(7) Good practices

<div align="center">＜Indonesia＞</div>

Good Practice 1: The New National Competencies Standard (SKKNI) for the EIA Consultant in Indonesia;

1. Stage of EIA Process	**Quality of EIA（Screening、 Scoping, Survey/Prediction/Assessment)、**
2. System/ implementation	System
3. Country	Indonesia
4. Outline of good practice	Indonesia has developed 3 (three) Pillars of Competencies standard for EIA Consultants (the EIA Consultant team leader and member) as noted below: a. the new national competencies standard for EIA Consultants, well known as SKKNI AMDAL (Improvement of the existing EIA Competencies Standard); b. the new professional Certification Bodies (LSPs) have been established as consequence of the new development of SKKNI AMDAL and have obtained the license from the Indonesian Professional Certification Authority well known as BNSP (Replacing the existing the competency certification body appointed by the Minister of Environment); c. Competency Based Training Institutions: MOE has accredited 16 Centers for Environmental Studies as the EIA Training Centers.

5. Background and issues identified (why and how does this good practice was started and evolved?)	There are three parties involved in the Indonesian EIA Process. These parties as noted below will have a profound influence on quality of EIA.
	
	a. The EIA Review Commissions (at national, provincial and district/municipality levels);
	b. EIA Consultants:
	    a. Individual EIA Consultants (Team Leader and Member);
	    b. EIA Consultant Firms;
	c. Project Proponents;
	In order to improve quality of EIA and enhance the effectiveness of EIA as the environmental and social safeguard, Indonesia has developed the Indonesian EIA Standardization Systems as follows:
	
	a. The EIA License for the EIA Review Commissions; and Competencies Standards for EIA Reviewers;
	b. The EIA Certification for the Individual EIA Consultants (New National Competencies Standards for EIA);
	c. The EIA Registration for the EIA Consultant Firms;

The good practice will focus on the EIA Certification for the Individual EIA Consultants (New National Competencies Standards for EIA Consultants).

The good practice started and evolved are as follows:

a. This good practice started when the Government Regulation (GR) No. 27 of 1999 was enacted. Article 30 of GR No. 27/1999 stated that qualification for EIA consultants (EIA Compilers) was conducted through the issuance of license or certificate;
b. The Minister of Environment issued MOE Regulation No. 11 of 2008 concerning the Certification Requirement in Preparing EIA and Requirement for EIA Consultant Firms;
c. Indonesia stipulated the new environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) NO. 32 of 2009. Article 28 of EPMA states that every EIA Consultant shall have a certificate on competence in preparing AMDAL (EIA). This article also describes the criteria for obtaining the certificate of competence. Article 69 of EPMA provides the provision for forbidding AMDAL without having the certificate of competence. Article 110 of EPMA regulates the penal sanction for every person who prepares AMDAL without having the certificate of competence. Such provisions are also reaffirmed and elaborated in Article 11 of Government Regulation No. 27 of 2012 concerning Environmental Permit;
d. As follow-up of the new Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) No. 32 of 2009, Minister of Environment issued MOE Regulation No. 07 of 2010 concerning Competency Certification for Preparing EIA and Requirement for EIA Training Institutions;
e. Based on MOE Regulation No. 115 of 2009, Minister of Environment appointed INTAKINDO as the Certification Institution that conducted the EIA competency test and issued the certificates of competence in EIA preparation from 23 March 2009 to 31 December 2011. This MOE Regulation was renewed by MOE Regulation No. 65 of 2012 that extended the mandate of INTAKINDO so as to conduct the EIA competency test and issue the certificates of competence in EIA preparation from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2015;
f. Based on the law and regulations as mentioned above, INTAKINDO as the Appointed EIA Certification Institution (LSK):
   a. Conducted 86 EIA Competency Tests;
   b. Issued 977 certificates of competence in EIA Preparation consisting of:
      i. The certificate of competence for EIA Team Leader: 383 certificates;
      ii. The certificate of competence for EIA Team member: 594 certificates
      iii. 805 certificates Of 977 certificates were still valid at that time.

