

Country Safeguards Review: Indonesia
Draft Final Report
March 2017

Appendix 8: Acceptability Assessment
for Environmental Safeguards

This assessment is a work in progress, the purpose of which is to encourage an iterative process of feedback and update. When finalized, the Borrower will verify the assessment. The materials are prepared by consultants; hence, ADB does not guarantee the accuracy, reliability, or timeliness of these materials and therefore will not be liable in any capacity for any damages or losses that may result from the use of these materials. ADB, likewise, shall not be responsible for any errors, inadvertent omissions, or unauthorized alterations that may occur in the disclosure of content on this website.

APPENDIX 8: ACCEPTABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS NATIONAL/REGIONAL LEVEL

A. Context

1. Acceptability assessment for environmental safeguard is presented in two appendices: 8 and 9. This document (Appendix 8) examines capacity of the regulatory bodies and procedures related to environmental safeguard. Appendix 9 examines on capacity, implementation practices and performance at TA-related sectors.

B. Review of Institutional Capacity

2. In 1990, a central environmental protection agency (BAPEDAL) separate from the State Ministry of Environment was established, supported by three regional offices with a mandate to improve the enforcement of environmental impact assessment (AMDAL) and pollution control. The review and approval of AMDAL documents at this time were handled either by national level sector commissions (*Komisi Pusat*) or provincial commissions (*Komisi Daerah*), according to project scale and source of funding.

3. With the promulgation of the Environmental Management Act (23 of 1997), further reforms to AMDAL additional regulation became necessary. Under Government Regulation 27 of 1999 the sector commissions were dissolved and consolidated into a single central commission, while the provincial commissions were strengthened. More specific and inclusive provisions for public involvement were introduced, as well as a suite of supporting technical guidelines. However, Government Regulation 27 of 1999 was somewhat ill-timed, failing to sufficiently reflect the broader political changes of the time which led to political and administrative decentralization.¹

4. Under the current legal framework established by Law 32 of 2009 and Government Regulation 16 of 2015, on Environmental Protection and Management, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forestry were merged into the Ministry of Environment and Forestry or Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (MOEF/KLHK). MOEF/KLHK is a central level ministry of the Government of Indonesia and is mandated to look after all issues related to environment and forestry in Indonesia.

5. The current regulations mandate MOEF to administer governance affairs in environment and forestry to protect and promote a safe and healthy environment; prevent control and abate environmental harm including pollution; ensure conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; and institutionalize environmental assessment process as an integral part of the development planning process. The MOEF mandates also include monitoring the impact of development on the environment, putting in place the necessary controls, regulations and incentives for the private and public sectors to achieve sustainable development through the judicious use of natural resources, coordination of inter-sector programs, the implementation of policies and legislation with regard to the environment.

6. Subsequently, the newly-merged ministry set up their organization and working

¹ World Bank. 2005. *Good Practices of Environmental Impact Analysis: Presenting Examples of AMDAL Good Practice Drawn from Five Regions in Indonesia*.

mechanism under Ministry Regulation (Permen) LHK 18/Men LHK-II of 2015, which divides the organization as their function. Especially for AMDAL and other prevention measures, they are covered under Directorate General of Forest Planning and Environmental System (*Direktorat Jenderal Planologi dan Tata Lingkungan*, PKTL), whose duties are to administer formulation and implementation of policy in consolidating forest area and arrange environmental sustainability. The Sub-directorate of Application for AMDAL, environmental management and monitoring measures (UKL-UPL), and Environmental Permit under the Directorate of Prevention for Environmental Impact of Business and Activities of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) are responsible for AMDAL system development and implementation in Indonesia. Although implementation authority has been shared to district and provincial environment agencies as their authority, the Sub-directorate plays a major role in prevention of environmental impacts at national/central level.

