PT PLN (PERSERO)

ENERGY TRANSITION AND SUSTAINABILITY DIVISION

Community Health, Safety and Security

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINE

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1 Introduction

PLN is committed to avoid or minimize possibility of increased community exposure to health, safety, and security risks and impacts from project activities, equipment and infrastructure. This guideline is developed in order to manage the community exposure to health, safety, and security risks and impacts resulted by PLN's project activities, equipment and infrastructure, with particular attention to people who may be vulnerable because of their particular circumstances. This guideline is developed to be consistent with the E&S principles as described in the ESMS Manual, Indonesia legislation and regulations, PLN relevant E&S requirements, Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), and the requirements of international financial institutions (IFI), including the World Bank's ESS4 (Environmental and Social Standard 4) and relevant WBG's Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Guideline requirements. The main reference for this Guideline is detailed in Chapter 7.

2 Disclaimer

This management guideline should not be taken as a standard, regulation, or manual, and it is not described to a detailed level of a work instruction. In settings where a more relevant or updated standard, regulation, manual, procedure or framework is available, and demands for revision of this management guideline, then such revision is permitted. If any revision is made; references, rationales and amended parts should be clearly defined.

To be able to serve its purpose, this management guideline should be reviewed, implemented, and/or enforced by and to PLN staff with relevant authorities and competencies specified in the ESMS Manual Chapter 3. Any changes to this management guideline may potentially trigger the need to revise the associated procedures and other guidelines that are connected with this guideline (e.g., Labor and Working Condition management guideline, Stakeholder Engagement management guideline, etc.). Any update, deviation, or suggestion upon implementation of this guideline should be in alignment with the Management of Change (Chapter 9 of the ESMS Manual).

3 Legal and Other Requirements for Community Health, Safety and Security (CHSS) Management

3.1 Key requirements for CHSS

National Laws and Regulations

Law 32/2009, as amended by the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law 2/2022 and Law 6/2023 on Job Creation, requires that potential risks and impacts of the project on community health, and relevant mitigation measures, to be covered in environmental impact assessments. Other relevant legislative frameworks for Community Health, Safety and Security (CHSS) are administered by various government agencies such as the Ministry of Health (MOH) for the regulations regarding community health and infectious diseases; the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH) for the design and construction of infrastructure (including safety of dams), traffic and road safety of infrastructure; Ministry of Transportation (MOT) for traffic; National Police for the enforcement of traffic safety rules

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and management of security personnel; Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) for hazardous material management; and National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) for emergency of a disaster event.

The laws and regulations that provide requirements for CHSS, include:

- Law 4/1984 that aims to protect community from the calamities caused by an epidemic as early as possible, in order to improve the ability to live a healthy life
- Law 2/2002 that mandates the nation police officer as the guard of national security, maintain public safety and order, uphold the law, provide protection, shelter, and service to the community
- Law 28/2002 that provides requirements for fully functional buildings applicable to both public and private facilities, and requiring consideration of technical aspects of buildings such as functionality, reliability, safety, health, comfort, ease of use, balance, and harmonization with surroundings
- Law 24/2007 and the implementing Government Regulation (GR) No. 21/2008 for protection to communities against disaster threats and guarantee a well-planned, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive disaster management
- Law 22/2009 on Road Traffic (last amended by the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law 2/2022) that provide requirement for the implementation of traffic and road transportation that is safe, secure, in order, smooth and integrated with other modes of transportation to boost the national economy and promote general welfare, among other goals
- Law 36/2009 on Health (last amended by the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law 2/2022) that stipulates the same right of every person to health and to healthy environment for the achievement of health degree
- GR 66/2014 on Environmental Health that aims to realize a healthy quality of the environment, both from the physical, chemical, biological, and social aspects, which allows everyone to achieve the highest degree of health
- GR 22/2021 Government Regulation that requires the environmental impact assessment to cover components of public health, such as changes in the level of public health
- GR 30/2021 that requires every development plan, settlements and infrastructure that will cause disruption to security, safety, order and smoothness of traffic and road transportation to carry out a traffic impact analysis that is integrated with the environmental impact assessment document or the environmental management and monitoring efforts
- MOH Decree 876/MENKES/SK/VIII/2001 that provide technical guidelines for analysis of environmental health impact
- MPWH Regulation 27/PRT/M/2015 (as last amended by MPWH Regulation 6/2020) that provide guidelines for dam construction and management of dams and their reservoirs
- MOEF Regulation 72/2017 for guidelines of measurement, reporting and verification of climate change control actions and resources
- MOM Regulation 5/2018 for the occupational health and safety of working environment
- MOEF Regulation 6/2021 for hazardous materials management

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World Bank Requirements

The World Bank ESS4 for Community Health and Safety recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts and requires that projects take action to avoid and minimize such risks and impacts. ESS4 also requires that communities be protected from project security personnel and measures. Communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration or intensification of impacts due to project activities. PLN (as the Borrower) is required to avoid or minimize risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable. The objectives of ESS 4 are to:

- Anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life cycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances.
- Promote quality and safety, and considerations relating to climate change in the design and construction of infrastructure in the project.
- Avoid or minimize community exposure to project-related traffic and road safety risks, diseases, and hazardous materials.
- Have in place effective measures to address emergency events.
- Ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities.

ESS4 emphasizes the protection of vulnerable groups within a community that may be particularly vulnerable to health and safety risks from a project because of, for example, their age, health, level of education, occupation, socioeconomic conditions, status, gender, and/or disability. Vulnerable groups have to be identified through the impact assessment and these often include, especially, the nearest residential areas to project facilities, residences along mobilization routes, the nearest community to workers accommodation, etc., and other communities and community members in close proximity to the project and its associated facilities.

3.2 Gap Analysis

Overall, the legislative framework regarding community health and safety addresses the World Bank requirements, with the exception of security personnel on sites. There is a gap in provision of sufficient definition of, and attention to, health and safety impacts from project operation or due to emergency situations. There is no explicit regulation to manage potential impacts from labor influx triggered by large-scale program development or to take special measures to protect communities from project traffic. In general, there are insufficient detailed guidelines of, and attention to, how a program affects the health and safety of a community that resides in or around the program during its various stages. The community health and safety risk and impacts of a program have not yet become the focus of the legal framework. Also, community health and safety issues are outside the coverage of currently required grievance mechanisms.