	g. After the government of Indonesia (the new president) made a decision to merge MOE with Ministry of Forestry and become Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), MOEF had a new policy related to EIA Certification Systems. Based on this new policy, the EIA certification had to migrate from the specific competencies standard enacted by MOE to the National Competencies Standard well known as SKKNI AMDAL, enacted by the Minister of Man Power No. 122 of 2016, followed by the issuance of MOEF Regulation No. P.65/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/7/2016Concerning Competency Standards and Certification for EIA Consultant. h. Following the SKKNI AMDAL enactment as mentioned above, Indonesia has established the new professional certification bodies (LSPs) and has been conducting the competencies-based certification process based on the new scheme; i. As the follow-up of MOEF Regulation No. P.65/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/7/2016 Concerning Competency Standards and Certification for EIA Consultant, the Head of HRD-MOEF issued the regulation No. P.20/PSDM/SET/SDM.1/2/2016 concerning the Registration Procedure for professional certification bodies in EIA Prepartion (LSP AMDAL). Based on this regulation, every LSP AMDAL that have BNSP's license shall be registered in MOEF. The registered LSP AMDAL shall provide the information concerning LSP's activities and submit the certification result to MOEF.

6. Key features of good practice and its consequences /outcomes	a. Different from the previous competencies standard, this new competencies standard (SKKNI) for EIA Consultant was developed collaboratively by Indonesian EIA Stakeholders through a serial of systematic discussion process: pre-convention and convention of SKKNI AMDAL, and enactment of SKKNI AMDAL. The EIA Stakeholders involved in developing SKKNI AMDAL were very diverse and they were as follows: the relevant line ministries, the EIA experts, EIA Consultants, project proponents, universities, and EIA Association;
	
	b. Good internal collaboration between the technical unit of MOEF in this case was represented and lead by the Directorate of Environmental Impact Prevention of Business and Activity (EIA), DG For Forestry and Environmental Planning and the facilitating unit that facilitated the development of new SKKNI, represented and lead by Centre for HRD Planning in Environment and Forestry, DG for Human Resources Development in Environment and Forestry, MOEF;
	
	c. Compared to the previous competencies standard, the New SKKNI AMDAL has more competencies units than the previous specific competencies standard with more detail competency elements and performance criteria.
	
	    i. Main goal of SKKNI AMDAL: Prepare a good quality of EIA that can be used for the decision making process on the proposed project;
	    ii. Key functions of SKKNI AMDAL:

- Develop plan to prepare EIA (AMDAL) Document: 2 Competency Units;
- Prepare EIA (AMDAL) Document: 15 Competency Units;
- Control EIA (AMDAL) Document Preparation: 2 Competency Units;

   iii.   Total Competency Units for EIA Consultants are as follows:
- 19 Competency Units for EIA Consultant Team Leader;
- 14 Competency Units for EIA Consultant Team Member;

c. As consequence of the new development of SKKN, Three New Professional Certification Bodies (LSPs) have been established, based on certain criteria and processes stated in the guideline of Indonesian Professional Certification Authority (BNSP). If the application of establishing LSP meets the BNSP Criteria and Requirements and based on the licensing assessment process, BNSP issues the license for LSP. The licensed LSPs have established are as follows:

   i.   LSP-LHI (http://www.lsp-lhi.or.id) based in Yogyakarta. This LSP obtained a license from BNSP in 2016 based on the BNSP Decision No. 0564/BNSP/V/2016 (valid until 2019)

   ii.   LSP-LH; (http://www.lsp-lh.org) based in Jakarta. This LSP obtained a license from BNSP in 2017 based on the BNSP Decision No. KEP.1235/BNSP/XII/2016 (valid until 2019); and

   iii.   LSP Intakindo based in Smarang (http://www.lsp.inkalindo.or.id). This LSP obtained a license from BNSP in 2017 based on the BNSP Decision NoNo. BNSP-LSP-786-ID, 21 June 2017 and this license is valid until 21 June 2020;

