

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: ISDSA12731

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 27-Sep-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 30-Sep-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Indonesia	Project ID:	P154780
		Parent Project ID:	P085375
Project Name:	The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (PAMSIMAS AF) (P154780)		
Parent Project Name:	Third Water Supply and Sanitation for Low Income Communities Project (P085375)		
Task Team Leader(s):	George Soraya		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	15-Oct-2015	Estimated Board Date:	14-Dec-2015
Managing Unit:	GWA02	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Water supply (50%), Sanitation (25%), Sub-national government administration (10%), Central government administration (15%)		
Theme(s):	Rural services and infrastructure (35%), Other human development (25%), Participation and civic engagement (20%), Other communicable diseases (10%), Other social development (10%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	1069.44	Total Bank Financing:	300.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			769.44
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			300.00
Total			1069.44
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		

Is this a Repeater project?	Yes
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2. Project Development Objective(s)

A. Original Project Development Objectives – Parent

To increase the low-income rural and peri-urban populations accessing improved water and sanitation facilities and practicing improved hygiene behaviors, through programmatic mainstreaming and scaling-up of a nation wide community-driven approach to WSS-MDGs.

B. Current Project Development Objectives – Parent

To increase the number of under-served and low income rural and peri-urban populations accessing improved and sustained water and sanitation services and practicing improved hygiene behaviors as part of the Borrower's efforts to achieve WSS-MDG Targets, through programmatic mainstreaming and scaling-up of a nationwide community-driven approach.

C. Proposed Project Development Objectives – Additional Financing (AF)

To increase the number of under-served rural and peri-urban populations accessing sustainable water supply and sanitation services

3. Project Description

PAMSIMAS currently covers 32 out of 34 provinces in Indonesia. By the end of 2016, the project will cover 11,833 villages out of the total of 72,999 villages in the country, and will reach a total of 11.6 million people with improved water supply and 7.4 million people with improved sanitation facilities. The components remained unchanged during project implementation, but their scope was expanded, and costs and financing increased by additional financing. The project is comprised of the following components:

Component 1: Community Empowerment, Local and Village Institutional Development (US\$ 140.7 m)

Sub-component 1.1: Implementation of CDD processes at community level. Provision of technical advisory services, recruitment of community facilitators and training for both governmental and non-governmental organizations, facilitators and participating communities to support the preparation and implementation of Community Action Plans (CAPs) for universal access, focusing on informed choice, design and costs of community and school water supply and peri-urban sanitation services, community and school hygiene behavior change activities, school sanitation facilities and post-construction management and sustainability. Provision through project financing of technical advisory services, facilitators and training for participating communities, baseline data collection and verification of outputs as qualification for the output based grant.

Sub-component 1.2: Development of mechanisms and capacities of provincial, district and sub-district institutions for quality program management. Provision of technical advisory services and training to strengthen inter-agency cooperation at the Province and District-level and to develop the institutional capacity of the units, teams and related personnel involved in the implementation of the Project, including development and revision of guidelines and manuals, and training materials to ensure compliance with the relevant rules and procedures, and integration of critical operations for post-construction management into existing GoI functions.

Subcomponent 1.3: Development of mechanisms and capacities of provincial and district institutions for scaling up and mainstreaming community driven water supply and sanitation. Provision of training, through the recruitment of a Training and Development Service team at the national level to provide support to PPMUs and DPMUs, including strategic planning, preparation and quality assurance for training and capacity building activities. Implementation of a program of activities designed to support capacity building and advocacy activities for government and civil society to improve overall water and sanitation delivery, encourage reallocations in overall local government budgets in favor of community driven development for water supply and sanitation service delivery and promote post-construction innovations to enhance sustainability of services.

Subcomponent 1.4: Development of mechanisms and capacities of village government for maintaining and expanding water supply and sanitation services. Provides capacity building and advocacy activities for village governments to maintain and expand water and sanitation services, encourage allocation of village government budgets to promote post-construction activities to enhance sustainability of PAMSIMAS-supported water supply and sanitation services. The activities will include: integration of water and sanitation expenditure into the mid-term and annual development plans of village government, and facilitation to increase village government's expenditure to maintain and expand the existing water supply facilities.

