project purpose. To realize the purpose, environmental specialist is assigned to Resident Mission of countries such as Indonesia, China, Pakistan, Laos, etc. The specialist is responsible for document preparation and project implementation. There is independent mission to review project with category A.
 18. Mr. Hayato asks relation of the different condition of social economic development in each country. Implementation of national standard is more appropriate than donor standard. What ADB expects for provisions standard of donor to be prepared?
 19. Mr. Nasimul suggests consultant to give example for the implementation of screening process in which national standard is stricter than category A, B, C of ADB standard. He also comments that screening process based on Indonesia standard, there is some significant impact that not categorized as significant impact. It means Indonesian standards need to be improved. Specific issue has also not covered and explanation of study has not detail.
 20. Mr. Nasimul says environmental and social impact assessments in ADB safeguard are done related with impact of resettlement and land acquisition also indigenous people. Meanwhile in Indonesia, environmental standard and other social impacts are done separately for this environmental document will not support the project implementation due to it will require social assessment.
 21. Mr. Mark says environmental impact assessment shall be a document that gives recommendation for decision maker of the necessary level information on the environment and the impact of project. Social assessment need to be a section in environmental document. Consultant may prove link of social impact, resettlement, and environmental impact. Related with social impact, consultant may give sample of destruction on environment if there is social friction for example construction of road project or highway that need involuntary resettlement of community. Community livelihood also needs to be mentioned in EIA.
 22. Mr. Mark conveys that AMDAL document needs a lot of social assessment. Based on his opinion, AMDAL document requires more detailed study due to many issues that have not covered yet in the AMDAL document.
 23. Ms. Naning says that consultant shall discuss the procedure for the implementation, preparation, and planning of land acquisition conducted by National Land Agency so that there is no overlap with the scope to be covered in AMDAL document. This issue also occurred for resettlement and indigenous people because there is no specific agency covers the issue.
 24. Related with indigenous people, it is actually being the responsibility of Ministry of Social but mostly it existed in forest area in which the authority belongs to Ministry of Forestry. There is case in which AMDAL document has been approved

by Indonesia government but when it is reviewed by ADB, the document needs other study of biodiversity. It means AMDAL study has not detailed.

25. Mr. Suprayogi explains that based on regulation No. 16/2012 regarding Guideline for Preparing Environmental Document, it is stipulated that if there is indigenous people or biodiversity impacted by project implementation then it should be studied in details.
26. Mr. Nasimul comments that GRM is separated from MoER and project sector regulation. ADB has many experiences on GRM in environmental project and consultant may refer to the their safeguard. Consultant may conduct specific study for approach of project. ADB also has an environmental assessment review framework. Another issue to be considered is how to synchronize process and activities in feasibility study and EIA/AMDAL. Consultant may adopt the equivalent matters on how to implement the project process. Significant impacts in ADB standard are indirect impact, humanity impact, induce impact, etc. that must be adjusted with the content.
27. Related with the environmental permit that compile by based on environmental regulation, consultant may compare the regulation content with ADB guideline because may be there is some correlation. And, if there is any changes of planning or program, it can be put in the study. ADB standard covers mitigation, competency, etc. that have to be in line with AMDAL system.
28. Indonesia has regulation at national, provincial and district levels. Based on TOR, consultant should review those regulations whether there are any contradiction and gap between the regulations especially for three (3) selected sectors. Capacity development also has different level regulation that shall be reviewed. Then consultant provides recommendation related with the contradiction and gaps between the regulations.
29. Ms. Helena adds issue of implementation and reporting system of AMDAL comments that will not stop until the AMDAL is approved. It requires a monitoring system. Moreover, in Indonesia sometimes one project is divided into several smaller projects that influence screening process.
30. Mr. Hayato responses that to divide a project is related with induce impact that shall consider overall impact of those smaller projects.
31. Related to the above matter, Mrs. Naning gives example of a road project that is divided into several sub-projects. ADB prepares one environmental document that considers main impacts only. Meanwhile, Indonesian side prepares environmental document for each sub-project that considering different local impact. This issue shall be addressed by consultant.
32. Mr. Mark agrees with AMDAL system in which if there is a project divided into sub-projects, environmental document shall be prepared by each project because of local impact consideration. This system will give input to ADB's environmental document.
33. Mr. Hayato comments that environmental framework is required for implementing the above system. Yet presently Indonesia only has environmental assessment for each sub project without environmental framework.
34. Mr. Nasimul expects that input and comments from today meeting and previous meeting with MOEFOR will be incorporated into draft of final report. Report shall cover coordination result with technical consultation and specific recommendation for each output. The following questions shall be answered:
 - What is the end of AMDAL?
 - Time of AMDAL preparation;
 - What is the use of social assessment?

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- What is the extend of gaps?
 - How the consultation result with MOEFOR?
 - What is the plan of MOEFOR?
 - Recommendation;
 - Input for Bappenas.

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-8	
Institution	: Ministry of Environment
Venue	: Ministry of Environment, Building A, 6 th Floor
Date	: 20 June 2014
Time	: 14:30 – 17:00 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion on Progress of Output
Attended by	: 1. Mr. Erik Teguh Primiantoro as Head of Division of Environmental Impact Assessment Development 2. Consultant Team, PT. Indokoei International
Minute of Discussion:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Related with output 5, consultant have coordinated with FAI for the content of website that should be uploaded such as law and regulations, FAI mailing list, and guideline of environmental safeguard from donor like ADB and AFC guideline as well as other related document. Later, manual guidance for website administrator will be prepared by expert and transferred to FAI. 2. Mr. Erik requests consultant to make link with DADU website. 3. Mr. Suprayogi informs that there is suggestion from ADB to include monitoring as one of topic for gap analysis. 4. Mr. Erik explains that currently, MOEFOR conducts governance of licensing which have three groups i.e. Stage 1 is application and issuance of environmental permit. Stage 2 is implementation of environmental permit (RKL RPL) by project proponent, and Stage 3 is monitoring and law enforcement. Based on Law, monitoring of RKL RPL implementation is conducted by environmental monitoring official. Meanwhile, based on Law No. 32/2009, if community found discrepancy between RKL-RPL and its implementation they have right and obligation to conduct social control by conveying grievance to the monitoring official. To support the social control, environmental permit and RKL-RPL tables is published to the community. 5. Community only has right to convey grievance meanwhile execution of the grievance is done by monitoring official. In the MOEFOR, context of monitoring is internal monitoring conducted by project proponent toward environmental activity that should be done. Meanwhile, monitoring context based on ADB is monitoring toward the project so it is different. 6. MOEFOR has obligation to protect the environment, AMDAL document and environmental permit are the tools to support environmental protection. MOEFOR should ensure that project proponent conduct requirement as mentioned in environmental document. 7. Environmental permit as contract between government and project proponent. This permit can be a reference for project proponent in conducting approved measure to protect environment. Meanwhile for government, the environmental permit as reference to conduct monitoring whether project proponent has conducted measures to protect environment maximally as mentioned in the 	

environmental document or not. If not, then project proponent will obtain sanctions as stipulated in Law No. 32/2009.

8. Related with sanction for environmental violation, there is two sanctions that are criminal and administrative. Criminal sanction is applied due to quality standard of environmental protection are not fulfilled. Project proponent should ensure implementation of HSE as environmental protection requirement. On other hand, MOEFOR will supervise project proponent for the HSE implementation.
9. Mr. Erik says that monitoring conducted by MOEFOR is only one part of supervision that have different context with donor such as Indonesia has monitoring official as state apparatus but donor do not have so that it cannot be compared but the important is how to ensure all obligations in the environmental document are implemented by project proponent. Supervision is to ensure whether purpose in the environmental permit, AMDAL, and safeguard policy is reached or not. Indonesian and donor safeguard has same philosophy but different mechanism for the monitoring implementation.
10. In the environmental monitoring of Indonesia, NGO is involved to monitor project proponent in implementing environmental document. For example, NGO record time for flushing waste but project proponent flush waste earlier from the schedule. If it is recorded within three times then NGO can report to monitoring official of government then law enforcement will be applied to the project proponent. Monitoring official is under Deputy V of MOEFOR.
11. Related with screening process of AMDAL, first MOEFOR will check main purpose of activity, project scale, supporting activity, and location whether inside or bordered by a protected forest. Other important matter that should be considered is supporting facility for example supporting facilities in mining such as road, port, jetty, stockpile, etc. If main activity is obligated to have AMDAL then supporting facility also has obligation to have AMDAL.
12. There is several criteria in screening process, historically criteria based on number of affected people is regulated in KEPDAL No. 56/1994 also criteria related with critical forest and sensitive area were mentioned in this regulation. Before MOEFOR Regulation No. 5/2012 there are 7 criteria for project affected people divided in table of not important, rather important, very important, and crucial. This regulation is still valid.
13. Essentially, screening process in Indonesian regulation determine two important matters that are whether activity location can be used for the project or not and spatial appropriateness that in line with licensing. For example if an activity can be implemented in purposed location then MOEFOR will determine whether the activity is obligated to have AMDAL or not. Forward determining of AMDAL approach (whether single, integrated, or region) then determine who has the authority.
14. In the regulation, location of project/activity particularly if the location is in forest area should be checked its type whether production forest or protected forest or conservation forest. For example, oil palm activity is not allowed to be conducted in protected forest and production forest. But it is allowed to be conducted in conservation forest. This is initial process of screening.