d. Under the previous EIA certification system, there was only one EIA Certification Body appointed by the Minister of Environment (Not BNSP)

e. One of the important/crucial components of LSP is the Certified Assessor in EIA, persons who have not only the certified Assessor but also competencies in EIA. Number of the EIA Assessors have increased compared to the previous one under the previous EIA certification system;

f. Based on the New SKKNI, three licensed LSPs have been conducting the EIA certification process (data and information per 3 January 2018)

   a.   LSP-LHI :
      i.   has 39 Assessors (http://www.lsp-lhi.or.id/asesor/view/0/daftar_asesor_lsp-lhi.html)
      ii.   has issued 670Certificates of Competence for EIA Consultants (Team Leaders and

	Members) (http://www.lsp-lhi.or.id/asesi/view/0)
	b. LSP-LH
	i. has 49 Assessors (http://www.lsp-lh.org/statis-10-daftarasesor.html)
	ii. has issued 193 Certificates of Competence for EIA Consultants (Team Leaders and Members) (http://www.lsp-lh.org/sertifikat.php);
	c. LSP-INKALINDO
	i. has30 Assessors (http://www.lsp.inkalindo.or.id/Asesor.html#)
	ii. hasissued 50 Certificatesof Competence for EIA Consultants (Team Leaders and Members)
	g. Competency Based Training Institutions: in order to support the EIA Certification scheme that has been developed operationally since 2009, MOE has accredited 16 Centers for Environmental Studies as the EIA Training Centers;
7. Lessons learnt /way forward	Lessons Learnt: a. The new SKKNI for EIA Consultant enacted by the Minister of Man Power No. 122 of 2016 can be used as the comprehensive tools for the EIA Review. This new SKKNI basically has combined several standards for preparing EIA stipulated by various MOE Regulations; b. Ownership of the new SKKNI for EIA Consultant. As mentioned above, this new SKKNI was collaboratively developed and agreed by Indonesian EIA Stakeholder. Accordingly, every parties related EIA process has a feeling of ownership; c. SKKNI AMDAL becomes a reference for developing the capacity development in EIA; d. SKKNI AMDAL becomes the best practice or good example in developing other competencies standards in Environment in Indonesia such the competencies standard for Environmental Audit and water quality sampling; Way Forwards; a. Developing the detail guideline for monitoring and evaluation the EIA Certification Process conducted by LSPs; b. Conducting the Monitoring and Evaluation for the EIA Certification Process conducted by LSPs based on the guideline; c. Making new reposition of the EIA Training centers based on the nee EIA certification systems; d. Revising and developing the new EIA Curriculum and Modules of EIA Training Courses based on the New SKKNI for EIA Consultant; e. Conducting the EIA Training Courses based on the new EIA Curriculum and Modules;

	f. Developing the continual improvement program for certified EIA Program. In relation to this, Indonesia in collaboration with World Bank (WB) and ADB is developing NLC (Network Learning Centre for Environment and Social Sustainability) involving various environmental research/studies centers from five universities, 2 training centers of Ministry of Public Works and Land and Spatial Planning Ministry, and the PLN University (the stated-owned electricity company).
8. Photos	

The pre-convention to discuss and build the consensus on the draft of the new national competencies standard for EIA Consultants (well known as SKKNI AMDAL) involving various EIA Stakeholder (i.e. EIA Experts, Assessor, proponents, EIA Consultants, government officials, EIA associations, universities) (the Centre for Human Resources Development Planning in Environment and Forestry, MOEF 2016)

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Assessor, proponents, EIA Consultants, government officials, EIA associations, universities) (the Centre for Human Resources Development Planning in Environment and Forestry, MOEF 2016)

EIA Competencies Test conducted by LSP-LH on 18-19 March 2017 (Source: LSP-LH 2017 - http://lsp-lh.org/galery.php)

Good Practice 2: EIA Information System development for Environmental Decision Support System/Env-DSS (EIA and Environmental Permit Information Systems)

