

Contingency Emergency Response Component - CERC

**Indonesia National Slum Upgrading
Project (NSUP-P154782)**

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE
OPERATIONS MANUAL (EROM)**

April 8, 2020

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
A. BACKGROUND.....	3
B. MECHANISM FOR ACTIVATING CERC	4
C. KEY INSTRUMENTS OF CERC	6
D. COORDINATION & IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	7
E. PROCUREMENT	18
F. DISBURSEMENT & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	21
G. SAFEGUARD COMPLIANCE	22
H. MONITORING & EVALUATION.....	25
I. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	25
J. CLOSING OF CERC AND EAP IMPLEMENTATION.....	26

ANNEX 1: RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE

ANNEX 2: DRAFT REQUEST LETTER FOR ACTIVATING CERC

ANNEX 3: EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

ANNEX 4: ADDENDUM OF THE NSUP ESMF FOR THE CERC

ANNEX 5: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR OF CERC

ANNEX 6: LETTER OF DISASTER DECLARATION

Executive Summary

1. This document serves as the Emergency Response Operations Manual (EROM) of the Government of Indonesia (GoI), which was prepared based on the requirements as set forth in the NSUP Loan Agreement Schedule 2 Section I, B 3(a) to activate and ensure proper implementation of the Project's Component 5 (Contingent Emergency Response Component or CERC). This EROM details the implementation arrangements for the CERC, including: (i) mechanism for activating the CERC; (ii) main instruments under the CERC; (iii) coordination and implementation arrangements; (iv) procurement; (v) disbursement and financial management; (vi) compliance with safeguards policies; and (vii) monitoring and evaluation.
2. This document is considered as an annex to the ongoing NSUP's (P154782) Project Operations Manual and is accompanied by five annexes, i.e.:
 - Annex 1: Rapid Needs Assessment Template
 - Annex 2: Draft Request Letter for Activate CERC
 - Annex 3: Emergency Action Plan for CERC under the NSUP
 - Annex 4: Addendum of the NSUP ESMF for the CERC
 - Annex 5: Key Performance Indicator of CERC
 - Annex 6: Letter of Disaster Declaration
3. The specific activities to be financed by the funds reallocated to CERC are event and demand driven. The activities selected should be consistent with CERC's purpose to provide short-term bridge financing exclusively for the immediate recovery needs related to an eligible emergency. The contents of this EROM represent the framework by which CERC will be activated and by which the approved activities will be coordinated and implemented in accordance with World Bank and national policies and procedures as agreed with the World Bank. There is no limit to the number of times the CERC may be activated, but the framework described in this EROM should be followed for each activation.

A - Background

4. The GoI has received financing from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), for the Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project, whose development objective is to improve access to urban infrastructure and services in targeted slums in Indonesia. The Project's total cost is USD 1,743 million, of which IBRD is financing USD 216.50 million, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) USD 216.50 million, and the GoI USD 1,310.00 million.
5. The Project has five components, including the CERC (Component 5); and three disbursement categories, i.e. Kelurahan Grants; goods, works, consultant's services, non-consulting services, training and workshops; and, emergency expenditures, the latter of which is CERC activities with zero allocation.
6. Due to a high risk of catastrophic natural disasters in Indonesia, this CERC was made available to finance preparedness and rapid response measures to address disaster, emergency and/or catastrophic

events, in accordance with this document, especially for Central Sulawesi Province. Consistent with the Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project's objectives, the CERC will support the immediate response to an eligible crisis or emergency, as needed. Eligible expenditures may include critical goods, services, and works to quickly restore and lifeline infrastructure.

7. In an event of an eligible crisis or emergency (as per paragraph 9 below), the GoI may submit a request to the Bank to reallocate uncommitted and undisbursed funds from the NSUP for the CERC. The use of such resources will be subject to Bank non-objection.

B - Mechanism for Activating CERC

8. The Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project's Loan Agreement dated August 22, 2016, establishes that five conditions should take place for requesting the CERC activation (equivalent to disbursement conditions for the CERC). These are:
 - a) prepare and furnish *for its review and approval by GoI and the Bank*, an operation manual which shall set forth detailed implementation arrangements for the Emergency Response, including: (i) designation of, terms of reference for and resources to be allocated to the entity to be responsible for coordinating and implementing the Emergency Response ("Coordinating Agency"); (ii) specific activities which may be included in the Emergency Response, Eligible Expenditures required therefor ("Emergency Expenditures"), and any procedures for such inclusion; (iii) financial management arrangements for the Emergency Response; (iv) procurement methods and procedures for Emergency Expenditures to be financed under the Emergency Response; (v) documentation required for withdrawals of Emergency Expenditures; (vi) environmental and social safeguard management frameworks for the Emergency Response, consistent with the Bank policies on the matter; and (vii) any other arrangements necessary to ensure proper coordination and implementation of the Emergency Response;
 - b) afford *the Bank and GoI* a reasonable opportunity to review said proposed operations manual;
 - c) promptly adopt such operations manual for the Emergency Response as shall have been approved *by the Bank and GoI* ("Emergency Response Operations Manual");
 - d) ensure that Part 5 of the Project is carried out in accordance with the Emergency Response Operations Manual; and
 - e) not amend, suspend, abrogate, repeal or waive any provision of the Emergency Response Operations Manual *without prior approval by the Bank and GoI*.
9. An Eligible Crisis or Emergency is defined by the World Bank as an event that has caused or is likely to imminently cause a major adverse economic and/or social impact associated with natural or man-made crises or disasters. This may include: (i) cyclone; (ii) earthquake; (iii) storm; (iv) storm surge and strong waves; (v) tornado; (vi) tsunami; (vii) volcanic eruption; (viii) flood; (ix) landslides; (x) forest

fires; (xi) drought; (xii) severe weather; (xiii) extreme temperature; (xiv) high winds; (xv) Dam break and (xvi) any natural disaster.

10. The Indonesian Disaster Management Law No. 24/2007, Article 51 stated that disaster emergency status is to be declared by the government depending on the scale of the disaster. The causal relationship between the eligible emergency and the need to activate the CERC in order to withdraw funds will be established by an official letter stating Emergency Situation; National level disaster by President; Provincial by Governor; District/City by District Authority/Bupati, or a Statement of Facts from a designated authority of the GoI that is also acceptable to the Bank. The Statement of Facts can also be a third-party declaration of emergency, such as the United Nations (UN) Flash Appeal.
11. In case of health emergencies, third-party declarations will be considered for activating, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) Risk Assessment¹ level 2 grade and greater as described by the WHO Emergency Response Framework; or an equivalent grading by other international agencies such as World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), or the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
12. Upon the Statement of Facts described above, the GoI will undertake the necessary steps to complete a Rapid Needs Assessment² conducted by GoI or a third-party that is acceptable to the Bank, with the objective of identifying a list of potential activities for inclusion in the EAP. Upon compilation of the list of potential activities, the GoI will review and select those for financing under the CERC based upon: (i) the eligibility and safeguard criteria outlined in the Financing Agreement and the Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project (P154782)'s ESMF, and (ii) mandate and scope of work of the CERC executing agency (PMU).
13. The GoI will seek support from the Bank to select a list of activities for financing under the CERC based on (i) the positive list summarized from the Initial Procurement Plan in the Emergency Action Plan (Annex 3) as presented in Table 2 in this manual, and the negative list presented in paragraph 24 of this manual, and (ii) priorities identified at the Rapid Needs Assessment of the emergency's impact (see Annex 1 of this manual). The GoI may seek advice from the World Bank in the selection of the Project's component and disbursement categories from which funds will be reallocated to CERC, if necessary.
14. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) will send an official letter to the World Bank's Indonesia Country Director requesting activation of the CERC along with an activation package that includes the following information:
 - a. Nature of emergency, its impacts, and confirmation of the causal relationship between the event and the need to access the funding through CERC³, as supported by the official Statement of Facts (as per paragraphs 10 and 11 above).
 - b. Rapid Needs Assessment (as per paragraph 17 below and Annex 1 of this manual).
 - c. An indication of Project's funding to be reallocated to CERC and the distribution of reallocation across components and disbursement categories.

¹ As described in WHO Emergency Response Framework (2013) <http://www.who.int/hac/about/erf.pdf>

² Rapid Needs Assessment Template is in Annex 1 of this manual

³ A draft request letter to activate the CERC is in Annex 2 of this manual

- d. An EAP (as per paragraph 18 below)⁴.
 - e. Implementation modalities with respect to decentralized activities, if applicable.
15. The GoI will optimize the existing technical assistance or adding some technical assistance based on the GOI Need Assessment, including may request Bank technical assistance as a needed.

C – Key Instruments of CERC

16. As detailed below, the key instruments of CERC are the Rapid Needs Assessment and the Emergency Action Plan (EAP):
17. **Rapid Needs Assessment.** The GoI, through data from BNPB and Local Governments assessment, will submit a Rapid Needs Assessment of the impacts and/or needs due to the emergency as a basis for the EAP. The assessment will focus on immediate needs as a more comprehensive impact and needs assessment may follow if the situation so demands.
18. **Emergency Action Plan (EAP)**⁵. The Executing Agency will prepare an EAP, which is the most critical instrument for using the CERC of NSUP. The EAP, as a minimum, will include the following:
- The list of emergency activities, i.e. goods, works, services, and/or emergency operating costs (based on the positive/negative list included in this manual) to be financed under the CERC, including itemized costs.
 - If civil works are being proposed, the locations, types, and number of civil works.
 - It either confirms the CERC's implementation modalities outlined in this manual or proposes changes (which would require Bank's no-objection to the updates in the manual).
 - It should also include a summary of the environmental and social safeguard implications (e.g. potential environmental and social impacts) of proposed activities and if needed, the environmental and social instrument(s) to be prepared to comply with the national law and the Bank's safeguard policies. The existing ESMF of Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project (P154782) is the first document to be referred in preparing the summary above and the evaluation of safeguards instruments needed. If deferral of safeguards completion (which is not covered in the current ESMF) is agreed upon CERC activation, it should include an action plan for such completion. More information on Safeguards requirements is in the Safeguard section of this manual.
 - A (simplified) Procurement Plan as described in the Procurement section of this manual⁶.
 - It specifies the End of Implementation Date, upon which all items financed under the EAP should have been received or completed.

⁴ A template for the EAP is in Annex 3 of this manual

⁵ EAP is in Annex 3 of this manual.

⁶ Procurement Plan is part of the EAP in Annex 3 of this manual

D - Coordination & Implementation Arrangements

19. The National Slum Upgrading Project's Executing Agency through its Project Management Unit (PMU) at the central level is the lead agency within the GoI responsible for the overall implementation of emergency activities, including all aspects related to procurement, financial management, monitoring & evaluation and safeguard compliance.⁷ The current NSUP's organizational structure will remain the same for the implementation of the CERC activities. As is the case with the ongoing NSUP implementation, PIUs will implement the CERC activities at the local government levels, i.e. provincial and kabupaten/city levels.
20. In carrying out CERC and KOTAKU activities, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing formed the organizational structure of PMU. The Implementing Organization of the NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities with the Directorate General of Human Settlement as the Executing Agency consists of a. Steering Committee; b. Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project Central Management Unit, hereinafter referred to as CSRU CSRRP; c. Person in charge; d. Project Management Unit (Project Management Unit), hereinafter referred to as PMU; and e. Project Implementation Unit (Project Implementation Unit), here in after referred to as PIU, with the composition and organizational structure as follows:

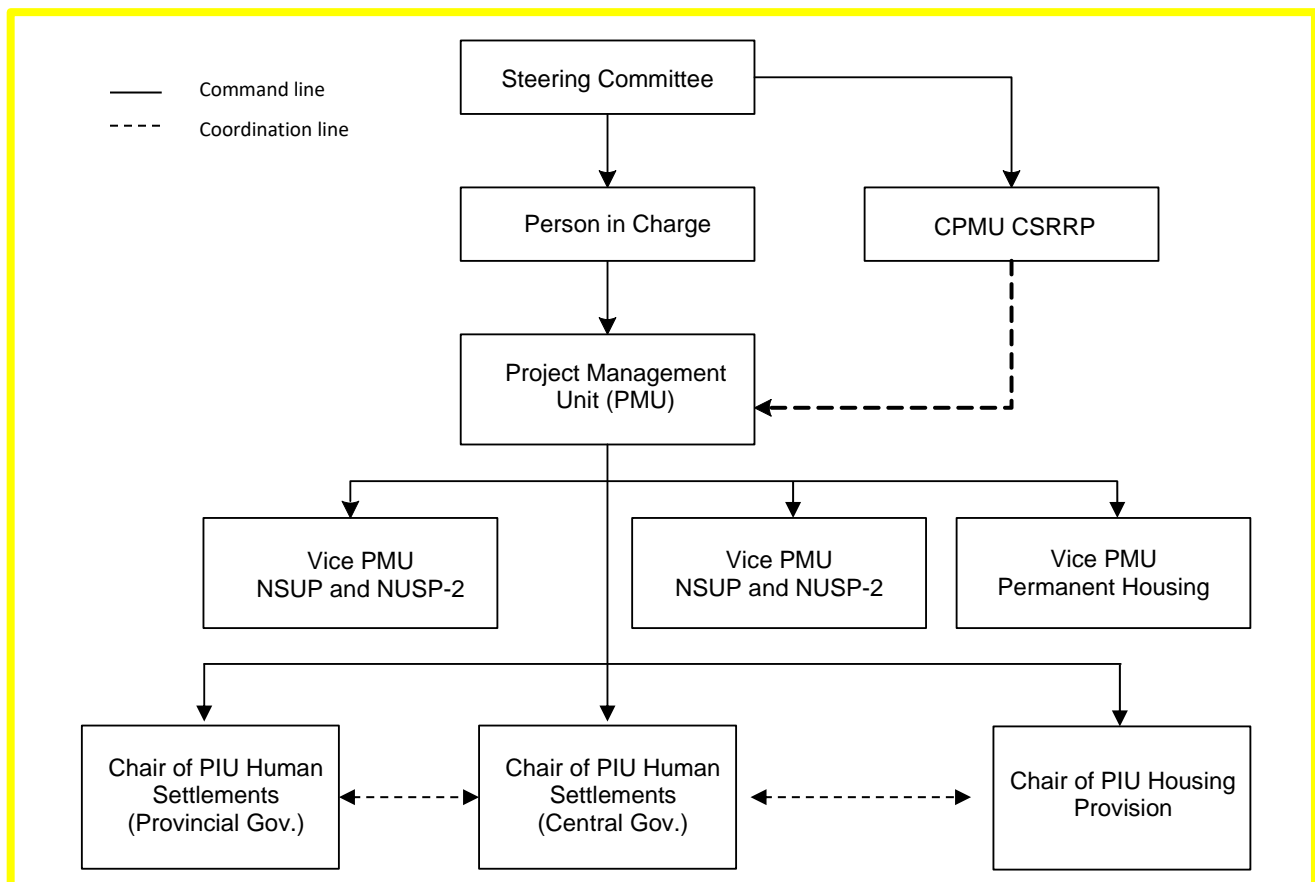


Figure-1. Structure of PMU

⁷ The PMU will work closely with the National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) and the Local Board for Disaster Management (BPBD).

The Executing agency, DGHS, will decide the definitive institutional arrangement for CERC before the effectiveness of CERC Implementation

21. The MoF with the support of the sectoral ministries will be responsible for:
- Ensuring the delivery of the emergency activities outputs and the attainments of outcomes by facilitating coordination amongst the governmental agencies and institutions participating in the implementation and by addressing coordination issues as they arise;
 - Reviewing progress reports as submitted by the PMU and act thereon if needed; and
 - Providing guidance as needed.