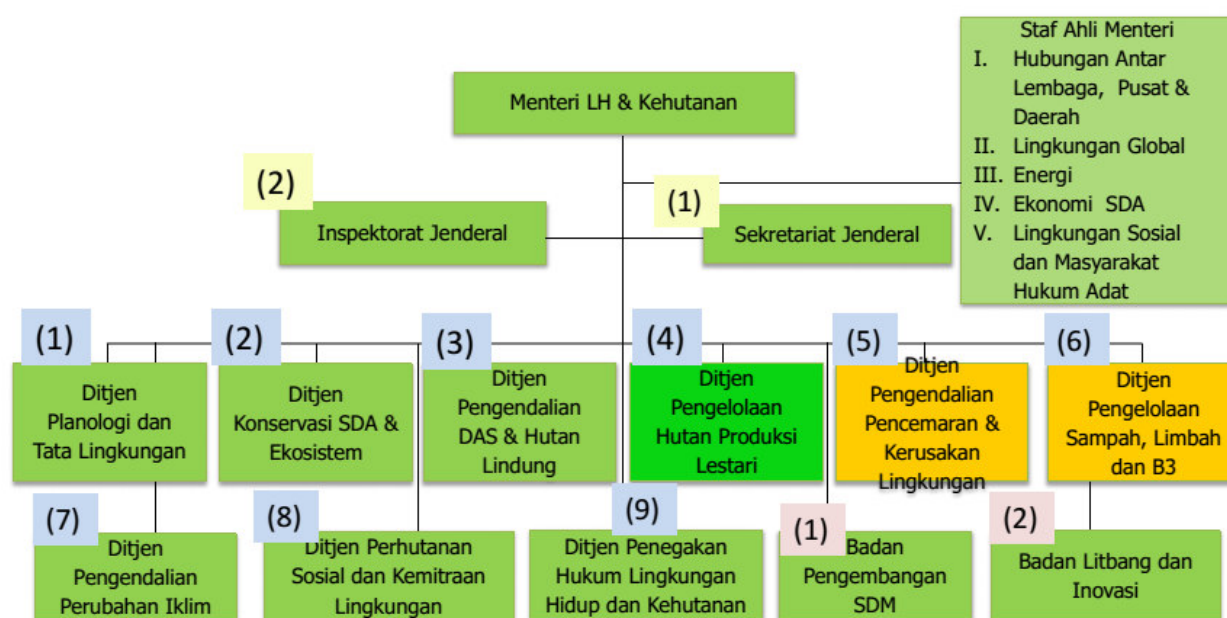


Figure 1 Organization Chart of Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)

7. Based on our field visit, discussion and assessment, some facts found that the institutional capacity of MOEF/KLHK can be considered relatively “strong” as no gaps were identified in terms of organization (legal basis and establishment), staffing, knowledge management, pool of experts, legal counsel, equipment and facilities, capacity building program, training center (*Pusat Pendidikan dan Latihan*), and supervision and monitoring. MOEF has an established functional structure responsible for AMDAL (i.e., Directorate of Prevention for Environmental Impact of Business and Activities (Ditjen PKTL) as is fully capable of supporting its legal mandates as set forth in Government Regulation 16 of 2015.

8. However, there are some issues and gaps that should be considered and may be improved, among others:

- (i) Budget is allocated for each Directorate General, including PKTL. It received Rp 510,525 billion,² which represents 7.66% of the total MOEF’s annual budget. In

²Expose of Minister of Environment and Forestry, 2015

addition to regular budget, MOEF (formerly MOE) also received a Special Allocation Fund (DAK) for some priority activities, both at central and local level. However, due to the large coverage of the activities and competing program/activities, the MOEF is operating under budget, at least for some items.

- (ii) There is obvious weakness in research and development in AMDAL. One of the innovations that has been initiated and should be improved is the application of an online platform for environment (Dokumen AMDAL dan UKL/UPL, DADU). This platform is an effort to modernize the online AMDAL process, by adopting a model similar to the one in the Republic of Korea, the environmental impact assessment support system.
- (iii) The Sub-directorate of Application for AMDAL, UKL-UPL and Environmental Permit (of DG PKTL), are fully staffed with qualified personnel. The composition and educational backgrounds (as well as additional training/ professional certification) of the staff are also adequate. However, the high turnover of staff greatly affects institutional performance.

9. Similarly, almost all environmental management agencies (EMAs)³ are exclusively mandated for environment. For example, BPLH South Sumatra; BLH Banten and BLH Kab. Lebak; and BLH Kab. Cilacap exclusively deals with environment. They are directly responsible for issuing environmental feasibility clearance (SKKL) of selected projects for case study.

10. As the decentralization of AMDAL, MOEF is only mandated for strategic and central level AMDAL (which location crossing over more than one province, and/or crossing over to other countries/trans-boundary), while provincial district level AMDAL are mandated to province and district environmental agencies. The Provincial environmental agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup, BLH) is responsible for provincial level AMDAL (crossing over more than one districts), while district BLH is responsible for AMDAL in the one district only.

11. Based on the above assessment, the institutional capacity of provincial or district BLHD can be considered “moderate.” This is because although they comply with the local and national regulations structurally, institutionally, and functionally they are still weak.

C. Review of Environmental Assessment and Management Procedures

12. Law 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management authorized the use of the following diverse instruments for environmental assessment and management:

- (i) strategic environmental assessment (SEA),
- (ii) spatial plan,
- (iii) environmental quality standard,
- (iv) standard criteria of environmental deterioration,
- (v) AMDAL,
- (vi) UKL-UPL,
- (vii) permitting,
- (viii) environmental economic instruments,
- (ix) environment-based laws and regulations,
- (x) environment-based budgeting,

³All EMAs (Environmental Management Agencies) assessed as exclusive agency of BLHD. In 2017, some are institutionally instrengthened into “Dinas” status.