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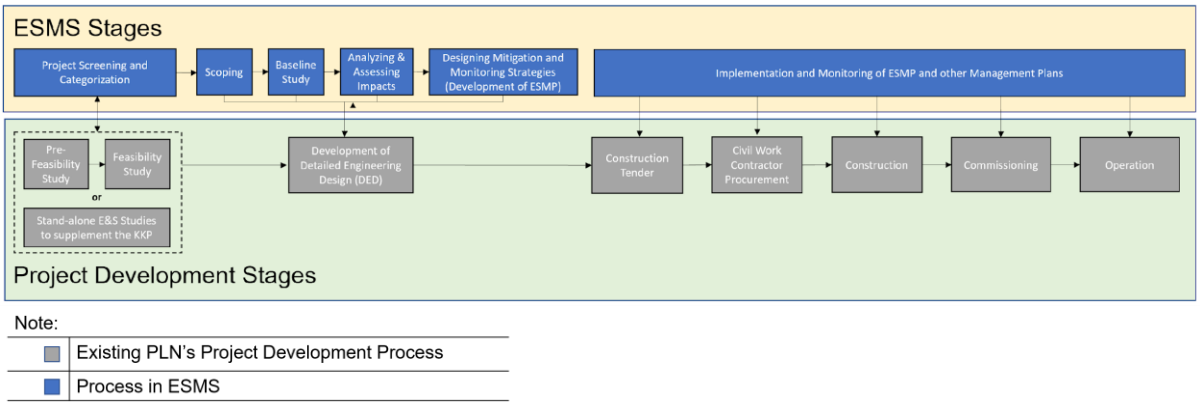
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4 Process Overview

4.1 Overview of the Management Measures

The process described in this guideline will help PLN to identify the risks and impacts of projects on the health, safety and security of affected communities during the project life cycle, including those who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable. Overall, the management of CHSS will follow through the E&S safeguard process described in the ESMS, which is (1) risks and impacts screening and categorization, (2) scoping, (3) baseline study, (4) analyzing and assessing impacts, and (5) implementation of mitigation measures and the monitoring.

Figure 1 describes the process to define measures to protect communities, beginning with Risk Screening and Categorization. Each successive stage of the project development process will then identify and use more refined information to improve the understanding of risks and impacts to communities and allow effective measures to be identified to protect communities.



Source: ESMS Manual, Figure 5-2

Figure 1 Overall ESMS Process and PLN's Existing Project Development Process

For managing CHSS, the roles and responsibilities within PLN during the project development process are detailed in Chapter 4-6 of the ESMS Manual.

5 CHSS Impact Assessment

5.1 Screening and Categorization Stage

The screening process will be initiated at the early stage of the project's lifecycle, can be conducted as part of the Pre-FS, FS, or stand-alone assessment supplementing the KKP[1], or separately by the IA

[1] In existing PLN project development process, project that involves significant infrastructure development like a power plant or a transmission line, requires a Pre-Feasibility Study (Pre-FS) and Feasibility Study (FS); while for project that does not involve significant infrastructure development, such as distribution line establishment, a simpler assessment named Project Feasibility Assessments (*Kajian Kelayakan Proyek*, or "KKP") is conducted

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Team to complement information from those studies. The overall activity of screening and categorization that will be conducted by the IA Team, with advice from ES Team, will consist of:

- Screening of the Project's potential E&S risks and impacts, through Site Screening and review of the prevailing Project Description and its options (see section 5.3 of the ESMS Manual);
- E&S risk and impact categorization (i.e., extreme, very high, high, moderate, or low), with definition of risk category described in Table 5-3 of the ESMS Manual; and
- Screening against exclusion criteria relevant to CHSS (see Section 5.3.2 of the ESMS Manual)

Screening of a Project's potential E&S risks and impacts will consider the likely E&S effects, including those from the main benefit and adverse risk/impact of CHSS that are likely to be associated with the Project activities, the contextual risks, the institutional capacity and complexity of risks and track record, and the reputational and political risks.

During this stage, the IA Team will assess the available information of the project that may impact the CHSS. Then develop information concerning the potentially impacted communities along with the site screening activity, to understand the preliminary information of local community presence and situations that may cause potential issues or existing social conditions that may be exacerbated by the project. See Appendix 3 of the ESMS Manual for the Site Screening Guideline.

In consultation with the ES Team, the available information collected from the screening will be utilized by the IA Team to compile the potential CHSS risks and impacts, which are then assessed for their level of risk or significance, by measuring the likelihood of the impact occurring and the level of consequence should it occur. A simple evaluation process will be conducted to estimate whether the project's CHSS risks should be categorized as extreme, very high, high, moderate, or low (see Appendix 4 of the ESMS Manual for the likelihood and consequence of CHSS aspects, contextual factors, institutional capacity and reputational/political risk). The CHSS risk category will contribute to the overall project's E&S risk category. However, as noted in the ESMS Manual, this risk screening and categorization is not a one-time activity for which the result will be static throughout the project. This risk assessment activity will be conducted from time to time throughout the project life, as new relevant E&S information becomes available, project designs and locations change or become clearer, or any other significant information becomes available.

Following the screening and categorization outcomes, the IA Team will review the result against applicable exclusion criteria. Currently there are no specific CHSS screening criteria defined in the ESMS Manual. In such cases, the IA Team will identify the likelihood of adverse impacts that are not acceptable or may violate the law and the mitigation measures that would bring the project into compliance with the applicable laws and/or prevent or reduce any impact to acceptable levels in order for the project to be eligible for IFI financing. The result from this activity will be informed by the IA Team to the Project Planning Team for the follow up decision (see 5.3.2 of the ESMS Manual).

Once the screening and categorization stage is complete, and there is no exclusion criteria triggered or unacceptable adverse CHSS impacts that may violate the law, the IA Team and the ES Team will determine the depth of the subsequent assessment of potential impacts on Community Health, Safety and Security (CHSS) that has to be conducted (see 5.3.3 of the ESMS Manual). The ES Team will provide confirmation on the depth of impact assessments to the IA Team. Note that in the following IA process,

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more detailed information is needed than would have been available during Screening and Categorization. The IA must be completed prior to the implementation of relevant project activity.

5.2 Procurement Stage

To accomplish the IA, upon receipt of confirmation from the ES Team, the IA Team will develop the terms of reference (TOR) for completion of the required Impact Assessment. The TOR must include requirements to assess and mitigate potential CHSS risks. Most often, especially in the case where comprehensive IA is required, a third-party consultant will be hired for conducting the IA. In that case, the TOR will be included by the Procurement Team in the bidding document. Evaluation of bid proposals to select the appointed consultant will be conducted by the IA Team and the Procurement Team, in consultation with ES Team

The TOR for Impact Assessment will at least include the following components in order to give clear directions relevant to CHSS for the consultant who will conduct the Impact Assessment, including characterizing communities that may be affected, assessing the adverse impacts, and defining mitigation measures to avoid or reduce the impacts to acceptable levels. These mitigation measures may include new management plans or implementation of existing programs. The TOR must also require the IA to identify the party responsible for implementing the measures. In the TOR, the consultant will be required to develop and submit a detailed activity and time plan for conducting each of the IA stage including scoping, baseline study, impact analysis and assessment, and develop the E&S management plan. This activity plan will be reviewed and approved by the IA Team and the ES Team prior to the IA process commencement.