Component 2: Improving Hygiene and Sanitation Behavior and Services (US\$29.43 m)

Sub-component 2.1: Total Sanitation Program. Provision of technical advisory services and training to support implementation of a phased program of community behavior change, consisting of the promotion of the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach to safe excreta management, hand-washing and other locally relevant environmental sanitation practices, including water storing and handling, food hygiene, solid waste and wastewater management and water quality surveillance. Enhancement of sanitation progress and ODF status monitoring, including the introduction of incentive mechanisms for sanitation data collection by field sanitation officials at sub-district level, improvement of monitoring of improved hygiene behaviors and increasing sanitation data use for program planning.

Sub-component 2.2: Sanitation & Hygiene Marketing Program. Provision of technical advisory services and training and carrying out of studies to support a sanitation and hygiene marketing program designed to generate consumer demand for improved sanitation, facilitate the ability of local markets to respond to this demand, and promote improved hygiene behavior.

Sub-component 2.3: School Hygiene and Sanitation Program. Provision of support to beneficiary communities for school sanitation and hygiene promotion through the CAP process funded under Component 3.

Sub-component 2.4: Strengthening Local Sanitation and Hygiene Units. Provision of technical advisory services and training to strengthen the capacity of units responsible for environmental health and hygiene promotion in participating provinces and districts to monitor progress in meeting their water supply and sanitation targets, assess performance of their sanitation and hygiene programs and evaluate their impact on hygiene behavior.

Component 3: Water Supply and Public Sanitation Infrastructure (US\$62.97 m)

Provision of community block grants for participating communities with a menu of technical options

for rural water supply and public sanitation infrastructure. Block grants to support water supply infrastructure under community action plans include (i) water supply system for new villages; (ii) scaling up and expansion of existing village water supply systems (iii) optimization of existing underperforming village water supply systems. These are conducted through the design, construction and commissioning and operation of water supply infrastructure at the community level based on a menu technical options, including rapid technical assessments and community water supply and sanitation situation analysis to determine water demand and system options, informed water system technology choice, technical surveys and development of the detailed engineering designs, construction, supervision and quality control, and operations and maintenance training. The community will be fully responsible for operation and maintenance costs. In addition, each participating district government will agree to implement a sharing program, fully funded from the local government budget for a number of additional communities. The block grant per participating communities is constituted by funding contributions as follows: Central government 70%, Community 20% (4% cash, 16% in kind) and Village fund 10%, and for sharing program is District government 70%, Community 20% (4% cash, 16% in kind) and Village fund 10%. This component will finance the costs for implementation of the physical WSS facilities, school and community hygiene promotion, capacity building for community management, procurement of materials and equipment needed for construction, and development of a construction schedule and labor management plan (including identification of external skilled labor and civil works contractors, if required, to be contracted and supervised by the community). Technical assistance to determine water demand and system options, engineering design options, operational and maintenance training, and water source assessment will be financed under Component 1.1.

Component 4: District and Village Incentive Grants (US\$6 m)

Sub-component 4.1: Incentives Grant to Districts. Provision of incentive grants through counterpart financing to participating districts that meet or exceed predetermined project performance criteria. Districts that have demonstrated good practice in their support of CDD WSS, have exceeded implementation targets, and management information system performance will be rewarded with incentive grants to further expand and sustain the program in their District.

Sub-component 4.2: Incentives Grant to Villages. Provision of incentive grants through counterpart financing to participating villages that meet or exceed predetermined project performance criteria, including achievement of component specific objectives of hygiene, community mobilization and contribution, and water supply and sanitation coverage to support complementary activities in view of scaling up and expansion of existing water supply and sanitation services. Provision of incentive grants through counterpart financing from the Rural Water Grant Program to villages on an output basis where community block grants are pre-financed by district governments.

Sub-component 4.3 Grants for under-performing villages. Provision of grants through counterpart financing to participating districts in order to improve system and institutional performance of under-performing villages under strict criteria and selection mechanism.