22. Table 1. Implementation Arrangements of CERC

Table 1: Implementation Arrangements for CERC

Position	Responsible
Central Office	
Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating and giving direction to CPMU, PMU, and PIU during the implementation period of NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities; Providing direction for the preparation of the Annual Work Plan (AWP); Monitoring and evaluating the performance of activities and the achievement of outputs of NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities; Conduct Steering Committee meetings if necessary, or as requested by the Chair of the Steering Committee.
CPMU CSRRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following up on the results of the Steering Committee meeting; Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the achievement of the outputs of NSUP-CERC activities; Provide direction, guidance, facilitation and consolidation as needed in the scope of CSRRP activities; Review and approve changes that would be needed in the NSUP-CERC Emergency Response Operation Manual (EROM).
Head of PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead and coordinate all NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities, including planning and programming, monitoring and supervision, reporting, publication, and evaluating and auditing the implementation of activities; Socializing and implementing policies on handling urban slums; Establish the main work plan and annual work plan for NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities; Collaborate with government agencies and agencies / institutions outside government agencies;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the preparation of guidelines for the implementation of NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities in the form of technical guidelines; • Coordinate the preparation of filing documents for approval before the implementation of activities (Prior Review) and after the implementation of activities (Post Review) as well as reporting documents to lenders, including those related to finance; • Coordinate with all stakeholders conducting NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities; • Synchronize with the activities of the Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP); and • Monitor and supervise the implementation of programs at the central, provincial and district / city levels
Vice PMU NSUP and NUSP-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out delegation of assignments from the Head of PMU for NSUP and NUSP-2 activities including planning and programming, monitoring and supervision, reporting, publication, and evaluating and auditing the implementation of activities; • Assist the Head of PMU to socialize and implement policies on handling urban slums; • Prepare the main work plan and annual work plan of NSUP and NUSP-2 activities; • Collaborate with government agencies and agencies / institutions outside government agencies; • Coordinate the preparation of guidelines for the implementation of NSUP and NUSP-2 in the form of technical guidelines; • Coordinate the preparation of filing documents for approval before the implementation of activities (Prior Review) and after the implementation of activities (Post Review) as well as reporting documents to lenders, including those related to finance; • Coordinate all stakeholders organizing NSUP and NUSP-2 activities; and • Monitor and supervise the implementation of the program at the provincial level
Vice PMU NSUP-CERC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out assignment delegations from the Head of PMU for NSUP-CERC activities including planning and programming, monitoring and supervision, reporting, publication, and evaluating and auditing the implementation of activities; • Prepare the main work plan and annual work plan of NSUP-CERC activities; • Coordinate the preparation and amendment of EROM NSUP-CERC; • Coordinate the preparation of filing documents for approval before the implementation of activities (Prior Review) and after the implementation of activities (Post Review) as well as reporting documents to lenders, including those related to finance; • Coordinate with all stakeholders organizing NSUP-CERC activities; and • Monitor and supervise the implementation of the program at the provincial level
Vice PMU of Permanent Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out assignment delegations from the Head of PMU for permanent housing activities including planning and programming,

	<p>monitoring and supervision, reporting, publication, and evaluating and auditing the implementation of activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the main work plan and annual work plan of NSUP-CERC activities especially rehabilitation / reconstruction of houses (HUNTAP); • To collaborate with the government agencies as the other agencies / institutions outside government agencies; • Coordinate all stakeholders organizing permanent housing activities; and • Supervision and monitoring in programme implementation.
Chair of PIU Central Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out coordination with stakeholders in the context of carrying out activities in the field at the central level; ▪ Responsible for the entire implementation of activities in the field including carrying out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities at the central level; ▪ Prepare the Annual Work Plan (AWP) to be submitted to PMU; ▪ Assist PMU in facilitating the implementation of audits at the central level; ▪ Carry out coordination with the Construction Services Procurement Agency (BP2JK) in the context of selecting goods / services providers for activities under the PIU at the central level; ▪ Reporting the results of monitoring the status of contract implementation at the central level to PMU; ▪ Carry out monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of social safeguards and environmental safeguards at the central level; ▪ Prepare financial reports and reports on the implementation of activities at the central level; ▪ Prepare quarterly and annual reports at the central level and submit to PMU; and • Carry out management of assets / goods belonging to the state
Regional Office	
Chair of PIU Provincial Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out coordination with stakeholders in the framework of carrying out activities in the field at the provincial level; ▪ Responsible for the entire implementation of activities in the field including carrying out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities at the provincial level; ▪ Preparing AWP preparation materials to be submitted to PMU; ▪ Assist PMU in facilitating the implementation of audits at the provincial level; ▪ Coordinate with BP2JK in the context of selecting goods / service providers for activities under PIU at the provincial level; ▪ Reporting the results of monitoring the status of contract implementation at the provincial level to PMU; ▪ Carry out monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of social safeguards and environmental safeguards at the provincial level; ▪ Prepare financial reports and reports on the implementation of activities at the provincial level; ▪ Prepare quarterly and annual reports at the provincial level and submit to PMU; and

Chair of PIU Provision of Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out management of assets / goods belonging to the state • Carry out coordination with stakeholders in the context of carrying out activities in the field; • Responsible for the entire implementation of activities in the field including carrying out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities; • Prepare AWP to be submitted to PMU; • Assist PMU in facilitating the conduct of audits; • Coordinate with BP2JK in the context of selecting goods / service providers for activities under PIU; • Report the results of monitoring the status of contract implementation to the PMU; • Carry out monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of social safeguards and environmental safeguards; • Prepare financial reports and reports on the implementation of activities; • Prepare quarterly and annual reports and submit them to PMU; and • Carry out management of assets / goods belonging to the state
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23. Below is a table that summarizes the specific steps associated with the activation, implementation, and closing and evaluation of the CERC, as well as the assigned responsibilities and estimated time:

Table 2: Steps for implementation

Step	Actions	Responsible	Estimated Time
1.	A decision to trigger CERC: The GoI may inform the Bank in advance about its interest of activating CERC (and of the need for Bank technical assistance for preparatory activities such as the Rapid Needs Assessment).	MoF	
2.	Preparation of Rapid Needs Assessment: PMU will undertake the necessary steps to complete a Rapid Needs Assessment.	PMU/Satkars	1 week
3.	Preparation of Emergency Action Plan (EAP): PMU will prepare the EAP (as per paragraph 18 above) including a list of emergency response activities based on the results of the Rapid Needs Assessment.	WB / PMU & governmental agencies	1 week
4.	Request of activation: The MoF will send a letter requesting the activation of the CERC to WB. This letter will be part of a package as per paragraph 14 above.	MoF / MPWH	1 week
5.	Bank review and non-objection of CERC Activation: The Bank upon a positive review of activation request formally grants no-objection, including in the same communication the notification of fulfillment of disbursement conditions.	WB	1 week

6.	The advance of Funds to CERC: The Bank provides CERC advance(s) upon activation. It will process the reallocation of funds from Project components/disbursement categories to CERC as part of overall Project restructuring within 3 months of CERC activation. CERC disbursements will follow the Disbursement and Financial Information letter's (DFIL) instructions.	WB	1 week
7.	Implementation of EAP under CERC: PMU and PIUs start the implementation of approved emergency activities agreed upon in the EAP. All Procurement, Financial Management, Safeguards, and Monitoring and Evaluations aspects of EAP will follow the guidance of The GoI regulation and this manual.	PMU and PIUs	26 months (EAP implementation period)
8.	Final reporting: a final evaluation report will be prepared by PMU based on the PIUs' Report once all emergency activities are completed and submitted to the Executing Agency and WB. The CERC Final report is part of the NSUP Final Report.	PMU	32 months (6 months from the end of EAP implementation date)
9.	The closing of CERC Activation and end of EAP implementation: GoI and the Bank will ensure adequate closing within six months of the end of the EAP implementation date. This will include submission of audit reports and any other agreed technical, fiduciary and safeguards reports.	MoF/PMU/WB	32 months (6 months from the end of EAP implementation date)

24. Table 3 present a positive list of the proposed services and works to be financed under the CERC. The GoI and the World Bank may reach agreement on the conditions for the release of the financial trenches and the required documentation and certifications, such as customs and tax certificates or invoices. The acceptable procedures and addressing any associated risks and mitigation measures should be agreed.

Table 3: Positive list of activities categorized into civil works and services⁸

Item
Civil works
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to transport and basic infrastructure: debris removal and disposal; provisional bridge repair; rehabilitation, reconstruction or development of small-scale connecting infrastructure such as roads, drainage and sidewalk, small-scale urban parks and open space; networks of water supply, drainage, restoring water and sanitation system
Civil works, community procurement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community infrastructure activities: debris removal and disposal, road cleaning; rehabilitation, reconstruction and new housing development; small-scale community water supply, drainage, sanitation, footpaths, fire safety, site improvement such as public spaces and sidewalks; support to livelihoods.
Consulting services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional scope to existing Technical Management Consultant contract (TMC-6)

⁸ For details see Emergency Action Plan in Annex 3 of this manual.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional scope to existing National Management Consultant contract (NMC) • Planning and Design Consultants • Supervision Consultants <p>Non-consulting services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional scope to existing Oversight Service Provider (OSP-9) |
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25. The following uses for goods and equipment financed by the CERC are prohibited, which also applies to use and storage for DRM-related activities including hazard monitoring, disaster preparedness, and future response to natural disasters.

- 1) Activities of any type that has potentially significant environmental and social impacts that are diverse, sensitive, complex, large scale or classified as Category A pursuant to the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.01.
- 2) Activities that would lead to conversion or degradation of critical forest areas, critical natural habitats, and clearing of forests or forest ecosystems.
- 3) Activities affecting protected areas (or buffer zones thereof), other than to rehabilitate areas damaged by previous natural disasters.
- 4) Land reclamation (i.e., drainage of wetlands or filling of water bodies to create land).
- 5) River training (i.e., realignment, contraction or deepening of an existing river channel, or excavation of a new river channel).
- 6) Use of land abandoned or the ownership of the land is disputed or cannot be ascertained.
- 7) Use of goods and equipment to demolish or remove assets, unless the ownership of the assets can be ascertained, and the owners are consulted.
- 8) Uses of goods and equipment involving forced labor, child labor, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labor.
- 9) Uses of goods and equipment for activities that would affect indigenous peoples, unless due consultation and broad support have been documented and confirmed prior to the commencement of the activities.
- 10) Uses of goods and equipment for military or paramilitary purposes.
- 11) Uses of goods and equipment in response to conflict, in areas with active military or armed group operations.
- 12) Procures and uses of materials that will be hazardous to human health, including asbestos contained materials, any kind of pesticides and herbicides, and hazardous materials.

The GoI, through Secretary General of MPWH letter number HL.02.01-Mn/1798 dated on 28 November 2018 on “Penyampaian Usulan Pemanfaatan Pinjaman Luar Negeri dalam Rangka Rehabilitasi dan Rekontruksi Pasca Bencana di Sulteng dan NTB” with updating of proposed activities based on final discussions MPWH on April 8 2020, the list of activities is presented as follow:

Areas of Intervention	Activities	Responsible Institution	Support Institution	Estimated Cost USD
A. Infrastructure				
Settlement Infrastructure	Construction of settlement infrastructure : Land Clearing Duyu	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	982,301
	Construction of settlement infrastructure : Land Clearing Pombewe A	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	416,667
	Construction of settlement infrastructure : Land Clearing Pombewe B	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	419,919
	Land clearing and land development for Pombewe II-A	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	199,280
	Land clearing and land development for Pombewe II-B	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,421,023
	Construction of Permanent Housing and Area Facilities in Duyu and Pombewe I-A	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	3,128,642
	Construction of settlement infrastructure Duyu (incl. retaining wall)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,376,408
	Construction of Waste and Sanitation Infrastructure in Duyu	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	681,472
	Construction of Water Supply System in Duyu (230 SR) to support Artesian Well (Reservoir, Distribution Pipe and household water connection)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	275,060
	Construction of WS distribution and house connection in Duyu	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	562,383
	Construction of settlement infrastructure Pombewe	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	13,592,184
	Construction of Waste and Sanitation Infrastructure in Pombewe	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	4,091,102

Areas of Intervention	Activities	Responsible Institution	Support Institution	Estimated Cost USD
	Construction of Water Supply System in Pombewe to support Artesian Well (Reservoir, Distribution Pipe and household water connection)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	125,000
	Construction of the Water Supply System in Pombewe	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,515,424
	Construction of Permanent Housing and Area Facilities in Duyu and Pombewe, Huntap Sattelite (Includes Settlement Infrastructure) I-B	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	9,750,000
	Construction of Infrastructure for Huntap Sattelite Balaroa and Huntap Tondo I	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,388,889
	Construction of Reservoir, Distribution Pipes and household water connection (SR) for 230 permanent houses/satellite in Balaroa	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	194,444
	Construction of Water Supply System in Tondo - Water Supply Repair	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	480,903
	Construction Distribution Pipe and household water connection (sambungan rumah) for 1.800 Houses in Tondo-1	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	450,388
	Land clearing and land development for Tondo 2-A 46 Ha	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,041,667
	Land clearing and land development for Tondo 2-B 16 Ha	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	347,222
	Land clearing and land development for Talise	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	902,778
	Construction of Artesian Well in 39 locations for 480 Huntara	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,368,403

Areas of Intervention	Activities	Responsible Institution	Support Institution	Estimated Cost USD
	KOTAKU - Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of settlement infrastructure in Palu, Sigi and Donggala (include huntap satellite)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	4,440,972
	KOTAKU - Local Scale Infrastructure in Nusa Tenggara Barat	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	2,222,222
Building	Rehabilitation Hospital of Undata Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,039,350
	Rehabilitation Hospital of Anutapura Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	114,167
	Rehabilitation Hospital of Undata Phase Ib	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	944,919
	Rehabilitation Hospital of Anutapura Phase Ib	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	348,623
	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Building of BPKP Regional Office	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,119,442
	Retrofitting of PIP2B Central Sulawesi	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	879,212
	Rehabilitation of Tadulako University Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,169,028
	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Basic Education Facilities Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	2,120,823
	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Basic Education Facilities Phase Ib	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	3,043,032
	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Basic Education Facilities Phase Ic	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	2,322,307
	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Basic Education Facilities Phase Id	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	3,444,321
	Rehabilitation of Tadulako University Phase Ib	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	881,705

Areas of Intervention	Activities	Responsible Institution	Support Institution	Estimated Cost USD
	Rehabilitation of Tadulako University Phase Ic	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,238,247
	Construction of Multifunction Halls in Tadulako University Phase I	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	6,081,972
	Construction of Multifunction Halls in Tadulako University Phase II	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,546,555
B. Consultants				
	Planning and Supervision of settlement infrastructure Huntap (Amendment TMC-6 NSUP)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	614,545
	Facilitation and Safeguards for LARAP (Individual Contracts with BPPW Sulteng)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	266,666
	Planning for rehabilitation of health facilities and Basic Education Facilities incl. Tadulako Univ. Phase I (Amendment TMC-6 NSUP)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	642,351
	Additional NMC Team for Management Support CERC Sulteng	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	862,932
	Continuation of Planning and Supervision Consultant (TMC CERC)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	864,828
	Additional TMC-6's Scope of Works for Planning (DED) of Reconstruction BPKP and Kejati Office	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	486,111
	Facilitation of strengthening local governments and communities in providing shelter for people affected by disasters (Amendment OSP Advisory NSUP)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	90,277

Areas of Intervention	Activities	Responsible Institution	Support Institution	Estimated Cost USD
	Soil Investigation for rehabilitation/reconstruction of community health facilities in 18 locations	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	288,750
	Supervision/Management Construction for rehabilitation Tadulako University Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	93,611
	Management Construction for Rehabilitation Hospital Undata Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	130,284
	Management Construction for Rehabilitation Hospital of Anutapura Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	52,083
GRAND TOTAL				82,060,894

The Disaster Management Task Force of the Ministry of PUPR of Central Sulawesi Province will submit an update of the List of Activities that will be proposed in the Emergency Response Operations Manual (EROM) NSUP Activities.

E. Procurement

26. Procurement under the CERC component of the ongoing NSUP will continue to be governed by the World Bank Guidelines: “Guidelines: Procurement of Goods, Works and Non-Consulting Services under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers” (Procurement Guidelines) dated January 2011 and revised July, 2014; the “Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers” (Consultant Guidelines) dated January 2011 and revised in July, 2014; and the “Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants”, dated October 15, 2006 and revised in January 2011; and the provisions of the Financing Agreement.
27. Keeping in view the specific need for urgent support to the response and recovery activities under the CERC component, streamlined procurement arrangements, mainly the use of simplified procurement methods, such as Direct Contracting, Amendment contracts, shopping, etc, have been agreed to facilitate timely implementation of the procurement processes, as described in the following sections.

The scope of procurement expected under the CERC component:

28. Given the emergency situation and continuously evolving needs of the response and recovery efforts, it is not possible to accurately specify upfront, the exact number, scope and value of the contract packages to be procured under the CERC component. However, based on the information available at this time, it is expected that the procurement will include procurement of works and goods procurement

for supporting the urgent needs of the response and recovery effort. No large value contract falling in the Bank's ICB threshold is expected.

Procurement Capacity of the Executing Agency:

29. The current Executing Agency (DG of Human Settlement under MPWH) will be responsible to implement CERC component under NSUP. The PMU will form a Pokja ULP to handle the procurement under CERC component. The Bank has already delivered procurement training to the Pokja ULP during project implementation of NSUP and further training specifically for the CERC component will be provided before the start of implementation. In case during the implementation of the CERC component, once the specific procurement requirements have been identified, if the project executing agency requires additional support, procurement consultants can be engaged. Furthermore, if specifically requested by the project executing agency, the Bank can also provide Hands-on-Enhanced Implementation Support.

Procurement methods for Goods, Works, and Non-consultant services:

30. In procuring the goods, works and non-consulting services required for meeting the urgent needs of the response and recovery activities under the CERC component, the following procurement methods can be used :
- a) National Competitive Bidding (NCB) – as per paragraph 3.3-3.4 of the Procurement Guidelines and the NCB Annex provided in the original operational manual and Loan Agreement of NSUP. In case there is conflict between Government Procurement Regulation and the Bank's Procurement Guidelines, the Bank's Procurement Guideline shall prevail,
 - b) Direct Contracting – as per Paragraph 3.7 of the Procurement Guidelines,
 - c) Shopping – as per Paragraph 3.5 of the Procurement Guidelines. In case it is not possible to obtain three quotations, PIU should document the reason and may continue with the procurement process
 - d) Force Account (for works) – as per Paragraph 3.9 of the Procurement Guidelines,
 - e) Framework Agreements – as per Paragraph 3.6 of the Procurement Guidelines,
 - f) Government's e-Catalogue (for goods) - if the required goods are currently available in the e-Catalogue,
 - g) United Nations Agencies – as per Paragraph 3.10 of the Procurement Guidelines, and
 - h) Community Participation – as per Paragraph 3.19 of the Procurement Guidelines.

Selection methods for Consultant Services:

31. In procuring consultant services required for meeting the urgent needs of the response and recovery activities under the CERC component, the following selection methods can be used:
- a) Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) – as per Section II of the Consultant Guidelines,
 - b) Consultants' Qualification Selection (CQS) – as per Paragraph 3.7 of the Consultant Guidelines,
 - c) Single-source Selection (including acquiring the required services through modifications/amendments of ongoing World Bank-financed contracts for similar services) – as per Paragraph 3.8 of the Consultant Guidelines)
 - d) Individual Consultants Selection – as per Section V of the Consultant Guidelines,
 - e) United Nations Agencies – as per Paragraph 3.15 of the Consultant Guidelines.

32. Whereas the above flexible procurement methods for works, goods, non-consulting services and consultant services are applicable for use under the CERC component to facilitate timely procurement, the executing agency is also allowed to use, if they choose to do so, any of the other procurement methods that are already provided in the operational manual under the ongoing NSUP.