1. Stage of EIA Process	information disclosure& public participation
2. System/ implementation	System
3. Country	Indonesia
4. Outline of good practice	MOEF Indonesia has been developing the following Information Systems so as to enhance the effectiveness of EIA and Environmental Permit Systems: a. This information system is called AMDAL.Net. This information system is developed and enhanced from DADU (the new version of DADU); (www.dadu-online.com , http://www.amdal.id (under construction) b. Online application system of environmental permit that can be accessed through this website: http://pelayananterpadu.menlh.go.id; c. Electronic Environmental Reporting (Implementation of Environmental Permit and Environmental Protection and Management (EPM) Permits (such as water quality, air quality and hazardous waste) that can be accessed through this website: http://simpel.menlhk.go.id;

5. Background and issues identified (why and how does this good practice was started and evolved?)	a. Background:
	    i. Law/Act Number 32 Year 2009 for Environmental Protection and Management (EPMA 32/2009) mandates that governments and local governments have to develop environmental information systems to support the implementation and development of environmental protection and management;
	    ii. Government Regulation No. 27 year 2012 for Environmental Permits, mandates for the EIA and Environmental process should involve the community, both affected communities, environmentalists, and communities affected by all decisions in the EIA process;
	    iii. Minister of Environment Regulation No. 17 year 2012 on Community Involvement in EIA and Environmental Permit Process, states that EIA and environmental permit processes must be implemented transparently, effectively and accountably;
	    iv. Directorate General of Forestry and Environmental Planning Regulation No: P.5/PKTL/SETDIT/KUM.1/4/2017 for Guidelines of EIA Information System based on geospatial aspect;
	    v. MOEF Regulation No. P.87/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/11/2016 (11 Nov 2016):

Electronic Reporting Systems on environmental permits for business and/or activity;

b. Issues Indentified:
i. Past and current process of Environmental System: is conventional by enrolling the documents and requirements via authorized offices.
ii. Drowbacks of conventional system:
- Needing longer time for validating processes
- Cannot be tracked by the applicants and validators
- Not well documented.

a. The good practice started and evolved are as follows:
i. MOE developed the web-based Public Information in EIA, called Amdal.net;
ii. MOE, supported by DANIDA developed new EIA Information System called as DADU (**D**ocumentation of **A**mdal an**dU**KL-UPL): www.dadu-online.com (2009-2017): DADU version1.0, DADU version 2.0 and DADU version 3.0;
iii. Apart from DADU as mentioned above, MOEF has been developing and implementing:
i. the online application of environmental permits (http://pelayananterpadu.menlh.go.id/). This system started on 2012 (Version 1- offline and then was developed on 2013 (version 1.1. offline). Through the development of version 2, this system has been an online system since 2014;
ii. e-environmental reporting; (http://simpel.menlhk.go.id/login (registration is required) MOEF has been developing this system since 2016 (since MOEF Regulation No. P.87/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/11/2016 has been issued);
iv. MOEF in 2017 has made a new development: upgrading DADU-online for better EIA online systems: Amdal.net

6. Key features of good practice and its consequences /outcomes	Key Features of EIA and Environmental Permit Information Systems (AMDAL.Net, the new version of DADU). AMDAL.Net contains the following information systems:
	1) Website AMDAL that include the following information:
	  a. Data base on Environmental Permit, the decisions on environmental feasibility and EIA Documents;
	  b. Statistic of Environmental Permit Issuance;
	  c. Public notices and Latest news related to EIA activities;
	  d. EIA Infrastructures:
	    i. Laws and Regulations;
	    ii. Database for EIA methodologies (scoping, environmental prediction, holistic evaluation) and technical guidelines;
	    iii. Database for EIA Stakeholders:

- Licensed EIA Review Commissions (National, Province and District/Municipalities) with their license status;
- Certified EIA EIA Consultants and Registered EIA Consultant Firms;
- Environmental Auditors and Environmental Audit firms;
- The professional certification bodies (LSPs) for EIA and Environmental Audit;
- The Training Centers/Institutions for EIA and Environmental Audit;
- The Pool of Experts on EIA and Environmental Audit;

    iv.   Environmental Labs.