- (xi) environmental risk analysis,
- (xii) environmental audit, and
- (xiii) other instruments as required or will be available in the future.

13. The more recent amendment made through enactment of Government Regulation 27 of 2012 on Environmental Permit, was designed to simplify AMDAL procedures, facilitate greater public participation in the AMDAL process, and provide a stronger legal basis for enforcing AMDAL implementation. For example, Articles 33 and 41 of this government regulation integrates two environmental instruments, i.e., environmental impact assessment (in terms of AMDAL and UKL-UPL) and Environmental Permit. Another significant improvement is that this regulation also allows greater public participation in the AMDAL process.

14. To enhance effectiveness, the current environmental permit system should be enhanced to meet the following objectives:

- (i) Environmental permits may be used as “filters” or “screeners” of business and/or activities that meet three requirements of sustainable development (i.e., economically beneficial, socially acceptability, and environmentally friendly);
- (ii) The environmental permit process shall meet public service standards, especially in terms of time and cost efficiency, and does not create high cost economy and new bureaucracy chain; and
- (iii) Environmental permits will become legally binding commitment for proponents, will clearly and easily be operated by holders of the environmental permit, and supervised by the authorized officers from relevant environmental agencies.

15. There are two major types of processes and procedures that are implemented during an AMDAL study: those related to the authority for review, approval, and monitoring implementation of AMDAL documents, processes, and procedures; and those carried out in the preparation and implementation of the AMDAL itself. The review, approval, and monitoring implementation of AMDAL documents are the exclusive responsibility of MOEF for national/central level projects, the provincial BLHDs for provincial level projects, and district BLHDs for district (*kabupaten/kota*) level projects.

16. AMDAL is a prerequisite for other permits (including Land Acquisition and Principal Permit) and is, therefore, normally carried out as early as possible. No construction is allowed until the AMDAL and environmental permit have been approved. If the proposed project and/or activity has already been started (whether under pre-construction, construction, operation and/or post operation) without the AMDAL, it must be rejected. Special mechanisms apply to rare cases including those projects that commenced prior to the enactment of Law 12 of 2009.⁴

17. The screening process determines whether a project requires the preparation of an AMDAL or should be subject to a less comprehensive requirement (either UKL-UPL or SPPL), as referred to in PermenLH 5 of 2012 on Types of Business and/or Activity Requiring AMDAL.⁵ Table A6.1 compares Indonesia’s AMDAL screening process with that used in ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement.

Table A6.1. ADB’s Screening System and Indonesia Regulation

⁴PermenLH No. 14/2010 on Preparation of Environmental Document for Already Operated Business and/or Activity

⁵ PerMen LH No 05/2012 on Types of Business and/or Activity Requiring AMDAL

Asian Development Bank Project Categories ^a	AMDAL Project Categories ^b
Category A: Projects with potential for significant adverse environmental impacts, requiring an environmental impact assessment	AMDAL: Projects that according to law requiring Environmental Impact Analysis
Category B: Projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lower degree and/or less significant than those for category A projects, therefore requiring an initial environmental examination	UKL-UPL: Projects that according to law requiring Environmental Management Efforts/Measures and Environmental Monitoring Efforts/Measures (UKL-UPL)
Category C: Projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts. No special requirement, but the environmental aspects are reviewed as well	Exempt: Projects that do not require AMDAL or UKL-UPL. Instead, project proponent should prepare SPPL (Commitment Letter for Environmental Management and Monitoring)
Category FI. Projects involve a credit line through a financial intermediary or an equity investment in a financial intermediary. The financial intermediary must apply an environmental management system, unless all projects will result in insignificant impacts.	Not applicable

^a Asian Development Bank. 2009. *Safeguard Policy Statement*. Manila.

^b Kepmen LH No. 05/2012 on Screening Criteria

18. Indonesia's screening requirements further permits Environmental Management Agencies (EMAs) to exercise the discretion of the EMA to apply a higher level of environmental assessment than is warranted by the regulation if initial screening so warrants.

19. As the first step, the project proponent informally discusses the scope of environmental assessment with the agency presumed responsible for AMDAL approval (EMA). The proponent submits an application letter stating its proposed approach to the environmental assessment and a description of the proposed project. The EMA will evaluate and determine the type of study to be carried out (AMDAL, UKL-UPL, or SPPL).

20. In addition, Article 4 of Government Regulation 27 of 2012 stipulates that the location of an activity should comply with the prevailing spatial plan and not be located in prohibited areas, such as legally protected areas, with some particular exceptions.⁶

D. Review and Approval of AMDAL Documents

21. The primary functions of scoping are to identify and focus the environmental assessment on significant environmental issues, and to establish a logical roadmap for the assessment process. By identifying the project's key environmental and social issues at the start of the assessment process, significant impacts are far less likely to be missed or inadequately assessed, reducing the likelihood of time and cost overruns, and a loss of assessment credibility.