Additional provisions for streamlining implementation of the CERC component:

33. The project executing agency has the option to choose and apply any of the following additional provisions in the procurement and contracting processes:
- a) Minimum time for preparation and submission of bid/proposal may be shortened;
 - b) Bid Security: bid security is not mandatory instead bid securing declaration can be applied (if needed);
 - c) Performance security: performance security is not mandatory for goods contracts and small works contracts;
 - d) Advance payment: advance payment amount can be applied up to 40% of the contract price. Advance payment security is required;
 - e) The threshold for direct contracting may be expanded more than US 2 million due to emergencies infrastructure as long as referred to GOI Regulation and WB Guideline.
 - f) The audit process including verification of actual quantity and unit rate to be carried out by BPKP/APIP/Auditor independent shall be carried out before the Client make a final payment to the contractor.

Initial Procurement Plan:

34. Based on the information available so far, an initial procurement plan has been prepared which broadly lists the contract packages envisaged at this time to be procured under the CERC component. The Procurement Plan shall be included in the Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) and will be updated from time to time and subject to the World Bank's prior approval, during the implementation of the CERC component as and when the specific procurement needs become clear. The initial procurement plan and subsequent updates approved by the World Bank will be published on the project executing agency's website.

Procurement/Contract Documents:

35. For Procurement of works, goods and non-consulting services under NCB method, the harmonized model NCB bidding documents that have been agreed between the World Bank and the national public procurement agency, LKPP, shall be used. For procurement methods other than NCB, such as Direct Contracting, Shopping, the Government's standard Procurement documents, including form of contract, issued by MPWH and/or LKPP may be used, subject to incorporation of the World Bank's mandatory provisions against Fraud and Corruption, and the World Bank's right to inspect bidders/contractors/consultants' documents. These mandatory provisions are specified in Clause 4.1 of the Instructions to Bidders Selection, Chapter IV.2, and Clause 4.1 and Clause 77 of the Conditions of Contract of the harmonized model NCB bidding documents. For the selection of consultants, the Bank's

Standard Request for Proposal, which has been modified and agreed by the Bank for use through MPWH's SPSE system, shall be used.

In case of direct contracting, agreement concerning unit rate in financial proposal for implementation must be carried out during the drafting of the contract between the prospective service provider and the Official Commitment Maker (PPK), before the issuance of notice to commence.

Due Diligence and Oversight:

36. The World Bank will conduct as part of Supervision an enhanced ex-post review of the contracts that were awarded under the CERC component. This will include the review, after contract award, of a larger sample of contracts, including but not limited to all the related procurement and contract documents, complaints if any, and the reasonableness of the prices at which the contracts were awarded. The World Bank will also review the financial audit reports submitted by BPKP which will include procurement audit. The internal audit and oversight mechanisms of the project executing agency will also continue to apply. Given the flexible procurement arrangements under the CERC component that are intended for facilitating timely procurement processes, it becomes even more crucial that the project executing agency exercises extra care, prudence and due diligence in applying these flexible arrangements during the procurement and contract implementation processes under the CERC component. The World Bank will coordinate and communicate with the Executing Agency related to supervision results and their reports.

Maintaining Procurement and Contract Records:

37. The project executing agency shall maintain in an organized and systematic manner the complete records of all documentation related to the procurement and contract implementation processes, including but not limited to the original invitations to submit bid/quotation, the bids/quotation received, evaluation reports, contract award notifications, signed contract, contractors' invoices, payments made, complaints received and their responses, etc. and make them readily available for ex-post review by the World Bank and audit by BPKP.

F - Disbursement & Financial Management

38. The PMU and PIU are responsible for ensuring that requirements set out in the Legal Agreements, including the World Bank and GoI financial management and disbursement policies and procedures governing the Project, are fully and successfully applied to the management of the financial resources mobilized through Disbursement Category 3 in support of the approved EAP. These policies and procedures are detailed in the relevant Technical Manuals of the CERC.
39. Disbursements under Category 3 will be contingent upon the fulfillment of conditions specified in paragraph 8 of this document. Disbursements shall be made based on the approved EAP by the World Bank. The Bank shall act on behalf of AIIB and financing would be split 50:50.
40. Upon issuance of no-objection for CERC activation, MoF shall use the existing list of authorized signatories under NSUP for withdrawal of funds under CERC along with completed Withdrawal Application. The application will request the WB to advance the resources allocated to Disbursement

Category 3 to the Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project's designated account to finance eligible expenditures as they are incurred and for which supporting documents will be provided later.

41. Funds for the CERC will be channeled through NSUP existing designated account denominated in US\$ at the Bank of Indonesia. Withdrawals from the DA will only be made for expenditures incurred related to emergency activities laid out in the EAP or the EAP Revision as approved together.
42. The PMU/PIU of NSUP shall be responsible for requesting disbursement of funds in accordance with the instructions contained in the Disbursement Letter and for ensuring that funds are accounted for and their use reported to the Bank on a timely manner.
43. Disbursement arrangements under CERC will follow the Indonesia NSUP existing disbursement arrangements, and supporting documentation required. Use of Loan Proceeds under CERC will be reported alongside other eligible NSUP expenditures in the quarterly Project Interim Financial Reports.
44. Expenditure incurred under Category 3 will be reported as part of the project's Interim Unaudited Financial Report (IFR) and submitted to the Bank as per the requirement of the Legal Agreement.
45. Incurred expenditures under Disbursement Category 3 for Emergency Expenditures under CERC will be audited by the external auditor alongside other Project activities as indicated in the external audit TOR.
46. Per the Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project's Loan Agreement, for expenditures under Disbursement Category 3 (immediate emergency activities), to be eligible expenditure for financing under the CERC, expenditures must be included in the approved EAP, meet the fiduciary and safeguard requirements and adequately supported with documentation, and meet the requirements that were detailed in Section B, paragraph 8 of this document, must be met.
47. Unutilized advances for CERC's activities may remain in the Designated Account to be utilized for other eligible Project's activities that will be proposed by GoI.
48. The World Bank may suspend disbursement or cancel the undisbursed balance of CERC funds or require the refund of disbursed CERC funds if GOI or any of its agencies and contractors have used such funds in a manner inconsistent with the provisions of this ERM and the Loan Agreement.
49. The PIU and MPWH shall keep at least 10 years after the completion of EAP all supporting documents evidencing eligibility of expenditures financed with CERC funds. These supporting documents shall be made available for examination by the World Bank or any other GOM authority.

G - Safeguard Compliance

50. All activities financed through the CERC are subject to World Bank safeguards policies, keeping in mind that paragraph 12 of the IPF Policy applies once the CERC is triggered. The proposed CERC is

actually the major content of the component 5 of the National Slum Upgrading Project (NSUP or KOTAKU) i.e. Contingency for Disaster Response. The activities to be financed by the CERC are the same with those of the KOTAKU, i.e., for infrastructure at the area level, it will comprise of provisional bridge repair; rehabilitation, reconstruction or development of small-scale connecting primary and secondary infrastructure such as roads, drainage and sidewalks, small-scale urban parks and open space; rehabilitation, reconstruction or development of networks of water supply, restoring water supply and sanitation system. This infrastructure will improve the connectivity of the tertiary and household-level systems with the city's primary and secondary infrastructure. At the community level (such as at the reconstruction site), through CDD approach, infrastructure will comprise of rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of housing; small-scale community water supply, drainage, sanitation, footpaths, fire safety, site improvement such as public spaces and sidewalks. At this level, the Project also include support for strengthening community-based livelihoods through the construction of livelihood enabling facilities and services as identified and agreed in the Community Settlement Plan (CSP). The preparation of Community Settlement Plan (CSP) is part of the capacity strengthening for the Project Management, local governments and the communities which fall under the consulting services (refer to Table 2).

51. Furthermore, as specified in Table 2, other proposed CERC activities which will be implemented prior to the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of housing and infrastructure both at the area and at the community levels are debris removal and disposal. Housing improvement (rehabilitation and reconstruction) at the community level is included in the ongoing KOTAKU project (Sub-component 3.2—see PAD of KOTAKU). New housing development at the community-level will be a new activity under the CERC. These new activities, i.e. debris removal and disposal, and new housing development at the community level will follow the current ESMF but some aspects that are not covered by it will be specified in the Addendum to the KOTAKU ESMF for CERC (refer to Annex 4 of this manual).
52. The CERC activities will comply with the KOTAKU's ESMF. The ESMF specifies the principles, requirements, procedures and institutional arrangements of the environmental and social safeguards management of KOTAKU (including the component 5, i.e. Contingency for Disaster Response), not only for infrastructure but also for the preparation and implementation of the Community Settlement Plan (CSP, this is the most relevant activity under the CERC) and Slum Improvement Action Plan (SIAP) of the participating cities. The KOTAKU's ESMF covers the requirements and procedures to screen, identify potential environmental and social impacts, to determine proper safeguards instruments to address potential impacts, to prepare the safeguards instruments, GRM, disclosures, monitoring, and Capacity Building Strategy. It includes templates and formats to carry out these activities. It also includes Environmental Management Framework, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework, Voluntary Community-based Land Consolidation Protocols, Voluntary Land Donation Protocol, IPPF as well as Chance Finds Procedures, WBG Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, and Instruments for Disaster Risks Reduction Measures.
53. Activities financed under the CERC will be limited to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of infrastructure and housing outlined in a positive list in this EROM (Table 2). It will consist of small-scale activities as those in KOTAKU (see para. 48 and further Annex 4 on EAP including Procurement Plan). Under the CERC, it is anticipated that community-based voluntary relocation would take place as the beneficiaries of the CERC activities will prefer a safer place. Rehabilitation and reconstruction

activities under the CERC will be carried out in a locations or sites that are agreed between the Government, local governments, and the Bank, taking into account among others, on the livability, habitability, safety and spatial development plans. The Government may provide land for the new neighbourhood development and for this, it might use Government land and/or might have to acquire land from individual land owners. The latter case could use the willing-buyer-willing seller scheme, or involuntary land taking, and for this case, the LARPF in the ESMF applies. The CERC is not anticipated to support activities which might benefit and/or have adverse impacts on ethnic groups considered as Indigenous Peoples under the World Bank's Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10). As the nature of the activities to be financed by the CERC will be similar with those of the ongoing or identified activities in KOTAKU (refer to Table 2, small-scale infrastructure), the KOTAKU project category will remain Category B, and no new safeguards policies are triggered.

54. The PMU is in the process of strengthening its existing KOTAKU's Technical Implementation Guidelines by taking into account the approaches and lessons learned from the previous successful REKOMPAC projects in Aceh, Yogyakarta and North Sumatra. The Guidelines cover a more detailed procedures and requirements for the local governments and the community in preparing the Community Settlement Plan (CSP) specifically in the context of emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction stage. As has been the case with the original Technical Guidelines, the strengthened Technical Guidelines (so-called Technical Implementation Guidelines of KOTAKU-REKOMPAC) are consistent with the KOTAKU ESMF. After the incidents in Central Sulawesi, the KOTAKU's Technical Implementation Guidelines also takes into account new type of disasters such as liquefaction and land dislocation, as it has consequences to land selection and health and safety.
55. The current KOTAKU Project organizational structure will remain the same for the implementation of the CERC activities. The PMU at the central level (Ministry of Public Works and Housing) will be responsible to ensure that the CERC activities comply with the ESMF. The Project management will closely work with other relevant agencies both at the central and local levels, such as with the National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) and Local Board for Disaster Management (BPBD), respectively. PIUs at the Kabupaten and City levels with the assistance of the City Coordinators and the environmental and social specialists, will identify the potential environmental and social negative impacts during the CSP preparation, and infrastructure preparation and implementation, and assist the local governments (kabupaten or city) to prepare and implement the required safeguards instruments in compliance with the KOTAKU's ESMF. PMU will provide guidance, capacity strengthening and supervision for the local governments to implement the ESMF for CERC activities. Continues capacity buildings will be provided for the related organizations in the preparation and implementation of the safeguards aspects.
56. The Project management organizational structure under the PNPM-Urban (the predecessor of KOTAKU) in the past has been proven to be effective in managing rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in REKOMPAC Aceh (earthquake and tsunami), REKOMPAC Yogyakarta (earthquake and volcano eruption) and REKOMPAC North Sumatera (volcano eruption). The Ministry of Public Works and Housing has vast experiences in managing rehabilitation and reconstruction projects due to natural disasters. It also has vast experiences in coordinating with other relevant ministries, such as BNPB, BPBD, Land Agency, local governments, etc. Specifically, most Project staff of KOTAKU and some of the PMU's consultants have vast experiences in managing the successful REKOMPAC Aceh,

Yogyakarta and North Sumatra. With the activation of CERC KOTAKU to cover the Central Sulawesi, the Executing Agency of KOTAKU is planning to expand the scope of the existing contracts of its consultant teams at the central level and at the local levels, among others, i.e. Technical Management Consultant contract (TMC-6), and Oversight Service Provider (OSP-9) (refer to Table 2 and Annex 4). Existing manuals and guidelines of the REKOMPAK projects are to be adopted and being incorporated in the strengthening of the KOTAKU Technical Guidelines (see explanation in para. 51). As work progresses, the Executing Agency might further expand its current consultant contracts with contract addendum with no maximum limit of original contract as long as required for implementing rehabilitation and reconstruction projects with efficiency and acceleration consideration, or engage in new contracts depending on the needs identified during the CERC implementation.

57. The bidding documents will include requirements to implement the recommendations of the ESMP, Resettlement Action Plans, Indigenous Peoples Plan and/or other safeguards instruments as relevant, to be implemented during construction with adequate budget supports. In the case of the procurement of works requirement the mobilization of civil works contractors, the bidding documents will include standard codes of conduct for workers and supervisors, specifying appropriate conduct and sanctions related to community relations, gender-based violence, child protection, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation and abuse.

H - Monitoring & Evaluation

58. CERC will be monitored and evaluated as required by Bank IPF policy, considering especially that it represents a novel approach to disaster recovery financing and will require particularly strong oversight in order to ensure appropriate emergency activity implementation. The oversight and reporting mechanisms established for the Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project will also be applied to the CERC. The NSUP audit covers the whole project, including those financed through Disbursement Category 3.
59. In case of activation, additional indicators related to CERC will be added to the Project's Result Framework through restructuring. The CERC activities will be part of the regular Project monitoring and will be assessed as part of the final project evaluation.
60. Given a large number of post-disaster activities that may be initiated shortly after the CERC activation – in addition to those already under implementation – PMUs and PIUs may hire additional technical consultants to support supervision and procedural compliance efforts, particularly as they pertain to fiduciary and safeguards.

I – Key Performance Indicator

61. The performance indicators set out in this CERC manual are indicators of the achievement of activities in the category of permanent housing, educational facilities, health facilities and other infrastructure activities.
62. Details of performance indicators can be seen in Annex 5.

J – Closing of CERC and EAP Implementation

63. It is noted that a CERC will be activated at any time during project implementation. Considering that the CERC is expected to be implemented in a relatively short time, the Project's implementation will continue after the EAP has been completed. Accordingly, all technical, fiduciary and safeguard requirements related to the CERC will be finalized within six months of the end of the implementation of the EAP and should not go beyond the disbursement deadline date of the Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project. These include:
64. Fiduciary Requirements, such as Audit Report, interim unaudited financial reports, and proper documentation and closing of CERC designated account.
65. M&E Requirements, such as final evaluation report of CERC, and any other technical and social and environmental reports agreed upon CERC activation.
66. In the case of a surplus of goods, these goods may be used by the Government, following the negative lists provided in the ERM. The management of vehicles, motorcycles, boats and other equipment should follow the standard administrative and inventory procedures applicable to other project assets managed by PIU. PIU will be required to report annually on the usage and location of the equipment, purchased under the CERC until the Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project closes. This will be reviewed and audited by the external auditor alongside other Project activities as indicated in the external audit TOR after the EAP implementation period. The reports must document that goods are used as outlined in the ERM and that the negative list of uses is complied with.
67. Within four months after the end of the implementation of the EAP, PMU will document expenditures, verify inventories, and finalize payments. On receipt of the final progress and financial reports on the activities undertaken under the agreed EAP, the Bank (through the Country Director) will notify the GoI that the CERC for the specific eligible expenditure is closed and that no further withdrawals will be permitted for purposes of the specific emergency.
68. If in the implementation of CERC up to the deadline for the closing of the CERC loan period there are still activities that cannot be carried out, while those activities have been included in the civil work contract or due to land readiness in terms of social and environmental aspects, there are still several obstacles and movements towards certainty of the amount must be built / handled dynamically, then the CERC can be considered extended according to the agreement between the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank.

Annex 1: RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE

This Form is only for an example. The BNPB and Satgas Pemprov will submit the Need Assessment and list activities for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Post Disaster in Central Sulawesi.