Sub-component 4.4 Grants to associations of BPSpAMS. Provision of support to district associations of BPSpAMS to provide: (i) technical assistance for preventive and corrective maintenance of water supply and sanitation systems operated by BPSpAMS; (ii) facilitation support for major technical maintenance; (iii) training to systems operators; (iv) promotion of health and hygiene education in the communities in cooperation with local health agencies; (v) improved management competencies in BPSpAMS, and (vi) establishment of partnerships with various stakeholders to facilitate service

expansion of BSPAMS. The grant amount will be based on: (a) work program and performance, (b) geographical spread, (c) ability to facilitate issues to improve service performance, and (d) partnership with local government or other parties.

Component 5: Implementation Support and Project Management (US\$61.53 m)

Sub-component 5.1: Central Management Advisory Consultant to the Central Project Management Unit. Provision of technical advisory services through the recruitment of Central Management and Advisory Consultants (CMAC) and individual advisory consultants to provide support, for the benefit of CPMU and CPIUs, in terms of overall project management, monitoring of implementation and outcomes, expansion of the national water supply and sanitation program, and technical and financial reporting, as well as in the fields of sustainable water supply and sanitation, hygiene promotion, capacity building, institutional strengthening, social and environmental safeguards and community empowerment, including improved project monitoring using the latest ICT technologies for (i) data collection, data verification, and data use; (ii) enhanced grievance redressal mechanism to improve community feedback and response mechanisms. Provision of technical advisory services and training through a Training Development Services (TDS) team to deliver training for management and implementation of the project.

Sub-component 5.2: Regional Management Advisory Consultants to the PPMUs and DPMUs. Provision of technical advisory services and training, through the recruitment 18 Regional Oversight Management Services (ROMS) teams for the benefit of PPMUs and DPMUs, in terms of day-to-day project management, technical matters, implementation of community-driven processes, institutional capacity building social inclusion and environmental safeguards, monitoring of implementation and sustainability of outcomes through well-established MIS, and technical and financial reporting at the province, district and village level.

Sub-component 5.3: Independent Project Evaluation. Provision of advisory consultant team for planning and programming at the national level and a Project Benefit Monitoring and Evaluation Team to assist the CPMU for baseline and impact evaluation for the project.

4. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The additional financing will cover about 15,000 new villages in 412 districts, with the provision of further geographic expansion in 33 provinces (DKI Jakarta is not part of PAMSIMAS AF II). As in the ongoing PAMSIMAS project, the majority of the villages covered by the PAMSIMAS AF II will be in rural areas where household density in settlement areas is relatively low compared to that in urban areas. Infrastructure subprojects are small in size, generally comprising of intake structures, wells, a water reservoir, transmission/distribution pipes, public taps and household connections.

Grants under Component 4 are commonly used to expand or optimize the existing underperforming water system, and the types of investments are similar to Component 3. The amount of village grants varies according to the needs, on average would be between USD 27,000 and USD 35,000. As is the case of the ongoing PAMSIMAS project, average investment size for subprojects is relatively small. For instance, water reservoirs/tanks USD 3,000; deep wells USD 5,300; shallow wells USD 2,300; school toilets and hand washing facility up to USD 2,300; transmission and distribution pipes up to USD 8,500, and public hydrants/taps up to USD 380. Experiences in PAMSIMAS projects showed that the land area needed for a subproject is relatively small. Average land size needed for subprojects ranged between 3 – 277 m². Maximum land size needed for transmission/distribution

pipes is 1,410 m2. The common practice is that the needed land is obtained either through land donation, permit to use or permit for passage.

The PAMSIMAS AF II target groups are: (i) under-served households; (ii) the poor; and (iii) areas that do not have access to water supply, have a very limited access to water supply, or have non-continuous access to water throughout the year, especially during the dry season. As is the case with PAMSIMAS, it is anticipated that acceptable quality and quantity of water resources (surface and spring water) are generally available but are located very far from the target groups. In many cases, water resources are located in mountainous areas and therefore difficult to access. In limited areas, in few districts in Kalimantan and southern part of Sumatera, peat areas will require treatment using appropriate technologies. PAMSIMAS AF II will provide technology options for areas with peat and brackish water.