2) Information Systems for EIA Document and EIA Review, that consists the following information
   a. Project Proponent/EIA Consultants: electronic EIA Documents (web-based EIA Documents) that filled in by the project proponents and/or EIA consultants, including uploading spatial maps (shape files);
   b. EIA Review Commission (governments): electronic review on EIA Documents (web-based-EIA-Documents review):
       i. conduct verification, validation and spatial analysis; and
       ii. provide comments and discussion to project proponent and public;
   c. Public: public has access to see, download, conduct a general/simple spatial analysis and give comments on the proposed project whose EIA document is being reviewed by the EIA Review Commission or whose environmental permit has been issued;
3) Geo-spatial Information On EIA and Environmental Permit (Interactive maps/web-GIS) that provides geo-spatial information on:
   a. proposed project Locations (i.e. project boundaries, and EIA Study Areas);
   b. project locations that have environmental permits;
   c. Thematic maps (i.e. forest maps, spatial plan maps)

4) Public Service Information System on EIA and Environmental Permit Process. This is information systems will be integrated and link with the Integrated Public Service (PTSP) website (information system) of MOEF on Environmental Permit (http://pelayananterpadu.menlh.go.id/). This information system contains the following information:
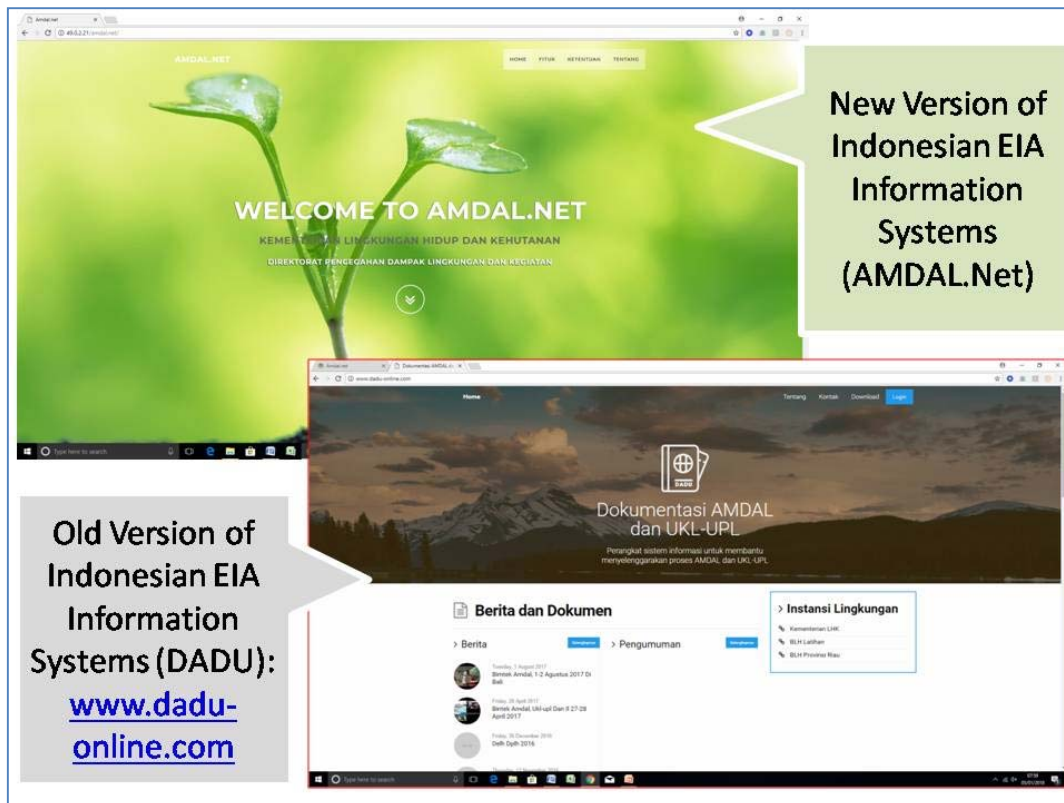
	a. The Latest news;
	b. Information on the permit service types (i.e. environmental permits, waste water permits, hazardous waste management permits) and the requirements;
	c. Public notices on the application of environmental permit has been submitted to MOEF(http://pelayananterpadu.menlh.go.id/permohonan-izin-lingkungan);
	d. Public Notice on the environmental permit has been issued by MOEF(http://pelayananterpadu.menlh.go.id/penerbitan-sk-rekomendasi);
	e. On-line Application of Environmental Permit http://ptsp.menlhk.go.id(via Google Chrome)
	f. Complaint;
	Customer User Guide for Integrated Public Services on environmental permits can be download through this link: http://ptsp.menlhk.go.id/images/manual/Manual_Aplikasi_Online _Rev1.pdf
	5) Information System for Environmental Reporting i.e. Environmental Permit Implementation and Environmental Protection and Management Permit Implementation (i.e. water quality, air quality, hazardous waste and environmental degradation). This is information systems will be integrated and link with website (information system) of electronic environmental reporting, well known as "SIMPEL" (http://simpel.menlhk.go.id/login) developed by Directorate General for Environmental Pollution and Degradation Control, MOEF.
	As consequence of the EIA and Environmental Permit Information System development as mentioned above:
	1) Amdal.Net/DADU:
	a. All EIA stakeholder (Public) have an easy access to all information related to EIA in Indonesia such as the EIA related laws and regulations, EIA technical Guidelines, EIA presentation Materials, EIA institutions (the licensed EIA Review Commission, LSPs, EIA Consultant Firms/JPJP), human resources related to EIA (members of the EIA Review Commissions, Certified EIA Consultants), EIA and Environmental Permit process;
	b. All EIA stakeholder (Public) have an easy access to geospatial information on EIA and Environmental Permit in

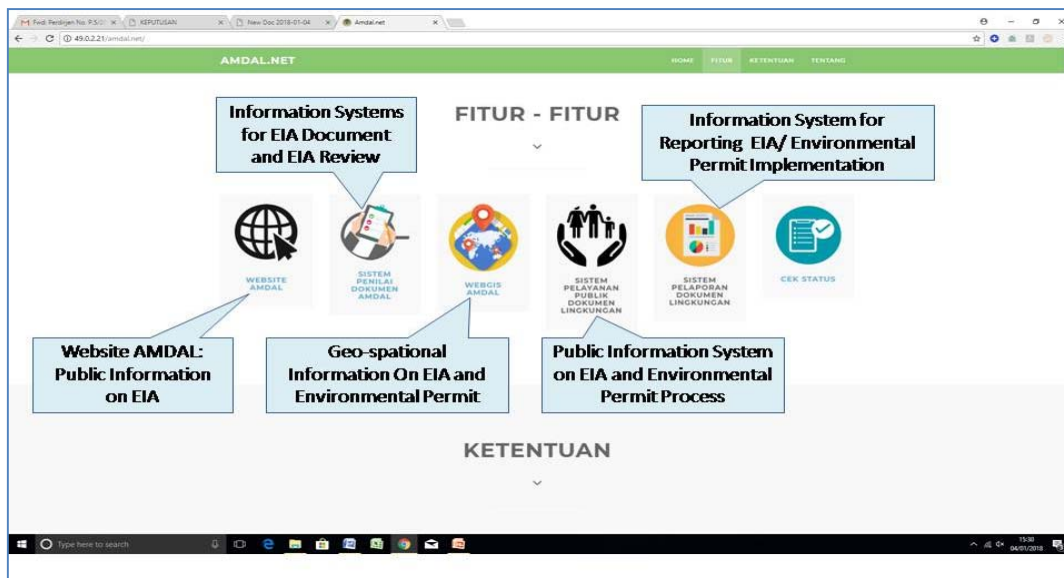|	

	Indonesia. Spatial Analysis Using Web-GISprovides an indicative information about a viability of project site;
	
	c. A decision support system (DSS) for better EIA Review and Environmental Permit Issuance is available/established;
	
	d. Better EIA documentation system is available/established that include spatial and non-spatial data/information;
	