I. Event General Description					
Event Type:	On September 28, 2018, a magnitude 7.5 earthquake struck the island of Sulawesi in Indonesia. The epicenter was located approximately 80km away from the provincial capital Palu of Donggala Regency in Central Sulawesi Province at an estimated depth of 10km. Within 30 minutes of the main event, a major tsunami—caused most likely by underwater landslides with amplified wavelengths due to coastal geography—hit the shores of Palu and its surrounding areas along the coast, causing major damage to key infrastructure, destroying roads, bridges, water supply infrastructure, communications towers, and public facilities including hospitals and schools. Due to continued aftershocks (422 as of 4/10/2018), landslide risk in mountainous areas and liquefaction in urban areas remains high				
Event Date:	28 September 2018				
Event Time:	A 6.0 earthquake struck at 13.59pm local time and the second earthquake of 7.5 magnitudes at 17.02pm.				
Location:	Central Sulawesi, Indonesia				
Affected Area:	National	Regional	State/Provincial	X	
	Municipality	Community			
Affected Population:	Indonesia's National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) reported on 4 October 2018, the official number of fatalities as 1,581, and estimates that 2.4 million people were exposed to earthquake intensity V MMI and above in nine cities/regencies in Central Sulawesi, and around 616,684 in Palu city, Donggala, and Sigi regencies were exposed to earthquake intensity VI and above. Some 71,000 people are reported as displaced; UNOCHA estimates that 191,000 are in urgent need.				
Affected Infrastructure:	Housing	X	Agriculture	X	
	Network Infrastructure	X	Forestry	Limited info	
	Essential Infrastructure	X	Environment & Natural Resource Management	Limited info	
	Social Infrastructure	X	Trade	X	
	Water and Sanitation	X	Tourism	X	
	Health	X	Industry	X	
II. Specific Event Description					

	Type of event:	Earthquakes, which triggered a near-field tsunami, liquefaction, and landslides.	
		<i>Magnitude</i> Initial – 6.0 Second – 7.5	
		<i>Intensity:</i> 2.4 million exposed to earthquake intensity V MMI and above; 616,684 exposed to intensity VI and above.	
Total affected population:			
		Number of Injured:	2,549
		Number of Deaths:	1,581
		Missing Persons (only those reported):	113
		Displaced Persons:	71,000
		The numbers of those affected are likely to rise as access to remote areas in Donggola and Mamuju that were closer to the epicenter has been limited, and estimates of victims buried by landslides, mud, and liquefaction have not been calculated yet.	
		Source: Indonesia’s National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), as of 13.00pm on 4/10/2018.	
Affected Infrastructure:			
		Total Damaged buildings: Source: BNPB, as of 20.00pm on 5/2/2019	68,451
		Heavily damaged: Source: HCT Response Plan	21,150
		Partially damaged: Source: HCT Response Plan	35,051
		Impacted by the tsunami: Source: HCT Response Plan	12,250
		The full extent of the damage remains unknown. Many houses have been submerged due to landslides and liquefaction. The total number of damaged houses and the extent of damage may rise.	
		Source: <u>ACAPS</u>	



Figure 1: Copernicus grading map of Palu City highlighted damaged infrastructure and housing

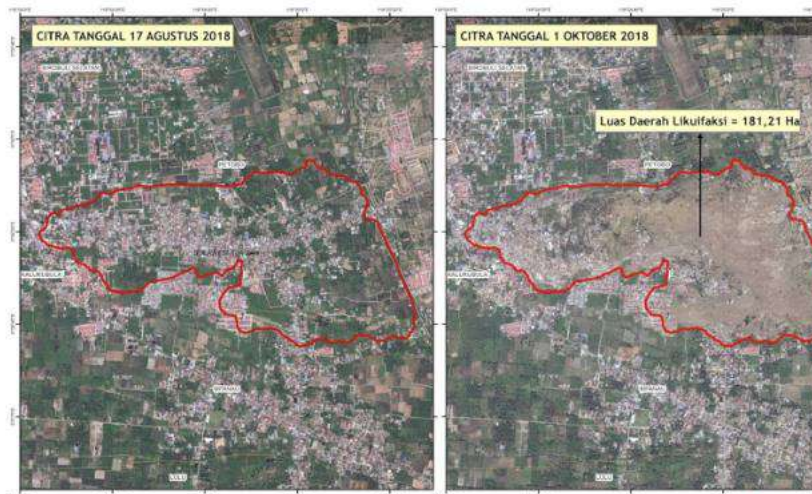


Figure 2: Liquefaction in Petobo Village (181.21 Ha)

With 71,000 displaced across 141 sites, there is an immediate need for emergency shelter. The government has identified tents (shelter kits) as an urgent need.

Source: [AHA Centre](#)

Affected Social Infrastructure

There is not yet information on the extent of social infrastructure damaged, but thousands of hotels, mosques and other buildings have been damaged.

Source: [ACAPS](#)

Network Infrastructure

	Water & Sanitation Network		
	<p>Boreholes and piped water systems have been damaged, and refillable bottled-water depots are closed. Water sources are contaminated, particularly in tsunami-affected areas. As a result, there are limited supplies of clean water, particularly in urban areas. In Palu, people have had to queue for up to two hours for clean water, while those in rural areas are drawing water from protected spring water, boreholes and wells. The government has identified water purification sets as an urgent need.</p> <p>It is further unlikely that waste treatment plants are functioning given damages to electricity. There are also reports that there is no/limited sanitation access in informal IDP sites, forcing many to practice open defecation. WASH facilities in temporary sites are also inadequate for persons with disabilities. Poor WASH facilities in informal IDP sites also creates risks for women, children, and adolescents.</p> <p>Sources: <u>The Guardian</u>; <u>ACAPS</u>; <u>AHA Centre</u>; <u>HCT Response Plan</u></p>		
	Power Services		
	<p>Electricity is out in many areas, although slowly being restored. As of 4/10, electricity recovery has reached 65%. PLN, the electricity utility, has deployed 500 personnel to recover electricity. The government has identified generators as an urgent need.</p> <p>Source: <u>BNPB</u></p>		
	Telecom Services		
	<p>Three communication providers have re-started their operations with 49 percent coverage.</p> <p>Source: <u>Central Sulawesi Earthquake Information Portal</u>, <u>BNPB</u></p>		
	Road Network		
	<p>The road from Poso to Palu is relatively accessible, although there is a high risk of landslides in certain areas.</p> <p>Source: <u>Logistics Cluster</u></p>		
	Essential Infrastructure		
	Healthcare		
<table><tr><td>Health facilities damaged:</td><td>21</td></tr></table> <p>Health facilities that are still running are overwhelmed and running low on essential medicine and supplies, such as surgical equipment and instruments, protective clothing, and safe supply of blood for transfusions.</p>		Health facilities damaged:	21
Health facilities damaged:	21		

	<p>There is a growing risk of mosquito-borne diseases and water-borne infectious disease. Air-borne infectious diseases are also more likely to spread due to overcrowding in evacuation camps, and poor WASH facilities in evacuation camps raise health concerns and increase the risk of transmission of water-borne diseases. Schistosomiasis, which is endemic in three areas, is likely to worsen as access to basic medical services and clean water is limited.</p> <p>Sources: <u>HCT Response Plan</u>; <u>AHA Centre</u></p>									
	<table><tr><td>Education Infrastructure</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Schools damaged:</td><td>1,098</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Damage to an estimated 1,098 schools (from kindergartens to secondary schools) affects 142,245 students.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Source: <u>HCT Response Plan</u></td></tr></table>	Education Infrastructure		Schools damaged:	1,098	Damage to an estimated 1,098 schools (from kindergartens to secondary schools) affects 142,245 students.		Source: <u>HCT Response Plan</u>		
Education Infrastructure										
Schools damaged:	1,098									
Damage to an estimated 1,098 schools (from kindergartens to secondary schools) affects 142,245 students.										
Source: <u>HCT Response Plan</u>										
Other Public Infrastructure										
	<p>Fuel supplies are limited. As of 4/10, 10 gas stations have started operating (6 out of a total of 17 in Palu city; 3 out of a total of 4 in Kab. Donggala; 1 out of a total of 2 in Sigi). Nonetheless, the use of vehicles, generators and water pumps continues to be constrained by the lack of fuel.</p> <p>Source: <u>HCT Response Plan</u>; <u>BNPB</u></p>									
Agriculture, manufacturing, tourism										
	<p>There is still limited information on the impact on agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism, but the damage is likely too severe, particularly as agriculture made up an important part of the economy and food sources.</p> <p>Shops and markets remain closed since the event, and the Association of Indonesian retailers estimates that losses to its members are at least Rp 450 billion. Some impact expected also on mining and processing industries, electricity and gas.</p> <p>Source: <u>Jakarta Globe</u> ; <u>HCT Response plan</u></p>									
Transport Sector										
	Ground Transportation									
	Roads and bridges have been damaged.									
	Source: <u>Logistics Cluster</u>									
	Maritime Transport									
	Pantoloan Port in Palu city: Severely damaged, but able to provide limited operations. Road access to the port is passable but restricted by debris.									
	Wani port: Buildings and docks damaged									

		<p>Mpana Port, Luwuk Port, Belang-belang Port, Majene Port: No damage; good condition</p> <p>Source: <u>AHA Situation Update</u>; <u>Logistics Cluster</u></p>	
		Air Transport	
		<p>As of 4/10/2018,</p> <p>Palu airport: It is being operated by the military for humanitarian operations. Only 2000m of the runway can be used, which allows for only C130 aircraft. Commercial flights are not operating. The building is damaged, with most of the roof collapsed.</p> <p>Mamuju airport: Functioning, although there is damage to the tower building.</p> <p>Luwuk Bangai airport: Functioning, although shifting of the tower</p> <p>Peso and Toli-toli airports: Normal</p> <p>Source: <u>AHA Situation Update</u>; <u>Logistics Cluster</u></p>	
		Environmental and Natural Resource Management Sector	
		Limited information at this point.	
		Other damages	
		<p>Banking and retail services, markets, commercial offices, and ports remain closed indefinitely, severely impacting the local economy. BNPB estimates that total losses could exceed US\$658 million.</p> <p>Source: <u>Jakarta Globe</u></p>	
		Public Sector/Government Continuity	
		<p>Undamaged local government offices have reopened.</p> <p>Source: <u>Central Sulawesi Earthquake Information Portal</u>, <u>BNPB</u></p>	

ANNEX 2: DRAFT REQUEST LETTER FOR ACTIVATING CERC

Jakarta,
October XX

Mr. Rodrigo A. Chaves
Country Director
The World Bank Office in Jakarta

**Ref.: Activation of the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
National Slum Upgrading project (LN- 8636ID)**

Dear Sir:

I request the activation of the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) to help finance the immediate emergency recovery and rehabilitation activities in the amount of *US\$100 million*, needed to address the damage and needs caused by Sulawesi Tengah Tsunami during the period of August and September 2018. Enclosed is the copy of the *Statement of Facts/ Notification of a State of Emergency by Province Governor of Sulawesi Tengah* affected area on the *date*; a Rapid Needs Assessment and the most recent *Situation Report*. This request is also accompanied by an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) developed to govern the use of the funds.

On the evening of September 28, 2018, a 7.7 RS earthquake shook Palu and Donggala towns and part of the district of Sigi in Central Sulawesi province. The earthquake triggered a local tsunami in the bay of Palu, liquefaction of a large area in the southeast of the city and swept away virtually the whole provincial capital city, Palu. The latest report from October 3 accounts for over 1,400 lives lost, over 2,500 people injured, while the search for lost persons is still going on. In total, 48,025 people have evacuated to 94 points. There is currently a desperate need for food, water and sanitation, medical supplies and other daily needs in shelter areas. Electrical power and communication services are lacking. Local government agencies are temporarily paralyzed and have little capacity to deal with the present challenges.

The Government of Indonesia is, therefore, requesting the re-allocation of finances within the National Slum Upgrading Project through the re-categorization of US\$ 50 million uncommitted financial resources from Disbursement Categories 2 to Disbursement Category 3 as detailed in the EAP and the corresponding revised procurement plan.

We trust that our request shall meet your approval as we seek to fast track our short-term response to the disaster.

Sincerely,

Minister of Finance

ANNEX 3: EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for CERC component under National Slum Upgrading Project (NSUP)

1. Description of Emergency

On September 28, 2018, a magnitude 7.5 earthquake struck the island of Sulawesi in Indonesia. The epicenter was located approximately 80km away from the provincial capital Palu of Donggala Regency in Central Sulawesi Province at an estimated depth of 10km. Within 30 minutes of the main event, a major tsunami—caused most likely by underwater landslides with amplified wavelengths due to coastal geography—hit the shores of Palu and its surrounding areas along the coast, causing major damage to key infrastructure, destroying roads, bridges, water supply infrastructure, communications towers, and public facilities including hospitals and schools. Due to continued aftershocks (422 as of 4/10/2018), landslide risk in mountainous areas and liquefaction in urban areas remains high.

Indonesia's National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) reported on 4 October 2018, the official number of fatalities as 1,581, and estimates that 2.4 million people were exposed to earthquake intensity V MMI and above in nine cities/regencies in Central Sulawesi, and around 616,684 in Palu city, Donggala, and Sigi regencies were exposed to earthquake intensity VI and above. Some 71,000 people are reported as displaced; UNOCHA estimates that 191,000 are in urgent need. These numbers are likely to rise, as losses in remote areas in Donggala and Mamuju that were closer to the epicenter have not been confirmed.

Palu and Donggala were cut off for several days, with the airport runway and control tower damaged, along with the port, while debris and landslides affected road access. There continues to be limited availability of food and water in affected areas, with reports that markets are not operating as normal, and people have gone several days without eating. Some hospitals have been destroyed and functioning hospitals lack power dealing with large volumes of patients. Electricity services remain disconnected in many areas and people are queuing for hours for fuel, of which there is also a shortage. Water pipes have been badly damaged. Banking and retail services, markets, commercial offices, and ports remain closed indefinitely, severely impacting the local economy. *Please refer to damage assessment Annex for detailed information for specific sectors.*

Sources: Channel News Asia; AHA Centre Situation Updates Nos. 1-6 (Sulawesi); UN Indonesia Earthquake Impact Analysis and Potential Needs; ACAPS briefing note

Sources: Channel News Asia; AHA Centre Situation Updates Nos. 1-6; UN Indonesia Earthquake Impact Analysis and Potential Needs; ACAPS briefing note

2. Geographic data of affected area

Central Sulawesi is a province on the island of Sulawesi, the world's eleventh-largest island. It has a population of around 2,839,290 (Jan 2014).

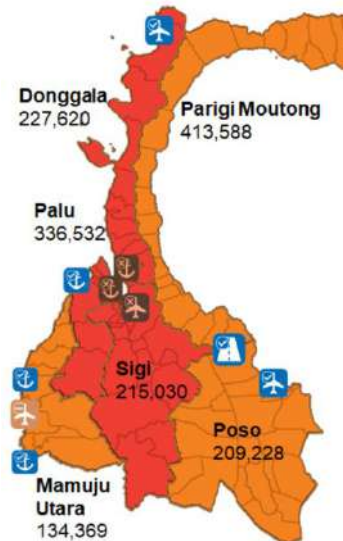


Figure 1: Map of most affected areas. Source: [AHA Centre](#).

Figure 1 shows the areas that have been most affected, and the population estimates of each area. The most affected areas are Palu city, Donggala, and Sigi regencies, which experienced the intensity of VI and above. Palu is the capital of Central Sulawesi and the largest city. Other cities/regencies that experienced earthquake intensity of V and more are Banggai, Banggai Kepulauan, Morowali, Parigi Moutong, Posos, Tojo Una-una, and Toli-toli.

Central Sulawesi had a growth rate of 7.14 percent in 2017, driven by the industrial sector. The mining and energy sector have allowed Central Sulawesi to post higher economic growth than the national average. In 2008, Central Sulawesi contributed to 14% of the Sulawesi's GDP.

Agriculture is the most important sector, with around 65% of the labor force employed in agriculture in 2008. However, the mining and processing industries, and electricity and gas industries have been growing in importance.

The figure below shows the number of casualties following the earthquake on 5 August 2018. Tourism is a major source of income for the local population, and driver of the local economy.

Sources: [AHA Centre](#); [Jakarta Post](#); [Sulawesi Development Framework](#)

3. Description of needs and priorities

Damage and impact listed below are constraining emergency response operations carried out by the relevant agencies and actors: no electricity, unstable communication, limited heavy equipment and manpower, road access to mobilize additional items, size of the affected areas. Accordingly, key needs are fuel, generators and lighting equipment; clean water and water tanks; medical personnel, medicines, body bags, and field hospitals; tents, tarpaulin, and blankets; access road, reconstruction of housing, and food and public kitchens.