The TOR will also include requirements for the consultant team's key personnel, which should include requirements for education, specialization, knowledge and experience with CHSS issues in similar project types and levels. For projects likely to have significant CHSS risks, these key personnel will be among the key criteria for selection and hiring of the IA consultant. The IA Team will then work with PP Team to include the TOR into the Tender Document for IA consultant hiring and to conduct the evaluation and approval of the E&S Consultant.

Wherever possible, the IA procurement process will be conducted in parallel with the Detail Engineering Design (DED) procurement process, the IA TOR will require the consultant to collaborate with the DED consultant, so the two processes are complementary and take account of the work of the other.

5.3 Scoping of CHSS Impacts

Scoping aims to deepen the understanding of the potential CHSS impacts (in condition that they have been identified during Project Screening and Categorization), to clearly define the scope (activities, risks/impacts, project area), and develop a suitable methodology for the detailed impact assessment.

The scoping for CHSS impacts will include, but is not limited to:

a. Understanding project activities, project description and project alternatives
   At this stage of the project, information regarding the project is available in a more comprehensive manner, such as the project's phases, the technology to be applied, the site design including some alternatives of project components design, summary of planned

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activities as part of project development, project locations, etc. Understanding of the project activities and description will be needed to identify potential interaction between the project and receptors in the Area of Influence (see point d). Note that further detailed project descriptions will be provided and updated, in coordination with the DED team/Consultant.

b. Identify potential CHSS impact
Identifying the potential impact in the scoping stage will be a process of refining and deepening the information that was already collected during the screening and categorization stage. Understanding the directly impacted households from nearby residential areas, those residing along the project planned mobilization route, potential impacts from project to this community health and safety and identifying existing issues relating to community health and safety, socioeconomic situations, existing conflicts or tension, community behavior, vulnerable groups, etc., that are relevant to the project context.

c. Initial public consultation and stakeholder engagement
From the beginning and throughout the scoping process (and beyond), stakeholder engagement will be conducted in order to inform the stakeholders on the project's plans and to collect input from the stakeholders on the proposed project design. Identification of stakeholders commences in the pre-FS/FS or KKP stage and is continuously collected through each of the project's phases up to implementation. Their views will continue to be collected to inform the scoping and subsequent IA processes. Views and concerns of stakeholders will be collected to obtain more detailed input for issues relating to CHSS.

d. Identify the area of influence (AOI)
Project activities will impact defined spatial (area) and temporal (time) dimensions. These effects of the project activities may influence a particular aspect or receptors. The AOI for CHSS will consider the extended area of impact due to primary and secondary impacts such as from access restriction or alteration, presence and interaction with project workers, project utilization of natural resources, environmental pollution (i.e., air emission, solid waste, wastewater) from project activities, etc.

e. Identify social vulnerabilities and sensitive receptors
Vulnerabilities of local communities should be assessed to identify the group of people that might be impacted more by the project activities. Vulnerable groups of people may include elderly people, women headed households, people with special needs, handicapped or with disabilities, those who live in areas prone to disaster or climate risks, etc. The identification and assessment of vulnerable communities will aim to understand the drivers of vulnerability and how the project may affect them.

f. Identify existing community social issues that can be exacerbated by the project
Existing social issues that can be exacerbated by the project will be identified, to understand the sensitivity of the potentially impacted receptors. For example, community health issues, health and safety behavior, incident and crime rate, existing conflict in the community, etc.

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g. Define methodologies for impact analysis and identify further specific study required
The main objective of these further studies is to ensure that reliable data will be collected during baseline stage to calculate the consequence, magnitude and probability of impact to occur during the assessment of impact significance. Analyzing CHSS impact may require qualitative methods through in-depth interviews and direct engagement with key stakeholders, including from the community leaders and representatives relevant to CHSS issues such as women group leaders, youth leaders; local government institutions such as health center, village midwives; local government agencies such as police units; the local PLN officers, NOG's, or the vulnerable communities to obtain a more detailed understanding and gain insight to the local context to complement the preliminary information obtained from desktop information.

h. Identify baseline data to be collected
Based on the above-mentioned activities, baseline data that is required to be collected will be identified. In general, the baseline data to be collected will be based on the potential receptors of the potential impact identified, supported with additional data from the specific studies and from the input of the stakeholder engagement activities.

5.4 Baseline Study

A Baseline study will be conducted to give up-to-date status, to verify or to add accuracy to the previously collected information. Related to CHSS, the information to be collected will include, but not limited to:

- Demographic, socioeconomic, and other relevant social data, disaggregated into meaningful social groups including gender, age, education, infrastructure and services, local institutions and leadership structures, etc., separating directly affected people from the rest of the local population, with a focus on vulnerable groups and assessment of the drivers of vulnerability;
- Community health and safety profile including existing health concern, disease status/common illness in the community, availability and adequacy of existing health facility, traffic behavior and road incident data, security concern (including legacy conflict issue) and crime data, etc.;
- Existing level of environmental health condition (i.e., existing air pollution index, water quality, noise, etc.), community existing practice in environmental management (i.e., to water source, waste collection and disposal), information of existing nearby activities that may degrades the environmental health condition, etc. See relevant Environmental Management Guidelines (MG) for reference in collecting environmental baseline information (i.e., Air Quality MG, Noise and Vibration Control MG, Wastewater and Water Quality MG);
- Cases of violence related to security, GBV, or other social tension and existing local services such as police station or social services organization that may receive the information and/or assist with the study.

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5.5 Analyze and Assess Impacts

Analysis and assessment of impact will be conducted using available data collected during the scoping process and the baseline data study to determine the potential project impacts that may occur to the receptors, identify the impact significance and identify the impact mitigation measures. It is important to note that impact assessment is not a closed process, as there may be additional information found from the updates of project activities and footprint that may require additional assessment.

Listed in **Table 1** below are examples of indicative potential CHSS impacts/risk that could result from PLN's project activities, and some examples of key aspects for the assessment considerations.

Table 1 Potential Impacts related with CHSS and Aspects to Assessed

Potential Impacts/Risks related with CHSS	Examples of Aspects to be Considered and Assessed
Community health resulting from interaction with project workforce	• How close is the community (e.g., residential, activities) with potential project locations (e.g., site, accommodation, access road)? • What is the baseline of community health status and what are the frequent health issues that occur within the surrounding communities, including communicable and non-communicable diseases, which potentially exacerbated by project, also if any sexually transmitted diseases/STDs case in the area? • How does the project plan to utilize local services (e.g., security, drivers, meals, cleaning services) and the local workforce? • What is the project mitigation plan for managing non-local workforce interaction with local community, whether a code of conduct has been established and introduced to workers?
GBV Risks	• What kind of historic GBV and SEA/SH are present in the vicinity of the project and relevant to it, have underlying factors been addressed and what is the likelihood of this to be repeated in the future? • How will the arrangement of the project's working area, accommodation and sanitation facility locations affect community interactions? Will they be located within areas of community that is vulnerable, densely populated, in high needs of project components (e.g., local manpower, electricity needs, sanitation, etc.) and has risk of exchanging the service with sexual or other exploitation, or other conditions that may heightened GBV and SEA/SH risks?