As is the case with PAMSIMAS, there is a possibility that some villages covered by the AF II project have IPs communities. Initial screening in reference to the World Bank’s IP Study (2010) indicates the presence of IPs communities in 217 out of 412 districts covered by the PAMSIMAS AF II. Verification and confirmation on the presence of the IPs communities as defined in OP/BP 4.10 and their involvement in the targeted villages will have to be carried out during project implementation, as at this stage the participating villages have not been determined. The list of districts with identified IPs present is included in the Technical Guidelines for the Environmental and Social Safeguards. Indonesia legally recognizes the existence of “Masyarakat Hukum Adat” (MHA) which refers to a group of peoples with distinct characteristics from the rest of the nation, both economically, socially, culturally and institutionally. This group can be generally categorized as IPs communities. However, further identification to validate their presence should be done in more detail at the district and village levels.

Field supervisions from the ongoing PAMSIMAS Project confirmed that where there were IPs/ MHA, in most cases they were project beneficiaries or main beneficiaries and they have been included in the Project cycle and an IPP was not required. Their needs, aspirations and concerns are part of the “Rencana Kerja Masyarakat” (RKM—Community Work Plan).

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Indira Dharmapatni (GSURR)

Krisnan Pitradjaja Isomartana (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This project is a continuation and expansion of the ongoing PAMSIMAS project and will finance similar types of water supply and sanitation (WSS) infrastructure, namely piping system, public tap/standpipe, public hydrant, tube well/borehole/deep well, protected dug well, reservoirs, protected spring, rainwater collection, water intake from rivers, and school sanitation through community-based approach during planning, implementation, operation and maintenance stage. The implementation scheme of this project will be the same as those of the ongoing PAMSIMAS project. Therefore, it is expected that the potential environmental and social

		<p>impacts will be similar. The impacts will be minor, non-irreversible, and can be managed locally through proper design and operations and maintenance.</p> <p>The likely impacts, as determined from PAMSIMAS experience, are: (i) construction impacts (covered in PAMSIMAS Safeguards Guidelines section 2.3). Specifically, the construction of deep wells or surface water intakes that are conducted without sufficient hydrological information to ensure sustainable water availability and to prevent downstream impact to other users (Safeguards Guidelines section 2.2); (ii) water resource quality, requiring the community to check the water quality in the laboratory prior to finalizing the water source and during operations (at least once a year, as stated in the guidelines); (iii) improper sanitation facilities or poor drainage systems close to the public hydrant could become the source of contamination. The protection of the water catchment area is important to ensure continuity of water supply.</p> <p>This project will continue to adopt the schemes, approaches and instruments to address negative environmental impacts that have been implemented in the ongoing PAMSIMAS.</p> <p>Lessons learnt from PAMSIMAS project suggested that community facilitation for environmental and social screening, identification of impacts and mitigation measures has been well regulated in the Safeguards Guidelines. For this PAMSIMAS II AF, especially to reach the target of new 15,000 villages in this project, the ESSF has been reviewed and updated to incorporate recent regulatory changes about Indonesia's environmental assessment (UKL UPL preparation and other permit requirements) and also lesson learnt from the previous project.</p> <p>In the long run, the project will lead to a range of positive environmental, social and health impacts by improving access to clean water to poor communities. Potential negative environmental impacts will be minimized by carrying out a pre-screening approach combined with field supervision.</p> <p>The project remains category B for environmental assessment as per World Bank safeguards policies.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	PAMSIMAS Safeguards Technical Guidelines section 2.2 h stipulated that PAMSIMAS will not finance subprojects