*) reference: WHO

Regarding on the progress of the work in the field, there was an update of the list of activities occurred on April 22, 2020, as the table below:

Table 1: Updated of Planned Emergency Activities

Areas of Intervention	Activities	Responsible Institution	Support Institution	Estimated Cost USD
A. Infrastructure				
Settlement Infrastructure	Construction of settlement infrastructure : Land Clearing Duyu	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	982,301
	Construction of settlement infrastructure : Land Clearing Pombewe A	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	416,667
	Construction of settlement infrastructure : Land Clearing Pombewe B	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	419,919
	Land clearing and land development for Pombewe II-A	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	199,280
	Land clearing and land development for Pombewe II-B	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,421,023
	Construction of Permanent Housing and Area Facilities in Duyu and Pombewe I-A	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	3,128,642
	Construction of settlement infrastructure Duyu (incl. retaining wall)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,376,408
	Construction of Waste and Sanitation Infrastructure in Duyu	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	681,472
	Construction of Water Supply System in Duyu (230 SR) to support Artesian Well (Rerservoir, Distribution Pipe and household water connection)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	275,060
	Construction of WS distribution and house connection in Duyu	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	562,383
	Construction of settlement infrastructure Pombewe	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	13,592,184
	Construction of Waste and Sanitation Infrastructure in Pombewe	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	4,091,102

Areas of Intervention	Activities	Responsible Institution	Support Institution	Estimated Cost USD
	Construction of Water Supply System in Pombewe to support Artesian Well (Reservoir, Distribution Pipe and household water connection)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	125,000
	Construction of the Water Supply System in Pombewe	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,515,424
	Construction of Permanent Housing and Area Facilities in Duyu and Pombewe, Huntap Sattelite (Includes Settlement Infrastructure) I-B	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	9,750,000
	Construction of Infrastructure for Huntap Sattelite Balaroa and Huntap Tondo I	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,388,889
	Construction of Reservoir, Distribution Pipes and household water connection (SR) for 230 permanent houses/satellite in Balaroa	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	194,444
	Construction of Water Supply System in Tondo - Water Supply Repair	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	480,903
	Construction Distribution Pipe and household water connection (sambungan rumah) for 1.800 Houses in Tondo-1	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	450,388
	Land clearing and land development for Tondo 2-A 46 Ha	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,041,667
	Land clearing and land development for Tondo 2-B 16 Ha	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	347,222
	Land clearing and land development for Talise	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	902,778
	Construction of Artesian Well in 39 locations for 480 Huntara	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,368,403

Areas of Intervention	Activities	Responsible Institution	Support Institution	Estimated Cost USD
	KOTAKU - Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of settlement infrastructure in Palu, Sigi and Donggala (include huntap satellite)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	4,440,972
	KOTAKU - Local Scale Infrastructure in Nusa Tenggara Barat	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	2,222,222
Building	Rehabilitation Hospital of Undata Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,039,350
	Rehabilitation Hospital of Anutapura Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	114,167
	Rehabilitation Hospital of Undata Phase Ib	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	944,919
	Rehabilitation Hospital of Anutapura Phase Ib	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	348,623
	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Building of BPKP Regional Office	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,119,442
	Retrofitting of PIP2B Central Sulawesi	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	879,212
	Rehabilitation of Tadulako University Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,169,028
	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Basic Education Facilities Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	2,120,823
	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Basic Education Facilities Phase Ib	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	3,043,032
	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Basic Education Facilities Phase Ic	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	2,322,307
	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Basic Education Facilities Phase Id	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	3,444,321
	Rehabilitation of Tadulako University Phase Ib	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	881,705

Areas of Intervention	Activities	Responsible Institution	Support Institution	Estimated Cost USD
	Rehabilitation of Tadulako University Phase Ic	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,238,247
	Construction of Multifunction Halls in Tadulako University Phase I	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	6,081,972
	Construction of Multifunction Halls in Tadulako University Phase II	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	1,546,555
B. Consultants				
	Planning and Supervision of settlement infrastructure Huntap (Amendment TMC-6 NSUP)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	614,545
	Facilitation and Safeguards for LARAP (Individual Contracts with BPPW Sulteng)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	266,666
	Planning for rehabilitation of health facilities and Basic Education Facilities incl. Tadulako Univ. Phase I (Amendment TMC-6 NSUP)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	642,351
	Additional NMC Team for Management Support CERC Sulteng	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	862,932
	Continuation of Planning and Supervision Consultant (TMC CERC)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	864,828
	Additional TMC-6's Scope of Works for Planning (DED) of Reconstruction BPKP and Kejati Office	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	486,111
	Facilitation of strengthening local governments and communities in providing shelter for people affected by disasters (Amendment OSP Advisory NSUP)	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	90,277

Areas of Intervention	Activities	Responsible Institution	Support Institution	Estimated Cost USD
	Soil Investigation for rehabilitation/reconstruction of community health facilities in 18 locations	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	288,750
	Supervision/Management Construction for rehabilitation Tadulako University Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	93,611
	Management Construction for Rehabilitation Hospital Undata Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	130,284
	Management Construction for Rehabilitation Hospital of Anutapura Phase Ia	MPWH	Bappenas, BNPB, MoF, Provincial and Local Government	52,083
GRAND TOTAL				82,060,894

The Disaster Management Task Force of the Ministry of PUPR of Central Sulawesi Province will submit an update of the List of Activities that will be proposed in the Emergency Response Operations Manual (EROM) NSUP Activities.

Table 2: Update of Initial Procurement Plan for CERC component of NSUP

Activity*	Detail	Expected Contract Award*	Estimated Cost	Estimated Cost US\$*	Total Cost (US\$)	Expected Completion Date*	Procurement method	Bank Review
<i>A. Infrastructure</i>								
Construction of settlement infrastructure : Land Clearing Duyu	Package 1	7/10/2019	14,145,134,400	982,301	982,301	7/10/2019	Direct Contracting **	Post
Construction of settlement infrastructure : Land Clearing Pombewe A	Package 2	12/13/2019	6,000,004,800	416,667	416,667	9/7/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Construction of settlement infrastructure : Land Clearing Pombewe B	Package 3	03/18/2020	6,046,833,600	419,919	419,919	09/26/2020	NCB	Post
Land clearing and land development for Pombewe II-A	Package 4	10/12/2019	2,869,632,000	199,280	199,280	04/30/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Land clearing and land development for Pombewe II-B	Package 5	10/12/2019	20,462,731,200	1,421,023	1,421,023	04/30/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Construction of Permanent Housing and Area Facilities in Duyu and Pombewe I-A	Package 6	11/4/2020	45,052,444,800	3,128,642	3,128,642	06/29/2020	NCB	Post
Construction of settlement infrastructure Duyu (incl. retaining wall)	Package 7	11/4/2020	19,820,275,200	1,376,408	1,376,408	06/29/2020	NCB	Post
Construction of Waste and Sanitation Infrastructure in Duyu	Package 8	05/26/2020	9,813,196,800	681,472	681,472	11/23/2020	NCB	

Construction of Water Supply System in Duyu (230 SR) to support Artesian Well (Rerservoir, Distribution Pipe and household water connection)	Package 9	11/15/2019	3,960,864,000	275,060	275,060	08/14/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Construction of WS distribution and house connection in Duyu	Package 10	4/7/2020	8,098,315,200	562,383	562,383	3/12/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Construction of settlement infrastructure Pombewe	Package 11	5/16/2020	195,727,449,600	13,592,184	13,592,184	12/11/2020	NCB	Post
Construction of Waste and Sanitation Infrastructure in Pombewe	Package 12	11/15/2019	58,911,868,800	4,091,102	4,091,102	04/30/2020	NCB	Post
Construction of Water Supply System in Pombewe to support Artesian Well (Rerservoir, Distribution Pipe and household water connection)	Package 13	11/4/2020	1,800,000,000	125,000	125,000	06/29/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Construction of the Water Supply System in Pombewe	Package 14	11/4/2020	21,822,105,600	1,515,424	1,515,424	06/29/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Construction of Permanent Housing and Area Facilities in Duyu and Pombewe, Huntap Satellite (Includes Settlement Infrastructure) I-B	Package 15	07/21/2020	140,400,000,000	9,750,000	9,750,000	12/18/2020	NCB	Post
Construction of Infrastructure for Huntap Satellite Balaroa and Huntap Tondo I	Package 16	11/4/2020	20,000,001,600	1,388,889	1,388,889	06/29/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Construction of Reservoir, Distribution Pipes and household water connection (SR) for 230 permanent houses/satellite in Balaroa	Package 17	11/4/2020	2,799,993,600	194,444	194,444	06/29/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Construction of Water Supply System in Tondo -Water Supply Repair	Package 18	11/4/2020	6,925,003,200	480,903	480,903	06/29/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Construction Distribution Pipe and household water connection (sambungan rumah) for 1.800 Houses in Tondo-1	Package 19	8/1/2020	6,485,587,200	450,388	450,388	6/7/2020	NCB	Post
Land clearing and land development for Tondo 2-A 46 Ha	Package 20	05/15/2020	15,000,004,800	1,041,667	1,041,667	11/12/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Land clearing and land development for Tondo 2-B 16 Ha	Package 21	7/10/2019	4,999,996,800	347,222	347,222	11/30/2020	Direct Contracting **	-
Land clearing and land development for Talise	Package 22	7/10/2019	13,000,003,200	902,778	902,778	11/30/2020	Direct Contracting **	-
Construction of Artesian Well in 39 locations for 480 Huntara	Package 23	7/10/2019	19,705,003,200	1,368,403	1,368,403	7/10/2019	Direct Contracting **	Post
KOTAKU - Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of settlement infrastructure in Palu, Sigi and Donggala (include huntap satellite)	Community Based Infrastructure		63,949,996,800	4,440,972	4,440,972	7/10/2019		Post

KOTAKU - Local Scale Infrastructure in Nusa Tenggara Barat	Community Based Infrastructure		31,999,996,800	2,222,222	2,222,222	7/10/2019		Post
Rehabilitation Hospital of Undata Phase Ia	Package 24	04/25/2020	14,966,640,000	1,039,350	1,039,350	12/21/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Rehabilitation Hospital of Anutapura Phase Ia	Package 25	9/5/2020	1,644,004,800	114,167	114,167	7/12/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Rehabilitation Hospital of Undata Phase Ib	Package 26	05/19/2020	13,606,833,600	944,919	944,919	12/15/2020	NCB	Post
Rehabilitation Hospital of Anutapura Phase Ib	Package 27	05/19/2020	5,020,171,200	348,623	348,623	12/15/2020	NCB	Post
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Building of BPKP Regional Office	Package 28	7/10/2019	16,119,964,800	1,119,442	1,119,442	7/10/2019	NCB	Post
Retrofitting of PIP2B Central Sulawesi	Package 29	8/5/2020	12,660,652,800	879,212	879,212	4/11/2020	NCB	Post
Rehabilitation of Tadulako University Phase Ia	Package 30	2/5/2020	16,834,003,200	1,169,028	1,169,028	10/29/2020	Direct Contracting **	Post
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Basic Education Facilities Phase Ia	Package 31	8/5/2020	30,539,851,200	2,120,823	2,120,823	10/11/2020	NCB	Post
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Basic Education Facilities Phase Ib	Package 32	2/5/2020	43,819,660,800	3,043,032	3,043,032	11/24/2020	NCB	Post
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Basic Education Facilities Phase Ic	Package 33	12/5/2020	33,441,220,800	2,322,307	2,322,307	09/30/2020	NCB	Post
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Basic Education Facilities Phase Id	Package 34	05/15/2020	49,598,222,400	3,444,321	3,444,321	12/16/2020	NCB	Post
Rehabilitation of Tadulako University Phase Ib	Package 35	4/3/2020	12,696,552,000	881,705	881,705	10/22/2020	NCB	Post
Rehabilitation of Tadulako University Phase Ic	Package 36	05/20/2020	17,830,756,800	1,238,247	1,238,247	9/11/2020	NCB	Post
Construction of Multifunction Halls in Tadulako University Phase I	Package 37	04/25/2020	87,580,396,800	6,081,972	6,081,972		NCB	
Construction of Multifunction Halls in Tadulako University Phase II	Package 38	05/13/2020	22,270,392,000	1,546,555	1,546,555		NCB	Post
B. Consultant								
Planning and Supervision of settlement infrastructure Huntap (Amendment TMC-6 NSUP)	TMC Package-6		8,849,448,000	614,545	614,545		Contract Amendment on TMC-6 (Add #1)	Post
Facilitation and Safeguards for LARAP (Individual Contracts with BPPW Sulteng)	Balai PPW Sulteng		3,839,990,400	266,666	266,666		Individual Contract	
Planning for rehabilitation of health facilities and Basic Education Facilities incl. Tadulako Univ. Phase I (Amendment TMC-6 NSUP)	TMC Package-6		9,249,854,400	642,351	642,351		Contract Amendment on TMC-6 (Add #1)	Post
Additional NMC Team for Management Support CERC Sulteng	NMC		12,426,220,800	862,932	862,932	10/29/2020	Contract Amendment on NMC	Post
Continuation of Planning and Supervision Consultant (TMC CERC)	Package 39	02/29/2020	12,453,523,200	864,828	864,828		QCBS	Post

Additional TMC-6's Scope of Works for Planning (DED) of Reconstruction BPKP and Kejati Office	TMC Package-6		6,999,998,400	486,111	486,111	7/10/2019	Contract Amendment on TMC-6	Post
Facilitation of strengthening local governments and communities in providing shelter for people affected by disasters (Amendment OSP Advisory NSUP)	OSP Advisory	7/10/2019	1,299,988,800	90,277	90,277	7/10/2019	Contract Amendment on OSP 9 and OSP Advisory	Post
Soil Investigation for rehabilitation/reconstruction of community health facilities in 18 locations	Package 40	7/10/2019	4,158,000,000	288,750	288,750	7/10/2019	Direct Contracting **	Post
Supervision/Management Construction for rehabilitation Tadulako University Phase Ia	Package 41	7/10/2019	1,347,998,400	93,611	93,611	7/10/2019	Direct Contracting **	
Management Construction for Rehabilitation Hospital Undata Phase Ia	Package 42	7/10/2019	1,876,089,600	130,284	130,284	7/10/2019	Direct Contracting **	Post
Management Construction for Rehabilitation Hospital of Anutapura Phase Ia	Package 43	7/10/2019	749,995,200	52,083	52,083		Direct Contracting **	Post
GRAND TOTAL			1,180,926,878,400	82,008,811	82,008,811			

Note-1: Procurement methods for Works: The project executing agency may use any of the following procurement methods for the urgent civil works under the CERC component:

- (a) Direct Contracting – as per Paragraph 3.7 of the Procurement Guidelines.
- (b) Shopping – as per Paragraph 3.5 of the Procurement Guidelines. In case it is not possible to obtain three quotations, PIU should document the reason and may continue with the procurement process.
- (c) Force Account (for Works) – as per Paragraph 3.9 of the Procurement Guidelines.

ANNEX 4: Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project (P154782) – KOTAKU PROJECT Addendum to the NSUP's ESMF for the CERC (13 October 2018)

I. Introduction

1. This document is prepared as an addendum to the existing ESMF of Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project, NSUP (KOTAKU, the Project) which will be used as a guidance for the preparation of the strengthening of the current Project's Guidelines. It describes additional information on the environmental and social safeguard (ESS) requirements for the implementation of the proposed activities to be carried out under Component 5 of the Project for Central Sulawesi and that recently suffered from natural disasters. The existing ESMF of NSUP that had been disclosed on February 9, 2016 in the www.kotaku.pu.go.id, covers several disaster risk management aspects such as measures to mainstream DRM in NSUP (ESMF page 59, para. 88, Table 4, and Figure 6), community-based participation and an instrument for disaster risks reductions measures (Annex 16). However, post disaster scenario of the ESMF still need to be strengthened, hence this Addendum. The National Slum Upgrading Project's Executing Agency through its Project Management Unit (PMU) at the central level is the lead agency within the GoI responsible for the overall implementation of emergency activities, including all aspects related to procurement, financial management, monitoring & evaluation and safeguards compliance.⁹ The current Project organizational structure will remain the same for the implementation of the CERC activities. As is the case with the ongoing Project implementation, PIUs/Satkers will implement the CERC activities at the local government levels, i.e. provincial and kabupaten/city levels.

2. This Addendum to the Project's ESMF covers principles, requirements, and procedures on the environmental and social safeguards management, if the CERC is activated. This Addendum also takes into account the Bank's safeguard requirement for the CERC (Bank's Guidance on CERC, October 2017). This Addendum will provide guidance for the ongoing preparation of the strengthening of the current Project Guidelines, i.e. Technical Implementation Guidelines KOTAKU-REKOMPAK¹⁰ and General Guidelines KOTAKU-REKOMPAK. The Addendum of the NSUP's ESMF for the CERC will be disclosed in the www.kotaku.pu.go.id prior to the implementation of the CERC activities, and public consultation for the addendum will be done prior to any contingency related activities as per the NSUP requirements.

II. Identification of potential activities that the CERC could finance

3. The activities to be carried out if the CERC Component is activated include: civil works, consulting services and non-consulting services as identified in Table 1.

⁹ The PMU will work closely with the National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) and the Local Board for Disaster Management (BPBD).

¹⁰ REKOMPAK is the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Projects in Aceh, Yogyakarta and North Sumatera.

4. It is important to mention that the activities or subprojects that will be financed by the CERC Component, should avoid activities or subproject with complex environmental and social aspects (for example involuntary resettlement), because the CERC objective is to support immediate priority activities (less than 26 months). Area of intervention would be comparable to the NSUP activities, it could also smaller than those of in Java as Central Sulawesi are less populated than Java. At this point it estimated that the NSUP would allocate USD 50 million of the IBRD loan for the CERC activities (out of a total USD 216.5 million IBRD). As explained in the EROM, NSUP are financed by AIIB and also Government. All activities under the NSUP will follow the ESMF regardless of source of financing. The dissociation will be decided by BAPPENAS who will decide the kind of works and working areas to be undertaken by different financing sources including other donors. If other source of financing or donors plan to work in the same area or site where the CERC activities are located, CERC-ESMF and NSUP's ESMF apply. The locations of the CERC will be at Central Sulawesi, and surrounding affected islands. The subprojects with more environmental and social complexity with Category A subprojects will be not be financed by the NSUP.

Table 1: Positive list of activities categorized into civil works and services¹¹

Item
<p>Civil works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to transport and basic infrastructure: debris removal and disposal; provisional bridge repair; rehabilitation, reconstruction or development of small-scale connecting infrastructure such as roads, drainage and sidewalk, small-scale urban parks and open space; networks of water supply, drainage, restoring water and sanitation system <p>Civil works, community procurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community infrastructure activities: debris removal and disposal, road cleaning; rehabilitation, reconstruction and new housing development; small-scale community water supply, drainage, sanitation, footpaths, fire safety, site improvement such as public spaces and sidewalks; support to livelihoods.
<p>Consulting services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional scope to existing Technical Management Consultant contract (TMC-6) • Planning and Design Consultants • Supervision Consultants
<p>Non-consulting services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional scope to existing Oversight Service Provider (OSP-9)

69. 5. The following activities and uses for goods and equipment financed by the CERC are prohibited:

- i. Activities of any type that has potentially significant environmental and social impacts that are diverse, sensitive, complex, large scale or classified as Category A pursuant to the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.01.
- ii. Activities that would lead to conversion or degradation of critical forest areas, critical natural habitats, and clearing of forests or forest ecosystems.

¹¹ For detail see Emergency Action Plan in Annex 3 of this manual.

- iii. Activities affecting protected areas (or buffer zones thereof), other than to rehabilitate areas damaged by previous natural disasters.
- iv. Land reclamation (i.e., drainage of wetlands or filling of water bodies (stream, river, sea) to create land), this includes final disposal of the rubble and debris.
- v. Disposal of the building's rubble and debris to the agriculture and/or fertile land.
- vi. River training (i.e., realignment, contraction or deepening of an existing river channel, or excavation of a new river channel).
- vii. Use of land abandoned or the ownership of the land is disputed or cannot be ascertained.
- viii. Use of goods and equipment to demolish or remove assets, unless the ownership of the assets can be ascertained, and the owners are consulted.
- ix. Uses of goods and equipment involving forced labor, child labor, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labor.
- x. Uses of goods and equipment for activities that would affect indigenous peoples, unless due consultation and broad support have been documented and confirmed prior to the commencement of the activities.
- xi. Uses of goods and equipment for military or paramilitary purposes.
- xii. Uses of goods and equipment in response to conflict, in areas with active military or armed group operations.