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Potential Impacts/Risks related with CHSS	Examples of Aspects to be Considered and Assessed
	• What kind of medical care is available for the community and for workers?
Potential community exposure to hazardous materials and impacts on community health associated with disturbance on environment (such as decreasing air and water quality, or increasing noise and domestic waste)	• What kind of hazardous materials that potentially utilized by the project, and what are the characteristics (e.g., explosive, irritant, etc.)? • Could accidental releases of hazardous materials affect community members? • What kind of handling is required for the hazardous materials and what kind of impacts resulted from mishandling? • Has the potential layout for hazardous materials storage and utilization identified, has it considered the safe distance? • What kind of preparedness and mitigation measures are required for escalated incidents of hazardous material release impacting community? • Have the relevant permits for hazardous material storage and handling been secured, or are they planned to be secured? • Has the project engaged with communities to develop emergency response procedures? • What kind of project discharge/emission to environment that can potentially impacting air and water quality, soil, increasing noise, and impacting the community? • What are the characteristics and the extent of the spread of these discharges/emissions and what are the potential receptors? • What are the characteristics of the potential receptors that may contribute to the impacts from these discharges/emissions? • What is the estimated volume of project waste (hazardous and non-hazardous), not only from the project main facility but also from construction and operational mobilization, and accommodation facility? • What are the project mitigation plans for managing potential environmental impacts on air and water quality and waste management and plans for preventing their impacts to community?
Risks/impacts on community safety resulting from increased traffic and	• Where will be the potential access road for project construction and operational mobilization?

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Potential Impacts/Risks related with CHSS	Examples of Aspects to be Considered and Assessed
project vehicle mobilization on local/public road	• What kind of heavy equipment and hazardous materials will be carried through the road? How much traffic will be added to the current load? • What is the condition of the road (e.g., width, number of existing users, activities near the road, etc.), whether paved or soil? Will project traffic damage the road? • Is there any public facilities and houses along the road utilized during the project mobilization/demobilization? • Will road closures be necessary, if so, how will they be managed? • Does the transport involve long, wide, or abnormally indivisible loads that will require permits or escorts? • Where, when, and how do pedestrians and cyclists (and sometimes untrained motorcyclists) use the road, especially school students? • How is the local community safety behavior and traffic incident rate on the local road, which will also be traversed by project mobilization?
Safety risk from community trespassing project area	• Understanding potential risk of the project facility and the project plan for securing the facility? • What are the potential social activities surrounding the project area? • How is the project plan for response if trespassing occurs? • Are work areas to be properly isolated and/or signed? • Is signage in alternative languages necessary? • Who are the local community officials with whom resolution of disputes can be resolved?
Impacts on community health and safety associated with changes in ecosystem service triggered by project activity	• What kind of ecosystem services are present in the vicinity of potential project area? • Are there any existing issues/concern regarding the provisioning or regulating services of the ecosystem (e.g., is there issue with food availability for local community) • Are there any issues related to erosion, landslide and regular flooding? • Will the project (temporarily or permanently) utilize the natural resources, relevant to the identified ecosystem services or potentially exacerbated the existing issue such as increasing level of erosion, landslide and

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Potential Impacts/Risks related with CHSS	Examples of Aspects to be Considered and Assessed
	flooding which may resulting to risk on community safety? ● Will the project (temporarily or permanently) prevent or hinder the community from accessing the natural resources, relevant to the identified ecosystem services, which may result in community health issues?
Risk of project security arrangements	● How are the community perceptions including their concern and expectation toward the project, also results of any consultation and engagement with stakeholders? ● Identification of community sociocultural characteristics, sensitivity on certain social or cultural issues, as well as historical issues, past conflicts, disputes in the community, including major conflict and riot, if any, either between community groups or with government or other projects existed in the area? ● How is the crime rate in the area, is there an existing issue with crime? ● What is the sociocultural structure for problem solving in the community? What are the roles of local community leaders, such as religious leaders or cultural leaders, if any? Who are they? ● What is the availability of security forces and potential personnel in the area, how is community relations with the local police? Has the past record of the Security Company and personnel been checked? Was there any record of inappropriate or excessive use of security force, or unlawful or abusive acts of security personnel to community? ● Will security personnel be armed? How have they been trained? ● What procedures will be in place for management of security breaches, their possible escalation and involvement of local authorities, especially the police?
Unplanned events from project facility (potential risks/impacts to nearby residential)	● Understanding on the project design and construction of structural element, and identification of safety risk to community due to structure stability (if any has been conducted as part of DED or design safety risk assessment?

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Potential Impacts/Risks related with CHSS	Examples of Aspects to be Considered and Assessed
	• Is there any project characteristic that may alter the current risk exposure to the community, such as flooding, tower collapse, energized cables etc.? • How is the natural physical condition of the location (i.e., weather, presence of natural disaster), whether the area is prone to disaster, is there any increasing climate change concern or frequent natural disaster in the area? • How is the quality of local health facilities and availability of adequate health personnel in the area? Would the project establish its own medical facilities? • Identification of distance to nearby residential, including presence along project mobilization route? • Assessment of potential unplanned events in the event of failure or fire, which may affect nearby residential, such as risk of electrical shock, electrical magnetic field, etc. • How is the project plan for emergency response involving community members, including for evacuation, communication and disclosure of the plan?

Following the assessment, the IA activity to confirm and map impacts, identify the timing and (depending on the data availability) duration and assess the impacts significance using the risk rating matrix tool that was previously used in the screening and categorization process, to be then identified for the impacts mitigation measures (See 5.7 of the ESMS Manual).

6 Mitigation Measures

6.1 Overview

The management of community health, safety and security risks is interlinked with management of other environmental, social, health, safety and security risks. Described below are examples of existing procedures that include measures to avoid or reduce potential risks and impacts to CHSS, including potential linkage to other management under the ESMS as well as other existing management procedures in PLN. These include (see also the document list presented in Chapter 7):

- Director Regulations concerning Strategic Policy and Guidance for Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Safety of Installation and Community Safety Management, that include the development of Traffic Management Plans;
- Management Guideline of Labor and Working Condition, including provisions for managing the risk of labor interaction with surrounding communities, the Code of Conduct and

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measures for preventing and mitigating potential gender-based violence (GBV) risks from project;

- Management Guideline for Air Quality, Noise and Vibration Control, Hazardous Materials, Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste, Wastewater and Water Quality, Erosion and Sediment Control and other relevant procedures for project pollution control including air, water and soil pollution prevention and mitigation measures under the PLN Integrated Management System (IMS);
- Management Guideline for Biodiversity and Natural Resources, and relevant procedures or technical guideline under the PLN IMS;
- Management Guideline of Emergency Response and relevant emergency and safety procedure under the PLN's Integrated Management System (IMS) and Strategic Policy for Community Safety Management, including mitigation measures for incident affecting community member;
- Management Guideline for Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Mechanism is relevant, since throughout project implementation, each of the PLN Main Units in charge for project implementation is required to conduct regular engagement to obtain feedback or inputs for project performance. Community will also be given chance for raising grievances if any concern and issues relevant to project performance, including related to community health, safety and security; and
- Relevant procedures or working instruction within the existing PLN's IMS for managing public unrest.

6.2 Project Procurement Stage

For the procurement process for construction and operation contractors and consultants, the Project Construction and/or Project Operation Team in coordination with the ES Team and the Main Unit will work with the Procurement Team to ensure the bidding documents and contract for construction and for construction supervision include requirements required for compliance with the IA and E&S management plan that must be implemented by the contractor and/or the consultant. Following the development of the terms and conditions of the construction contract and the TOR for the supervision consultant, the PC/PO Procurement and ES Team will develop robust evaluation criteria for selection and hiring of the Contractor and consultant and will conduct the evaluation and selection (see the qualification requirements stated in Section 6.4 of the ESMS Manual). The bidding document, contract, and evaluation criteria will each include requirements relevant to CHSS commensurate with the risks identified in the IA.

As part of the TOR/ procurement process:

- PLN will provide details from the project's CHSS impact and risk assessment and management plan requirements (as results of the Impacts and Risk Assessment, see Chapter 4 of this CHSS Management Guideline), which Contractor will be responsible to implement and the consultant will supervise, as well as the PLN ESMS and CHSS Management Guideline for reference.
- All contractors and subcontractors will be required to submit as part of their proposals: (i) the company E&S policy including how they will manage CHSS risk resulting from their operation;

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(ii) company project experience descriptions including past project experiences in managing CHSS risk similar to those on this project; and (iii) evidence of personnel/team capacity in developing and implementing mitigation measures (e.g., personnel CV and relevant staff trainings certifications).

- The C-ESMP to be developed and submitted by the awarded Contractor, including project-specific CHSS Management Plan/Procedure if necessary. Contents of the Contractor's CHSS Management Plan/Procedure will mainly include: (i) details steps on how contractor would control the CHSS risks, (ii) clear definitions of contractor's responsibilities and personnel/team will be in charge for CHSS management implementation and monitoring; and (iii) training needs, performance measurement tools, and reporting requirements.

6.3 Project Construction and Operation Stage

Specific project risks and impacts on CHSS will be managed proportionate to the nature and scale of each individual project and its potential risks and impacts. For the overall construction process, the PC Team will develop a project construction plan considering the project design as well as Management Plans for CHSS. The Main Unit (HSES and HR Team) will be ultimately responsible for ensuring required mitigation measures are implemented during construction and operational stage of the project and will be involved in both implementation and supervision of the contractor. For projects with significant CHSS risks, there may also be a third-party consultant to assist with monitoring and supervision. E&S implementation will be reported to the SC Team for monitoring and review. During the operation stage, PLN Main Unit will be fully responsible for managing the impacts and risk from each project operated within their scope of area including on CHSS.

The following are CHSS management strategy guidelines to be implemented throughout project construction and operational stage (referring to potential impacts/risks identified in Chapter 4 of this CHSS Management Guideline).

6.3.1 Safety of Infrastructure, Equipment Design and Service

Safety consideration for project infrastructure and equipment design (i.e., building, power plant, substation, transmission and distribution lines, etc.) will take into account the safety risks to affected communities or public. Management measures to ensure such safety include consideration if fire or other project infrastructure could pose risks to communities, PC/PO Team will require the constructed facilities and structures to be certified/approved (e.g., for the building's life and fire safety audit) by competent authorities or professionals prior to commissioning.

In provision of the service to the community as consumer, PLN has established provisions to anticipate and minimize risks and impacts that the services may have on community health and safety, as part of its Strategic Policy and Guidance for Occupational Health and Safety, Safety of Installation and Community Safety Management, to be referred and implemented by all PLN's projects. For example, provision of electrical protection for the risk from electrical supply that may result in electrical shock to community, and provision of safe distance to prevent community exposure to electromagnetic fields.

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6.3.2 Managing Risks/Impacts on Community Health

Management of Risk to Community Health Resulting from Interaction with Project Workforce, including Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Health risks from project activities may differ within communities, depending on various factors that can contribute to vulnerability, including age, gender, status, physical or mental illness or disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, or dependence on unique natural resources. Among others, project risk and impact to community health may occur due to the interaction with project non-local workers (see potential impacts/risks discussed earlier in Section 4.5 of this CHSS Management Guideline).

Align with the Management Guideline for Labor and Working Condition, the followings mitigation measures to be conducted:

- Preventive measures shall be aligned with Labor and Working Condition policy and procedures applicable for all PLN's project, which may include protection of project workers' health through health screening (including screening and testing of potential communicable diseases~~,~~ and (as appropriate) periodic health check-ups relevant to the level of potential health risks from work activities, ~~or~~ and implementation of Labor Code of Conduct ~~(~~that includes provision of strict protocols for interaction with communities~~)~~. PLN PC/PO Team shall ensure induction and refresher on Labor Code of Conduct for all workers, which includes rules for worker behavior with community members;
- Arrangement for ~~provision of~~ workers accommodation that will avoid/minimize impacts on community health (e.g., not in densely populated area, not within vulnerable or health-sensitive community, off-limits to community members, socialization and training of hygiene and disease prevention to workers in accommodation). To meet this purpose, PLN, IPP or Contractor can directly provide the accommodation of their workers; or can provide guidance for workers on their selection of accommodation;
- Community health program to be planned and implemented based on the results of impact assessment as well as the community health baseline and if any existing health concern is identified may be exacerbated by interaction with project non-local workers. For example, community health assistance as part of the project social responsibility (CSR) program, collaborating with local health center;
- Monitoring of community health conditions throughout the Project construction and operation phases, through seeking data from local health facilities where the Project facilities will be constructed on any significant increase of communicable diseases potentially triggered by interaction with project workers (including STDs); and
- Where there is risk of GBV, for example from the interaction of project workers with local communities, the project will provide measures to prevent or mitigate those risks. Such measures can include, for example, use of skilled trainers to raise awareness among project workers of the risks, expected behaviors, and consequences of violations, communicated through training, and publicized codes of conduct, involvement of local law enforcement, etc. Project will also raise awareness of the risks among community members and local health authorities and inform them about available project-level grievance mechanisms. Further

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measures for GBV prevention may be conducted in alignment with the Management Guideline for Labor and Working Condition.

- A comprehensive training and induction program shall be put in place to ensure all incoming workers are informed of company policy, rules and requirements. Disciplinary action shall result from any breaches, should they occur.

It is noted that during the construction stage, impacts on community health may potentially be more significant due to large numbers of project workers as well as others who may come to the community to take advantage of the increased economic activity the project is bringing. Considering most workers will be employed under Contractors, PLN PC Team will also require Contractor to adhere to the same measures, and these commitments shall be incorporated in its C-ESMP and clearly defined in the CHSS Management Plan/Procedure.

Management of Potential Community Exposure toward Hazardous Materials and Impacts on Community Health Associated with Disturbance on Environment

Project impacts on community health may occur resulting from the environmental impact of discharge/pollution from project construction and operational activities (e.g., exposure of hazardous material/waste, water-related disease due to impact to water bodies, air pollution, increased noise, etc.). Aligned with the Environmental Management Guidelines (including for managing hazardous and non-hazardous material and waste, air quality, noise and vibration control, and water quality management), the following mitigation measures to be implemented during project construction and operation:

- Identification of impact and alternative analysis to be conducted to avoid or minimize emissions of pollutants to air (see Air Quality Management Guideline) or water (see Wastewater and Water Quality Management Guideline), noise and vibration impacts (see Noise and Vibration Control Management Guideline) or releases of hazardous substances (see Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management Guidelines), that could present risks to communities. Where this is not possible, to manage the generation and release of effluent and emission through combination of energy use efficiency (see Energy Efficiency Management Guidelines), process modification, selection of fuels or other materials and/or processing with less polluting emissions, and application of emission prevention, reduction and control techniques including management of other related aspect such as traffic/transportation management;
- Adequate sanitation facility in the project office and workers' accommodation;
- Measures to ensure that wastes are managed so as not to contaminate air, water, or soil or to prevent any nuisance to the community; to avoid increased domestic waste in the community or polluting community water source (see Non-Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Guidelines);
- Minimize the use of hazardous materials, including modifying, substituting, or eliminating their use, particularly those that may be life threatening (see Management Guidelines for Hazardous Material and Waste);
- Strict procedures for field activities such as field refueling, and management of spills of fuels and fluids will be established;

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- Provide for assistance to community health initiatives as part of Social Responsibility program, which could include such things as sponsoring health awareness campaign through posters or flyers regarding proper household waste management or safe use of clean water to encourage clean environment/sanitation and to avoid water-borne diseases;
- Monitor community health conditions throughout the Project life cycle and work with local authorities to enhance community health and safety, through seeking data from local health facilities.

During construction stage, most of these management measures are the responsibility of Contractors and sub-contractors and will be required by the C-ESMP. This requirement will in turn, need to be included in construction contracts and sub-contracts.

6.3.3 Managing Risks/Impacts on Community Safety

Traffic and Road Safety Management

During the impacts/risks assessment stage, risks to communities and other road users due to the project's use of public roads will be identified and evaluated. Key mitigation measures may include the following:

- Establishing clear rules and training project drivers, e.g., by development of Journey Management Plan (JMP) by the contractor/transporter prior to mobilization/demobilization activities, etc.;
- Consulting with local traffic police concerning routes and times;
- Placing signs on roads;
- Using traffic marshals equipped with appropriate PPE, signage and if necessary communications (when not in line of sight);
- Segregating pedestrians and traffic, such as with barriers or separate walkways;
- Using alternative routes through developed areas;
- Avoiding or establishing special rules for sensitive areas, such as near schools, hospitals, or residential areas;
- Sponsoring traffic safety campaigns, such as to wear helmet when riding motorbikes and bicycles, campaigns in schools, etc.;
- Monitoring the condition of roads used by the project and promptly repairing damages that may have been caused by project traffic.

Safety Risks from Community Trespassing into Project Area

In the case where project facilities located in direct boundary with social/community activities (e.g., in the vicinity of farming area or nearby school, or within/in close proximity with residential), potential community trespassing into project footprint may occur, which can expose the trespassers to significant risks.

Mitigation measures for any safety risk may occur due to community trespassing include as follow:

- Project facilities fencing and other security arrangements;

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- Strict stop work instructions for hazardous activities if there are unauthorized personnel in the safety zone;
- Appropriate signage in local languages;
- Consultation with local communities, including in local schools to communicate information concerning the potential risk from trespassing, which could include electrocution, injury from collision with heavy equipment, falling from height, exposure to dangerous chemicals, etc.;
- Consultation with local law enforcement to enlist their support in discouraging/preventing trespassing;
- Inclusion in Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan of appropriate requirements for responding to incidents that involve trespassing.

6.3.4 Management of Ecosystem Services Impacts on Community Health and Safety

The impacts assessment on ecosystem services resulting from project activities will be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment, generally as part of Biodiversity Impact Assessment.

Ecosystem service impacts may be derived from various environmental and social impacts. If it is determined that the project may affect to provisioning service[2] and regulating service[3], in addition to the mitigation measures for the respective environmental and social impacts, the additional measures for ecosystem service impact may include:

- Consultation with local communities concerning potential impacts on the ecosystem services that are available and agreement on the best approaches to minimizing or otherwise reducing the effect on the communities, to be conducted in accordance with the Management Guideline for Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Mechanism;
- Immediate attention to grievances related to ecosystem services.

6.3.5 Management of Risks Associated with Project Security Arrangements

The security arrangements for a project may themselves pose risks to, and impacts on, local communities. Decision on the appropriate scope of the project security arrangements will be guided by an assessment of (a) potential security risks (due to existing conditions in the community) to project facilities and personnel, which may require a security response; (b) potential impacts of a security incident on local communities and other parties.

Depending on who is responsible for security during construction and operation (PLN or contractor), the responsible party will undertake the following steps, which will be required by the Security Management Plan:

- Conduct screening and verification of the direct or contracted security workers confirming that they have not been implicated in past abuses;

[2] Refers to products people obtain from ecosystems and which may include food, freshwater, timbers, fibers, medicinal plants

[3] Refers to benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes and which may include surface water purification, carbon storage and sequestration, climate regulation, protection from natural hazards

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- Verifying or providing training for all security personnel (in the use of force, and where applicable, firearms) and in appropriate conduct toward workers and affected communities. Training for security personnel will need to be coordinated with the local Police Unit responsible;
- Contracts for security service personnel must include clear instructions on limited circumstances in which force may be used to protect the project personnel or property. In the use of security services from government entities, the responsible party will initiate discussion on the basics of the relationship and collaboration, on the project approach for protection of project personnel and property, as well as on project policy to prevent risks to community[4];
- If the project is located in an area where a potential conflict in the community or with the community is identified, or in a post-conflict area where there are certain social and cultural sensitivities should be acknowledged, the Contractor and/or Security Providers will be required to ensure appropriate measures will be in place when there is interaction with community members. Such measures should be included in the C-ESMP and clearly defined in the CHSS Management Plan/Procedure;
- No security personnel should need to put themselves in harmful way, if necessary local police to be involved if the escalation of any situation warrants it;
- The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will need to identify these sensitivities and call for clear communicating regarding project security, in accordance with the Management Guideline for Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Mechanism;
- Immediate attention to grievances related to security. If unlawful or abusive acts of security personnel occur, the project will take action (or urge appropriate parties to take action) to prevent recurrence, and where necessary, report unlawful and abusive acts to the relevant authorities; and
- Ensure documentation and records/logbook of all security issues involving community, including public protest, open conflict, demonstration, and how the incidents/issues were resolved.

The initial assessment of security risks and periodic review to security arrangements will need to be undertaken through the project lifecycle, in conditions when: (i) there is significant development of project stage (e.g., from the initiation of site activities through construction and throughout operation); (ii) there is significant changes in community social dynamics, e.g., if any major social conflicts in the community; and (iii) if there is any significant issues with the project, such as major public protest or demonstration due to allegation of project poor performance or issues with project impacts on environment and community. Any incidental activities during the project construction or operation that are abnormal from normal activity, such as the mobilization of people or equipment or works away from site will require a security risk assessment.

[4] During the engagement, the project is advised to communicate their policy of preventive and proportional responses in a manner that respects human rights and have a mutual understanding on what forces will be deployed and how will the public security will respond to an incident. As a note, to uphold human rights in carrying their duty is one of the Indonesian National Police's professional code of ethics, as written in the Police Regulation No. 7/2022

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6.3.6 Community Emergency Preparedness and Response

In accordance with the Management Guidelines for Emergency Response, each project will have an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, prepared by the contractor during construction and by PLN or an operations contractor during operation, depending upon who has primary responsibility for operations. The plan will include a comprehensive identification of potential scenarios for emergencies, including those that could adversely affect communities or community members, measures the project could take to reduce the impacts. The EPRP would be part of the contractor's C-ESMP and part of the Operations Manual prepared by PLN or an operations contractor. Community emergency response measure shall include the following:

- Engineering controls (such as containment, automatic alarms, and shut-off systems) proportionate to the nature and scale of the hazard);
- Potential for project infrastructure to worsen natural disaster consequences, i.e., tower collapse, flooding, lightning protection, fallen power lines, evacuation routes etc.
- Availability and secure access to emergency equipment available on-site and nearby;
- Notification procedures for designated emergency responders;
- Diverse media channels for notification of the affected community and other stakeholders;
- Training program for emergency responders including drills at regular intervals, involving local community representatives and, if considered necessary, involving local emergency agencies (Local Disaster Mitigation Agency/BPBD, Search and Rescue Team, Firefighter Agency) and government representative, at scale that is proportionate to the project types (e.g., transmission, generation, distribution, etc.);
- Consultation/socialization with potentially affected community with regards to handling and response measures, as well coordination with relevant stakeholders, such as with local health facility should health treatment is required, incident in local road may require coordination with police unit, emergency communication may involve village head or cultural leader (depend on the baseline profile of community social structure for problem solution);
- Preparation of evacuation procedures for the site and, in consultation with communities, for community members at risk;
- Designated coordinator for Community ERP implementation; and
- Measures for recovery and, if required, compensation following any major accident.

The operations-phase EPRP, regardless of who prepares and implements it, will be consistent with the requirements of PLN's Integrated Management System (IMS) and Strategic Policy for OHS, Safety of Installation and Community Safety Management.

7 Monitoring and Review

7.1 CHSS Monitoring

The monitoring program for CHSS management implementation will be set in each respective management plan. Monitoring and review will be conducted to ensure that actual conditions are acknowledged, to identify implementation challenges that suggest mitigation measures are not successful in avoiding or reducing impacts to communities, and to identify changes to the mitigation

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measures that may make it more effective in protecting communities. The monitoring plan will consider the parameters, baseline, location of monitoring, frequency, instrument and resources for monitoring described, but not limited to, as follow:

- Parameters to be monitored
  Parameters to be monitored are the performance indicators that have been determined when developing management plan and the parameters selected should reflect the CHSS concern associated with project processes. CHSS parameters for example are the infrastructure safety parameters, such as functionality of infrastructure features, visible damage or differences with the standard design; community health parameters, such as number of communities with certain communicable diseases found spreading within the project area, number of community's project related incidents or accidents, etc. Example of monitoring considerations that can be used to develop the monitoring parameters of CHSS aspects, among others, are as described in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Monitoring Considerations for CHSS Impacts

CHSS Impacts	Monitoring considerations
Infrastructure safety	● Design measures intended to increase stability and safety; ● Review and inspect check construction process, take action if it varies from the design with regards to planned safety in design including the integrity of structures, designed space and access for safe workspace and exit, planned fire precautions, etc.; ● Inspection to the structural elements' during operation, any visible damage, any challenges in utilization of safety features (e.g., not being used properly, not calibrated, not able to address the risk or serve the functions), such as automatic/manual switch, valves, emergency indicators, community notification alarms, etc.
Community Health Impact due to interaction with project workers	● Workers' health screening results; ● Induction training and Code of Conduct; ● Worker's accommodation located to minimize impacts on communities and with adequate sanitation facility; ● Health awareness socialization to community; ● Presence and location of worker's camps or mess, if necessary; ● Consultation with local medical authorities to identify trends of increasing illness and communicable diseases, including appearance of new or communicable disease post-project or post-mobilization; ● Careful monitoring of grievances mechanism for worker-related issues.;

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CHSS Impacts	Monitoring considerations
	● Grievance Mechanism.
Gender Based Violence (GBV)	● Induction training and Code of Conduct; ● GBV socialization in community; ● Consultation with local law enforcement for familiarization and as needed thereafter; ● Careful monitoring of grievances mechanism for GBV-related issues; ● Grievance Mechanism.
Potential Community Exposure toward Hazardous Materials and Impacts on Community Health Associated with Disturbance on Environment	● Appropriate design of hazardous material storage, use, and disposal to ensure minimal risks to local communities; ● Periodic inspections to verify management, in accordance with Hazardous Materials Management Plan (e.g., presence of leak, rust, adequate capacity, unplanned materials, absence of neutralization and firefighting equipment, untrained personnel, etc.); ● Inspection to assess impacts of spills and success of remedial measures; ● Review to the number of spill incidents in access road, near the community area, groundwater testing, etc.; ● Consultation with community to provide information on possible project-related emergencies and plan responses; ● Annual updates of community common illness or if any increasing illness and communicable diseases including appearance of new disease post-project or post-mobilization, for example upper respiratory infection due to dust emitted by project, loss of hearing or other physiological impact due to noise and vibration from project activities, etc.
Traffic and Road Safety	● Number of traffic incidents, accidents, emergencies involving communities due to project activities; ● Monitor safety designs (pedestrian walkways, signs, etc.); ● Monitor the condition and cleanliness (e.g., no spills of material, soils, dusts) of road or access; ● Observational records of key periods of risk such as school start and finish, or timing of attendance at places of worship; ● Access and mobilization of emergency services, fire, ambulance etc. ● Observe the installation of required traffic signage visible for local community, and implementation of road safety arrangements (e.g., speed limits, driver behavior, vehicle

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CHSS Impacts	Monitoring considerations
	inspection checklist appropriately filled, provision of flagmen, etc.); ● Number of safety awareness programs for the community. ● Grievance Mechanism, Incident Communication Mechanism;
Safety risk from community trespassing project area	● Project facilities are properly fenced and secured, by still considering the availability of access for communities' mobilization; ● Security incident register; ● Measures to account for normal community amenity, alternate paths our routes, etc. ● Documentation and records of consultation/socialization regarding potential risk from trespassing; ● EPRP includes appropriate measures to protect communities.
Ecosystem Services Impacts on Community Health and Safety	● The use of ecosystem services by the local community; ● Record and documentation of consultation with community regarding potential disturbance on ecosystem service which may affecting community health; ● Visible and/or reported impacts to ecosystem services. ● Grievance Mechanism.
Risk Associated with Project Security Arrangements	● Documentation of security personnel screening results and training records; ● Documentation and record of consultation with community and coordination with stakeholders related to project security arrangement; ● Record and documentation of public protest, riot, demonstration, and how the issues were resolved; ● Presence of planned security measures and compliance with Security Management Plan.
Community ERP	● Documentation and record of consultation with community and coordination with stakeholders related to Community ERP preparation and arrangement for implementation; ● Accident report and documentation of emergency handling and recovery.

- Baseline

  Baseline of community health and safety should be undertaken in order to differentiate between the existing community health condition and the number of safety incidents and/or accidents prior to presence of project and after the project is implemented. This comparison

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will be used to better analyze the impact on the presence of project to impacts such as to the degrading condition of community health, presence of new spread of disease, additional number of incidents or accidents near the project impacted area, etc.

- Monitoring location
  The impact assessment process will identify the location of project potential affected communities, including locations of the community that is vulnerable to project risks and impacts. Monitoring of community health and safety impacts from the project will be conducted at these identified locations. In addition, monitoring activity will also be conducted to additional location identified during the project implementation, such as from location of community that submit project-related grievance, or from other relevant community reports on project impact findings, such as project pollution to community water resources, air emission, etc.

- Frequency of inspection and monitoring
  Monitoring frequency and duration may vary from daily monitoring to less frequent monitoring, such as monthly, quarterly or yearly. This will depend on various factors, such as the duration of impact, magnitude of impact, vulnerabilities of the impacted communities, etc. Impacts with longer period, larger magnitudes, more vulnerable communities will require more frequent monitoring, likewise. Agreement between the project with the community may also be a factor in determining the frequency of monitoring of community health and safety.

- Monitoring method and instruments
  Monitoring to community health and safety impact can be conducted through various methods such as observation or inspection to contributing factors impacting community health and safety (e.g., observation to the design safety, inspection to project activities generating pollution such as dust, hazardous material spill), through survey or interview with affected communities, through quantitative review on the number of socialization and community engagement, number of received grievance on the same health and safety issues, etc. The method and instruments for monitoring will follow the relevant regulatory requirement (if any) and/or the best practice as technically feasible.

- Resources
  The monitoring will determine the minimum required qualifications of persons who will conduct the monitoring and inspection. Personnel from the PLN Main Unit, IPP or Contractor as adequate will be assigned by the respective PC/PO Team to monitor CHSS measures implementation, and to evaluate implementation if that becomes necessary. The responsibility of Contractors for monitoring community protection measures will be in accordance with the direct impacts of their activity to community, recommendation of relevant management plans, etc., as required by their Contracts. The Contractor will be responsible for providing of resources (i.e., personnel, expertise, and budget) that is sufficient to allow implementation of the CHSS and EPRP and to monitor and report their activities and

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on any emergencies with the potential to affect communities. At some cases, public participation in monitoring can be included as strategy for monitoring activity.

7.2 CHSS Review

The PLN Main Unit, PC/PO Team, and ES team, will review, provide comments, and certify the E&S performance report from the construction /operation activities, including the implementation of CHSS management measures. As necessary, noncompliance by contractors with their contract requirements, including the CHSS and other relevant management plans, will result in appropriate remedies to ensure future compliance.

8 References

Regulations:

Law 4/1984 on Communicable Diseases
Law 2/2002 on The Police Force of the Indonesian Republic
Law 28/2002 on Buildings
Law 24/2007 on Disaster Management
Law 22/2009 on Road Traffic and Transport
Law 32/2009 (as amended by Government Regulation in Lieu of Law 2/2022 and Law 6/2023 on Job Creation) on Environmental Protection and Management
Law 36/2009 on Health
GR 66/2014 on Environmental Health
GR 22/2021 on The Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management
GR 30/2021 on The Implementation of Road Traffic and Transport
MOH Decree 876/MENKES/SK/VIII/2001 on Technical Guidelines for Health Impact Analysis
MPWH Regulation 27/PRT/M/2015 (as last amended by MPWH Regulation 6/2020) on Dam
MOEF Regulation 72/2017 on Guidelines for Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Climate Change Control Actions and Resources
MOM Regulation 5/2018 on Occupational Health and Safety of Working Environment
MOEF Regulation 6/2021 For Hazardous Waste Management
Indonesian National Police Regulation 7/2022 on Profession Code of Ethic and Code of Ethic Commission of Indonesian National Police

PLN Documents:

PLN Director Regulation No. 0182.P/DIR/2022 on Strategic Policy of Occupational Health and Safety, Installation Safety, and Public Safety;
PLN Implementing Regulation No. 0036.E/DIR/2023 on Standard Procedure for Employee Official Travel;
PLN Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS) Manual and Procedures;
Relevant PLN Integrated Management System of the Health, Safety and Environmental Division Manual and Procedures;

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PLN Security Management System Manual and Procedures.

International Standards:

World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 4
ESF Guidance Note 4 for Community Health and Safety
World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) General Guidelines
International Finance Corporation, Performance Standard 4 for Community, Health Safety and Security

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