22. Per Indonesian regulations, the project proponent prepares a Terms of Reference for

⁶Referring to PP No. 26/2008 on RTRWN (National Regional Spatial Plan), PP No. 28/2011 on Management of Natural Sanctuary Area and Natural Conservation Area, and PP No. 24/2010 on Utilization of Forested Area.

AMDAL Study (KA-ANDAL), to be submitted to the relevant EMA. The review of KA-ANDAL is carried out by the AMDAL Review Committee (ARC) and the technical team of the EMA and is designed to ensure that the document meets all administrative and technical requirements. The maximum duration for KA-ANDAL review is set at 15 days beyond the time required by compiler to revise or refine the document. These time constraints are generally met. Delays commonly result from incomplete administrative measures and late responses to the comments and revision of ARC, on the part of the proponent.

23. MOEF has initiated efforts to modernize the AMDAL process through the online platform DADU, adapted from the EIASS of the Republic of Korea. Institutional strengthening includes improving this system. MOEF and some BLHDs have adopted quality management systems based on international standards, using standard operating procedures and checklists to ensure that their reviews are thorough.

24. This assessment found the following general weaknesses in the Indonesian AMDAL system with respect to institutional capacity, processes, and procedures:⁷

- (i) Basing authority for reviewing KA-ANDAL and ANDAL on project location can subject approvals to local vested interests such as tax revenue and investment flows.
- (ii) Laws mandating responsibilities for environment and natural resources management across levels of government may create confusion on where authority ultimately rests.
- (iii) Revision of KA-ANDAL can delay the AMDAL process if the delay is caused by inadequate data and incapability of the consultant team (AMDAL compilers).

⁷ Some of these weaknesses were anticipated in the World Bank's *AMDAL Reform and Decentralization: Opportunities for Innovation in Indonesia, 2006*.

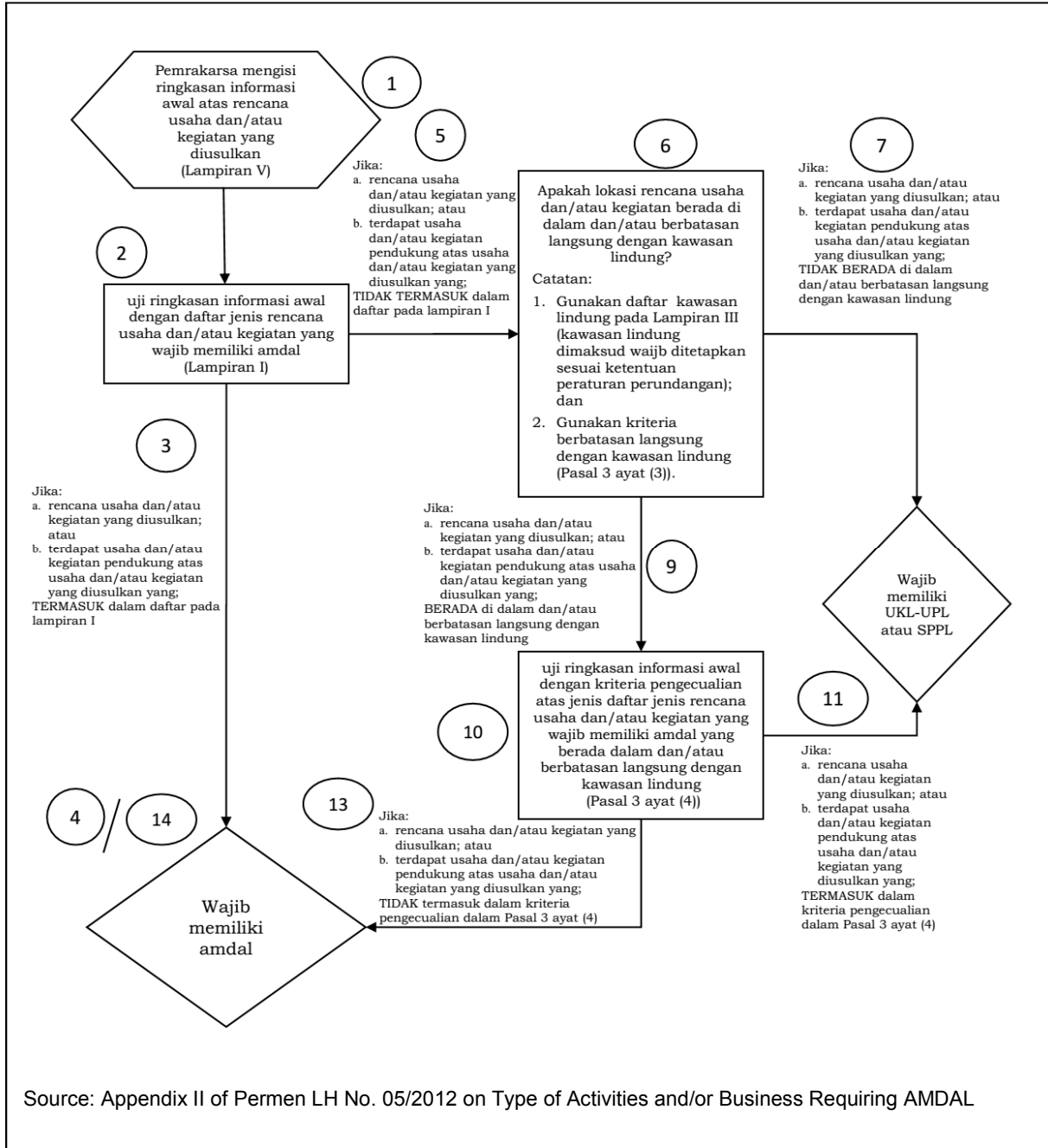


Figure 3 Screening Process of Indonesia's AMDAL

25. Scoping represents one of the most critical steps in AMDAL preparation as its function as milestone for the actual study. A comprehensive and complete KA-ANDAL will serve as a solid base for completing the rest of the AMDAL study since KA-ANDAL contains all part of ANDAL, except for the holistic evaluation of impact and direction for environmental management and monitoring (RKL-RPL).

26. Currently, the “matrix” approach is the most common format used for scoping in the

AMDAL process. This may not be the optimum approach as it is less holistic than more contemporary methods such as the “checklist plus” approach which covers all possibilities of potential impacts, and can often result in inclusion of additional issues that may not be identified in a matrix approach.

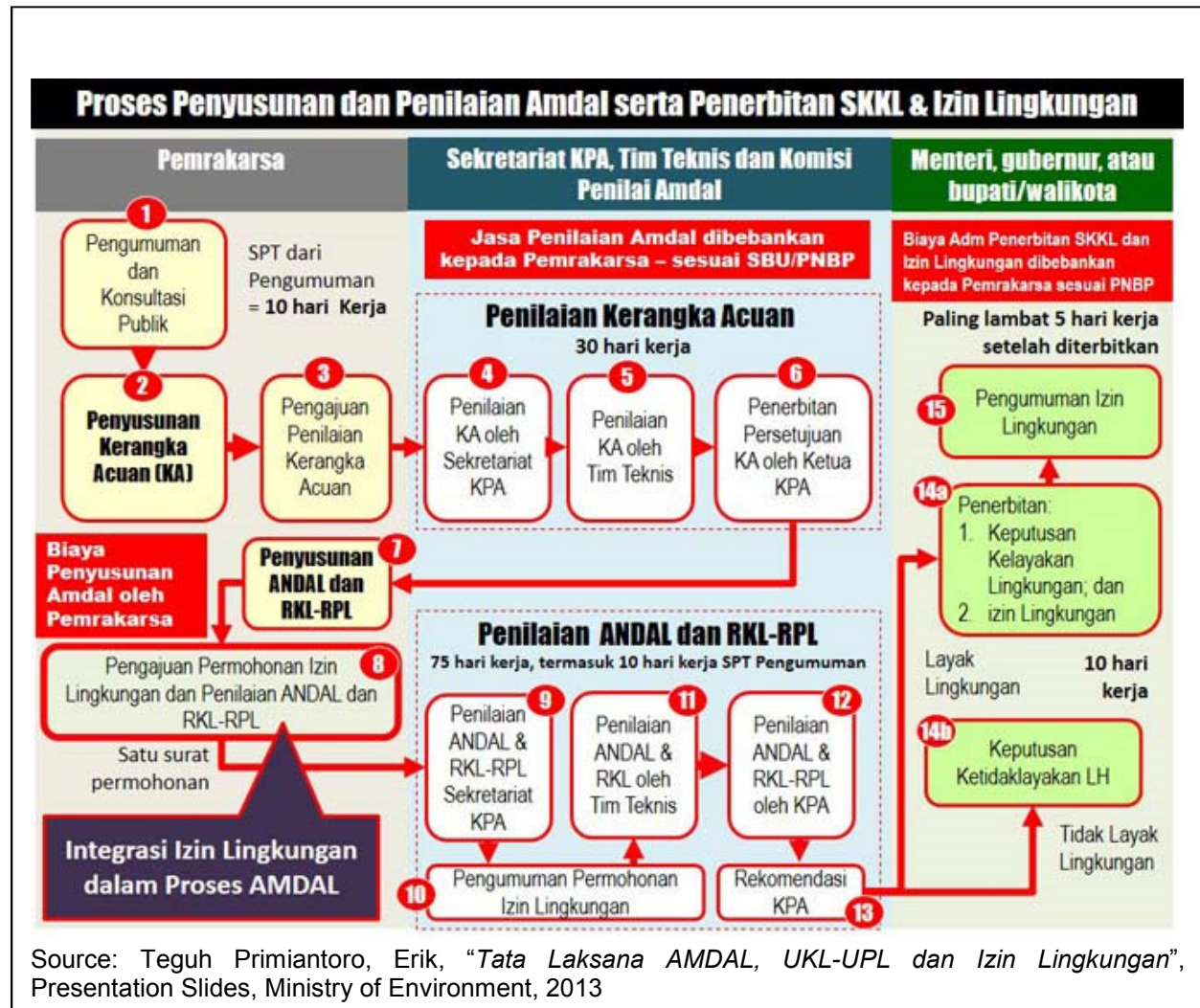


Figure 4 AMDAL Preparation and Review Process

27. The AMDAL Review Committee and Technical Team carry out reviews of ANDAL and RKL-RPL. The review aims to ensure that the document meets administrative and technical requirements. The technical review is to be carried out by licensed persons under the ARC⁸ and MOEF/KLHK has issued special guidelines on the process of AMDAL Review.⁹ Referring to the guidelines, the assessments consider (i) administrative examination, (ii) project stage examination, and (iii) document quality examination.

⁸ Permen LH No. 07/2010 on Certification of AMDAL Compilers.

⁹ Permen LH No. 08/2013 on Evaluation and Examination of Environmental Documents and Issuance of Environmental Permit

28. This assessment found that examination of AMDAL and RKL-RPL frequently focuses more on administrative and substantive requirements rather than substantive environmental impacts. The main reasons for this trend appear to include time limitations and lack of expertise due to the lack of certified technical specialists.

29. As mandated in laws and regulation, MOEF does the annual supervision and monitoring of the capacity of AMDAL/KPA related staff (i.e., reviewers, supervisors, etc.)¹⁰ including supervising and monitoring the capacity of staff involved in AMDAL in district/provincial EMAs and ARCs.

E. Supervision and Monitoring for AMDAL (RKL-RPL) Implementation

30. The environmental management plan (RKL) is crucial in translating proposed mitigation measures into practice. The RKL defines desired outcomes and actions to address the identified impacts and risks, and meet applicable requirements as measurable events to the extent possible. RKL is also a living document, which may be updated and/or reviewed should there be any changes in design, scale, or other determining factors.

31. MOEF at the central level and BLHD at the local level play dual roles related to monitoring, evaluation, and reporting: (i) active monitoring by taking initiative to monitor implementation of AMDAL (i.e., RKL-RPL) and (ii) passive monitoring by receiving reports on implementation of RKL-RPL. However, passive monitoring is most common, and relevant EMAs only react in case of community complaints of pollution, natural resources use conflict, or other environmental based issues.

32. This assessment identified the following weaknesses in the supervision and monitoring for AMDAL/RKL-RPL implementation: (i) insufficient attention, effort, and follow up on RKL-RPL; (ii) a lack of resources, political clout, and often administrative leverage to enforce RKL-RPL on the part of local environmental agencies; and (iii) limited capacity and budgets for oversight of execution of RKL-RPL.

F. Public Participation, Information Disclosure, and Grievance Redress Mechanism

33. As a result of recent reforms in the AMDAL process, many improvements have been made in facilitating the involvement and participation of project affected persons and/or their representatives in several stages of public consultation and information disclosure. These are:

- (i) Public consultation during AMDAL study (part of proponent's obligation)
- (ii) Public participation during permitting process (information disclosure)
- (iii) Public participation during AMDAL implementation (grievance redress mechanism)

34. The prevailing regulation¹¹ applies equally and inclusive principles which ensure that consultation extends to all affected people, both women and men. As applicable, Indonesia regulations and AMDAL guidelines required the study to pay special attention on marginal tribes and other vulnerable groups. This is also emphasized in Indonesia constitution (UUD 1945, Article 18 and 28), Article 5 TAP MPR (Decree of Supreme People Assembly) No. IX/MPR/2001

¹⁰ PP No. 46 of 2011 on Performance Evaluation of Public Servants.

¹¹ Permen LH No. 17/2012 on Community Participation and Information Disclosure.

on Agrarian Reform and Natural Resource Management, Article 3 and Article 5 of UU (Law) No. 5/1960 on Basic Stipulation of Agrarian Regulation, Article 8 letter j UU No. 5/1994 on Ratification of UN Convention on Biodiversity (UN-CBD), Article 6 UU No. 39/1999 on Human Right, Article 67 Clause (1) UU No. 41/1999 on Forestry, Article 6 UU No. 31/2004 jo. UU No. 45/2009 on Fishery, Explanation of Article 5 Clause (5) UU No. 26/2007 on Spatial Plan, UU No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (PPLH), PP No. 46/2016 on Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS), PerMENLH No. 16/2012 on Guideline on Preparation of Environmental Documents (Amdal, UKL-UPL and SPPL), Guideline on Public Consultation in Amdal (A Guidance for Proponent), and Decree of Head of Bapedal No. Kep-299/11/1996 on Technical Guidelines on Social Aspect Assessment in Amdal Preparation To address this issue, the Ministry of Environment also has signed an agreement with the Ministry of Female Empowerment and Child Protection on “gender mainstreaming and children protection in natural resource and environmental management.”¹² Though not fully actionable on the project level, this agreement can be expected to trigger better inclusion for women and vulnerable groups in the AMDAL process in particular, and environmental management in general.

35. Special units dealing with public participation has been established in both MOEF (at the central level) and BLHD (at the provincial/district level). As of the enactment of Law 14 of 2008 on Disclosure of Public Information on 1 May 2010, government institutions, including MOEF/BLH, are required to provide open access of information to communities.

36. In addition, MOEF has also established an Environmental Information System (SILH) portal, which facilitates data and information exchange on environment within the ministry, at central, provincial, and district levels. Technical assistance on utilization of SILH has been implemented in several provinces and districts in Indonesia. To date, the materials delivered are focused primarily on utilization of a Thematic Modular Application in preparing Reports on Local Environmental Status (SLHD) and publication of information through the SILH website. Some improvements are still required as the system does not yet function fully and properly as of this report’s writing.

37. With respect to the Grievance Redress Mechanism component of public consultation, Permen LH 9 of 2010 requires the establishment of an Environmental Complaint Post (*Pos Pengaduan LH* or ECP) to receive and respond to complaints concerning pollution and/or environmental deterioration. The implementation of the ECPs pose several new challenges to the AMDAL system as follows:

- (i) Handling of the complaints requires timely, efficient, and appropriate response times that are coordinated with the AMDAL review and approval process conducted by MOEF/KLHK and local EMAs; and
- (ii) Many ECPs are under-resourced—lacking office space, budget, staff, and a communications infrastructure.

¹² Ref. No. 09/MPP-PA/02/2011 No. 03/MENLH/02/2011).

**Table A6.2. Critical Issues and Proposed Recommendations
for Institutional Capacity**

No.	Item(s)	Critical Issue(s)	Recommendation(s)
A. Institutional Capacity			
A.1	MOEF/KLHK		
A.1.1	Budget	Lack of budget due to more loads and responsibilities	Provide adequate budget as allocated in annual plan and strategic plan (Renstra)
A.1.2	Technical Expertise	Lack of specific/technical expertise	Develop collaboration between MOEF and Coordinating Agency for Environmental Study Center (BKPSL) in establishing a pool of experts to support the local ARCs
A.1.3	Supporting Equipment and Facility	Late and poor quality of AMDAL preparation and/or document	Improvement and further development of DADU and SILH is needed to support timely delivery of a properly executed AMDAL study, as well as a database for environmental monitoring data, which is also accessible to the public
A.1.4	Capacity Building Program	Lack of capacity of staff, especially at regional or local level	Capacity building may be carried out through socialization, technical assistance and training on AMDAL review, jointly organized with a registered AMDAL Competence Training Institution (LPK). ¹³
A.1.5	Supervision and Monitoring (for Capacity)	Less coverage of supervision and monitoring by Binwas (Assistance and Supervision) from KLHK/MOEF	Develop and implement an effective monitoring and sanction mechanism, including inspection and supervision of ARCs and AMDAL consultants performance
A.1.6	Training Material	Training materials for environmental safeguards need to cover other sector regulations	Improve training materials to accommodate equivalence and international standards (especially for advanced level)
A.2	BLHD		
A.2.1	Budget	Limited internal budget (for facilitation and operation of KPA and travel duty as well visit for AMDAL stage)	Provide adequate budget as set forth in the Renstra (Strategic Plan)
A.2.2	Staffing	Some issues related to staffing and human resource in BLHD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of functional officers for environmental supervision (PPNS and PPLH) less than required ➤ Some BLH key staff are not public servants, but contracted staff, as in the case of BLH South Sumatra ➤ Staff transfer and turnover within the AMDAL division, 	Develop and implement appropriate human resource and capacity building strategies to meet the challenges and requirements, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assist and improve capacity of human resource in environmental management ➤ Develop PPNS, including functional position in environmental supervision (PPLH) ➤ Provide assistance and training to PPNS and PPLH in sustainable way

¹³Decree of Head of Environmental Education and Training No.KEP-11/Pusdiklat/LH/11/2012 on Guideline on Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment Education and/or Training

		as found in BLH Banten and BLH South Sumatra.	
A.2.3	Technical Expertise	Pool of experts from major and local universities without a long term MOU or agreement, and even engaged individually	Establishment of pool of experts at BLHD level by cooperating with professional associations and universities

AMDAL = environmental impact assessment, ARC = AMDAL Review Commission, BBWS 3C = River Basin Organization of Cidanau-Ciujung-Cidurian (Balai), BLH/BLHD = Local Environmental Management Agency, DADU = Dokumen AMDAL dan UKL-UPL (online platform), DGWR = Directorate General of Water Resources, KLHK = Ministry of Environment and Forestry, MOEF = Ministry of Environment and Forestry, MOU = memorandum of understanding, PPLH = environmental supervising officer, PPNS = environmental investigating public servant, SILH = Environmental Information System, TOT = training of trainers.

^a Decree of Head of Environmental Education and Training KEP-11/Pusdiklat/LH/11 of 2012 on Guidelines on Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment Education and/or Training

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table A6.3. Critical Issues and Proposed Recommendations for Processes and Procedures

No.	Item(s)	Critical Issue(s)	Recommendation(s)
B. Process and Procedures			
B.1	Authority for approval of AMDAL	Authority for reviewing KA-ANDAL and AMDAL based on project location creates problems (e.g., vested interest pronounced in projects whose permits are issued by Bupati/Walikota)	Consider delegation of authority on the basis of ecological rather than administrative boundary, requiring more comprehensive and higher level approval (at provincial and/or central levels).
B.2	Coordination with other bodies responsible for planning approval	Laws mandating responsibilities for environment and natural resources management across levels of governments creates confusion on where authority ultimately lays	Define clear role-sharing among parties responsible for environment and natural resources management
B.3	Guidelines for Process and Procedure		
B.3.1	Screening	Existing AMDAL guidelines on social aspects assessment are NOT updated and detailed	Detail guidelines on AMDAL preparation (with inclusion of vulnerable groups and gender criteria): Detailing and updating of Technical Guideline on Social Aspects in AMDAL Preparation Detailing and updating of Guideline on Public Consultation in AMDAL
B.3.2	Scoping	The scope of study is limited due to the use of single method (e.g., matrix), rather than a combination of more than one method.	
B.3.3	Environmental Management Plan	Capacity development and training measures, cost estimates, project feedback, and adjustments are not included in the RKL-RPL documents.	
B.3.4	Public Consultation and Participation	Representation of women and vulnerable groups is not explicitly required in planning and decision making.	
B.3.5	Grievance Redress Management	Procedure for complaint management has not been included in the RKL-RPL document.	

No.	Item(s)	Critical Issue(s)	Recommendation(s)
B.3.6	Protection Area and Biodiversity Conservation	Operational and practical guidance for analyzing biodiversity in AMDAL process (as amendment to existing generic guideline on AMDAL)	
B.3.7	Work Health & Safety	In addition to public health, the AMDAL should also refer to occupational health and safety, including STI of HIV/AIDS	
B.3.8	Physical Cultural Resources	The discovery of "chance finds" should be considered as a potentially significant impact and included within the terms of reference for the RKL-RPL	

AMDAL = environmental impact assessment, ANDAL = environmental impact analysis (report), RKL-RPL = Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan, STI = sexually transmitted infection.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table A6.4. Critical Issues and Proposed Recommendations for Outputs and Outcomes

No.	Item(s)	Critical Issue(s)	Recommendation(s)
C. Outputs and Outcomes			
C.1	Quality of the study report (AMDAL, RKL-RPL and related documents)	Quality of study report (AMDAL documents) varies from poor to good, depending on proponent, level of approval, AMDAL consultants (experts), sector, and other factors.	Improve capacity of institutions responsible for approval (see Recommendation for Institutional Capacity)
			Improve capacity of proponents responsible for providing adequate resources and selecting qualified consultants (experts)
			Improve implementation practices (process and procedures), not only at administrative level, but for main quality criteria of AMDAL document, namely consistency, mandatory, depth, and relevance.
C.2	Outcome of the AMDAL study	In some cases, AMDAL studies fail to achieve the objectives of harmony, compatibility, and balance of development activities and environmental carrying capacity.	Include environmental consideration in planning, design, decision making, and project implementation.
			Involve external factors in assessing outcome of the AMDAL study, by considering upstream (RPPLH, KLHS, spatial plan) and downstream (law enforcement/supervision) level implementation

AMDAL = environmental impact assessment, KLHS = strategic environmental analysis, RPPLH = environmental protection and management plan.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