III. Potential Environmental and Social (ES) Impacts

6. All activities financed through the CERC are subject to World Bank safeguards policies, keeping in mind that paragraph 12 of the [IPF Policy](#) applies once the CERC is triggered. The proposed CERC is actually the major content of the component 5 of the National Slum Upgrading Project (NSUP or KOTAKU) i.e. Contingency for Disaster Response. No activities are anticipated that would require provisions and mitigation measures that are significantly different from the NSUP. Implementation of the activities will be positive and urgently needed, especially by those that affected by the natural disasters. The activities to be financed by the CERC are the same with those of the NSUP, i.e., for infrastructure at the area level¹², it will comprise of provisional bridge repair; rehabilitation, reconstruction or development of small-scale connecting primary and secondary infrastructure such as roads, drainage and sidewalks, small-scale urban parks and open space; rehabilitation, reconstruction or development of networks of water supply, restoring water supply and sanitation system. This infrastructure will improve the connectivity of the tertiary and household-level systems with the city's primary and secondary infrastructure. At the community level¹³ (such as at the reconstruction site), through CDD approach, infrastructure will comprise of rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of housing; small-scale community water supply, drainage, sanitation, footpaths, fire safety, site improvement such as public spaces and sidewalks. At this

¹² An area level comprises of clusters of settlement sites located close to each other. Community-based housing and infrastructure rehabilitation, reconstruction and development will take place in each of these settlement sites. In order to connect these settlement sites, a small-scale rehabilitation and reconstruction or new development of primary and secondary connecting infrastructure would be needed.

¹³ At community level means a settlement site whereby community-based housing and infrastructure rehabilitation, reconstruction and development take place, through a CDD approach.

level, the Project also include support for strengthening community-based livelihoods through the construction of livelihood enabling facilities and services as identified and agreed in the Community Settlement Plan (CSP). The preparation of Community Settlement Plan (CSP) is part of the capacity strengthening for the Project Management, local governments and the communities which fall under the consulting services (refer to Table 1). The CSP will take place in areas where the CERC activities are located. It could be in the original area if such area is designated to be safe, livable, habitable and in line with the (revised) spatial development plan, or in an area where new settlement sites are located. The procedures, process, requirements of the CSP preparation will be the same with that of the NSUP whereby environmental and social safeguards aspects are part of.

7. Furthermore, as specified in Table 1, other proposed CERC activities which will be implemented prior to the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of housing and infrastructure both at the area and at the community levels are debris removal and disposal, and road clean up. Housing improvement (rehabilitation and reconstruction) at the community level is included in the ongoing KOTAKU project (Sub-component 3.2—see PAD of KOTAKU). New housing development at the community-level will be a new activity under the CERC. These new activities, i.e. debris removal and disposal, and new housing development at the community level will follow the current NSUP's ESMF but some aspects that are not covered by it will be specified in this Addendum to the KOTAKU ESMF for CERC (this Annex 4). All new activities such debris removal and disposal and relocation to safer sites will be of small or limited scale Category B type. Any larger scale activities corresponding to Category A because of its footprint, cumulative impacts, etc. will not be eligible. This applies to the IBRD, AIIB as well as government activities which are covered under NSUP. If there were such activities with these characteristics, they be included in the new project in preparation.

8. The proposed works and other activities (see para. 4 above and Table 1) are typically small and medium-scale works, and mainly involve rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and housing outlined in the positive list Table 1. The potential negative impacts are expected to be moderate, localized, and temporary that can be mitigated through the implementation of the existing safeguards instruments of the Project and close supervision by the field-based safeguards specialists of the Project, field engineer, and/or supervision consultant. All key relevant provisions for environmental and social management are already contained in the NSUP's ESMF and would remain fully applicable to the CERC. The required mitigation measures will be included as part of the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP or SPPL- See Annex 10 or Annex 13 of the ESMF) to be prepared when if a specific subproject is identified.

9. The CERC activities will comply with the KOTAKU's ESMF. The ESMF specifies the principles, requirements, procedures and institutional arrangements of the environmental and social safeguards management of KOTAKU (including the component 5, i.e. Contingency for Disaster Response), not only for infrastructure but also for the preparation and implementation of the Community Settlement Plan (CSP, this is the most relevant activity under the CERC) and Slum Improvement Action Plan (SIAP) of the participating cities. The KOTAKU's ESMF covers the requirements and procedures to screen, identify potential environmental and social impacts, to determine proper safeguards instruments to address potential impacts, to prepare the safeguards instruments, GRM, disclosures, monitoring, and Capacity Building Strategy. It includes templates and formats to carry out these activities. It also includes Environmental Management Framework, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework, Voluntary Community-

based Land Consolidation Protocols, Voluntary Land Donation Protocol, IPPF as well as Chance Finds Procedures, WBG Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, and Instruments for Disaster Risks Reduction Measures.

10. Activities financed under the CERC will be limited to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of infrastructure and housing outlined in a positive list in this EROM (Table 1). It will consist of small-scale activities as those in KOTAKU (see para. 48 of the EROM and further Annex 3 on EAP including Procurement Plan). Under the CERC, it is anticipated that community-based voluntary relocation would take place as the beneficiaries of the CERC activities will prefer a safer place. Rehabilitation and reconstruction activities under the CERC will be carried out in a locations or sites that are agreed between the Government, local governments, and the Bank, taking into account among others, on the livability, habitability, safety and spatial development plans. The Government may provide land for the new neighbourhood development and for this, it might use Government land and/or might have to acquire land from individual land owners. The latter case could use the willing-buyer-willing seller scheme, or involuntary land taking, and for this case, the LARPF in the ESMF applies. The CERC is not anticipated to support activities which might benefit and/or have adverse impacts on ethnic groups considered as Indigenous Peoples under the World Bank's Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10). If activities adversely impact or directly benefit the Indigenous Peoples communities, then IPP will be prepared in compliance with the IPPF specified in the NSUP's ESMF. Due consultation and broad community support must be documented and confirmed prior to the commencement of the activities for all activities directly benefitting or impacting Indigenous Peoples. As the nature of the activities to be financed by the CERC will be similar with those of the ongoing or identified activities in KOTAKU (refer to Table 1, small-scale infrastructure), the KOTAKU project category will remain Category B, and no new safeguards policies are triggered.

11. The PMU is in the process of strengthening its existing KOTAKU's Technical Implementation Guidelines by taking into account the approaches and lessons learned from the previous successful REKOMPAK¹⁴ projects in Aceh, Yogyakarta and North Sumatra. The Guidelines cover a more detailed procedures and requirements for the local governments and the community in preparing the Community Settlement Plan (CSP) specifically in the context of emergency, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development stage. As has been the case with the original Technical Guidelines, the strengthened Technical Guidelines (so-called Technical Implementation Guidelines of KOTAKU-REKOMPAK) are consistent with the KOTAKU ESMF. After the incidents in Central Sulawesi, the KOTAKU's Technical Implementation Guidelines also takes into account new type of disasters such as liquefaction and land dislocation, as it has consequences to land selection and health and safety.

12. The current KOTAKU Project organizational structure will remain the same for the implementation of the CERC activities. The PMU at the central level (Ministry of Public Works and Housing) will be responsible to ensure that the CERC activities comply with the ESMF. The Project management will closely work with other relevant agencies both at the central and local levels, such as with the National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) and Local Board for Disaster Management (BPBD), respectively. PIUs at the *Kabupaten* and City levels with the assistance of the City Coordinators and the environmental and social specialists, will identify the potential environmental and social negative impacts during the CSP preparation, and infrastructure preparation and implementation, and assist the local governments

¹⁴ Post-Earthquake Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Projects in Aceh, Yogyakarta and North Sumatra.

(*kabupaten* or city) to prepare and implement the required safeguards instruments in compliance with the KOTAKU's ESMF. PMU will provide guidance, capacity strengthening and supervision for the local governments to implement the ESMF for CERC activities. Continuous capacity building will be provided for the related organizations in the preparation and implementation of the safeguards aspects.

13. Appendix 1 of Annex 4 elaborates potential environmental impacts from baseline conditions and from the proposed works and activities (water supply and sanitation disruption, management of debris, health and hygiene issue for workers at disaster area and generic impacts from construction works, etc.) including assessment on contextual risk and capacity constraint. Lessons learnt from similar disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in Indonesia (Aceh Earthquake and Tsunami, Yogyakarta Earthquake and Volcano Eruption, North Sumatra Volcano Eruption and Manado Flooding, etc.) are also considered. The additional provisions will not require substantial additional resources, skills or capacity. Risks due to capacity to manage emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities such as these would be moderate, as the staff and consultants of the Project Management of NSUP have vast experiences and practical knowledge from the REKOMPAK Aceh, Yogyakarta and North Sumatra and additional resources to strengthen the existing team are being planned. Refer to section of Institutional Arrangements for Project Implementation below.

14. The Project management organizational structure under the PNPM-Urban (the predecessor of KOTAKU) in the past has been proven to be effective in managing rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in REKOMPAK Aceh (earthquake and tsunami), REKOMPAK Yogyakarta (earthquake and volcano eruption) and REKOMPAK North Sumatra (volcano eruption). The Ministry of Public Works and Housing has vast experiences in managing rehabilitation and reconstruction projects due to natural disasters. It also has vast experiences in coordinating with other relevant ministries, such as BNPB, BPBD, Land Agency, local governments, etc. Specifically, most Project staff of KOTAKU and some of the PMU's consultants have vast experiences in managing the successful REKOMPAK Aceh, Yogyakarta and North Sumatra. With the activation of CERC KOTAKU to cover Central Sulawesi, the Executing Agency of KOTAKU is planning to expand the scope of the existing contracts of its consultant teams at the central level and at the local levels, among others, i.e. Technical Management Consultant contract (TMC-6), and Oversight Service Provider (OSP-9) (refer to Table 1 and Annex 3 of the EROM). Existing manuals and guidelines of the REKOMPAK projects are to be adopted and being incorporated in the strengthening of the KOTAKU Technical Guidelines (see explanation in para. 11). As work progresses, the Executing Agency might further expand its current consultant contracts or engage in new contracts, depending on the needs identified during the CERC implementation.

15. In terms of potential social impacts, activities that will result in the involuntary taking of land, involuntary relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods, and interference with households' use of land and livelihoods should not be supported. Therefore, every effort should be made to eliminate activities that may result in such impacts. However, if small-scale land acquisition as a result of contingency activities cannot be eliminated as a possible impact then, abbreviated resettlement action plans (LARAPs) will be prepared in line with the land acquisition and resettlement policy framework (LARPF) and of the Project, taking into account the nature and flexibility of the emergency case.

16. Under the CERC, it is anticipated that voluntary relocation would take place as the beneficiaries of the CERC activities will prefer a safer place, away from disaster prone areas. Rehabilitation and reconstruction activities under the CERC will be carried out in a locations or sites that are agreed between the Government, local governments, and the Bank, taking into account among others, on the livability, habitability, safety and comply with spatial development plans. The Government may provide land¹⁵ for the new neighborhood/settlement development and for this, it might use Government land and/or might have to acquire land from individual land owners¹⁶. The latter case could use the willing-buyer-willing seller scheme¹⁷, or involuntary land taking, and for this case, the LARPF in the ESMF applies. The Government, local governments, BNPB, BPBD and experts are currently assessing which areas in the city and the region are safe, livable, and habitable and in accordance to the spatial development plan (to be revised) to be redeveloped or developed. Settlements will be developed in suitable areas that are defined by these agencies. The CERC NSUP will work on the sites that have been defined to be safe, livable and habitable and in accordance to the (revised) spatial development plan. Latest information that the Government is seeking for suitable sites on the ex “land cultivation rights” that has been abandoned by an SOEs or private sectors and permits have been expired. The CSP will be prepared for the sites that are declared safe, livable, and habitable by the government¹⁸. Screening, potential impacts and measures/instruments to be developed for these sites (settlement areas) will be done according to procedures and requirements specified in the ESMF.

17. The bidding documents will include requirements to implement the recommendations of the ESMP, Resettlement Action Plans, Indigenous Peoples Plan and/or other safeguards instruments as relevant, to be implemented during construction with adequate budget supports. In the case of the procurement of works requirement the mobilization of civil works contractors, the bidding documents will include standard codes of conduct for workers and supervisors, specifying appropriate conduct and sanctions related to community relations, gender-based violence, child protection, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation and abuse. Workers contracted to conduct civil or other works for contingency activities (in addition to community-based activities, if any), will have to sign a worker’s code of conduct, which covers issues such as preventing gender-based violence, forced labor, child labor, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labor are prohibited. Due consideration will be given to ensure compliance with the WB’s Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (General and Specific)¹⁹.

IV. Environmental and Social Management Framework Process

¹⁵ Various media mentioned that the government is planning to find suitable areas (safe, livable, habitable and in accordance to the -revised—spatial development plan) for temporary and new settlement sites to accommodate the earthquake affected peoples to voluntarily relocate through community-based relocation. One of the options that the government is thinking is to find HGU (rights to cultivate) land which permit has been expired or the land has been abandoned.

¹⁶ Refer to Annex 2 for the due diligence in the case that the government has obtained land for the settlement sites

¹⁷ Refer to Annex 3 for the procedures for verifying and documenting willing-buyer willing-seller

¹⁸ The CSP will take place in areas where the CERC activities are located. It could be in the original area if such area is designated to be safe, livable, habitable and in line with the (revised) spatial development plan, or in an area where new settlement sites are located. The procedures, process, requirements of the CSP preparation will be the same with that of the NSUP whereby environmental and social safeguards aspects are part of.

¹⁹https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines”

18. When the CERC component is activated, MPWH will carry out the following steps:

Step 1: Application of the ES Screening Form. The Project will identify the rehabilitation and/or reconstruction sites based on the agreement with the Government, local governments, experts, and communities based on assessment of livability, habitability, safety and spatial development plans. Once the sites are selected, the community with the facilitation of Project facilitators and consultants will prepare Community Settlement Plans (CSPs) in timely manner. This CSP among others identify activities to be financed by the CERC in the priority areas and the connecting infrastructure within the sites. In the CSP preparation process, identification of potential environmental impacts, voluntary relocation, the needed land, status of land, etc. are carried out. The ESMF includes a template to screen the subprojects from the ES point of view (Annex 7, 8 and 9). These forms will be used also for the CERC subprojects. The prohibited activities for CERC as per outline above will also be applied. Given that the CERC objective is to support immediate priority activities (26 months), the activities or subprojects with involuntary resettlement issues will be avoided as much as possible.

- ***Step 2: Identification of ES issues and preparation of mitigation plans.*** Based on the results from Step 1, the local government will prepare an ESMP or SPPL (see Table 3 of the NSUP ESMF i.e., the criteria for environment and social safeguards instruments for the CERC subprojects) describing the works/activities and mitigation measures to be conducted during detailed design, bidding/contract, repair/restoration, and closure plans, considered the magnitude, scope, and nature of the emergency. The contractor will be required to ensure that all works are safe from significant potential impacts from construction activities and all hazardous wastes are safely and appropriately managed during the implementation of the subproject. Consultation with local authorities and communities will be made during this stage. If involuntary land taking and/or ethnic groups are involved, an abbreviated LARAP, and/or IPP will be prepared in close consultation with the provincial/local office of Environmental Agency and the World Bank (WB) safeguard specialists, considering the flexibility for the case of emergencies in terms of the processing and timing, but not the actual substance of applying policy requirements. A Relocation Action Plan will be prepared in the case that voluntary community-based relocation will take place as results of original site is no longer habitable and safe. Experiences and approaches on voluntary relocation in REKOMPAK Yogyakarta will be implemented. Budget and entities responsible for implementation of the ESMP/LARAP/Relocation Action Plan/IPP will be discussed with the local government and agreed as a follow-up of the CSPs.
- ***Step 3: WB clearance and GOI approval.*** The ESMP, SPPL, LARAP, Relocation Action Plan and/or IPP as part of the CSP will be cleared by WB (pre or post) as agreed as well as approved by Local Environmental Agencies for the environmental management instruments.
- ***Step 4: Implementation and M&E.*** The approved ESMP, SPPL, LARAP, Relocation Action Plan and/or IPP will be implemented according to the agreed implementation arrangement. PIU/*Satkers* at provincial level will monitor the implementation on the ground and report the results to PMU. Consultation with ethnic groups will be made during the process.
- ***Step 5: Completion and Evaluation.*** Once the CERC subproject has been completed, PMU will monitor and evaluate the results before closing the contract. Any pending issues and/or grievance must be solved before the subproject is considered fully completed. PMU will submit the

completion report describing the compliance of safeguard performance and submit it to WB when required.

V. Institutional Arrangement for Project Implementation

19. The PMU will work closely with the National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) and the Local Board for Disaster Management (BPBD). BNPB will provide the inputs to MPWH to prepare the package to activate the CERC including the declaration of disaster, the latest impact assessment of situation reports and the list of goods and works to be included in the Emergency Action Plan (EAP).

