

**REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
MULTIFUNCTIONAL SATELLITE PPP PROJECT**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK (ESMF)**

NOVEMBER 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

2.0 BACKGROUND

3.0 POLICY AND FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES

3.1 National Institutional & Legal Framework; AIIB's Policy Framework

3.1.1 *Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation*

3.1.2 *Land Acquisition Regulation*

3.1.3 *AIIB's Policy Framework*

3.2 Screening & Site Selection Process

3.3 Required Instruments for Environmental and Social Assessment and Management

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

4.1 Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

4.2 Mitigation Measures

4.3 Contractor Management

5.0 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

5.1 Information Disclosure

5.2 Public Consultation

5.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

5.4 Project-Affected People's Mechanism

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA MULTIFUNCTIONAL SATELLITE PPP PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description

Indonesia's Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (KOMINFO) initiated the Government of Indonesia Multifunctional Satellite PPP Project to provide fast internet access to remote areas in Indonesia which can be utilized by various government sectors, such as maritime, education, health, agriculture, communication and others. Satellite-based connectivity is the most cost-effective technology to address these remote locations. This is the only telecommunication satellite PPP (Public-Private Partnership) Project in Indonesia.

The Project will have social economic benefits in the following aspects:

- Providing educational opportunities for students to access online educational programs, applications and research;
- Connecting the public to healthcare facilities, rural clinics and hospitals; patients can locate nearest healthcare centers, view online medical information, make payments and schedule appointments;
- Increasing national security by providing satellite-based monitoring and timely reporting system from the most remote areas in Indonesia;
- Improving villagers' wealth and standard of living by providing connectivity to open economic opportunities;
- Supporting social security system's efficiency and connectivity for local governments to connect with each other and/or to the Headquarter in Jakarta.

The Project comprises four major components as follows:

High Throughput Satellite ("HTS")

An HTS is an artificial satellite that relays and amplifies Radio Frequency (RF) signals via a transponder; it creates a communication channel between a source transmitter and a receiver at different locations on Earth.

Gateway

A gateway is a ground station that transmits data to/from the satellite to the local area network. It houses the antennas and equipment that convert the RF signal to an Internet Protocol (IP) signal

for terrestrial connectivity. A network of 11 RF gateways will be built across Indonesia. Each gateway will use a 13-meter monopulse antenna to ensure pointing accuracy and provide the needed capacity for the network.

Start-up Gateway (IP Processing Hub)

The start-up gateway will be supported by Hughes JUPITER system, which includes the system clock, antenna system, transmitting and receiving RF equipment, telemetry, tracking and command (TT&C) equipment, data-user interface, mission data recovery, and station control center. For the Start-Up Network, only two (2) hubs are required, each collocated in the main and backup Satellite Control Center (SCC).

Network Operation Center (“NOC”) / Network Management System (“NMS”)

A network operations center (NOC), also known as a "network management center", is the location from which network management will take place.

Overview of the ESMF

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (hereinafter referred as “the Framework or “ESMF”) is prepared for addressing potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the “Multifunctional Satellite PPP Project”. The ESMF sets out the principal, rules, guidance, steps, responsibility and procedures for assessing and addressing environmental and social risks and impacts as part of the process of constructing the land components of the project (i.e. gateways) to be implemented by PT Satelit Nusantara Tiga (“SNT”) through the support of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

National Institutional and Legal Framework; AIIB’s Policy Framework

The activities in the Project need to comply with both Indonesian laws and regulations and AIIB’s Policy Framework. The goal is that all safeguards documents will be compliant with Indonesian laws and regulations as well as the AIIB’s policies as indicated in the ESMF. Preparation of the UKL-UPL or AMDAL documents will be carried out based on the screening of the project activities. These has been covered under Chapter 3 of the ESMF.

Screening and site selection of the Project

Every proposed location for a ground station will be subjected to an environmental and social screening process before it is selected. SNT will conduct a survey of each proposed site to identify the potential environmental and social risks and impacts by using the checklist in Annex A.

Required Instruments for Environmental and Social Assessment and Management

On the basis of the screening, environmental and social instruments will be prepared in accordance with applicable national laws and AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy, as follows:

Instrument Required	E&S Aspect
Excluded from further consideration	<p>Site will be excluded from further consideration if it has any of the following E&S characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition resulting in physical or economic displacement • Impacts to Indigenous communities • Impacts to forested land • Impacts to wetlands or other natural habitats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AMDAL/ESIA; 2. ESMP 	<p>Site will require an ESIA in accordance with AIIB Environmental and Social Policy if it has any of the following E&S characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water (e.g. ponds, streams, wetlands) • Other natural habitats (e.g. grassland)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AMDAL (if required by regulation) 2. EMP 	<p>Sites will only require preparation of an EMP (and AMDAL if required by regulation) if they do not have any of the E&S characteristics listed above (i.e. no natural habitats or affected people). In these cases, Contractors would be required to prepare an EMP that includes the environmental, health & safety provisions outlined in the contract.</p>

Potential Environmental and Social Impacts of the Project

Potential environmental and social risks and impacts are associated with the construction phase of the project, and no impacts or risks are anticipated once the satellite is in orbit. Selection of the gateway locations will avoid ecological or socially sensitive sites, and the installation work will create little (if any) solid waste, emissions or effluents.

Involuntary resettlement issues are not expected to arise in this project, as no ground station will be developed if it involves physical or economic displacement of people. Furthermore, Indigenous Peoples issues are not expected to arise in this project, as sites will be screened for social sensitivities and avoided.

Possible environmental and social issues related the Project include:

- Land acquisition for 11 gateway locations (approximately 2000 m² per location),
- Land clearing for installation of equipment,

- Dust and noise,
- Occupational Health & Safety during installation of the equipment.

Consultation and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

SNT will inform local authorities and surrounding Project-affected communities about the project before the construction start. SNT will provide them with site specific ESIA/ESMP in Bahasa Indonesia and consulting with them on these instruments.

As part of complying to AIIB's ESP and applicable ESS policies, SNT will establish a suitable GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns and complains of project- affected people. SNT, with the support of the Contractor will place the similar GRM mechanism for its workers to address workplace concern. The schematic diagram of the SNT GRM mechanism are outlined in the ESMF and SNT will disseminate information about the GRMs to Project affected communities and workers.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (hereinafter referred as “the Framework or “ESMF”) is prepared for addressing potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the “Multifunctional Satellite PPP Project”. The ESMF sets out the principal, rules, guidance, steps, responsibility and procedures for assessing and addressing environmental and social risks and impacts as part of the process of constructing the land components of the project (i.e. gateways) to be implemented by PT Satelit Nusantara Tiga (“SNT”) through the support of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

2.0 BACKGROUND

Indonesia is the world’s largest archipelago with 17,504 islands scattered into 34 provinces, 548 cities, 6,633 sub-districts and 74,954 villages. With its 265 million population (as of 2018), it is the world’s 4th most populous country. However, more than 10,500 villages have not been covered by cellular network as of today. Currently, fiber optic stretches around 75,000 kilometers which only serves the urban areas. Satellite becomes indispensable to serve the remote and underserved areas.

Indonesia’s Ministry of Communication and Informatics (KOMINFO) initiated the Government of Indonesia Multifunctional Satellite PPP Project to provide fast internet access to remote areas in Indonesia which can be accessed by various government sectors, such as maritime, education, health, agriculture, communication and others. Satellite-based connectivity is the only feasible access technology to cost-effectively address these remote locations. This is the only telecommunication satellite PPP (Public-Private Partnership) Project in Indonesia.

The Project will have social economic benefits in the following aspects:

- Providing educational opportunities for students to access online educational programs, applications and research;
- Connecting the public to healthcare facilities, rural clinics and hospitals; patients can locate nearest healthcare centers, view online medical information, make payments and schedule appointments;
- Increasing national security by providing satellite-based monitoring and timely reporting system from the most remote areas in Indonesia;
- Improving villagers’ wealth and standard of living by providing connectivity to open economic opportunities;
- Supporting social security system’s efficiency and connectivity for local governments to connect with each other and/or to the Headquarter in Jakarta.

The Project comprises four major components as follows:

High Throughput Satellite (“HTS”)

An HTS is an artificial satellite that relays and amplifies Radio Frequency (RF) signals via a transponder; it creates a communication channel between a source transmitter and a receiver at different locations on Earth.

Gateway

A gateway is a ground station that transmits data to/from the satellite to the local area network. It houses the antennas and equipment that convert the RF signal to an Internet Protocol (IP) signal for terrestrial connectivity. A network of 11 RF gateways will be built across Indonesia. Each gateway will use a 13-meter monopulse antenna to ensure pointing accuracy and provide the needed capacity for the network.

Start-up Gateway (IP Processing Hub)

The start-up gateway will be supported by Hughes JUPITER system, which includes the system clock, antenna system, transmitting and receiving RF equipment, telemetry, tracking and command (TT&C) equipment, data-user interface, mission data recovery, and station control center. For the Start-Up Network, only two (2) hubs are required, each collocated in the main and backup Satellite Control Center (SCC).

Network Operation Center (“NOC”) / Network Management System (“NMS”)

A network operations center (NOC), also known as a "network management center", is the location from which network management will take place.

3.0 POLICY AND FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES

AIIB has classified the Project as category B due to expected Environmental and Social Impacts being limited in scope and manageable with established procedures, such as those provided in this ESMF.

3.1 National Institutional and Legal Framework; AIIB’s Policy Framework

3.1.1 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation

The below are prevailing Indonesian regulations on environmental impact in relation to the Project:

No.	Regulation	Description	Relevance to the Project
1.	Minister of Environment Regulation No. 5/2012 concerning mandatory requirement of environmental impacts assessment (<i>Analisa</i>	Indonesia’s Environment Law provides that an AMDAL is required for those businesses and/or activities which, amongst other things:	AMDAL is not required for the Project because the required land for each gateway (approx. 500m ² to 2,000m ²) is less than

No.	Regulation	Description	Relevance to the Project
	<p><i>Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup/AMDAL) for specified business plans and activities.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. change the form and contour of the environment; 2. exploit natural resource (renewable or non-renewable); 3. may cause environmental pollution and/or damage and/or degradation of natural resources; 4. result in natural and artificial environmental, social and cultural impacts; 5. impact the sustainability of a natural resource conservation area and/or the protection of cultural heritage; 6. introduce new species of plants, animals and micro-organisms; 7. produce and utilise natural or non-natural raw material; 8. are high risk activities and/or impact State defence; and/or 9. implement new technology which is predicted to have a large impact on the environment. <p>Appendix 1 listed detailed business plans and activities which mainly require AMDAL for large-scale use of land.</p>	<p>minimum land plot required by the regulation.</p> <p>The required land will not be located in any biodiversity conversation areas or natural habitats.</p>
2.	<p>Minister of Environment Regulation No. 13/2010 concerning Environmental Management and Monitoring Program (<i>Upaya Pengelolaan</i></p>	<p>There are two situations in which an enterprise would need to prepare a UKL-UPL:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. where the operations of the enterprise have potentially adverse effects 	<p>The Project is subject to UKL-UPL requirement.</p> <p>The location of the business operations of the enterprise (in case of the Project,</p>

No.	Regulation	Description	Relevance to the Project
	<i>Lingkungan Hidup dan Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup/UKL-UPL).</i>	<p>on the environment albeit of a lesser degree than in situations where an AMDAL is required; or</p> <p>2. where the enterprise is exempted from preparing an AMDAL.</p> <p>A UKL-UPL has a prescribed form, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the activities plan; • the environmental impact; and • the environmental management and monitoring program. 	location of ground segment i.e. gateways) will determine which authority (whether the Minister, the governor or the regent / mayor) will evaluate the UKL-UPL prepared by the enterprise.
3.	The Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 27/2012 concerning Environmental Permit.	An environmental permit is required to obtain a business license for any business and/or activity for which an Environment Impact Analysis (AMDAL) or Environmental Management and Monitoring Program (UKL-UPL) is required (Article 1.1).	The Project is subject to this regulation because ground segment construction required UKL-UPL.

In principle, Environment Impact Analysis (AMDAL) is the study of potential significant impact of the proposed business activity on the environment, while UKL-UPL covers monitoring and management efforts undertaken for business activities which are not likely to have significant impact on the environment. Lastly, Environmental Permit is additional document issued by specified authority (whether the Minister, the governor or the regent / mayor whose also issued the AMDAL/UKL-UPL document) as a requirement to apply for business license.

The application for an Environmental License is submitted to the Ministry, the relevant governor or the relevant regent / mayor depending on the location of the business operations of the enterprise.

3.1.2 Land Acquisition Regulation

The below table lists the key laws and regulations related to land acquisition issues in Indonesia.

No.	Subject	Description	Relevance to the Project
1.	Law No. 2/2012 concerning land	The Law outlines required Government-facilitated land	As the Project is a PPP it may benefit on this

	<p>procurement process for public interest</p>	<p>procurement steps which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Preparation • Implementation • Handover <p>The land procurement has to comply with National Medium Term Development Plan and National Strategic Plan. The process also involves multiple layers of Government institutions.</p> <p>The Law also provides for prevailing compensation mechanism should there be any resettlement of people or economic displacement of people. Compensation value will be determined by registered third party appraiser chosen by local land office.</p> <p>Forms of compensation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial; • Land substitution; • Land resettlement; • Share ownership; or, • Others, as agreed by both parties. 	<p>regulation. Government facilitation is an alternative if the procurement of land cannot be settled through direct sale & purchase mechanism (i.e. Willing Seller-Willing Buyer approach) and replacement of land location is impossible.</p> <p>SNT will follow direct procurement approach (without Government facilitation). It is more efficient in terms of time and cost because the Project land requirement is less than 5 Ha and there are multiple location options available. It also to prevent the possibilities of increasing of price by land speculators party.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012 concerning land procurement process for public interest, and its subsequent amendments</p>	<p>The regulation provides for land procurement to be facilitated by the government if it fulfills the requirements provided therein.</p> <p>Small scale land procurement (<5 Ha) can be conducted directly by the Company/Institution (i.e.</p>	

		SNT) without Government facilitation.	
2.	Government Regulation of The Republic of Indonesia No. 24/1997 concerning Land Registration		If the Project land that will be acquired has no title, it is for the interest of SNT (and also the government and the lenders) to register such land and obtain land title evidenced by land certificates.
3	Indonesian Civil Law Article 1550 - 1580	These provisions regulate land lease.	If the Project land is obtained through long term lease, these provisions will need to be taken into account.
4	Law No. 5/1960 concerning basic regulations on agrarian principles	The law provides the types of land titles that can be owned by an entity and the principles of such land titles	If the Project land is obtained through acquisition, these provisions will need to be taken into account.

SNT will conduct the following direct procurement approach (without Government facilitation) for the Project:

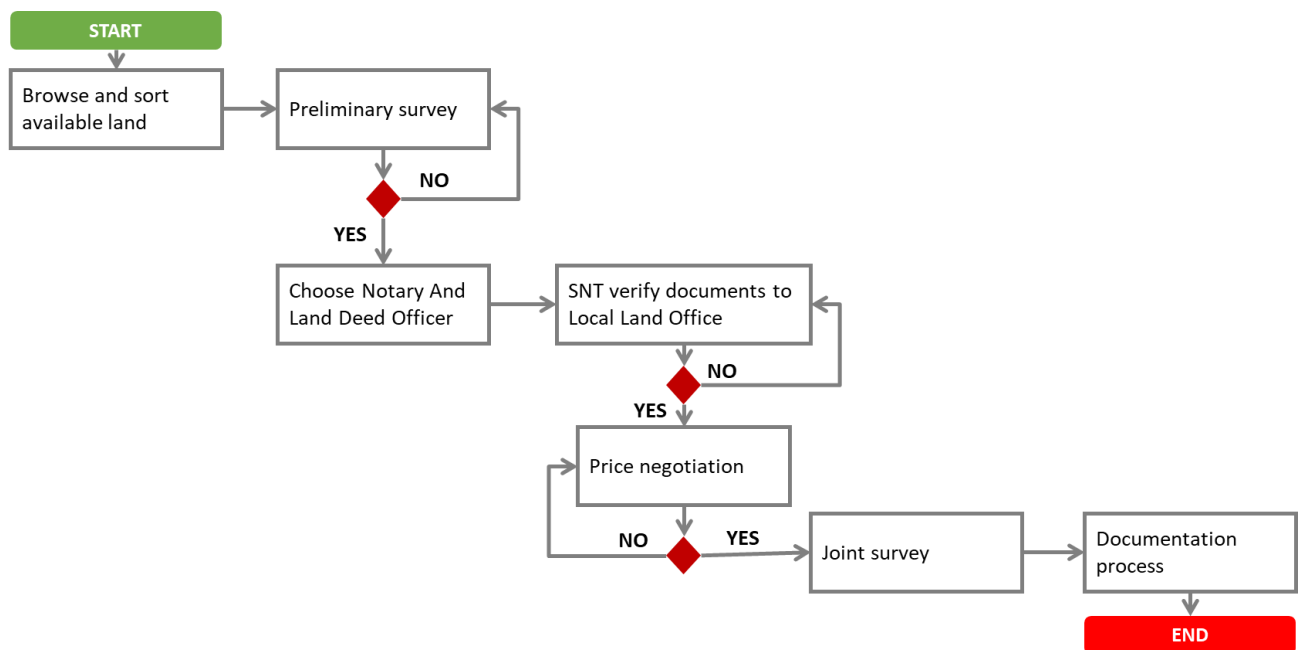


Figure 1 SNT Land Procurement Process

1. SNT browse and compile potential lands based on required specification (e.g. distance to nearest Internet Service Provider (ISP) maximum 10km, land size approx. 2,000 m²).
2. SNT conduct preliminary survey to potential land locations to meet the landowner, check market price, check available land documents, and conduct preliminary measurement.
3. SNT choose notary and land deed officer.
4. SNT check land document status by verifying to Local Land Office (*kantor pertanahan setempat*).
5. SNT conduct price negotiation with landowner. The price will be based on Sales Value of Taxable Object (*Nilai Jual Obyek Pajak/NJOP*) determined by Government.
6. Joint survey with National Land Agency representative, landowner, SNT, and witnesses (usually local people live nearby land location) to determine land size and stacking positions.
7. Process land documents:
 - a. Preliminary Sale and Purchase Agreement (*Perjanjian Pengikatan Jual Beli/PPJB*) – Notary.
 - b. Land title transfer (*pemecahan sertifikat dan balik nama*) – Local National Land Office.
 - c. Deed of Sale and Purchase (*Akta Jual Beli/AJB*) – Land Deed Officer.
 - d. Building Construction Permit (*Ijin Mendirikan Bangunan/IMB*) – SNT.

3.1.3 AIIB's Policy Framework

AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy and Standards

1. The Project is proposed to be supported by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB, or the Bank). The Project has been tentatively assigned Category B under the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). Under the AIIB financing, SNT will satisfy not only the local environmental and social laws and regulations, but also the ESP and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of AIIB. The Project will require application of Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 1 – Environmental and Social Assessment and Management. The ESS 1 aims to incorporate appropriate assessment of the environmental and social risks and commensurate mitigation measures into the Project's decision-making process and implementation. This includes preparing project screening checklist and preparing environmental and social management plans before construction works. Thereafter, effective mitigation and monitoring measures during Project Implementation are the responsible of SNT as the Client.
2. The provisions of the Environmental and Social Exclusion List of the Bank also apply to the Project. The Environmental and Social Exclusion List are, as described below:

- i. Forced labor¹ or harmful or exploitative forms of child labor².
 - ii. The production of, or trade in, any product or activity deemed illegal under national laws or regulations of the country in which the Project is located, or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international phase out or bans such as : products containing polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs), pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides and other hazardous substances subject to international phase outs or bans (Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention), and products containing ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out (Montreal Protocol).
 - iii. Trade in wildlife or production of, or trade in, wildlife products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna or Flora (CITES).
 - iv. Trans-boundary movements of waste prohibited under international law (Basel Convention).
 - v. Production of, or trade in, weapons and munitions, including paramilitary materials.
 - vi. Production of, or trade in alcoholic beverages, excluding beer and wine.
 - vii. Production of, or trade in, tobacco.
 - viii. Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises.
 - ix. Production of, trade in, or use of unbonded asbestos fibers.
 - x. Activities prohibited by legislation of the country in which the Project is located or by international conventions relating to the protection of biodiversity resources or cultural resources, such as Bonn Convention, Ramsar Convention, World Heritage Convention and Convention on Biological Diversity.
 - xi. Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forests or old-growth forests.
 - xii. Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests.
 - xiii. Marine and coastal fishing practices, such as large-scale pelagic drift net fishing and fine mesh net fishing, harmful to vulnerable and protected species in large numbers and damaging to marine biodiversity and habitats.
 - xiv. Shipment of oil or other hazardous substances in tankers that do not comply with IMO requirements (IMO, MARPOL, SOLAS and Paris MOU).
3. The Bank requires SNT to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with its Project in a manner designed to meet the ESP and the applicable ESSs in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

3.2 Screening and Site Selection Process

Every proposed location for a ground station will be subjected to an environmental and social screening process before it is selected. SNT will conduct a survey of each proposed site to identify the potential environmental and social risks and impacts by using the checklist in Annex A.

¹ Forced labor means any work or service not voluntarily performed that is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty (including any kind of forced or compulsory labor, such as indentured labor, bonded labor or similar labor-contracting arrangements, or labor by trafficked persons.)

² For purposes of this List, harmful or exploitative forms of child labor means the employment of children under the age of 18 for work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out likely to jeopardize their health, safety or morals.

3.3 Required Instruments for Environmental and Social Assessment and Management

On the basis of the screening, environmental and social instruments will be prepared in accordance with applicable national laws and AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy, as follows:

Instrument Required	E&S Aspect
Excluded from further consideration	Site will be excluded from further consideration if it has any of the following E&S characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition resulting in physical or economic displacement • Impacts to Indigenous communities • Impacts to forested land • Impacts to wetlands or other natural habitats
3. AMDAL/ESIA; 4. ESMP	Site will require an ESIA in accordance with AIIB Environmental and Social Policy if it has any of the following E&S characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water (e.g. ponds, streams, wetlands) • Other natural habitats (e.g. grassland)
1. AMDAL (if required by regulation) 2. EMP	Sites will only require preparation of an EMP (and AMDAL if required by regulation) if they do not have any of the E&S characteristics listed above (i.e. no natural habitats or affected people). In these cases, Contractors would be required to prepare an EMP that includes the environmental, health & safety provisions outlined in the contract.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

4.1 Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Potential environmental and social risks and impacts are associated with the construction phase of the project, and no impacts or risks are anticipated once the satellite is in orbit. Selection of the gateway locations will avoid ecological or socially sensitive sites, and the installation work will create little (if any) solid waste, emissions or effluents.

Involuntary resettlement issues are not expected to arise in this project, as no ground station will be developed if it involves physical or economic displacement of people. Furthermore, Indigenous Peoples issues are not expected to arise in this project, as sites will be screened for social sensitivities and avoided.

Possible environmental and social issues related the Project include:

- Land acquisition for 11 gateway locations (approximately 2000 m² per location),
- Land clearing for installation of equipment,
- Dust and noise,
- Occupational Health & Safety during installation of the equipment.

4.2 Mitigation Measures

The Mitigation Plan is shown on Table 1 and Monitoring Plan is given in Table 2.

4.3 Contractor Management

SNT will develop environmental, health & safety and social (EHSS) provisions for inclusion in the agreements with key contractors. These provisions will be consistent with applicable national laws and AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy.

SNT will perform routine inspections, audit programs and assessments of contractors. Specific activities may include the following:

- (a) Perform assessment activities (e.g. audits and inspections) to ensure the Contractor adheres to contract-specific E&S compliance requirements and that Contractor activities conform to planned arrangements and approved applicable E&S procedures;
- (b) Monitor overall performance against the Contractor E&S Requirements and contract-specific E&S compliance requirements;
- (c) Periodically (minimum quarterly), conduct meetings with the contractor management to discuss and review the status of E&S requirements, ongoing issues, compliance and the E&S performance;
- (d) Receive and follow-up on E&S performance data supplied by the Contractor and ensure that Contractors submit their E&S performance reports according to the agreed schedule; and
- (e) Verify the validity of the monthly Contractor E&S Performance Report and ensure retention of the report into the contractor file.

Contractors will submit monthly E&S Performance Report on time and shall ensure inclusion of the following information:

- (a) Safety statistics and details: hours worked, recordable incidents/accidents (i.e. fatalities, lost time incidents and medical treatment cases) and corresponding accident/incident root cause analysis/investigation, first aid cases, near misses and remedial and preventative actions implemented;
- (b) Environmental incidents, near misses, as well as corresponding remedial and preventative actions;
- (c) Work progress (milestones reached in last month and planned work for next month);
- (d) Summary of non-compliance with the Contractor E&S Requirements, and proposed corrective actions;

- (e) Details of E&S inspections and audits, major findings and actions proposed and implemented; and
- (f) Internal and external grievances and corresponding actions.

Table 1. Mitigation Plan

Issue	Mitigating Measure
<p>❖ Air Quality</p> <p><i>Civil works for the gateway will include manual excavation up to 1-m depth to install a concrete pad where a 13-meter tall satellite antenna post will be erected.</i></p> <p><i>Dust emissions during land clearing or earth moving activities are expected to be minor and temporary.</i></p> <p><i>Vehicle exhaust emissions; carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x) and fugitive hydrocarbons.</i></p>	<p><u>Stationary Emissions</u> Generators and other stationary equipment used at Project sites will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Comply with Indonesian regulations for air emissions; (b) Be properly maintained to maximise combustion efficiency and minimise emissions; (c) Be positioned at a sufficient height to ensure dispersal of emissions; and (d) Not be left running unnecessarily. <p><u>Dust Emissions</u> Dust prevention measures and good house-keeping practices such as water spraying to prevent dust and use of curtains and screening of the construction area. In areas of loose sandy soils the contractor should provide a source of water for spraying soil before earth-moving activities. If elevated dust levels are observed, perform additional spraying of water in the spot generating high emissions</p> <p><u>Vehicle Emissions</u> Vehicles and machinery used during civil works shall be maintained according to manufacturers' specifications to reduce atmospheric emissions.</p>
<p>❖ Noise</p> <p><i>Truck movements related to concrete pouring and crane movements are the main noise generators during construction activities.</i></p>	<p>To ensure that noise limits do not exceed Indonesia regulation threshold values, operating times will be limited to normal working hours to be determined with due sensitivity to the citizens private life (such as, working on weekends near schools, hospitals, mosques, etc.)</p> <p>In the event of nighttime working, working hours will be discussed and agreed with the relevant authorities and after consultation with nearby communities.</p>
<p>❖ Traffic</p>	<p>Contractors must develop strategies to manage vehicles and equipment movement by employing the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Optimal use of alternative roads to prevent disturbance to the visitors and residents; (b) Implementing policies for speed control / limits by vehicle type / time of day / driving conditions; and

	(c) Parking specifications
<p>❖ Waste Management</p> <p><i>Little waste will be generated from the construction of the gateways. Spoil from land clearing and earth moving activities is the primary type of waste.</i></p>	<p>All Contractors shall develop their own Waste Management Procedures to reduce waste generation, as well as define controls on handling onsite waste storage and final disposal of waste generated throughout their contracted activities.</p>
<p>❖ Workers health and safety</p>	<p>All necessary protective equipment (hard hat, safety belt, protective clothes, gloves, glasses etc.) will be provided to the workers.</p> <p>Proper notification signs will be placed to maintain the security of the public and local people.</p> <p>All personnel will be trained in “labor health and occupational safety” issues.</p>
<p>❖ Project Level Grievance Redress Mechanism</p>	<p>Information on how to contact SNT will be posted at each gateway site and will be accessible to the public via all communication channels as seen below (e-mail, telephone, fax, etc.) related to project activities.</p> <p>PT Satelit Nusantara Tiga Tel: 021-576 2292 Fax: 021-576 2290 e-mail: admin@ntiga.co.id website: www.ntiga.co.id</p>
<p>❖ Workers Grievance Redress Mechanism</p>	<p>Contractors will use the similar Grievance Redress Mechanism established by SNT for the workforce during construction.</p>

❖ Project Affected Peoples Mechanism (PPM)	<p>The PPM has been established by the Bank to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB’s failure to implement its ESP in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through the Project-level GRM or the processes of the Bank’s Management.</p> <p>For information on AIIB’s PPM, please visit: https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html</p>
---	--

5.0 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

5.1. Information Disclosure

General public information about the project will be published on SNT website (www.ntiga.co.id) and AIIB's website (www.aiib.org). Detailed information will only be disclosed to third parties under special request/objective and bind by a Non-Disclosure Agreement.

5.2 Consultation

SNT will inform local authorities and surrounding Project-affected communities about the project before the construction start. SNT will provide them with site specific ESIA/ESMP in Bahasa Indonesia and consulting with them on these instruments.

5.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

As part of complying to AIIB's ESP and applicable ESS policies, SNT will establish a suitable GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns and complains of project- affected people. The national Grievance Redress Mechanism is regulated under Indonesian Law Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 22/2017. However, the Law does not required Contractors to establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism during construction. SNT, with the support of the Contractor will place the similar GRM mechanism for its workers to address workplace concern. Below is the schematic diagram of the SNT GRM mechanism and SNT will disseminate information about the GRMs to Project affected communities and workers.

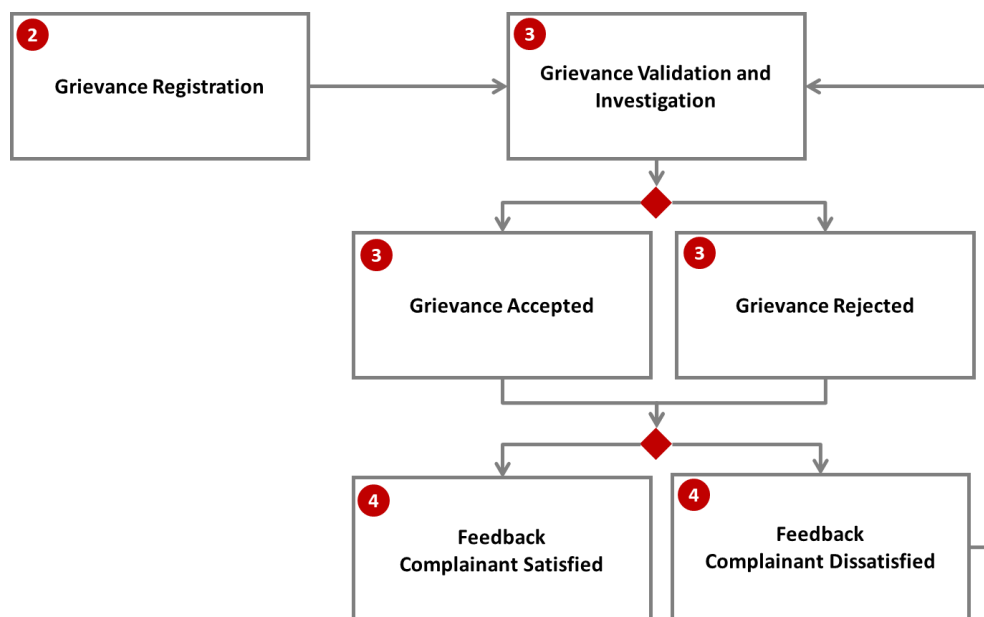


Figure 2 SNT Grievance Mechanism

A. Grievance Report Options

- Direct visit to any of worksites:
 - Request to speak to SNT representative or Contractor’s supervisor in charge; or
 - drop written letter on ‘Suggestion Box’ available on the worksites.

- Indirect:
 - Phone and facsimile, to SNT General Affairs Division during working hours (8AM-5PM) Monday to Friday on:

Phone : +62 21 576 4262
Fax : +62 21 576 4262

 - Letter, to be directed to SNT Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Manager and addressed to SNT office in Jakarta:

Gedung Kantor Taman A9 Unit C3-C4
Jl. DR. Ide Anak Agung Gde Agung Lot 8/9 No. 9
Mega Kuningan, Setiabudi
Jakarta 12950 Indonesia

 - E-mail, to be directed to **admin@ntiga.co.id** with attachment of official letter.

B. Grievance Registration

All accepted grievance reports should have the following information at minimum:

- (a) Name
- (b) Contact details (address, phone, email)
- (c) Date of complaint
- (d) Event location
- (e) Alleged source or cause of event
- (f) Time, description of event and perceived impact(s)
- (g) Expected resolution
- (h) History of other complaints/queries/questions submitted by the complainant
- (i) History related or similar complaints/queries/questions

The information above will be recorded on Grievance Registration Log. SNT Officer will give Grievance Report Receipt within three (3) working days upon acceptance of complete report.

C. Grievance Validation and Investigation

Grievance report will be verified and validated through the following mechanisms:

- (a) Administration investigation
Document check and/or data request or other informations from related internal and/or external work units.

(b) Field investigation

Physical check and/or related on-field documents.

SNT Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Manager will be in charge of grievance validity, categorization, and evaluation.

D. Feedback

After validation and investigation process is completed, SNT will contact complainant to advise finding and outcome of the investigation.

- If complainant is not satisfied with the outcome: further investigation will be conducted (i.e. back to Step 3), however, should the complainant is still not satisfied with the outcome, they should be free to take dispute resolution measures outside of SNT grievance mechanism.
- If complainant is satisfied with the outcome: corrective actions will be taken accordingly, and Grievance Report Log will be updated.

SNT will ensure all grievances raised by all Project stakeholder will be treated in impartial, respectful, and confidential manners.

5.4 Project-Affected People’s Mechanism

The Project-affected People’s Mechanism (PPM) has been established by AIIB Bank to provide an opportunity for the independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by the AIIB’s failure to implement its ESP in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through the Project-level GRMs or the processes of the Bank’s Management. For information on the PPM, please visit: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>

Checklist for Environmental and Social Assessment (Gateways)

Name of Location _____
Regency _____ District _____

Sl.no	Item	Response
1.	Name of settlement (Place)	
2	Nature of land & required area of gateway	<input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Public _____ sq. meters

Environmental Aspects

Category	Item	Description	Yes: Y No: N	Remarks
1. Pollution Control	Water Quality	Is there any possibility that soil runoff from the bare lands resulting from earthmoving activities, such as cutting and filling, will cause water quality degradation in downstream water areas? If the water quality degradation is anticipated, are adequate measures considered?		
2. Natural Environment	Protected Areas	Is the project site located in protected areas designated by Indonesia Government? Is there a possibility that the project will affect the protected areas?		
	Ecosystem	a) Does the project site include natural habitats such as trees, wetlands, or streams?		
		(b) Does the project site give shelter to any habitats of threatened or endangered species as listed by Indonesia Government?		
		(c) Is there any possibility that the project will cause negative impacts on the environment, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts to forest, 		

Category	Item	Description	Yes: Y No: N	Remarks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poaching, • desertification, • reduction in wetland areas, If there is any other impact, then please list it.		
		(d) Will the gateway obstruct the movement of birds?		
	Topography and Geology	Is there any possibility that land clearance and earthmoving activities, such as cutting and filling, will cause slope failures or landslides?		

Social Aspects

S.N	Impact areas	Yes or No	Justification of both Yes & No
1	Will acquisition of the gateway site affect private houses or other structures?		
2	Does the gateway site include agriculture or grazing land?		
3	Does the gateway site affect irrigation channels, wells, public drinking water taps etc.?		
4	Does the gateway site affect community / leasehold forest?		
5	Does the gateway site lie in a landslide prone area?		

Category	Description	Yes: Y No: N	Remarks
Living and Livelihood	Will acquisition of the gateway site adversely affect the livelihood or living conditions of inhabitants?		
Social Equity and equality	Will acquisition of the gateway site have social impacts that could affect indigenous people or other vulnerable groups?		
Immigration and resettlement	Would the proposed project result in involuntary resettlement of population?		

Findings of Screening: (Max 2 Paragraph)

Recommendations: (in bullet form)

Screening check list completed by:

Name:

Designation:

Date:

Annexures: Survey Map

Google map (location)

Checklist reviewed and approved by:

Name:

Designation:

Date.