		<p>that will cause conversion or degradation to natural habitat and critical natural habitat.</p> <p>Check list form no: PT 2.7 -01A of the guidelines has listed all forest areas, conservation and sensitive areas such as peat land, wet land, mangrove area as part of the initial identification of environmental impacts for the proposed project location. If the location of the springs, natural rivers and wells and transmission pipes is inside or traversing the protection forest or any other protected or sensitive areas, with minor or limited impact, section 2.2.5 of the Guidelines will request the work plan from the community to be evaluated by the local environmental agency office to get their opinion and approval. If the impact is significant the sub projects will not be approved during community work plan development.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The Project will not finance activities that involve significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas or natural forest as defined under the policy. The project is not intended for commercial plantation and there is no project component to improve the forest function.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not supply any pesticide or support activities that may lead to significant increase use of pesticide.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project will not undertake any physical construction that will largely affect the physical cultural resources asset in the water resources area, transmission line, reservoir area or at sanitation facilities.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	Yes	Initial screening using the World Bank Study on IPs suggested that IPs communities might be present in 217 out of 412 participating districts of PAMSIMAS AF II. Further screening to confirm the existence of IPs communities will be carried out during the selection of participating villages at the Project implementation stage, and potential impacts will be identified during the participatory community-self social mapping (IMAS) at the village level. The DPMU with the assistance of the DMAC is responsible to carry out the screening at the district/Kabupaten level with regards the presence of IPs communities based on the criteria specified in the updated ESSF. The criteria includes those specified under the OP 4.10 and on the “Masyarakat Hukum Adat” (MHA) criteria. The updated ESSF also includes an IPPF, the screening and identification of the presence of IPs communities, procedures and requirements of preparing

		<p>Social Assessment (SA) and IPP. The presence of the IPs communities including MHA will be further reconfirmed and validated at the village level by facilitators and the KKM (Community Working Group).</p> <p>Once the presence of IPs / MHA communities has been identified, the next step is to identify potential impacts of the Project on IPs / MHA communities in participating villages and surrounding areas regardless of administrative borders.</p> <p>In the case that the presence of IPs has been confirmed and they will be part of or affected by the Project both directly and indirectly, facilitators together with the LKM, with the guidance of the PMAC, DMAC, will conduct a social assessment (SA). This social assessment can be conducted concurrently with the participatory community-self social mapping (IMAS) at the village level to better understand the potential positive and adverse effects of the Project. The same principle of free, prior and informed consultation with the affected IPs communities needs to be followed. The format and contents of the SA is provided in the Project's social safeguards guidelines.</p> <p>In the event that the Project affects IPs / MHA communities both positively and negatively, an IPP will be developed during the preparation of RKM (Rencana Kerja Masyarakat) by the community under coordination of LKM. When IPs / MHA communities are the sole or the overwhelming majority of direct project beneficiaries, the elements of an IPP / MHA Plan should be incorporated in the overall Project design including in the RKM and a separate IPP is not required. The design and implementation of sub-projects shall accommodate the aspirations and needs of IPs / MHA communities. The format and content of IPP / MHA Plan is provided in the Project's social safeguards guidelines.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	<p>Given the similar nature of subprojects in PAMSIMAS AF II, as is the case with the ongoing PAMSIMAS project, almost all land needed by subprojects will be obtained through voluntary donation or permit to use, or permit for passage. Some subprojects will use village land with permit to use. As explained above (section 4), land needed by a subproject will remain relatively small in size. Processes for land donation in PAMSIMAS have been documented and will remain so in PAMSIMAS AF II. The project will facilitate the processing of the legal</p>

		status of the donated land and be documented.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Not applicable
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Not applicable
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Not applicable