20. The CERC will be implemented using the existing NSUP organizational structure. Diagram below is a simplification of the organization arrangement for CERC as well as those for the ESMF addendum. Complete CERC organization structure is also presented in below:

Position	Responsible
Central Office	
Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating and giving direction to CPMU, PMU, and PIU during the implementation period of NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities; Providing direction for the preparation of the Annual Work Plan (AWP); Monitoring and evaluating the performance of activities and the achievement of outputs of NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities; Conduct Steering Committee meetings if necessary, or as requested by the Chair of the Steering Committee.
CPMU CSRRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following up on the results of the Steering Committee meeting; Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the achievement of the outputs of NSUP-CERC activities; Provide direction, guidance, facilitation and consolidation as needed in the scope of CSRRP activities; Review and approve changes that would be needed in the NSUP-CERC Emergency Response Operation Manual (EROM).
Head of PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead and coordinate all NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities, including planning and programming, monitoring and supervision, reporting, publication, and evaluating and auditing the implementation of activities; Socializing and implementing policies on handling urban slums; Establish the main work plan and annual work plan for NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities; Collaborate with government agencies and agencies / institutions outside government agencies;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the preparation of guidelines for the implementation of NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities in the form of technical guidelines; • Coordinate the preparation of filing documents for approval before the implementation of activities (Prior Review) and after the implementation of activities (Post Review) as well as reporting documents to lenders, including those related to finance; • Coordinate with all stakeholders conducting NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities; • Synchronize with the activities of the Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP); and • Monitor and supervise the implementation of programs at the central, provincial and district / city levels
Vice PMU NSUP and NUSP-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out delegation of assignments from the Head of PMU for NSUP and NUSP-2 activities including planning and programming, monitoring and supervision, reporting, publication, and evaluating and auditing the implementation of activities; • Assist the Head of PMU to socialize and implement policies on handling urban slums; • Prepare the main work plan and annual work plan of NSUP and NUSP-2 activities; • Collaborate with government agencies and agencies / institutions outside government agencies; • Coordinate the preparation of guidelines for the implementation of NSUP and NUSP-2 in the form of technical guidelines; • Coordinate the preparation of filing documents for approval before the implementation of activities (Prior Review) and after the implementation of activities (Post Review) as well as reporting documents to lenders, including those related to finance; • Coordinate all stakeholders organizing NSUP and NUSP-2 activities; and • Monitor and supervise the implementation of the program at the provincial level
Vice PMU CERC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out assignment delegations from the Head of PMU for NSUP-CERC activities including planning and programming, monitoring and supervision, reporting, publication, and evaluating and auditing the implementation of activities; • Prepare the main work plan and annual work plan of NSUP-CERC activities; • Coordinate the preparation and amendment of EROM NSUP-CERC; • Coordinate the preparation of filing documents for approval before the implementation of activities (Prior Review) and after the implementation of activities (Post Review) as well as reporting documents to lenders, including those related to finance; • Coordinate with all stakeholders organizing NSUP-CERC activities; and • Monitor and supervise the implementation of the program at the provincial level
Vice PMU of Permanent Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out assignment delegations from the Head of PMU for permanent housing activities including planning and programming,

	<p>monitoring and supervision, reporting, publication, and evaluating and auditing the implementation of activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the main work plan and annual work plan of NSUP-CERC activities especially rehabilitation / reconstruction of houses (HUNTAP); • To collaborate with the government agencies as the other agencies / institutions outside government agencies; • To coordinate toward all stakeholders organizing permanent housing activities; and • Supervision and monitoring in programme implementation.
Chair of PIU Central Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out coordination with stakeholders in the context of carrying out activities in the field at the central level; ▪ Responsible for the entire implementation of activities in the field including carrying out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities at the central level; ▪ Prepare the Annual Work Plan (AWP) to be submitted to PMU; ▪ Assist PMU in facilitating the implementation of audits at the central level; ▪ Carry out coordination with the Construction Services Procurement Agency (BP2JK) in the context of selecting goods / services providers for activities under the PIU at the central level; ▪ Reporting the results of monitoring the status of contract implementation at the central level to PMU; ▪ Carry out monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of social safeguards and environmental safeguards at the central level; ▪ Prepare financial reports and reports on the implementation of activities at the central level; ▪ Prepare quarterly and annual reports at the central level and submit to PMU; and • Carry out management of assets / goods belonging to the state
Regional Office	
Chair of PIU Provincial Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out coordination with stakeholders in the framework of carrying out activities in the field at the provincial level; ▪ Responsible for the entire implementation of activities in the field including carrying out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities at the provincial level; ▪ Preparing AWP preparation materials to be submitted to PMU; ▪ Assist PMU in facilitating the implementation of audits at the provincial level; ▪ Coordinate with BP2JK in the context of selecting goods / service providers for activities under PIU at the provincial level; ▪ Reporting the results of monitoring the status of contract implementation at the provincial level to PMU; ▪ Carry out monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of social safeguards and environmental safeguards at the provincial level; ▪ Prepare financial reports and reports on the implementation of activities at the provincial level;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare quarterly and annual reports at the provincial level and submit to PMU; and • Carry out management of assets / goods belonging to the state
Chair of PIU Provision of Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out coordination with stakeholders in the context of carrying out activities in the field; • Responsible for the entire implementation of activities in the field including carrying out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities; • Prepare AWP to be submitted to PMU; • Assist PMU in facilitating the conduct of audits; • Coordinate with BP2JK in the context of selecting goods / service providers for activities under PIU; • Report the results of monitoring the status of contract implementation to the PMU; • Carry out monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of social safeguards and environmental safeguards; • Prepare financial reports and reports on the implementation of activities; • Prepare quarterly and annual reports and submit them to PMU; and • Carry out management of assets / goods belonging to the state

NSUP/KOTAKU Project Organizational Structure

21. In carrying out CERC and KOTAKU activities, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing formed the organizational structure of PMU. The Implementing Organization of the NSUP, NSUP-CERC, and NUSP-2 activities with the Directorate General of Human Settlement as the Executing Agency consists of a. Steering Committee; b. Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project Central Management Unit, hereinafter referred to as CSRU CSRRP; c. Person in charge; d. Project Management Unit (Project Management Unit), hereinafter referred to as PMU; and e. Project Implementation Unit (Project Implementation Unit), here in after referred to as PIU, with the composition and organizational structure as follows:

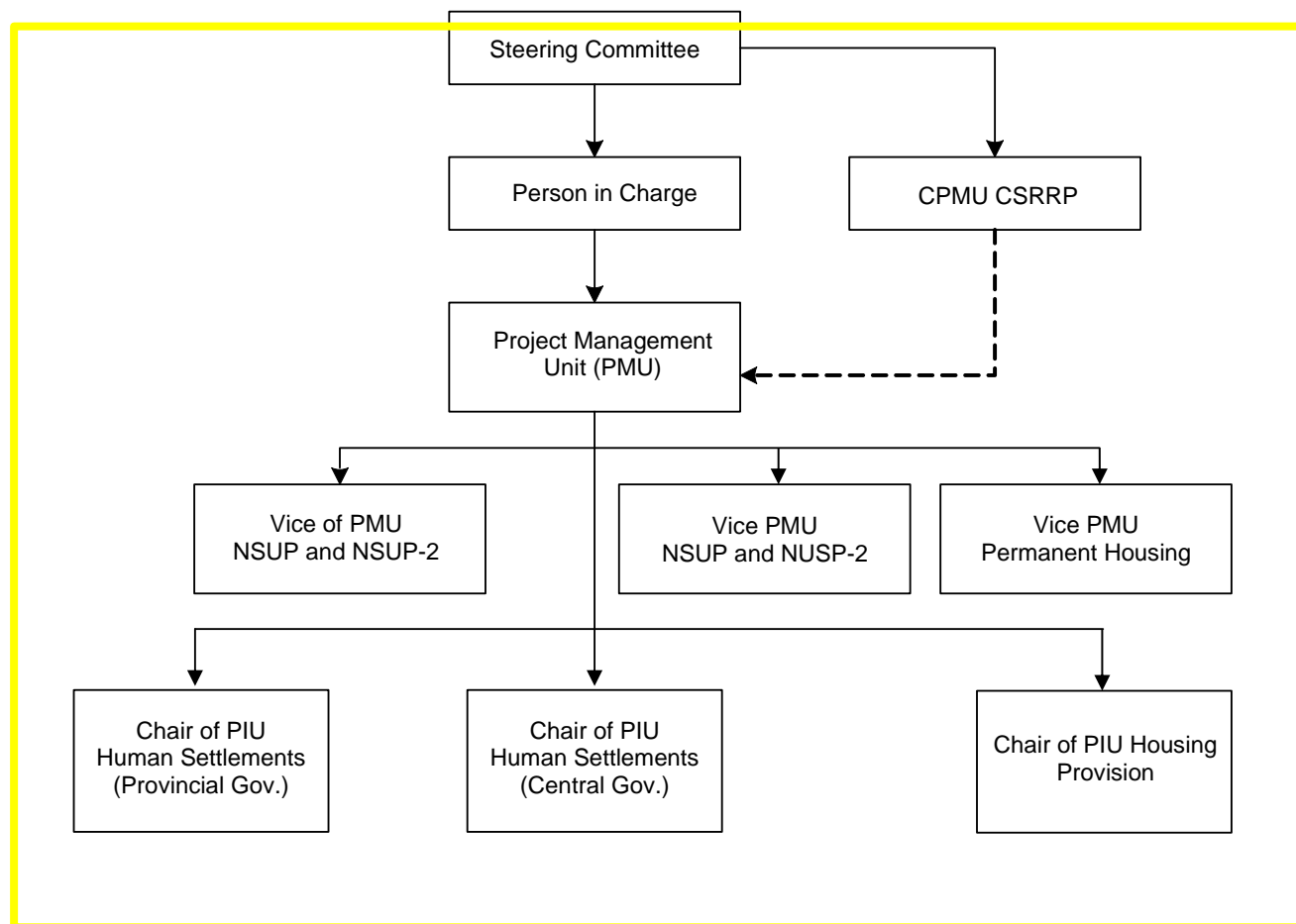


Figure-1. Structure of CERC

Appendix 1 of Annex 4. Potential Environmental and Social Aspects and Impacts and Mitigation Measures – CERC

Existing condition at disaster area and Government responses

1. Based on the information from the people on the ground there are several risks that are correlated to the post-earthquake and tsunami events such as risk of limited transportation network, as most roads and bridges in Palu, Donggala and Sigi were severely damaged by earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction, displaced affected people of victims not receiving assistance would mob logistic trucks in transit, limited communication network (including internet access) especially at Donggala and Sigi Districts, limited electricity, fuel and limited availability of basic goods in Palu because many stores were destroyed, threats

from diseases that arises as a result of poor sanitation, difficulties in accessing clean water and the decay of corpses that have not been found or have not been buried after the disaster. And lastly are the local government officers are still struggling with responding to the after-shock emergency actions due to limited capacity and some of them were evacuated outside the area. See Appendix 4 of Annex 4 below for the pictures of the disaster area to illustrate typical impact of the event and potential works to be undertaken.

2. The BNPB and governor office conduct daily coordination to ensure emergency action/priorities are undertaken such as emergency evacuation, medical supports, corpse burial, emergency logistic supports (food, heavy equipment, helicopter, personnel), and emergency supplies for electricity, water, fuels, communication, schools and temporary shelters for victims. The CERC-ESMF component will make a clear distinction which activities to be funded or not as per shown in table 2 below. Mostly the CERC-ESMF will not deal with the emergency supplies and supports that government currently taken but will focus on the next steps such as infrastructure and housing rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. The existing risks condition, capacity constraints and allocation of resources for defined activities will be considered when the community prepare any related community action plans (community settlement plan and site plan) as per guided by the ESMF.

Table 2. The potential additional activities that will be supported by the CERC

• #	• Activity	• Potential impacts	• Mitigation measures *)
• 1	• Debris removal and disposal	• Dust	• Regular watering and covering during transportation
		• Noise from heavy equipment	• Use of silencer
		• Vegetation removal at disposal sites	• Replanting as necessary
		• Wildlife habitats or populations disturbed	• Avoid the locations that in or adjacent to wildlife habitats and populations
		• Environmentally sensitive areas disturbed	• Avoid sensitive areas and critical habitats
		• Cultural or religious sites disturbed	• Identify the potential sites with cultural or religious physical resources
		• Public health concerns due to improper use/handling & disposal	• Proper PPE
• 2	• Community based housing	• Vegetation removal	• Replanting as necessary
		• Contamination of groundwater due to seepage/leaking from septic tanks	• Construct the proper septic tanks according to industry standard (SNI)
		• Cultural or religious sites disturbed	• Identify the potential sites with cultural or religious physical resources
		• Wet season excavation	• Avoid the wet season excavation when possible
		• Creation of small scale quarry sites or borrow pits for filling and construction material	• Proper reclamation of the sites and replanting
		• Excessive extraction of ground water to supply the households	• Provide the ground water re-discharge by constructing syphoning wells

•	•	• Rehabilitation, reconstruction and new housing development may have lack of inclusivity for gender and the disabled	• CSP or site plan or Relocation Action Plan should explicitly include gender and the disabled
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note *) The mitigation measures provisions (requirements, procedures) of the additional activities will be using the current safeguards instruments such as some tools defined in NSUP ESMF as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Annex 8 and 9: Safeguards screening tools and Appraisal Report ii. Table 3: Criteria for safeguards instruments determination (full assessment, partial assessment, SOP). iii. Annex 14: Typical subproject impacts and mitigation measures iv. Annex 12: SOPs for environmental and social management from Public Works (land clearing, construction impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In forest area, impact on water resources, protection of heritage area, guidelines for construction standards v. Annex 4: WBG EHS Generic Guidelines: for Environment, OHS including PPE, Community Health and Safety, Construction and Decommissioning (www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines) 			

Potential Environmental and Social Aspects and Impacts – CERC ESMF

3. The expected environmental impacts of activities triggered by CERC consist mainly of debris and dust during the clean-up and during construction, and temporary deterioration of water quality, sanitation and drainage facilities due to earthquake and tsunami destruction. These impacts would be site-specific and can be locally managed or mitigated through the community-based self-help clean up and continuous environmental awareness training with the assistance of local governments, as necessary as per guided by the ESMF (SIAP: Slum Improvement Action Plan, and CSP: Community Settlement Plan). Disposal of the debris and building materials would be an issue. Disposal sites for putting the construction debris and clean-up materials will be defined by community groups at the location where the environmental condition is not vulnerable or critical. Reuse and Recycle is also an option when applicable and the technology is available. It has been long known that scavengers of construction waste materials (metals) in Indonesia is a good business. There are still a lot of materials that are suitable for construction. Bricks, zing, doors, etc. can be utilized for construction materials for houses and other investments in infrastructure and will be abundantly available at almost no cost depend on the usable condition. Therefore, further environmental degradation due to waste management of construction material handling is not expected to occur. Community can be involved in the determination of the location of reusable materials. However, health and safety aspect during material transportation need to be considered as per NSUP ESMF about WBG-EHS (Annex 4 and 4b in the ESMF) as there might be potential safety issues if the proper PPD neglected and health issues if the corpse of the victims are still not evacuated.

4. Based on previous experience with earthquakes and the recent post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA), the key environmental risks likely to be faced by the CERC component will include health effects due to elongated stay in clean-up activities to remove and dispose earthquake and tsunami materials that have been contaminated, depletion of natural resources from increased demand for construction materials, and localized flooding or water ponding. The CERC project may lead to temporary land conversion from agricultural to residential use.

5. Well water quality. The most common mode of water supply for households in the area around Palu is piped water from springs; a smaller number of villages depend on dug shallow wells and rainwater reservoirs. Individual septic tanks are not common, instead most of the population use rivers as toilets. PDAM main water pipes have been severely damaged by the earthquake and have cut off almost all connections to the surrounding villages. There are a few individual wells which need to be cleared from

debris. For the villages that don't use shallow well as water source, the clean-up of water springs will have to be supported.

6. Construction activities financed by CERC component will be relatively small in volume. The number of core-housing units to be rebuilt/built in a cluster with the project's support during previous project experience in Yogyakarta (Merapi, REKOMPAK) was relatively small (less than 300 units), resulting in a need for less than 400 m³ of timber and less than 2,500m³ of sand, gravel and split stone. Whenever possible, alternative material to timber for housing, such as metal truss for roof, or recyclable material will be considered. Also, this will be relatively small in comparison with the large projects to be executed by the local governments and other organizations.

7. Management of debris. The clean-up of debris might not a significant issue at the household level but could be an issue at the large scale, particularly in terms of final disposal. The experience of Aceh shows how the initial urgency to clear debris in order to recover bodies lead to fairly indiscriminate dumping causing blockages to water courses and localized flooding. Much of this debris was later cleaned up via Multi Donor Fund (MDF) supported waste management program. As with the Aceh experience therefore, the management (including reuse and disposal) of debris is an important contextual issue for this project and will need to be addressed through parallel and complementary approaches. The construction will reuse as much as possible usable materials, while the disposal site will be carefully selected to prevent further environmental degradation to productive land. This aspect will not be included in the additional activities but might be later defined in the future potential project scope beyond this CERC and is not part of this Addendum of NSUP's ESMF.

8. The National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) reported on 8 October 2018 that the official number of fatalities is 1,763, missing 265, heavily injured 2,532, buried 152. In the Balaroa and Petobo areas in Palu, it is estimated that around 5,000 people have been buried by the liquefaction. It is estimated that the number refugees are 62,359 people. The surface is still unstable due to the liquefaction and land dislocation/movement. More victims are expected as the evacuation process is in progress. It is estimated that 2.4 million people were exposed to earthquake intensity V MMI and above in nine cities/regencies in Central Sulawesi, and around 616,684 people in Palu city, Donggala, and Sigi regencies were exposed to earthquake intensity VI and above. Some 71,000 people are reported as displaced; UNOCHA estimates that 191,000 are in urgent needs.

9. There is no definitive information on the loss as the Government is in the process of collecting data. It is estimated that thousands of people loss their assets including land, livelihoods, and social networks are disrupted. Loss of lives have resulted in orphans without any relatives, single parents, increased number of women-headed families etc. Perhaps significant number of peoples would become disabled due to the severe injuries. Psychological and traumatic impacts are obvious. Rehabilitation and reconstruction process will consider these aspects through the strengthening CDD-based approach and cater to the special needs of these group of affected peoples.