15. In Indonesia regulation grievance is combined with SPM (Minimum Service Standard) in Province and Regency. It is separated with AMDAL document. Regulation related with grievance is MOE Regulation No. 9/2010.
16. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) cannot be attached in document of RKL RPL due to RKL RPL will become joint commitment or contract of environmental permit. It is considered that community has known RKL RPL through community representative and NGO in commission because they obtain copy of document. The environmental permit is also published. If there is contamination due to project implementation, people can filed a lawsuit toward document of AMDAL.
17. In the RKL-RPL matrix, it is mentioned that environmental institution is supervisor of the RKL RPL implementation. If there is grievance then MOEFOR or environmental institution will conduct verification to evaluate whether the grievance is pure case of environment or not and collect information of type contamination, source of contamination, and its activity.
18. In Indonesia, GRM is established by project proponent because it is expected if there is problem that causes community obtain negative impact from the project and they are intend to convey grievance can be directly delivered to project proponent and solved internally. It is better than grievance is conveyed to government because law enforcement will be applied by government if there is violation. Based on MOE Regulation No. 16/2012 or MOER No. 8/2013 there are ten (10) criteria to manage impact of project. Capacity of project proponent to overcome social problems is one of the 10 criteria to decide environmental feasibility.
19. Project proponent should have own system to manage grievance for example they should have HSE institution (Health, Safety, and Environmental) and several manager to overcome risks generated from project activity such as water pollution, air pollution, and social conflict.
20. GRM in Indonesia has two level that are level in project proponent and level in government. It means affected people can convey grievance to project proponent or government. It should be elaborated more detail whether donor have same type of GRM level. In Indonesia GRM in level government has been regulated in MOE Regulation No. 9/2010.
21. Related with gap of regulations, Mr. Erik underlines that Indonesia has regulation for all aspects but Indonesia has not combined all regulations in one guideline. Currently, the regulation is still separate. He suggests to consultant for showing all Indonesia regulation in the report.
22. There is different terminology for feasibility between Indonesia and donor. Indonesia use "environmental feasibility" but donor use "environmental acceptability". In Australia, environmental impact assessment methodology use "risk based assessment". Components to be studied are impact, magnitude of impact, significant impact, source of impact, and likelihood then they give score for each component of assessment to determine impact that should be managed.
23. Mr. Erik explains that in screening process, the first criteria for determination of activity location that can be done is appropriateness with spatial plan after that scale of project to categorize activity whether it obligates to have AMDAL or not. If the location of activity is not appropriate with spatial plan then screening

process for activity or project that obligate to have AMDAL is not necessary to be continued.

24. Environmental feasibility will be given to the project proponent if the project proponent has given solution to manage impact of project. For example there is case of airport construction that give impact to birds because the selected location is transit point for birds that can disturb flight. Project proponent should prepare plan so that airplane flight and birds do not disturb each other such as releasing predatory birds to prey naturally. Other example, in a project that require to construct artesian well in worship area, there is agreement between community and project proponent in accessing the worship area. If there is no agreement between community and project proponent then environmental feasibility of the project cannot be issued.
25. Mr. Suprayogi explains progress of output 2 to Mr. Erik related with scheme of AMDAL implementation in project cycle of river normalization project, geothermal, and PPP. Mr. Erik comments that source of the scheme should be mentioned for example, river normalization scheme is based on modification of discussion result with BBWS Ciliwung Cisadane.
26. Related with output 3, quality control system for registration of EIA for consultant firm must be distinguished for new registered consultant firm and experienced consultant firm in compiling AMDAL document. For new registered consultant, quality control system should be better and tight then quality control system for experienced consultant firm based on document that have been compiled.
27. Review of consultant firm is done by MOEFOR. Aspects reviewed are quality of consultant and company. Review result of AMDAL document compiled by experienced consultant firm shows that AMDAL document is not satisfactory. Not only the document but assessor is also reviewed.
28. Related with certification process, assessors for evaluating certification of AMDAL consultant should be reviewed to improve certification system in Indonesia. Data from INTAKINDO and MOEFOR should be obtained for analyzing current quality of assessor.
29. Mr. Erik suggests to consultant to discuss analysis result of Output 3 with Stantek.
30. CPD program is suggested by consultant in improving quality of AMDAL consultant. In CPD several activities that can be done by AMDAL consultant in maintaining competency such as training, teaching, preparing paper, etc. As well as involved as AMDAL consultant in donor project, module compiler, and reviewer in donor project can maintain their competency.
31. Mr. Erik says that Malaysian system can be implemented. Meanwhile issue of integrity can be elaborated more detail due to rental of certificate often happen so that requirement of legality is fulfilled but quality are not meet. Related with supervising of integrity can be based on code of conduct.
32. Mr. Erik suggests to consultant to have discussion with Ms. Ester about improvement for ARC, because there is case in which AMDAL consultant in Papua has better understanding of AMDAL process than AMDAL consultant in Jakarta.

Appendix 8

MINUTE OF WORKSHOP AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-1	
WORKSHOP STRENGTHENING AND USE OF COUNTRY SAFEGUARD SYSTEM	
Venue	: Hotel Borobudur, Jakarta
Date	: 3 and 4 September 2014
Time	: 09.00 – 17.00 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion of Output 1,2,3 & 4 (Interim Report)
Participants	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ADB 2. Bappenas 3. Ministry of Environment 4. Ministry of Public Works 5. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources 6. BLHD/BPLHD 7. Public Works Office of DKI Jakarta Province 8. PT. Pertamina of Geothermal Energy 9. Chevron 10. Environmental Study Center 11. IAGI 12. PT. Environmental Resource Management (ERM) 13. The World Bank 14. JICA 15. PT. PLN 16. Individual Expert 17. AMDAL Company 18. FAI 19. Consultant Team, PT. Indokoei International
I. WORKSHOP DISCUSSION RECORDS ON 3 SEPTEMBER 2014 (OUTPUT 1 AND 3)	
OPENING OF WORKSHOP	
Time: 09.10 – 09.30 WIB	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening remarks by Mr. Virza, representative of ADB <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Through the implementation of Technical Assistance "Strengthening and Use of Country Safeguard System", ADB expects the outputs of this TA can be used for the improvement and development of national safeguard system and harmonization of EIA system as well as improvement of human resources, to meet the needs of national development activities since there are still gaps in the fulfillment of human resources; ii. Purpose of the workshop is to obtain comments and suggestions from the participants for improving quality of the TA report. 2. Opening remarks by Mr. Imam Hendargo, Deputy I for Environmental & Spatial Planning, MOEFOR <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. ADB Technical Assistance aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synchronize international AMDAL standard with national standard, especially on the conformity of system for national AMDAL with those international institutions; • Integrate AMDAL appropriately into the project cycle and permitting process for sectors of geothermal, toll road and water resources; 	

- Improve entire system of competency certification for AMDAL compiler that starting from education system, training until maintenance of competency;
 - Enhance capacity of AMDAL technical team members.
- ii. Through this workshop hopefully ADB consultant will get recommendations, opinions and constructive feedbacks toward the AMDAL study result for TA ADB report is expected can be used as a mutual reference for improving the effectiveness of AMDAL system in the future.
3. Remarks by Mr. Ary Sudijanto, Assistant Deputy for Environmental Impact Assessment, MOEFOR
- i. Several points to be noticed in Output 1:
- Indonesian AMDAL has not been recognized as a basis for decision making by donors for the projects financed by donors, still have to prepare two documents, namely Indonesian AMDAL document to comply with Indonesian regulation and supplement documents to fulfill donors regulation. This substantively shows that quality of Indonesian AMDAL has not suitable yet with donor regulation and studies conducted in the document has insufficient yet for decision making;
 - Related to the EMP in supplement documents, it is necessary to consider who will approve and monitor the implementation of the document;
 - Similarity of AMDAL and UKL UPL with categorization of project type in donors institution as well as determinant factors in the project type categorization;
 - Some of the important impacts that get noticed by the donors are: involuntary resettlement; biodiversity; indigenous people; gender; and grievance mechanism.
- ii. Several points to be noticed in Output 2:
- Each project has a specific project cycle. Hopefully, through this output, the appropriate AMDAL position in the project cycle shall be known since if it is done too early, the document will be prepared with incomplete information. However, if it is done too late, the AMDAL will not functioned optimally to the project itself;
 - Three (3) sectors that have been chosen as study object are: geothermal; toll road; and river normalization. Geothermal project is selected in relation to concession matter that the permitting process that should be done at the beginning in the project cycle. Toll road project is selected concerning the implementation of PPP scheme as well as position of AMDAL and the land acquisition in its project cycle;
 - If AMDAL is implemented after land acquisition process, two main problems will arise, they are: (i) occurrence of significant impact of social aspect; and (ii) Non environmentally feasible AMDAL document that has been prepared, which possibly can be findings of KPK. Therefore, AMDAL should be prepared prior to land acquisition even the data collected is only pre FS and still not completed;
 - In the sector of the river normalization, position of AMDAL and LARP must be acknowledged properly.

- iii. Several points to be noticed in Output 3:
- Master plan or road map until 2025 to achieve ideal conditions;
 - Curriculum for AMDAL compiler and assessor. The present curriculum is more focused to provide participants with knowledge about the process of screening and scoping of impact;
 - Preparation of curriculum for advanced AMDAL compilers and specialization.
- iv. Several points to be noticed in Output 4:
- Improvement of AMDAL review commission (ARC). It is expected in the future that: (i) discussion in ARC covers expert to expert only for unlike presently there is still PAP as the members of ARC in which their capability is not same with other ARC members; and (ii) ARC will get recommendation from technical team regarding the reviewed AMDAL document;
 - Expert pool will help providing information of experts data as member of assessor team, especially for ARC at regional level.

OUTPUT 1: GAP ANALYSIS ON AMDAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK IN INDONESIA WITH INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICE FROM SEVERAL DONOR INSTITUTIONS

Moderator: Mr. Ary Sudijanto, Assistant Deputy for Environmental Impact Assessment, MOEFOR

Time: 09.45 – 13.00 WIB

1. Comments by Mr. Ary as moderator of the workshop
- The scope of multi-sectors as stated in MOER No. 5/2012 regarding Screening of Activities that Requires AMDAL will be widened with number of PAPs as basic consideration which amount is more 200 HH have to be completed by AMDAL;
 - Related to the screening process, categorization of sensitive areas is not only protected areas, but also carrying capacity and assimilative capacities can be included in the sensitive category;
 - For issues in the scoping process, among others, is efficiency of Natural Resources. For instance, in the mining sector area to be cleared is only for area that will be utilized;
 - Environmental setting requirements should not be included in UKL UPL as well as public consultation. By chance that Indonesia does not have a complete initial database while in other countries have sufficient data base to facilitate the environmental setting up;
 - Related to the impact of health sector, Indonesian AMDAL document only presents data on the type of diseases but not the prediction. The regulation of health assessment which mentioned on Decree of Head BAPEDAL No. 124/1997 regarding Guideline for Health Aspect Assessment has not presented in their entirety. Likewise, the content of regulations are still relevant or whether it is time to revise;
 - Indonesian communities often respond differently towards the results of AMDAL study. For example, when they see the financial data in RKL-RPL, they ask for compensation instead of focus on the monitoring of environmental management;

- LARP study is systematically regulate the mechanism of land compensation for PAP (Project Affected People), in fact, the community prefer direct compensation;
- MOEFOR has limited capacity to the compiler due to government projects always decide the company which has the lowest price as the project winner but it does not consider quality;
- Community involvement is expected to be more extended, but on the other hand, it will increase costs for the proponent. At the moment, community involvement is only existed before KA (TOR) preparation.

2. Mr. Yahya from ERM

- Equator Principles (EP) has been adopted by panel of donors institution. It is recorded that there are eighty (80) banks that have been included in the IFC such as ADB, JICA, and the World Bank. EP should be applied by all countries those that would lend money from banks. It is better if the study refers to those 10 principles of EP that have been simplified to 8 Performances Standards of IFC;
- Gap between the donor requirement and Indonesian AMDAL is not too much for it only needs to check per aspect and incorporated into the document;
- All binding listed in ESIA (including social and health risk) cannot be included in the EIA/AMDAL, because the EIA document is a legally binding that can enter to legal domain. Meanwhile, ESIA document itself has no legal consequences;
- Stakeholder engagement system in Indonesia does not continuous from the beginning to the end of the AMDAL process. It exists only prior to KA preparation. Therefore, when the operating phase starts there are some NGO participate and social conflict occurs that may lead to project termination. Stakeholder engagement mechanisms should be included in RKL;
- In the IFC standard, category A and B is equivalent to AMDAL, while category C is equivalent to UKL UPL. Category C in the IFC standard does not require stakeholder engagement;
- Project with Category A is very rare because there is a clause stated that Category A projects have impacts that cannot be dealt with technology approaches. Most of Indonesian projects funded by donors are in the Category B;
- AMDAL has some advantages since it is implemented in two (2) stages for the scoping process is done during KA preparation. While in ESIA, scoping includes in the document preparation. Therefore, Indonesian AMDAL is very focused on the significant impacts from the project activities;
- To avoid problems at the land acquisition implementation, donors usually ask the proponent to conduct ESDD (Environmental Social Due Diligent) and initial screening at site;
- In biodiversity study, IFC usually asks the proponent to prepare the index and map of critical habitats. Besides, IFC will also request study of Indigenous Plan and action plan in the supplement documents;
- For projects funded by donors, consultant should have known the IFC standard at the time of survey. In this stage they can collect data to fulfill both AMDAL and the IFC standard needs with one survey;
- Another supplement document requested by IFC is Public Consultation and Information Disclosure.

3. Mr. Otto Ongkosongo from IAGI

- In the report, a matrix that describes components need to be studied in Indonesian AMDAL document and donors as well as the recommendations needs to be prepared;
- MOEFOR should consider the protection of geological diversity in protected forest areas, in addition to biodiversity. Moreover, geology is formed in a long period (takes million of years) and will not renewable. Many million years aged rocks disappear from the field due to mining activities.

4. Ms. Kamia from PLN

- IFC performance standard can be used as a reference for projects financed by donors such as some of PLN projects with direct financing from foreign banks such as the German bank that refer to this standard;
- Some aspects that not included in AMDAL study, namely: (i) biodiversity; and (ii) global warming are usually requested to be examined in hydrology study;
- Cost for implementing environmental management activities should not be published since the proponent have calculated it at the time of FS in considering the company ability to implement the planned management activities;
- Related to the plan for expanding requirements in the screening process for activity that requires AMDAL, if there are 200 HH of PAPs then AMDAL is required. Social impact data shall be considered that still difficult to be estimated in FS stage since AMDAL is prepared mostly based on FS data;
- According to Law No. 2/2012, all activities that require land acquisition for development should prepare a document for land procurement (*Dokumen Perencanaan Pengadaan Tanah*). In donor-funded projects, this document is aligned with Resettlement Plan (RP) that required by donor. If involuntary resettlement included in the AMDAL then it will take a long time for AMDAL preparation since RP itself takes quite a long period;
- Related to monitoring, PLN as proponent contract a third party to carry out the monitoring so that there is no gap in this aspect because it has been implemented;
- Synchronization of Indonesian AMDAL with donor regulation does not mean that all donor requests shall be fulfilled, but it will adapted to the conditions and culture in Indonesia. If there is a study that has not been included yet in AMDAL and donor requests it, the additional study can be applied in the supplementary documents such as biodiversity study.

5. Comments by Mrs. Isna

- In the report, gap analysis is not clear since its table only describes comparison of regulations. The gap analysis should be described in details;
- It is better if the recommendation firmly mentioned that of Head BAPEDAL No. 124/1997 regarding Guideline for health aspect assessment needs to be revised since it is already out-of-date compared to the development of existing laws such as the law on the indigenous people right complaint, IP, public health studies, biodiversity guideline, which need to be included in the revision of regulation;
- FPIC (Free Prior and Informed Consent) is a topic that debated by ADB during the preparation of safeguards. How to achieve consent is something hard for the proponent, but this is not addressed in this TA report;
- In determining the criteria for environmental feasibility, it is not only based on financial consideration but also to the weight of environmental criteria.

6. Responses from Mr. Ary

- Related to FPIC, the community might be involved after the assessment of AMDAL document completed. The assessed AMDAL document will be uploaded to website and the community will be given an opportunity and certain period to comment upon the document;
- The out-of-date guideline needs to be renewed. ADKL (*Analisis Dampak Kesehatan Lingkungan/Environmental Health Impact Assessment*) has been prepared for the aspect of health. The point to be considered is how depth the health aspect study needs to be included in the AMDAL;
- It is agreeable that A and B project categories are equivalent with AMDAL, while category C is to UKL UPL. So, UKL-UPL does not require environmental baseline and public consultation.

7. Responses from ADB Consultant

- There is no gap between the regulations of donor and GOI if the study is done carefully;
- Related to social studies, if Indonesia has made a strategic assessment, therefore the social impact study can be incorporated in AMDAL instead of becoming a burden for proponent;
- Related to the cost component, it has been implicitly included in the ten (10) criteria. The proponent shall be able financially infunding the environmental management.
- The third parties (NGOs and communities) might be involved in monitoring activity at least during the construction;
- Related to the social study, it has included some items that can be incorporated in the AMDAL document.

8. Responses from Mr. Ary

- It is recommended to avoid preparing supplement documents (additional study) as possible. Detailed study is allowed. Studies shall be agreed in advance and specified in AMDAL if its impact predictions have been known;
- Environmental permit has legal bindings. If there is a management mechanism not being implemented, it might be covered by domain of law;
- Third party participation does not have to involve NGOs, yet could be via public opinion raising from AMDAL documents published on the website;
- SEA is expected give limitations to project for its environmental carrying capacity and assimilative capacity as well.

9. Mr. Andreas from PPSML UI

- Adjustments to Indonesian regulation and donors can be done through incremental (adding rules), incorporate, and transformation approaches;
- In order to be considered new NSPK for categorization for international projects. Specific instruction for the assessment team is needed for donor projects, therefore when donors implement their project in the local area, ARC already have guideline for assessing AMDAL document. Specific criteria for the assessment team members to understand donors project are required as well.

10. Mr. Virza from ADB

- This TA report may published in Indonesian language and uploaded to the website;

- Related to Table 1.7, range of gap between the regulations of donor and Indonesia is not too wide. Consultant needs to study the Indonesian regulations and technical instructions that have been spread and formulated by sectors in details.

11. Ms. Dewi Kania from Bappenas

- Related to the readiness criteria of activity that requires AMDAL, the process how to obtain environmental permit need to be acknowledged;
- When is actually the appropriate time to prepare AMDAL for there is on-going project (without necessity to AMDAL) yet due to new regulation establishment they have to make AMDAL that thereby hinder its implementation;
- For the harmonization of regulations between Indonesia and donors, the necessary thing to do is how to convince the donors, not to follow their rules.

12. Responses from Mr. Ary

- Regulation is not retroactive. If it is decided by previous regulation that the project requires only UKL UPL then in time of enactment of the new regulation, project does not need to prepare AMDAL document.

13. Mr. Agung from Sub Directorate of Environmental and Road Safety Engineering, Directorate General of Highways, Public Works

- The most important thing is the same basis for determining criteria between the government and donors;
- The main problem in road construction is social aspect, not the technical aspect. Therefore, in-depth study for social aspect is required in AMDAL document. On the other hand, LARP document is prepared separately from AMDAL document;
- In order to support the MP3EI, the relevant Ministry is requested to accelerate their development, however, the implementation is often hampered by long time permitting problem. Environmental permit takes several years and after it has been obtained, the process is continued with IPPKH permit that takes one two (1-2) years. Other sectors require their own permit as well;
- The most important thing is how to shorten the permitting process whereby if the Environmental Permit has been obtained, then IPPKH permit is not required anymore.

OUTPUT 3: IMPROVEMENT OF CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES AND TRAINING OF AMDAL CONSULTANT

Moderator: Mr. Erik, Mr. Erik as Head of Division of Environmental Impact Assessment Development

Time : 14.00 – 17.00 WIB

1. Mr. Erik from MOEFOR
 - Certification system includes certification process, AMDAL training curriculum and renewal certification.
2. Mr. Adi as Assistant Deputy for Standardization & Technology (Stantek), MOEFOR

- He reminded, Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJM) in 2015-2019 stresses on competent and competitive human resources development;
 - Having AMDAL certification, a certified AMDAL compiler is possible to compile AMDAL document in abroad countries to anticipate Asean Free Trade Area (AFTA) in 2015. We should review AMDAL study in Malaysia, India and Vietnam.
3. Ms. Asri from Education and Training Center (Pusdiklat), MOEFOR
- Pusdiklat has considered competency curriculum of Certification Institution (LSK) when prepared AMDAL training curriculum for Training Institutions (LPKA);
 - Methodology (Curriculum No. 5,6,7) in LPKA training curriculum with 9% of total training subjects, should be added curriculum No. 11 because it is also part of methodology;
 - Comparison of old and new curriculum of LPKA are:

New Curriculum	Old curriculum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic AMDAL subjects and AMDAL compiling subjects are separated in different trainings. For Basic AMDAL training (38 hours) and for AMDAL compiling training (186 hours); - Training subjects are more focused. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic AMDAL subjects and AMDAL compiling subjects are combined in same training with total 308 hours; - The subjects are more 90 hours compared with new curriculum, these subjects are mostly for environmental knowledge and environmental pollution knowledge such as water and air pollution.

- Specialization area will be attached to each background knowledge of the certified AMDAL compiler.
4. Mr. Yahya from ERM
- Currently, quality of AMDAL document is poor, it may be caused by: 1) certification material test; 2) certification assessors; and 3) readiness of applicant to follow the competency test like as AMDAL compiling knowledge from training institution;
 - To be an AMDAL compilers, they are coming from various background educations. AMDAL training subjects in LPKA is very important to equip them in preparing a good AMDAL document;
 - He described changing of AMDAL training duration since 1984. AMDAL training hour in 1984 was three (3) months or 72 days, in 2004 training hour was 306 hours or 38 days and at present (2014), the training hour is 186 hours for AMDAL compiling training and 38 hours for basic AMDAL. He said that AMDAL training with three (3) months duration can create a good EIA compiler;
 - He agreed with establishing a new organization as certification institution (LSK) which gets support from related stakeholders on AMDAL development such as AMDAL association, Intakindo and AMDAL consultant firms. The new organization will handle competency certification, besides, it can help a certified AMDAL compiler in dispute at court (due to article 69 of Law No. 32/2009 point j).
5. Mr. Rais Sonaji from PPLH IPB
- To create qualified AMDAL compilers needs comprehensive education system. We should know comprehensive issues: (1) who are need AMDAL compilers; (2) how to produce AMDAL compilers; (3) how to train/educate

AMDAL compilers; (4) how to examine AMDAL compilers; and (5) how to evaluate AMDAL compilers, there is missing link among these issues because each issue seems independently from others;

- He agreed with Mr. Yahya about curriculum AMDAL training three (3) months will produce qualified AMDAL compiler due to various background knowledge of the applicant of AMDAL compiler. In new AMDAL curriculum training, weight of methodology subjects are large and lack of curriculum subject like as environmental impacts such as bio-physic, social and transportation;
 - To be an AMDAL compiler, Indonesia system and abroad system are different. In abroad, being an AMDAL compilers, they already have basic knowledge on water pollution or air pollution and etc., though Indonesia system, the applicants come from various background knowledge without basic knowledge on water or air pollution, so it totally depends on AMDAL training both basic AMDAL and AMDAL compiling trainings;
 - It seems competency test and AMDAL training curriculum do not mach;
 - He has question, can the competency test with multiple choice questions measure the competency of someone in AMDAL compiling?;
 - He suggested to consider revising of AMDAL training curriculum for AMDAL compiler improvement;
 - It needs joint discussion among related stakeholders (such as KLH, LSK and AMDAL training institution from universities) in creating qualified AMDAL compiler;
 - AMDAL training institution from universities require feedback report from LSK related to passing grade of certification applicant from the respective university and weakness competencies of failure applicants for future training institution improvement;
 - This TA is very good for improvement of AMDAL system in Indonesia because the TA studied on AMDAL regulations/policies, competency system and Amdal Review Committee (ARC);
 - He has opinion that there is only partial linking among KLH, LSK (Intakindo), PUSDIKLAT LH, Training Institution from universities and ARC on AMDAL system. It needs close cooperation among them to create an integrate AMDAL system.
6. Mr. Eko from PPLH UGM
- As for quality of AMDAL document, he stressed on quality of AMDAL document in Eastern of Indonesia, there was three parties (ARC; Project Proponent; and certified AMDAL compiler) called "*Golden Triangle*" which affected to the document quality;
 - The improvement of AMDAL training curriculum and certification system for AMDAL compiler will be fruitless if the Project Proponent does not want to have qualified AMDAL document and ARC does not have good performance in how to review an good AMDAL document;
 - Establishing of Ethic Committee needs to be considered. He found some integrity violations such as "*Borrowing Certificate*" where the AMDAL certificate holder did not involve in AMDAL document compiling, s/he comes for presentation only, the AMDAL document was prepared by AMDAL consultant firm (LPJP); and "*Forgery of Certificates*";
 - During tender process of government projects, the lowest bidding cost of LPJP will be a winner, then to get good profit, LPJP did not consider a

qualified AMDAL document. Which institution should give punishment for LPJP who borrow AMDAL certificate;

- He suggested that a new organization can put surveillance to integrity violations conducted by certified AMDAL compiler (KTPA and ATPA), and the surveillance report can be used as renewal certification consideration. He has opinion LSK Intakindo and KLH should not do this surveillance because Intakindo issues the certificate and KLH is a regulatory body;
- AMDAL Certification system involves three partite i.e. KLH-LPKA-LSK Intakindo, the three partite should discuss together to form certification system. He suggested that assessor of LSK should not take persons who have responsible in LPKA;
- KLH should improve surveillance system to LPKA, some LPKA implement AMDAL curriculum training less than curriculum duration issued by Pusdiklat LH;
- KLH should consider a new organization for surveillance of integrity violations conducted by AMDAL compilers and LPKAs.

7. Mr. Anam from AMAS Consultant

- Project Proponent (PP) has to prepare AMDAL document (article 26 point (1) of Law No. 32/2009). In preparing AMDAL document, PP will hire AMDAL consultant firm (LPJP) or certified individual AMDAL compiler directly. PP has to responsible for good or poor quality of AMDAL document. In latest three (3) years, PP considers cost efficiency, directly hire certified individual AMDAL compiler will save thirty percent (30%) of cost for PP. As for poor quality of AMDAL document issue, he asked whether the poor document produced by LPJP or certified individual AMDAL compiler;
- He suggested that roadmap plan will overcome constraints in AMDAL compiling during twenty five (25) years;
- As for prediction of number of certified AMDAL compilers, Indokoei has made prediction, though in fact not all certified AMDAL compilers are actively participated in AMDAL compiling because sometime certified individual AMDAL compiler who have close relation with PP will often prepare AMDAL document without Quality Control (QC);
- He suggested that the approval AMDAL should be carried out by ARC for cost efficiency however it will contradict with article 31 of Law No. 32/2009.

8. Mr. Erik as Moderator, MOEFOR

- These responses can enrich report of output 3;
- Issues in this discussion are:
 - AMDAL training duration need to be reviewed whether the training duration has correlation with quality of AMDAL compilers or not;
 - Develop interconnectivity among stakeholders such as “*Golden Triangle*” for improvement of certification system to produce qualified and competitive AMDAL;
 - Establish surveillance system such ethic commission for integrity violations of certified AMDAL compiler and LPKA;
 - Roadmap should be prepared based on actual issues.

9. Mr. Ismudi from ADB Consultant

- As for quality of AMDAL document caused by low competency of AMDAL compiler, consultant took secondary data from evaluation result of KLH which was informed in FAI meeting at Batam in 2011;
 - Information of certification procedure in report based on discussion with some LPKA, LSK and Pusdiklat LH;
 - Consultant has limited data of assessor of certification;
 - Certified AMDAL compilers should know philosophy of AMDAL knowledge that can be obtained from AMDAL training to improve quality of AMDAL document;
 - Assumption of one team three (3) consultants and maximum 5 documents per year based on interview with fourteen (14) certified individual compilers. The certified compilers had involved from survey at field to preparing AMDAL documents;
 - It needs new organization which can mediate communication among related stakeholders and help dispute at court as similar with doctor competency. It may be FAI;
 - AMDAL compiling is costly in eastern part of Indonesia because of limited number of certified individual AMDAL compiler, so needs certified individual compiler mobilization from Java Island;
 - Integrity violations of certified AMDAL compilers often occurred in AMDAL document preparation like as "*borrowed name of certified individual compiler*". To reduce this violation, BPLHD can update the information of AMDAL team which is preparing AMDAL in their province/city/regency in website managed by FAI (output 5).
10. Mr. Erik from Moderator, KLH
- Indokoei can improve the report based on gathering information and data from KLH regarding to integrity violations after getting certification.
11. Mr. Ilan from Chief of AMDAL LSK, Intakindo
- LSK Intakindo was appointed by KLH through open tender as certification institution through Minister of Environmental Regulation (MOER);
 - LSK Intakindo has made standardization system using BSMP/201/2006 standard which adopted from international standard. LSK has fifteen (15) procedures system approved by KLH including application procedure and assessor recruitment;
 - Revolution of AMDAL compiling was initiated when Law No. 32/2009 was endorsed. AMDAL compiling will involve related stakeholders such as accredited LPKA, LSK and LPJP. Requirement of certification applicant was prepared based on that situation, the transition of implementation of this regulation needs about five (5) years;
 - Revision of MOER No. 7/2010 is in progress and LSK will revise requirement of certification applicant;
 - Passing grade of LSK is average thirty percent (30%), since the latest two (2) competency tests, the passing grade was about more than 60% because of the participants have passed AMDAL training and have experience in AMDAL document preparation. There is significant correlation between applicants who have passed AMDAL training in accredited LPKA and passing grade of competency test;
 - At present (Sept., 2014), number of certified AMDAL compiler is total nine hundred and eight (908) (538 of ATPA and 370 of KTPA);

- Quality of AMDAL document depends on Project proponent, Certified AMDAL compiler and ARC;
- In future, renewal certification will consider AMDAL document produced by certified individual AMDAL compiler. LSK will prepare renewal certification system related to quality of AMDAL document. This AMDAL document evaluation will provide description whether AMDAL certification system will be affected to quality of AMDAL document to be better or worse;
- LSK has twenty nine (29) assessors, eighty percent (80%) of them from universities;
- Intakindo has ethic committee and will process all integrity violations conducted by certified AMDAL compiler if there is report from outside;
- Intakindo will prepare criteria of Continuous Professional Development (CPD/PPB) for renewal certification requirement. There are two (2) kinds of CPD called compulsory CPD organized by Intakindo and independent CPD such as seminar, workshop, training and sources persons in seminar;
- Forty percent (40%) of total applicants for certification in 2014 had passed AMDAL training;
- In future, LSK Intakindo will send feedback report to respective accredited LPKA associated with weakness competencies of applicants.

12. Ms. Lily from PPLH ITS Surabaya

- Quality of AMDAL documents depends on Project Proponent (PP), certified AMDAL Compiler and ARC. The limited number of certified AMDAL compiler has triggered certification abuse where the participation of certified AMDAL compiler in AMDAL document preparation only in AMDAL presentation, the document was prepared by LPJP, so depth of AMDAL document was less;
- The violation issues are mostly occurred in AMDAL compiling such as certification abuse, surveillance weakness and lack of law enforcement. These violations contributed in poor quality of AMDAL document. Good curriculum and long AMDAL training duration will not improve quality of AMDAL document as long as the mentioned violations are not yet handled;
- Mind of Project Proponent is getting environmental clearance with low cost without consideration of quality of AMDAL document;
- Limited number of certified AMDAL compiler made a certified compiler prepare many AMDAL documents in East Java;
- Sometime, an activity has location permit from regent before AMDAL document approval, so during AMDAL document discussion, ARC should consider AMDAL has to be feasible;
- Sometime, comments from technical team of ARC during AMDAL presentation was not revised by LPJP in improvement of AMDAL document. ARC has not good performance in assessing AMDAL document for document depth aspect, only editorial checking;
- As for AMDAL training curriculum, there is not training subject on impact of activities to environment.

13. Mr. Erik as Moderator, MOEFOR

- Accommodate certificate maintenance issues such as certification abuse, surveillance weakness and lack of law enforcement for violations in report revision;

- Check AMDAL document in KLH associated with certification abuse whether there is correlation of highest education background and quality of AMDAL document;
 - Review fifteen (15) procedures system in LSK, whether those procedures have depicted good AMDAL competency system or not. Review gap of LSK procedure system and its implementation.
14. Mr. Adi Wardoyo as Assistant Deputy of Standardization and Technology, MOEFOR
- Support certification system
 - KLH has instructed LSK Intakindo to initiate new requirement of applicant since 2013, though the system delayed because of replacement of chief of LSK. For using portfolio system needs time;
 - Success indicator of LSK Intakindo is not based on produced number of certified AMDAL compiler because this is standardization bases;
 - As for area specialization or sector, it had been discussed with BKPSL (Coordinating Board for Environmental Study Center) and Inkalindo (*Ikatan Pengkaji Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia/ Indonesian Association of Environmental Study*). There two issues should be considered i.e. how to recognize the area specialization and sector, and the procedure system to support it, was not yet established;
 - Ombudsman and KPK (Corruption Eradication Commission) will be considered to handle the integrity violations of government officers. As for integrity violation of certified AMDAL compiler, KLH has authority to freeze and revoke the certification, so it needs grievance mechanism;
 - Forum Amdal Indonesia (Indonesia EIA Forum/ FAI) is a good organization which can support environmental constraints, it needs organizing to this Forum;
 - Standardization and Technology deputy has conducted internal review for certification procedure system.
 - Delivery system of competency performance
 - Besides improvement of certification procedure, Environmental Management / Monitoring Plan (EMP) should be paid attention too. Competency for EMP needs to be considered.
 - Report writing
 - Report should be constructive analysis.
15. Mr. Erik as Moderator, MOEFOR
- Report should accommodate integrity issues. Ombudsman will be considered for integrity violation of governmental officer;
 - KPK has overseen mining and estate sectors including procedure of issued permit. Violation of inappropriate spatial planning allotment should be considered;
 - Develop grievance and its verification mechanism;
 - FAI as professional organization can develop improvement of competency areas.

II. WORKSHOP DISCUSSION RECORD ON 4 SEPTEMBER 2014 (OUTPUT 2 AND 4)

OUTPUT 2: INTEGRATION OF AMDAL IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES INTO SPECIFIC PROJECT PERMITTING PROCESS

Moderator: Mr. Ary Sudijanto, Asdep I of Environmental Impact Assessment, MOEFOR

Time : 09.00 – 12.15 WIB

1. Comments from Mr. Ary

- The terminology used in geothermal cycle should be based on draft of new law on geothermal. For example terminology of Business Permit of Geothermal should be Geothermal Permit;
- He would like to confirm what kind of data to be obtained before the exploration activity. The exploration activity group is divided into three (3), namely: Pre-Survey/general survey; exploration; and FS. UKL-UPL is required as permit for conducting exploration. Are available data which be obtained from general survey can support UKL-UPL document? If it is not enough, the survey should be conducted and it require permit to enter forest area. How is permit process to enter forestry area;
- In the oil and gas project there is POD (Plan of Development). It is an FS agreement from the government. If so, then AMDAL must be arranged after FS and it cannot be prepared before or in the same time with FS. How is POD procedure in geothermal project activity;
- In relation with toll road with PPP scheme, the sensitive issue is land acquisition. It is related with road trace and compensation process;
- In water resources sector specially river normalization project, AMDAL is being prepared after DED because it is influenced by the budgeting cycle. The flood management program should have been implemented in a planned so that the AMDAL document preparation can be implemented before DED.

2. Mr. Otto Ongkosongo from IAGI

- He asks about position of environmental feasibility in toll road project.

3. Mr. Erri from PPSDAL UNPAD

- In feasibility study covers economic and technical feasibility. If AMDAL is conducted after feasibility then it will be mitigation, AMDAL should be done in the same time with technical and economic feasibility so that it has function as prevention. AMDAL position in project cycle needs to be concerned.

4. Mrs. Lily from PSL ITS

- Before processing environmental permit, location permit and other permit related with spatial should be obtained. It makes the permitting process take longer time. Whereas in AMDAL preparation there is study of spatial suitability in which location permit should not be required anymore;
- Law No. 32/2009 has been implemented but how to make all sectors obey this law is the question since each sector has their own rules. If license is not integrated, it will influence the time of project implementation.

5. Mr. Krishnan from World Bank

- He asks about project cycle presented in this workshop whether it has been covered all institutions in Indonesia also what obstacles faced in permitting process;
- Whether there are obstacles from donor requirement in obtaining permit.

6. Comments from Mr. Ary

- Location permit is permit for land ownership. Processing of this permit should after completion of AMDAL because if it is issued before completion of AMDAL and land acquisition have been done, it means social impact have occurred then AMDAL will not give any prevention to social impact. Beside that if environmental feasibility is not approved then new problem will arise;
- IPPKH should be issued after environmental permit is obtained.

7. Mr. Arudji from Chevron

- Initial data of geothermal reserves is needed for preparing UKL UPL in geothermal activity. This data need to be obtained by WKP tender winner. Geothermal reserves data can be obtained by conducting non-destructive drilling delineation. However, delineation cannot be done because it needs IPPKH. Initial data obtained from government from preliminary survey is not enough for preparing UKL UPL. So that overlapping of permitting process need to be finished between related ministries;
- Mostly WKP sold to proponent is not appropriate with spatial plan and data provided is raw data;
- In the regulation, time for processing IPPKH is ninety five (95) days, however in fact it takes two (2) years.

8. Mr. Suyud from ADB Consultant

- Initiator is not ready with the details data required by AMDAL review commission;
- Responding questions from World Bank, there is example: (i) initiator from donor's project is asked to investigate condition of affected people after the resettlement process whereas there is no information of new address from them; (ii) initiator has been asked to do a detail biodiversity study eventough it is not including into DPH that need to be managed, so it seems to waste money and after the study is implemented the donor cannot provide assistance with the reason there is an animal that need to be protected.

9. Comments from Mr. Ary

- FGD will be proposed for discussing permitting process so that country safeguard is not only AMDAL but also other permit.

10. Mrs. Prima from BPLHD West Java

- Related with clear and clearance of spatial in AMDAL, whether allowed for the project that pass the area forest its permit from the related regent/mayor/governor.

11. Comment from Mr. Ary

- IPPKH should be issued by Minister of Forestry.

12. Mrs. Isna as external expert

- If KLHS can state protected area to be used by geothermal activity then delineation can be implemented without IPPKH.

13. Mrs. Prima from BPLHD West Java

- According to MOER No. 67/2012, delineation in KLHS/SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment) will be prepared 1:5000 RDTR (*Rencana Detil Tata Ruang*) and it will be mentioned kinds of activity that can use SEA then location permit in initial stage of geothermal activity should use SEA.

14. Comment from Mr. Ary

- Two (2) matters that need to be included in SEA are space utilization and resources utilization. Clear and clearance of spatial intended in AMDAL is SEA.

15. Mr. Krishnan from World Bank

- World Bank will review safeguard system and support country system by more focusing on implementation and not preparation.

16. Mrs. Naning from ADB

- Law No. 2/2012 stated that one of the requirement for land acquisition is the environmental feasibility study, for land acquisition whether it is enough for proponent only prepare AMDAL document or need environmental permit;
- In readiness criteria project which will be funded by loan requires to have environmental permit so that AMDAL preparation need to be done earlier because it will take time one to two (1-2) years;
- In feasibility study there is no social analysis which should be included in the study.

17. Mr. Erik from Asdep Environmental Impact Assessment, MOEFOR

- The feasibility study referred in the regulation is the AMDAL study and environmental permit.

18. Mrs. Dian from BPLHD DKI Jakarta

- DKI Jakarta Province has Governor Regulation No. 129/2012 which state that preliminary permit can be issued by attaching minute of KA discussion. This regulation is not correct and it has been informed to law office for reviewing this regulation;
- Transportation Office of DKI Jakarta Province obligate ANDAL for traffic;
- Related with forestry issue, reference used in clear and clearance of spatial in AMDAL is agreement from Minister of Forestry however it is mentioned that the agreement is not IPPKH.

19. Mr. Rahmat Salam from BPLHD Tangerang Selatan

- Integration of AMDAL with project cycle must be conducted. This integration is strong and binding;
- It needs integrated coordination between stakeholder and shareholder and it should be done before this TA is finished.

20. Mr. Anhar from FAI

- For the project funded by loan, it is better that AMDAL is done in the beginning of project and require to donor to provide some budget for EIA study;
- The system used by WB and IFC is continuous improvement which is based on ISO 14000. While AMDAL do not use this system. If AMDAL can be done in continuous improvement then the study can be implemented with only data from preliminary survey but in RKL, it is mentioned other study that must be done in each step of the project activity;

- The approach done in ESIA is assessment and prediction so it can be put in any project cycle while AMDAL is only a prediction.

21. Mr. Virza from ADB

- He asks about provisions for permitting process for activity that give positive impact to the environment because based on his experience, it is difficult to obtain environmental permit although the activity give positive impact for example rehabilitation of peatlands that can reduce carbon emission;
- Currently, ADB is preparing REDD project, he asks about environmental document that should be prepared for activity that protect an environmental area so that succession and restoration can be occurred naturally.

22. Comments from Mr. Ary

- AMDAL commission only gives recommendation to regent/mayor/governor to decide environmental feasibility based on AMDAL study;
- Sometime comments from community to AMDAL document is not related with AMDAL content for example request for regional expand;
- There is aspect that cannot be done if continuous improvement is implemented as ecology aspect;
- Related with restoration activity, environmental permit required is UKL UPL for monitoring the impact of activity due to this activity give more positive impact than negative impact so AMDAL is not required.

23. Mr. Yahya from ERM

- He asks about possibility of certification for ESIA document like AMDAL document since this document is also used in Indonesia.

24. Mr. Agung from Subdit Environmental Technic and Road Safety, Dir. Gen. *Bina Marga*, Ministry of Public Works

- In road project, it is better that AMDAL is implemented together with DED. The project cycle of Bina Marga consist of general plan, pre-FS, FS, AMDAL and DED. Several reasons are:
 - i. AMDAL is prepared based on basic design on FS stage. However if it is not available basic design in FS, then AMDAL is prepared based on FS without basic design and Pre FS. It will found light assessment;
 - ii. Not all of national road constructed have pre-FS and FS because there are some road include category of road that do not required to prepare Pre-FS and FS, but only prepare DED;
 - iii. Commonly, FS does not cover soil investigation so the data is inadequate to prepare AMDAL for example there is no description for soil underground to predict landslide. This soil investigation is prepared in DED stage to design good construction.
- If AMDAL is prepared with DED at the same time, the weakness is permit process will back move because environmental permit is main permit for the other permit.

25. Mrs. Yuli from BPJT

- Project cycle in toll road are:
 - (i) Pre-FS;

- (ii) Regulation of the Minister of Public Works about national road network which has been appropriate with the related RT RW;
- (iii) Feasibility Study consist of basic design, route, FIRR, EIRR, ATP, WTP;
- (iv) AMDAL is a readiness project document for tender process.
- AMDAL toll road can be implemented by BPJT, *Bina Marga* or *Pemda* (regional government).
- How is procedure handling over of RKL-RPL implementation to Toll Road Entities or investor?

26. Comment from Mr. Ary

- The investor should propose the amendment of environmental permit due to the ownership change based on the investor decision letter. Then MOEFOR will issue new permit with the name of the new responsible person of the business entity or investor.

OUTPUT 4: STRENGTHENED TECHNICAL CAPACITY FOR REVIEW OF AMDAL (EIA) REPORTS

Moderator: Mr. Erik as Head of Division of Environmental Impact Assessment Development

Time: 14.00 – 16.10 WIB

1. Bp. Eko from PSLH UGM

- To increase the capacity of ARC is by creating a mechanism to provide independent ARC that its decision cannot be influenced by regent/mayor/governor due to Law No. 32/2009 article 30 paragraph 3 cited that ARC is consisting of independent expert;
- He suggests that head of secretariat team must have certificate of training for basics AMDAL because based on survey of BLH offices in entire of Indonesia, head of secretariat team that have certificate of basics AMDAL training is less than ten (10%);
- In the MOER No. 15/2010 has been regulated about how to license ARC but there is no sanctions if there is fault in the implementation so that there is need improvement of license system by preparing regulation to arrange sanctions for violation of license system;
- He disagrees with presentation of consultant which state that independent expert in local level has low capacity to support ARC in assessing AMDAL document. Meanwhile, main issue is many independent experts in ARC is also AMDAL compiler. This is violation of code of ethics. He suggests that there is should be a guidance of code of ethics as well as ethic board/commission that can give sanction to expert;
- Based on MOER No. 8/2013 which mentioned that verification test of assessed document AMDAL should be done after document was revised but in the fact this verification test is not conducted;
- Main team member of ARC should have different educational background that have relation with AMDAL.

2. Ms. Lili from PSL ITS

- Measured performance of technical team is still based on administrative requirement not substantive requirement;
- Integrity of ARC is should be improved and monitored as well as law enforcement should be done;
- Ability for impact scoping of technical team is weak. Training for SKPD should be conducted due to they should assess not only based on regulation of their sector but also technical capacity. SKPD should also give input and recommendation to the AMDAL document;
- Related with expert pool, BKPSL has one hundred and five (105) members of PSL spread over in the entire of Indonesia. By inputting the data of member BKPSL in expert pool, it can be used as information of expert to support ARC in local level;
- Data of expert pool in the website can be divided by region and criteria of expert should be focused on expert's experiences in the environmental field.

3. Bp. Erri from PPSDAL UNPAD

- Related with expert pool, he underlines that experts who will be inputted in website should have knowledge of AMDAL.

4. Mr. Syamsul from PPLH UNHAS

- Regarding with certificate of competency test for AMDAL compiler, there is an issue that old generation who have compiled hundreds of AMDAL documents do not pass the test. MOEFOR should have solution for this issue because old generation will be difficult to follow competency test system. Type of competency test for old generation must be distinguished with young generation.

5. Mr. Virza from ADB

- Other purpose of this output is to establish networking among the expert. By this networking, verification of expert can be done to obtain information of their integrity of expertise. Currently, many name of certified AMDAL compilers is borrowed by AMDAL companies but other person that prepare the AMDAL document or used to be called "body shopping" or "outsourcing". To avoid this condition, proponent can check in the expert networking to verify expert integrity;
- Based on data informed by consultant, currently there are 900 AMDAL compilers. This data can be inputted into pool of expert but with condition these AMDAL compilers should have commitment to responsible on quality of AMDAL document;
- Related with networking among the expert, pool of expert should be linked to the international EIA association;
- To face the next challenge, website will be better prepared in two (2) languages (Indonesia and English).

6. Mr. Yahya from ERM

- He would like to confirm who will maintain this website;
 - It will be better if the website is prepared in two (2) languages because it can introduce capacity of AMDAL compiler to international level;
 - AMDAL is an academic document but it is expected the content is adjusted with condition in the field so that it will be better if technical team member is not only from university but also practician who has experience in the field;

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- Chair person in AMDAL presentation must be firm if there is comment that have no relation with the AMDAL content, because if all comments that have no relation with AMDAL content are accommodated in the document then it can influence quality of AMDAL.
7. Ms. Prima from BPLHD of West Java Province
- The rotation staff in the local government is common. This situation will influence integrity of secretariat team in environmental institution;
 - Related with RKL RPL in AMDAL document, there are many copy paste, so that RKL RPL document is very standard. Based on her experience, if standard of environmental quality is exceeded, ARC should firm to cite that the activity must use close system as well as mention the special technology to manage significant impact in detail.
8. Mr. Otto Ongkosongo from IAGI
- Regarding with the implementation of MOER No. 7/2010, MOEFOR should determine that competency of AMDAL compiler before 2010 is recognized and they are not necessary to follow competency test for obtaining certificate of competency;
 - There should be a standard of significant impact of activity. In the past, Ministry of Public Work has this standard thus simplifying AMDAL compiler and AMDAL assessor. Also there must be similarities of terminology of impact;
 - He suggests that information of EIA system in Malaysia and India should be uploaded in the website because it can improve knowledge of AMDAL stakeholder. Also lesson learned from good practice of AMDAL implementation based on review of MOEFOR should be uploaded in the website.
9. Mr. Rais Sonaji from PPLH IPB
- ARC should have independency in giving recommendation of environmental feasibility without intervention from head of local government;
 - In the MOER No. 8/2013 there is a check list to guide ARC in assessing AMDAL document. But in the field, ARC do not use this checklist. He suggests that ARC in assessing AMDAL document should use this checklist;
 - Law enforcement should be done when there is violation for example BLHD should refuse AMDAL document of project that its construction is on going.
10. Mr. Tony Gultom from FAI
- In local level, it is very difficult for chairperson to act decisively due to technical team and SKPD will insist to put their suggestion in the AMDAL document eventhough it is not related with content.
11. Mr. Siong from World Bank
- He suggests that ARC can request expert from outside of their team to assess AMDAL document. With today's technology, it is possible for ARC in remote area request to expert in Java to assess AMDAL document. Document can be sent by email, dropbox, etc.
12. Ms. Naning from ADB
- She underlines about website sustainability, who will maintain the website and if it should be prepared in dual languages then it will have implication to budget also who will supply information especially from international level;

- International best practices is important for improvement of AMDAL compiler in Indonesia. As well as who will supply practical guideline in the website;
- How about AMDAL monitoring and if there is findings then how to address the mitigation. In ADB, there is independent review panel to assess complicated and sensitive category of impact in EIA. Indonesia should categorize such sensitive impact.

13. Response from Mr. Erik

He underlines several issues such as:

- Administrative and technical aspect, which competency area that can be developed in the ARCs in the local level;
- Integrity issue in assessment process;
- Monitoring and law enforcement;
- Solution from ADB to increase capacity of AMDAL compiler;
- Mastery of regulation in local level;
- Capacity of chairperson in AMDAL discussion;
- Data of expert from PSL and institutional management for expert pool.

14. Mr. Ary from MOEFOR

- Ideal condition to be achieved is technical problems are discussed and finished by technical team then technical team provides recommendation to the commission team due to commission team member is consist of various background;
- Based on evaluation of AMDAL document, consistency of eighty percent (80 %) of AMDAL document is good and sixty percent (60%) of AMDAL document has good relevancy, but the depth of study only sixty percent (60%) of AMDAL document that obtained good assessment. This evaluation is conducted to suspect document, at the next time MOEFOR will do evaluation to random document;
- Related with independency of ARC team, it is expected that ARC team can give recommendation to regent/mayor/governor by attaching risks that will be faced if AMDAL document is legalized but decision of legalization of AMDAL document is responsibility of regent/mayor/governor so ARC only give recommendation of environmental feasibility;
- Regarding with sustainability of website, it is expected that FAI can maintain the website because website is developed for AMDAL stakeholder. Currently, stakeholder of AMDAL is united in FAI as AMDAL Forum;
- Monitoring of implementation AMDAL document beyond responsibility of MOEFOR, but it is realized that good AMDAL document will have no meaning if implementation do not appropriate with RKL RPL;
- Next, MOEFOR will implement certification and license system based on quality of document. For example, extension of certificate and license will be approved if quality of AMDAL document fulfill the MOEFOR standar.

CLOSING OF WORKSHOP

1. Closing remarks from ADB represented by Ms. Naning

- This TA will be continued so that for country safeguard, it is not only strengthening but also applying country system. This new TA is based on

- request from Bappenas to ADB for assessing application of country system in ADB project. Next, ADB project will not use ADB system but Indonesian system thus AMDAL Indonesia will be accepted as requirement of ADB loan so that proponent is not necessary provide two environmental documents;
- If this pilot project is successfully implemented then Bappenas will apply to other donor.
2. Closing remarks from MOEFOR represented by Mr. Ary Sudijanto as Deputy Assistant of Environmental Impact Assessment
- The result of this TA will be implemented by MOEFOR and other stakeholder of AMDAL such as PSL, BLH in local office etc.;
 - Comments and inputs obtained by conducting this workshop will give huge contribution for this TA.

DOCUMENTATION OF WORKSHOP

Documentation of Workshop on 3 September 2014



Opening Remark by Mr. Imam Hendargo as Deputy of Spatial Environment



Presentation Output 1 by ADB Consultant



Discussion Session



Presentation Output 3

Documentation of Workshop on 4 September 2014



Presentation of Output 2 by ADB Consultant



Discussion Session of Output 2



Presentation of Output 4 by ADB Consultant



Discussion Session of Output 4

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-2	
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ON STRENGTHENING AND USE OF COUNTRY SAFEGUARD SYSTEM	
Venue	: Best Western Premier-The Hive Hotel, Jakarta
Date	: 15 December 2014
Time	: 14.00 – 21.00 WIB
Agenda	: Discussion of Output 1,2,3 & 4 (Draft Final Report)
Participants	: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Development Bank • Ministry of Environment • Ministry of Public Works • Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources • BPJT • BBWS Ciliwung Cisadane • FAI (<i>Forum Amdal Indonesia/Indonesian Amdal Forum</i>) • INTAKINDO • PT. Indokoei International as Consultant ADB
Minute of Discussion:	
OUTPUT 2:	
A. Toll Road Sector	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It needs to put remarks on the staging based on Ministerial Regulation of Bappenas (National Planning Agency) No. 3/2012 due to the staging is for project funded by loan; 2. Mark to show relation of the stage of procurement for business entity and construction should be described; 3. Land acquisition stage should be conducted after SKKLH and issuance of environmental permit; 4. It should be reconfirm about implementation of land acquisition for PPP scheme, whether it should be conducted one hundred percent (100%) before tender or seventy five (75%) before tender; 5. Submission of IPPKH application is conducted after SKKLH and issuance of environmental permit; 6. In the unsolicited proposal, staging of feasibility study is conducted before master plan for toll road development and issuance of ministerial decree. 	
B. Geothermal Sector	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It should be separated the time frame between environmental document preparation and evaluation & issuance of environmental permit; 2. Time frame should be based on regulation; 	

3. Related with PPLH permit for exploration, it should be mentioned for temporary storage and utilization for waste B3;
4. In the exploration activity there is land acquisition for infrastructure construction. It is implemented after issuance of environmental permit for UKL-UPL;
5. Land acquisition process should be presented for state-owned enterprises and private sector.

C. River Normalization Sector

1. Trace permit is only issued by local government;
2. Time frame of tender preparation is six (6) months;
3. Review design is included in the construction stage;
4. It should be separated the time frame between environmental document preparation and evaluation & issuance of environmental permit.

OUTPUT 3

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) of Output 3 discussed the following points:

- (1) The FGD was attended by three staffs from PUSDIKLAT (registration and curriculum section) and one staff from LSK INTAKINDO;
- (2) The FGD discussed major topics such as: curriculum gap between competency test and AMDAL training; ideas for increasing number of certified AMDAL compiler; surveillance system for certified AMDAL compiler; necessity of area of expertise for an AMDAL compiler in the future; and LPJP registration by sector activities in the future;
- (3) The FGD has agreed proposed issues, recommendations and roadmap from ADB consultant with minor revision as follows:

Before Obtaining Certificate

Issues:

1. Curriculum gap in competency test and AMDAL training, such as:
 - In AMDAL training has not maximal accommodated yet activities impacts to environmental components;
 - Most AMDAL training curriculums are for scoping and hypothetic significant impact (DPH) prediction & evaluation. Specific EM & MP by activities is less though method for preparation of EM & cMP is learned. EMP is output of AMDAL document;
 - Competency test material is difference with AMDAL training curriculum.

Recommendation:

- Develop AMDAL training curriculum for AMDAL compiler.

Roadmap:

- Development of AMDAL training curriculum (2015-2020).

Issues:

<p>2. Competency test method</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple choice, essay and interview method are used for measuring competency of AMDAL compiler, is considered less for examining competency of an AMDAL compiler; • Coordination and communication among stakeholders involving in AMDAL compiling such as AMDAL compiler (capable compiler →MOEFOR, LPKA, LSK), and AMDAL document review (how to know a good AMDAL document →improvement capacity of KPA/MOEFOR/BLHD), still less and need to be improved. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build regular coordination and communication among stakeholder (MOEFOR, BKPSL, FAI, LPKA and LSK) for analyzing existing AMDAL process and formulating improvement for AMDAL certification system; ▪ Capacity building for KPA. <p>Roadmap:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build coordination and communication among stakeholder such as: MOEFOR; BKPSL; FAI; LPKA; and LSK (2015-2020).
<p>After Obtaining Certificate (Maintaining Period)</p>
<p>Issue:</p> <p>In certificate maintaining period, many integrity violations are conducted by Certified Individual AMDAL Consultant (CIAC), AMDAL consultant firm (LPJP), Project Proponent, local government officer and AMDAL Review Commission (ARC). The kinds of integrity violations are:</p> <p>(1) Certificate Abuse (such as certificate borrowing, certificate forgery):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number of CIAC and uneven distribution of CIAC in Indonesia (centralized in Java island). <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need joint agreement among stakeholder (MOEFOR, BKPSL, LSK, LPKA, FAI) through regular coordination and communication to formulate increasing number of CIAC design; ▪ Competency test question shall reflect AMDAL training material; ▪ Portfolio scheme (interview and study case) planned by LSK, can be considered as one of method to increase CIAC number. <p>Roadmap:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build coordination and communication among stakeholder such as: MOEFOR; BKPSL; FAI; LPKA; and LSK (2015-2020).
<p>Issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weakness surveillance and lack of law enforcement for CIAC on their integrity violations. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need strengthening surveillance system from MOEFOR and LSK; ▪ Need involving of KPA for assessing performance of CIAC and it becomes one consideration for CIAC certificate extension; ▪ Need establishment of ethic commission.

<p>Roadmap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish ethic commission (2015-2020). 	
<p>Issues:</p> <p>(2) AMDAL document has not yet been considered as important document in environmental management. Some issues describing how weak awareness of the importance of AMDAL document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Project Proponents have not yet realized that AMDAL document is important. AMDAL document is considered limited to bagging other permits only. Project Proponent does not have good will to have qualified AMDAL document for a project/activity; • Some ARCs do not have good performance in how to review a good AMDAL document; • AMDAL approved by governor/regent/mayor is a document to obtain other permits like as location permit, whereas Project Proponent has obtained location permit before AMDAL document presentation in ARC; • LPJP did not accommodate technical team comments in revision of AMDAL document. <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulate grievance mechanism and problem settling to ombudsman for government officers and ethic commission for non-government officers (compiler, project proponent). <p>Roadmaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish grievance mechanism and problem settling to ombudsman (2015-2020); ▪ Establish ethic commission (2015-2020). 	
<p>Issues:</p> <p>(3) Improvement of AMDAL compiling system in future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMDAL compiler competency by area of expertise (water pollution, air pollution, soil, socio-economy etc.) to improve AMDAL document quality; • LPJP registration by sector based on LPJP experience to improve AMDAL document quality. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certified AMDAL compiler by area of expertise need new regulation to strength in implementation; ▪ LPJP registration by sector need new regulation. <p>Roadmaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish certified AMDAL compiler by area of expertise (2015-2020); ▪ Establish LPJP registration by sector (2015-2020). 	
<p>OUTPUT 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment and monitoring of ARC license shall be reviewed and enhanced. For instance, there shall be staff member of Secretariat who has AMDAL certificate as compiler and assessor; 	

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2. Fund availability at Education and Training Institution (*Badan Diklat*) for regular AMDAL training shall be confirmed;
 3. Strengthening of team for ARC secretariat in terms of AMDAL technical proficiency is required;
 4. Mindset for ARC meeting shall be changed into AMDAL discussion and coordination meeting for supporting, solution seeking, and resulting qualified AMDAL document (not as a judging spot);
 5. Environmental feasibility criteria shall be based on activity plan with its solution. If there is no solution available, then the plan is not feasible;
 6. Terminology that describes AMDAL as a scientific analysis shall be averted since there are many other analyses with scientific principle. It is therefore recommended that AMDAL use the terminology of multi-disciplines analysis;
 7. AMDAL Review Commission shall be modified into Commission for AMDAL Discussion and Coordination;
 8. AMDAL philosophy shall be recognized not partly by projects, yet, in fact, it is being integrated with development plan in general;
 9. Chairman of meeting shall have AMDAL acknowledgement and fine capability for meeting management to direct the members in accordance with their expertise. Training of decision-making process for the technical team and AMDAL Review Commission (including the chairman and members) is required;
 10. The appointment of experts shall be completed with integrity statement;
 11. Regarding Pool of Expert development, it requires determination for experts recruiting, reserving, and distributing mechanism by BKPSL, including required resources supply or availability issues;
 12. It requires determination for classification or categorization of AMDAL experts.

**DOCUMENTATION OF FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
ON 15 DECEMBER 2014**



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION-3	
WORKSHOP FOR FINAL REPORT DISSEMINATION ON STRENGTHENING AND USE OF COUNTRY SAFEGUARD SYSTEM	
Venue	: Borobudur Hotel, Jakarta
Date	: 19 December 2014
Time	: 10.00 – 17.00 WIB
Agenda	: Dissemination of Output 1,2,3 & 4 (Final Report)
Participants	: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Development Bank • BAPPENAS • Ministry of Environment • Ministry of Public Works • Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources • BPJT • BBWS Ciliwung Cisadane • World Bank • FAI (<i>Forum Amdal Indonesia/Indonesian Amdal Forum</i>) • INTAKINDO • BKPSL • BLHD Tangerang Selatan City • Chevron • PT. Indokoei International as Consultant ADB
Minute of Discussion:	
<p>Agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening Remarks from ADB (Ms. Pantja Putih Wardani) This Technical Assistance has been run since a year ago and will be completed on December 31, 2014 with no extension. It is expected valuable inputs toward all output in this Workshop, including draft technical guidance for three (3) sectors, i.e.: geothermal; toll road construction; and river normalization. 2. Opening Remarks from Ministry of Environmental and Forestry (Mr Ary Sudianto/Asdep I Environmental Impact Assessment) <p>Session 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of Analysis Result and General Recommendation for all of outputs by The ADB Consultant Team; • 1st Review & Discussion for Output - 1 ; Reviewer : Mr. Dr. Rusdian Lubis. <p>Session 2: Reviewing & Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Discussion for Output – 2; • 3th Review & Discussion for Output - 3; Reviewer: Mr. Ir. Illan R. Suriadi (Chief of LSK AMDAL INTAKINDO); 	

- 4th Review & Discussion for Output - 4; Reviewer : Mr. Dr. Hefni Effendi (Chief of BKPSL).

Minutes:

Output-1

1. Mr. Ary Sudijanto

- Essence of the mentioned gap has met with the donor requirements, especially ADB Safeguard;
- Meaning of public consultation is that the community acknowledge the analysis results of AMDAL study;
- There still gap available in the analysis discussion, mainly for Principle Policy No: 8 until 11, in specific the “depth” of the analyzed material.

2. Mr. Rusdian Lubis

- Presentation from Consultant in identifying the gap by put several principle policy (ADB SPS 2009) in details is fine;
- Description for equivalency comparison between Equator Principle with AMDAL framework in Indonesia;
- There are three (3) issues shall be noticed in the implementation of AMDAL process and donor’s safeguard as following:
- Issue related to: land, interests of indigenous people, biodiversity, public consultation, and role of government in executing regulation.

The existing gaps are:

- LARP (Land Acquisition & Resettlement Plan); and IP (Indigenous People);
- Social standard that does not accommodate in any regulation;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism that not included in scheme of AMDAL process yet;
- Implicitly is accommodated in MOER No. 17/2012 regarding Public involvement into AMDAL Process;
- Covenant/agreement of contractor/executor toward plan of environmental management as stated in EMP;
- Independent monitoring that could not be carried out;
- Miscellaneous. One of the issues is capacity building, mainly at regional institution for environmental that shall be noticed in executing the regulations independently.

3. Mr. Dadang (Bapenas – Directorate of Natural Resources Preservation)

- Result of TA analysis still dominated by understanding on “most recent conditions”, not the “future conditions”. For instance, forest terminology that still use production forest, protection forest, and conservation forest classification, whereas the present classification has shifted to the state forest and custom forest that related to the existence of indigenous people that absolutely taken into account;
- Result of seminar of Human Rights indicates that human rights violation is dominated by conflict against the indigenous people. Such condition will affect the planned development most.

4. Mr. Ary Sudijanto

- Data presented in biodiversity is so general for it may not be used to analyze the biodiversity itself;

- There is possibility to use another instrument as safeguard, such as KLHS as analysis tool for possible impact occurrence due to a policy. While AMDAL is used merely for predicting micro scale impact (project);
- Pollution prevention shall responses or assist to correct the environmental accommodating and carrying capacities of an ecosystem;
- TA 7566 has achieved its target to identify all related regulations with AMDAL framework, yet it has not eliminate gap of AMDAL problems completely, especially in the implementation stage. This TA will be followed-up with further TA to analyze the level;
- Presently, consideration matters in screening to stipulate the AMDAL obligatory and non-obligatory are kind and scale of activity, location whether it is in or out of the protection area. However, it requires consideration in the future for environmental accommodating and carrying capacities in an area/ecosystem, for instance if the parameters of these capacities have been exceeding, all activities in it shall be AMDAL obligatory even though its type and scale still categorized into UKL-UPL obligatory;
- Presently, the Analysis of Hypothetic Significant Impact has not been crystalized for there are many impacts that not focused to its significant one and shall be assessed.

5. Ms. Isna Marifa

- Recommendation for each Policy Principle shall be more specific, for instance recommendation for Government Regulation No.1 shall consider social risks (by taking into account the number of Aps: two hundred (200) people?);
- Is there any follow-up for recommendation results of Output-1 to Output-3, for example, curriculum revision. Is the infirmities in biodiversity shall be followed up by establishing curriculum for biodiversity?;
- Has the merger of Ministry of Environmental and Ministry of Forestry caused nomenclature alteration that combine all permits, such as *lend-and-use* permit, environmental permit, location permit and another kind of permits?;
- Where the Expert committee (BKPSL) will be linked to? Is it to Ministry of Environmental and Forestry and ADB Consultant?;
- Analysis performed by Consultant is by comparing the Principle Policy with the regulations availability. It is possible to include recommendations from Output-1 into Output-3.

Output - 2

1. Mr. Ary Sudijanto

- There are several matters that shall be considered, such as geothermal sector;
- One that being sequence is permit for AMDAL in the process of *lend-and-use* permit for an area since the geothermal sector is mostly located at forest area;
- The principle permit is provided as pre-conditions to be fulfilled later;
- Toll road: AMDAL is prepared in pre-feasibility study. Pre-FS in regulation of BAPPENAS Minister is fairly adequate, not like the conventional pre-FS;
- In PPP scheme, the AMDAL analysis for RKL-RPL has not been completed. As long as its feasible/not feasible assessment has been available, it may refer to as base for bid conditions;
- Flow of normalization cycle has been adequately filled the requirements of AMDAL process, yet in fact, there are so many normalization projects in which its AMDAL process is carried out at the same time with its construction enforcement.

2. Ms. Dwita (Chevron)

- Forest permit is required in stage of preliminary survey, whereas its results will not followed-up necessarily with exploration activity;
- Survey permit is not necessary to be attached with environmental permits (AMDAL, UKL-UPL, nor SPPL);
- PPLH exploration permit shall be covered in UKL-UPL (including PPLH permit) since its valid period is three (3) months yet the obtaining process needs more than three months.

3. Mr. Koentjahjo (BPJT):

- Agree with the concept for technical guidelines prepared by Consultant, yet, it still have considered plan for revision of several regulations related to PPP scheme in the future such as Government Regulation No. 67/2005;
- Likewise with the implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012 regarding Land Providing for Public Interests and Law No. 12/2012 that shall be revised in the implementation level, such as seventy five (75%) land providing for allowable business entity procurement mainly for on-going activities and the deadline given were until 2015;
- Land < 5ha providing shall be released from the stipulations stated in Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012.

Output-3

1. Mr Ilan R. Suriadi

- To describe glance of LSK Amdal INTAKINDO such as: basic laws; task; role; organization structure; and assessor recruitment;
- LSK AMDAL INTAKINDO implements competency test assessments based on MOER No. 7/2010;
- Method of competency test is:

Test Method	ATPA (minutes)	KTPA (minutes)
Writing test (Multiple test & essay)	75	75 (basic test) 120 (essay)
Interview	30-45	45-60

- LSK Amdal INTAKINDO has developed new requirements for applicant to obtain competency certificate as below:

No.	Category	Requirements	
1	Member of AMDAL compiling Team (ATPA)	Education: Training: Experience:	S1 or min. D3 Pass and has AMDAL training certificate from accredited AMDAL training (LPKA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has working experience 2 years, or • Minimum 2 times as assistant in AMDAL document preparing.
2.		Education:	S1 or equivalent

	Team Leader of AMDAL compiling Team (KTPA)	Training:	-
		Experience:	Has ATPA certificate and has experience in AMDAL preparing 3 documents as ATPA during latest 3 years

- LSK AMDAL INTAKINDO has carried out 80 times competency test during 2009 to 2014. Total number of certified AMDAL compiler is nine hundred and thirty six (936) which is divided five hundred and sixty (560) as ATPA and three hundred and seventy six (376) as KTPA;
- As for competency test schedule, LSK Amdal INTAKINDO has some schedules such as regular schedule and non-regular schedule. Regular schedule is planned in every mid-month and non-regular schedule is implemented in region depend on request and minimum participant is more than twenty (20) persons;
- LSK Amdal INTAKINDO has nine (9) package of questions bank and have been updated based on new regulations;
- Since 2012, LSK Amdal INTAKINDO has conducted refreshing competency material as mandatory Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for certificate maintaining. LSK Amdal INTAKINDO has implemented mandatory CPD in total thirteen (13) times with participant more than twenty (20) persons;
- LSK Amdal INTAKINDO has carried out surveillance to CIAC through logbook and it is preparing document quality assessment base;
- LSK Amdal INTAKINDO is preparing portfolio base for applicant requirements due to revision on MOER No. 7/2010. And for certificate maintaining, LSK INTAKINDO has preparing plan for assessing independent CPD.

2. Mr Ary Sudijanto (ASDEP I Environmental Impact Assessment, MOEFOR)

To inform that AMDAL quality document is one of requirements of certificate extension has shown a little changing in AMDAL document quality, it is proven with KLS assessment for AMDAL document that AMDAL document with good quality increase become twenty percent (20%) in 2013 from nine percent (9%). He added that AMDAL certification and training is still general.

3. Mr Anhar (Chief of FAI)

To inform that the real profit for AMDAL preparation contract is about six to ten percent (6-10%). It shows AMDAL preparation contract is not attractive for consultant firm, therefore it is conducted by some persons (team).

4. Ms. Dwita (PT Chevron)

To ask whether cost estimation for EMP post construction is possible to be added in AMDAL training material or not.

Output-4:

1. Mr. Hefni Effendi

- Presents glance of BKPSL and its role and contributing in overcoming environmental problems in Indonesia;
- BKPSL is expected to further contribute in strengthening of technical team in ARC because BKPSL is an organization which has member scattered in Indonesia and has qualified human resources.

2. Pak Erik (MOEFOR)

Methods stated in MOER No. 16/2012 are deliberately unclear in order to experts can develop proper and suitable methods for an impact prediction. A suitable and updated method can be uploaded in web based on recommendation of the expert.

3. Pak Ary (MOEFOR)

- Not all suggestions in this workshop can be accommodated in TA 7566;
- MOEFOR and ADB will re-formulate for the next TA.

Closing Remark from ADB (Mr. Virza)

- The output results of TA 7566 can be used by the widest relevant stakeholders;
 - Final report (soft file) of this TA 7566 will be submitted at least on Monday (22 December 2014);
 - The result of TA 7566 can be used for further TA in Bappenas as executing agency and Ms. Isna Marifa as team leader.
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**DOCUMENTATION OF WORKSHOP
FOR FINAL REPORT DISSEMINATION
19 DECEMBER 2014**