	2) Online application of environmental permit (on-line systems):
	   a. More valid/comprehensive data-Information of the project proponents;
	
	   b. The check-and -balance mechanism in the public service is established;
	
	   c. Duration of environmental permit procedures is in line with SOP;
	
	   d. The certaity of environmental permit processing;
	
	   e. Decreasing the line-up in the office;
	
	   f. Based on the Satisfaction Index, all the customer (project proponents) felt satisfied in terms of service facilities, the officials handling the environmental permit process, responsiveness of the officials, punctuality of the service, competencies of the officials, phone access and information access.
	
	3) Information System for Environmental Reporting is more effective and efficient than the manual system (hardcopy):
	   a. This system is faster than the hardcopy system. The proponent can fill in the e-reporting any time and the time for submitting the reports is faster, more effective and efficient than conventional one (hardcopy) i.e saving the cost/budget (i.e. papers, photo-copy, transportation). The cost is only for the internet access;
	
	   b. by using this e-reporting, MOEF can easily and directly analysis the data and information and make them available to public, including to the financial and banking communities;
	
	   c. This system does not require a big room forstorage. It just needs server and bandwidth.

7. Lessons learnt /way forward	Lessons Learnt: a. EIA Document will be more concise, structured, understandable; b. An effective and efficient way for providing the public, EIA reviewer and other EIA stakeholders with access to submit their

	review, input and comments for the proposed project being reviewed;
	
	c. An effective and efficient way for providing the public and EIA stakeholders with all information related to EIA I Indonesia, as a part of public services such as EIA related laws and regulations, EIA Guidelines, EIA institutions, human resources related to EIA (members of the EIA Review Commissions, Certified EIA Consultants), EIA and Environmental Permit process;
	
	d. Improve the environmental permits governance, in terms of transparency, public participation and accountability;
	
	Way Forwards:
	
	a. The Next journey is the Integration of Amdal.net with:
	    i. EIA Tracking System (online application of environment permit);
	    ii. EIA Commission Performance Monitoring and EvaluationSystem;
	    iii. EIA Implementation Report;
	b. Capacity building in enhancing/developing, managing and using the integrated EIA Information Systems;

8. Photos	

Process of EIA Information System Development (Source: Directorate for Environmental Impact Prevention of Business and Activity, MOEF 2017).
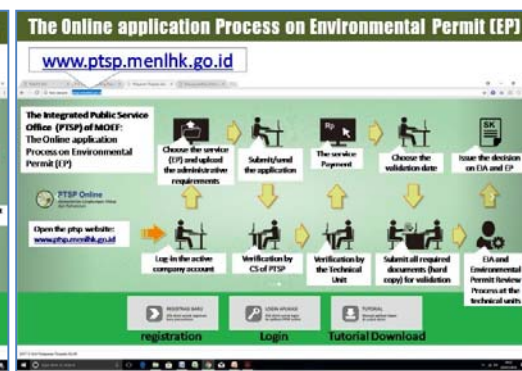
Old and new version of the Indonesia EIA Information System: From DADU to AMDAL.Net. (Source: Directorate for Environmental Impact Prevention of Business and Activity, MOEF 2017).

Features of Indonesian EIA Information Systems (AMDAL.Net): the New Development of DADU.(Source: Directorate for Environmental Impact Prevention of Business and Activity, MOEF 2017).

Public Service Information System on EIA and Environmental Permit Process. This is information systems will be integrated and link with the Integrated Public Service (PTSP) website (information system) of MOEF on Environmental Permit
(http://pelayananterpadu.menlh.go.id/).