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>The PAMSIMAS AF II will support a national program across 33 provinces. Environmental aspects are likely to be associated primarily with the community water supply component (Component 3) and, to a lesser extent, the district and village development grants (Component 4). The water supply component will provide grants for communities to plan, build and manage water supply systems based on a menu of possible technical options. However, since the scale/size of most subprojects is expected to be small, hence, land needed for a subproject was small on average and no major adverse environmental and social impacts are expected. In addition, the technical options will not include options that are known to lead to significant residual environmental impacts or to place a substantial environmental management responsibility on local communities during the operational phase. For example, part of the process of site selection for water supply schemes will include water quality testing to ensure that potential sources meet GoI ‘clean water’ standards.</p> <p>Net environmental benefits are expected to accrue from the environmental sanitation improvements the Project will bring. The types of positive and negative environmental impacts that may be associated with the Project interventions include:</p> <p>Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved water quantity and quality delivered to customers, with consequent positive impact upon community health; • Improved protection of (spring) water resources and watersheds; • Greater coverage (coupled with increased use) of improved latrines, resulting in a reduction in defecation in filed and streams, thereby improving both soil and water quality and reducing water-borne disease vectors; • Improved drainage by reducing the incidence of broken and leaky pipes, and by installation of proper wastewater drainage around water points; • Improved grey water, black water, and solid waste management at community level and elementary school – although experience under WSSLIC and PAMSIMAS indicates that inappropriate solid waste management (SWM) practices continue to be a problem in some participating communities, leading to pollution of water sources; • Communities trained in the use of simple technologies for community-based water quality monitoring; and • Improved community and school awareness of health and environmental issues (which are ultimately components of the same goals), etc.
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Negative Impacts

- Provision of greatly increased quantities of water generates wastewater (both clean overflow water and grey water) management more problematic;
- Increased competition over access to/use of water resources;
- Broader coverage of water distribution points increases the need for and cost of monitoring the condition of expanded facilities;
- Poorly design or improperly built or located sanitation facilities can result in cross contamination between latrines and shallow water tables, adversely impacting water quality in shallow wells.

In addition, the district and village development grants component will provide financial incentives to approximately 25% of participating of districts/villages to scale up and enhance the sustainability of water supply, sanitation and hygiene assistance provided. The amount of village grants varies according to the needs, on average would be between USD 27,000 and USD 35,000. They will not be used for income generating activities that might lead to significant negative environmental consequences (agro-processing, other household based processing activities).

Although PAMSIMAS covers provinces where IPs communities are living, so far there is no report on the presence of IPs in the ongoing PAMSIMAS villages, although during supervisions IPs presence as beneficiaries in very few villages were found. Similar to PAMSIMAS, verification and confirmation of their presence as defined in OP/BP 4.10 will be done during the AF project implementation after the selection of villages that are eligible to participate is completed (see Table OP 4.10).

The project remains category B for environmental asses sment.

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

Given the same nature of sub-projects and hence, the likely insignificant environmental and social impacts, the AF II project will adopt the ongoing PAMSIMAS approach in environmental and social safeguards management. The AF II project will continue in adopting the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework of PAMSIMAS (consist of environmental management and to address Vulnerable and Indigenous Peoples) with some updates, as well as the project implementation manual, technical guidelines for infrastructure and environmental and social safeguards guidelines. The ESSF for PAMSIMAS II AF has been reviewed and updated during appraisal to incorporate recent regulatory changes about Indonesia's environmental assessment (UKL UPL preparation and other permit requirements) and also lesson learnt from the previous project. The manual and guidelines cover procedures and forms for environmental screening and mitigation measures, as well as documentation for voluntary land donation and addressing IPs communities. In addition, the AF II project will use the "format book" containing of safeguard-related formats to be filled in by the community groups and other project stakeholders. Facilitators

of PAMSIMAS will continue to guide, facilitate and oversee the screening process, consultation process for land donation, and the addressing of IPs communities and documentation at the village level for the AF II project. The project management consultant at the kabupaten (district) and regional levels carries out regular and backstopping supervision to the communities.

The project implementation manual and technical guidelines for infrastructure activities as well as environmental and social safeguards guidelines of the PAMSIMAS will be continuously updated to reflect lessons learned from the implementation of safeguards. The AF II project will continue to provide special arrangement for facilitators whose responsibilities are located in remote villages, to be able to provide better facilitation and supervision to the communities. For example, the transport cost and operational cost is higher than others in normal area. The AF II project will continuously improve the current documentation (recording and reporting from the sub-project to project level) of the process and results of environmental issues, measures to manage the impacts (if any) and of land donation, and of IPs communities. Trainings have been given and will be regularly given to the project management consultants, facilitators, and community organizations (LKM). To date, there have been no reports of complaints from communities with respect to environmental and land issues under PAMSIMAS.

The Borrower has good capacity to plan and implement the measures for environmental management and for addressing social impacts, including land donation. The project stakeholders and community groups followed the project implementation manual and technical guidelines for infrastructure activities as well as environmental and social safeguards guidelines in implementing the environmental and social safeguards, but in the AF II project, monitoring and supervision from the facilitators and consultants will have to be strengthened.

The CPMU of the lead executing agency (Ministry of Public Works and Housing) has a stronger capacity than other line Ministry involved in PAMSIMAS (Ministry of Health and Ministry of Home Affairs) in implementing environmental and social safeguards. CPMU has a five-year experience in implementing PAMSIMAS, including in implementing environmental and social safeguards. It has been assisted by a National Consultant Team (CMAC) and District Consultant Team (DMAC) which has environmental and social development experts. The CPMU will use the CMAC with these experts in implementing the AF project.

The AF II project will continue in strengthening the capacity of PAMSIMAS' project management staff, consultants, facilitators, and communities in environmental and social safeguards. Trainings on safeguards have been given to communities, consultants, facilitators, and government officers. The CPMU with the assistance of the national consultant / CMAC carry out regular supervision to the field. Every 1-2 month period, the national consultants pick a 3% sample of villages to be supervised. Supervisions include environmental and social safeguard aspects. The local Health Agency will continue to conduct laboratory based water quality test for every AF II project villages, as has been the case for the ongoing PAMSIMAS.

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

The main key stakeholders are poor local communities lacking access to sustainable water supply and with limited facilities and awareness of associated sanitation and hygiene practices. Participatory consultation is taking place during the formation of the community organization (LKMs), O&M Body (BPSPAMS), preparation of the sub-project proposals and implementation as well as in the operation and maintenance of sub-projects. The roles of the facilitators and

communities are important in this consultation process. Environmental screening and mitigation measures are identified and agreed among the beneficiaries during the preparation of the sub-project proposals. Similarly, the need and mechanisms for obtaining land are identified and agreed among the beneficiaries through participatory consultations during the preparation of sub-project proposals. Facilitation and verification of the process and documentation included in the sub-project proposals are done by the LKMs and community facilitators.

The RKM is an important instrument/document that includes environmental and social safeguards impacts screening (including identifying and confirming the presence of IPs community and potential subproject's impacts), identifying impacts, identifying mitigation measures and implementation arrangements. RKM also includes among others documentations of meetings, consultations and infrastructure plan, costs, and land donation letter. RKM is available to public in the LKM / village offices.

As is the case in PAMSIMAS, District Governments are also important stakeholders in the AF II project, as recipients that help to implement the Government's policy on Community-based Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation. The District Government will adopt the PAMSIMAS approach and safeguards instruments in environmental management and land donation for villages under their financing. At district level, the technical team consisting of local agencies of Public Works, Health, Planning, and in some cases, also local agencies of Forestry, Mining, and Environmental Management play important roles in supervising and controlling environmental and social safeguards implementation in PAMSIMAS project. The verification and evaluation of technical team are requirement for villages to continue the implementation of sub project activities. This institutional arrangement will continue in the AF II project.

The Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) including the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework and the project operation manual, technical guidelines and environmental and social safeguards guidelines of the PAMSIMAS have been uploaded in the project website (www.PAMSIMAS.org). The project operation manual and technical guidelines are distributed to all project management staff, consultants, community facilitators, and the LKMs. These instruments will be adopted by the AF II project and will be continuously updated to incorporate lessons learned and new development on the ground.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	01-Sep-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	28-Sep-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	////
"In country" Disclosure	
Indonesia	01-Sep-2015
<i>Comments:</i> Disclosure of Draft ESSF on September 1, 2015 on PAMSIMAS website (www.pamsimas.org).	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	01-Sep-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	28-Sep-2015

"In country" Disclosure	
Indonesia	01-Sep-2015
<i>Comments:</i> Disclosure of Draft ESSF on September 1, 2015 on PAMSIMAS website (www.pamsimas.org).	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples	
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: George Soraya	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Ousmane Dione (PMGR)	Date: 30-Sep-2015