10. As people loss their land due to the tsunami and liquefaction and/or land movement, it was reported that there has been dislocation of the land plots, which should be considered during the preparation of the CSPs and the rehabilitation and reconstruction. Reconfirmation through mapping of the land ownerships will be critical elements of the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. The CSPs will facilitate this process

with the local government. The Government and the local government together with BNPB and BPBD will have to assess and confirm the areas that can be developed for the rehabilitation and reconstruction. Relocation would be unavoidable as some areas (such as the liquefaction areas) are no longer habitable and safe. As was the case in REKOMPAK Yogyakarta, the local government provided the affected peoples with good information of the areas that are prone to disaster due to the mount Merapi eruption and the facilitation that were provided by the Government for them, including access to land, support of housing and basic infrastructure in the new safer sites. Discussions with the affected communities on this issue were done intensively, and this has resulted in voluntary community-based relocation of the affected peoples.

Physical Cultural Resources

11. As an integral part of the CSP (Community Settlement Plan) process under NSUP ESMF, the community groups or community board trustees (BKM/LKM) develop a physical cultural resources management plan that includes measures for avoiding or mitigating these impacts on PCR, provisions for managing chance finds, any necessary measures for strengthening institutional capacity, and a monitoring system to track the progress of these activities. The plan will be incorporated in the CSP. As the development in the protected areas is one of the negative listed, *no new settlement or expansion of settlements will be supported in protected areas, including in the cultural reserve, under the project*. It is unlikely that the subproject will have significant adverse impact to the PCR.

12. The highly participatory nature of the Project will ensure that communities would be able to identify if any proposed subproject will have an impact on PCR and to ensure that these activities do not adversely affect PCR. Sub-project proposals will require the identification of any such activities and require the group proposing the sub-project to specify adequate mitigation measures. This will be done during the CSP preparation.

Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures

13. The project is small in scale, uses community-based approaches and is highly participatory. Likely environmental impacts are well known, based on the Aceh and Yogyakarta, Central Java, Manado and West Java experiences, and are mainly localized. Local environmental management capacity in Palu is also relatively high compared to the Aceh experience. Yogyakarta, West Nusa Tenggara, Central Java, Central Sulawesi and West Java benefiting from relatively well resourced provincial environmental authorities. Likely environmental impacts are therefore considered manageable and the existing NSUP ESMF considered broadly adequate, with the following caveats:

- Environmental screening of community proposals for housing construction and small-scale infrastructure will follow the procedures laid out in the existing ESMF but with careful considerations of the existing risks at the disaster areas.
- The project will (i) undertake an initial assessment of damage to water source (spring water, PAMSIMAS, water wells, bore hole water), household septic tanks and solid waste collection systems and (ii) question local communities on any noticeable changes in well water quality and hygiene and sanitation aspects surrounding the impacted area. The environmental and social safeguards specialists located in the National Management Consultant (NMC assisting the PMU), as see below, will compile studies being done on this issue by other agencies and will determine whether more systematic water quality sampling is necessary. Sampling will need to be carried out via a competent technical agency, such as a local university, with support from province environmental and public health authorities. In

the case ground water quality is found to be unacceptable, and if no other agency funding has been allocated to address water quality, the project will advise BKMs/TPKs to use community grants to undertake follow up measures including rehabilitation/reconstruction of household septic tanks, repairs to well linings, and construction of temporary solid waste facilities, new household and community wells. The environmental specialist of the NMC will coordinate the activities to ensure that communities will have access to clean water, with assistance from the OSP consultants and facilitator teams.

- The project will minimize the use of timber in housing reconstruction. Where procurement of timber is absolutely necessary the project will: (a) carry out an awareness raising program for the communities on the requirement to use good quality and legal timber, including the requirement of FAKO (equivalent to formerly SKSHH); (b) assist the communities to get information on the places where to get good quality, legal timber; (c) monitor the purchase of timber with FAKO; (d) enforce the use of legal timber and tie it to the community group disbursement mechanism; (e) establish MIS based tracking of timber procurement and report back on performance on a quarterly basis.
- Training and awareness in applying safeguards procedures will be provided to all project staff and contractors (if applicable) within 3 months of commencement of works including: facilitators, housing/infrastructure task teams and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and/or OSPs, Project Management Unit (PMU) and/or National Management Consultant. The training and awareness raising will feature the timber legality issue so that housing facilitators are competent in assisting communities with procuring good quality, legal timber.
- Community awareness, in particular to the issue of ensuring that legal timber is sourced for all housing reconstruction needs, will be a feature of early discussions between project facilitators and BKMs/TPKs and community groups, together with provision of printed media in all key centers.

14. The KOTAKU Project has hired an environmental specialist and social safeguards specialist at the central level assisting the PMU, and an environmental specialist and social safeguards specialists at the city level (under City Coordinators) including in Palu. These specialists will ensure that the existing ESMF is followed and implemented as well as the 5 key additional task areas listed in the preceding bullets. These experts will cover safeguards requirements both for the ongoing NSUP and this CERC supported reconstruction project.

15. The City coordinators and the environmental and social safeguards specialists based in the city/*kabupaten* level will aggregate the environmental and social safeguards reports/issues and flag them in their quarterly reports. They will follow the NSUP ESMF in doing environmental and social screening/assessment and to manage potential environmental and social impacts and steps with which to address them. Environmental and social safeguards specialists at the central level should summarize progress, monitor and measure the impact of the Project on the environment and on the social aspects as part of the performance evaluation of the Project.

Appendix 2 of Annex 4: Due Diligence for the Government Obtained Land

In the case that government has obtained land for the new sites for the development of the new settlements²⁰, the Project needs to carry out a due diligence to ensure that the legal status of the land is secured. The due diligence steps are as follows:

1. PMU with the assistance of the regional PIUs/*Satkers* review the documents on the process and approach on how the land was obtained;
2. If the land was obtained through the eminent domain principle, the PMU and the regional PIUs/*Satkers* will review the process and approach that had been done by the local government.
 - a. Check whether the government has obtained the land in accordance with the principles and requirements specified in the ESMF particularly the LARPF.

²⁰ Suitability of land has been assessed by the government, BNPB, BPBD and experts that the areas are livable, habitable and safe and in accordance with the (revised) spatial development plan.

- b. Corrective actions need to be done if the compensation had not been properly provided for all affected persons including the land owners, squatters, encroachers, and sharecroppers to meet the requirement in the Entitlement Matrix (Table 2) of the LARPF. Encroachers should be compensated for their loss assets situated on the affected land regardless of the ownership status of the land. Also check to what extent the government provided sufficient livelihood restoration or provide access to livelihood/employment particularly for the most vulnerable PAPs such as the sharecroppers and squatters or the poorest.
 - c. Check whether the PAPs were meaningfully consulted.
 - d. Check what information and where and when the disclosure of the information of the land to be acquired were disclosed
 - e. Check whether the PAPs were satisfied with the compensation
 - f. Check whether the certification of land is being processed or completed.
 - g. Request the government to develop corrective action plan (with clear milestones) if there are still pending actions and/or if compensation provided was not in compliance with the ESMF, particularly the LARPF
 - h. Check on the ground whether the released land has been really freed from claimants, uncompensated sharecroppers or informal cultivators or settlers, so that the area can be developed as a new settlement for the earthquake/tsunami/liquefaction victims
 - i. The PMU will prepare and submit a due diligence report to the Bank, including with any actions to be taken to close gaps or provide additional assistance and/or compensation²¹.
3. If the government obtained the land from the ex-cultivation rights (HGU) or other types of rights provided by the government (it could be HPL= management rights) that used to be given by the government to SOEs or private sector, the PMU and PIUs/*Satkers* should:
- a. Check what was the legal status or use status of the land prior to the acquisition, whether the HGU/HPL rights had been expired, or whether the land had been abandoned
 - b. Check what was the process and agreement between the government acquiring the land and the HGU holders
 - c. Check whether the process of release of the land rights has been completed or still ongoing and when it would be completed
 - d. Check whether there had been sharecroppers or informal cultivators or settlers using the abandoned/expired/released HGU or HPL, and whether they have been sufficiently compensated or provided assistance to livelihood/employment.
 - e. If not, require the government to prepare an action plan to assist the sharecroppers or informal cultivators or settlers in livelihood restorations or provide compensation. Identification of affected sharecroppers or informal cultivators or settlers should be done through survey.
 - f. Check on the ground whether the released land has been really freed from claimants, uncompensated sharecroppers or informal cultivators or settlers, so that the area can be developed as a new settlement for the earthquake/tsunami/liquefaction victims.
 - g. The PMU will prepare and submit a due diligence report to the Bank, including with any actions to be taken to close gaps or provide additional assistance and/or compensation²²

²¹ The Entitlement Matrix in Table 2 of the LARPF should be updated to include entitlements to encroachers.

²² The Entitlement Matrix in Table 2 of the LARPF in the ESMF should be updated to include entitlements to encroachers.

Appendix 3 of Annex 4: Procedures for Verifying and Documenting Willing-buyer Willing-seller

In the case that the land was obtained by the government through willing-buyer willing-seller scheme (WBWS), OP 4.12 does not apply. However, the PMU and regional PIUs/*Satkers* need to ensure that the WBWS was carried out properly. The PMU and regional PIUs/*Satkers* need to:

- a. Check the minutes of negotiation what was disagreed and agreed. What were the basis for the compensation level offered and what was agreed. Whether the land owners were provided sufficient information on the purpose of the government to buy the land;
- b. Interview the land owners whether they could have been refused to sell their land without any pressures and fears; whether during the negotiation they had good environment and could freely negotiate; obtain information what would happen to them if they refused to sell their land; were they satisfied with the compensation level and the timing of the payment? Were the payments completed?
- c. Collect information from the *kelurahan*/village offices, and/or notariat offices, or local people about the land prices in the most recent transactions, and compared to the agreed price from the WBWS scheme;

- d. Check whether the land has been released (after compensation was given) and whether certification process was completed or in progress?
- e. Check whether on the released land there were sharecroppers or informal cultivators or settlers. If yes, then whether they have been sufficiently compensated or provided assistance to livelihood/employment
- f. If not, require the government to prepare an action plan to assist the sharecroppers or informal cultivators or settlers in livelihood restorations or provide compensation. Identification of affected sharecroppers or informal cultivators or settlers should be done through survey.
- g. Documentation of the WBWS process (such as minutes of negotiation, proven documents for compensation payment; documents for land release; certificate or prove that the certification is in progress; etc.) should be available in the local PIU office
- h. The PMU will prepare and submit a 'verification report' (or due diligence report) to the Bank, including with any actions to be taken to support livelihood restoration for sharecroppers or settlers, if needed.

Appendix 4 of Annex 4: Pictures from Palu

Picture 1, 2, 3, 4 below are from Palu, courtesy of Dennie Mamonto, ex-World Bank STC who is currently working on Lombok reconstruction project.



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Kondisi **Perumnas Balaroa** yang sangat sulit dilakukan evakuasi dikarenakan tanah yang naik dan turun menghancurkan rumah dan jalan yang ada



Picture 4

Geographic data of affected area:

Below is a brief description of the affected municipalities and geographic characteristics of the affected area, location and demographics.

Central Sulawesi is a province on the island of Sulawesi, the world's eleventh-largest island. It has a population of around 2,839,290 (Jan 2014). Central Sulawesi had a growth rate of 7.14 percent in 2017, driven by the industrial sector. The mining and energy sector have allowed Central Sulawesi to post higher economic growth than the national average. In 2008, Central Sulawesi contributed to 14% of the Sulawesi's GDP. Agriculture is the most important sector, with around 65% of the labor force employed in agriculture in 2008. However, the mining and processing industries, and electricity and gas industries have been growing in importance.

The most affected areas are Palu city, Donggala, and Sigi regencies, which experienced the intensity of VI and above. Palu is the capital of Central Sulawesi and the largest city. Other cities/regencies that experienced earthquake intensity of V and more are Banggai, Banggai Kepulauan, Morowali, Parigi Moutong, Posos, Tojo Una-una, and Toli-toli.

Sources: AHA Centre; Jakarta Post; Sulawesi Development Framework

Annex 5: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR OF CERC

OUTCOME/PDO INDICATORS		SATUAN	TARGET	DEFINITION	PIC
1	Direct project beneficiaries	People	250.000	Everyone who directly benefits the house or infrastructure is built	Seluruh Direktorat Terkait dan Pogram Kotaku
2	Female beneficiaries	People	125.000	Everyone (women) who directly benefits the house or infrastructure is built	Seluruh Direktorat Terkait dan Pogram Kotaku
OUTPUT (INTERMEDIATE)					
1	Housing units constructed to project's resilience standards (target 1,100 units) ¹⁾	%	70%	The houses are built to meet the standards of earthquake resistant housing structures and are equipped with access to drinking water and proper sanitation	Directorate General of Housing Provision
2	Water Supply facilities has been built (Target 3 paket in Huntap Duyu-Tondo and Pombewe)	%	65%	IPA connected to JDU Piping (Main distribution network), reservoir and JDB (Distribution Network for Distribution)	Directorate of PSPAM
3	Sanitation facilities have been built (Target: 2 Unit TPS3R; 2 Unit IPAL-D)	%	75%	Sanitation infrastructure (TPS / TPS3R; IPAL-D) is built to meet the requirements of technical standards	Directorate of PPLP
4	Schools and higher education rehabilitated or reconstructed to project's resilience standards (target 73 units schools and 1 unit higher education).	%	75%	The buildings of basic education (kindergarten, elementary, junior high and vocational / high school) and higher education that have been built have fulfilled the aspects of earthquake resistant structures and are suitable for use in teaching and learning activities	Facilities and Infrastructure Center of POP
5	Health facilities, public service building and market rehabilitated to project's resilience standards (target 3 units of hospital, 5 units Puskesmas, 2 units public services – BPKP and Kejati).	%	75%	Buildings for health facilities such as hospitals; Maternity Hospital; The puskesmas fulfills the structural aspects of earthquake resistant structures and is fit for use for public health services	Directorate of BPB

1) Target: Huntap Duyu (450 units); Pombewe (500 units) and Satellite (150 units). However, for the location / satellite land until now there has been clean & clear

Annex 6: LETTER OF DISASTER DECLARATION



GOVERNOR OF CENTRAL SULAWESI

GOVERNOR'S DECISION

NUMBER : 466/458.2280.

REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGENCY STATUS MANAGEMENT OF EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI DISASTERS IN THE PROVINCE OF CENTRAL SULAWESI

GOVERNOR OF CENTRAL SULAWESI

- Menimbang: a. bahwa sehubungan dengan prediksi kondisi alam oleh BMKG dipandang kurang kondusif setelah terjadinya bencana Gempa Bumi dan Tsunami yang melanda kota Plau, Kabupaten Donggala, kabupaten Sigli, dan Kabupaten Parigi Moutong yang terjadi pada tanggal 28 September 2018 Pukul 18.05 WITA, bencana tersebut menyebabkan korban jiwa dan mengakibatkan terganggunya/ rusaknya lingkungan dan pemukiman warga, sebagian infrastruktur jalan dan jembatan serta terjadinya evakuasi/ pengungsian warga masyarakat dari kawasan-kawasan tersebut Ke tempat-tempat yang di pandang aman;
- b. bahwa dalam rangka mengantisipasi dampak bencana yang lebih meluas, perlu dilakukan upaya-upaya penanganan keadaan darurat terkait dengan situasi keadaan saat ini sehingga mampu menghilangkan atau meminimalisir dampak bencana, untuk itu perlu segera ditempuh penanganan yang bersifat cepat, tepat dan terpadu sesuai standard an prosedur penanganan pada masa Keadaan Darurat;
- c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud huruf a dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan keputusan Gubernur

tentang Penetapan Status Keadaan Darurat Penanganan Bencana Gempa Bumi dan Tsunami Di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah;

Mengingat

- : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 04 Tahun 1964 tentang Pembentukan Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah;
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanggulangan Bencana (Lembaga Negara Tahun 2007 Nomor 26, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4723);
3. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2011 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan (Lembaran Negara Tahun 2011 Nomor 82, Tambahkan Lembaran Negara Nomor 5234);
4. Undang – Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 21 Tahun 2008 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penanggulangan Bencana (Lembaran Negara Tahun 2008 Nomor 43, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4829);
6. Peraturan Pemerintahan Nomor 22 Tahun 2008 tentang Pendanaan dan Pengelolah Bantuan Bencana (Lembaga Negara Tahun 2008 Nomor 44 Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4830);
7. Peraturan Kepala Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana Nomor 6.A Tahun 2011 tentang Pedoman Penggunaan Dana Siap Pakai Pada status Keadaan Darurat Bencana;
8. Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah Nomor 03 Tahun 2017 Tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah;

MEMUTUSKAN :

- Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN GUBERNUR TENTANG PENETAPAN STATUS KEADAAN DARURAT PENANGANAN BENCANA GEMPA BUMI DAN TSUNAMI DI PROVINSI SULAWESI TENGAH.
- PERTAMA : Menetapkan Status Keadaan Darurat dalam rangka Penanganan Bencana Gempa Bumi dan Tsunami di wilayah Provinsi Sulawesi tengah.
- KEDUA : Penetapan Status Keadaan Darurat sebagaimana dimaksud Diktum Pertama adalah dalam rangka penanganan darurat bencana Gempa Bumi dan Tsunami yang berlangsung selama 14 Hari, terhitung sejak Hari Sabtu 29 September 2018 sampai dengan 11 Oktober 2018.
- KETIGA : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan dan dapat diperpanjang atau di perpendek sesuai dengan kebutuhan pelaksanaan penanganan darurat bencana di lapangan.
- KEEMPAT : Demikian Surat Keputusan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Palu
Pada Tanggal 29 September 2018

✱ GUBERNUR SULAWESI TENGAH

LONGKI DJANGGOLA

Tembusan, Kepada Yth :

1. Kepada Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana RI di Jakarta;
2. Kepala Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah.