

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

EITI Transition and Mainstreaming Support
(P175864)

Stakeholder Engagement Plan
March 2021

Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Project Description	4
3. Scope and Objective of Stakeholder Engagement	5
4. Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities	5
5. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis	7
6. Stakeholder Engagement Program	12
7. Resources and Responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement activities	16
8. Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	17
9. Monitoring and Reporting	18
10. Stakeholder engagement in the time of COVID-19	18

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Bappenas	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (Ministry of Development Planning)
CMEA	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
GPSA	Global Partnership for Social Accountability
ICMA	Indonesia Coal Mining Association
IPA	Indonesia Petroleum Association
IMA	Indonesian Mining Association
KPK	<i>Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi</i> / the Corruption Eradication Commission
MEMR	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
MSOE	Ministry of State Owned Enterprises
PWYP	Publish What You Pay
RAN OGI	<i>Rencana Aksi Nasional</i> (National Action Plan) Open Government Indonesia
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SKK Migas	Satuan Kerja Khusus Pelaksana Kegiatan Usaha Hulu Migas/ the Upstream Oil and Gas Special Taskforce

1. Introduction

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global standard that promotes revenue transparency and accountability in the extractive sector. It has a robust yet flexible methodology for monitoring and reconciling company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining at the country level. Each implementing country creates its own EITI process adapted to the specific needs of the country.

Indonesia has been an EITI implementing country for the past 10 years and has successfully achieved Meaningful Progress status when it was validated in 2019. However, despite the impressive progress over the past 10 years, work remains to institutionalize transparency and accountability in government mechanisms, as well as to link the disclosures to more inclusive policy-making processes. The latest Validation against the 2016 EITI Standard—completed in December 2019—found Indonesia to have achieved Meaningful Progress, and provided a set of corrective actions which must be implemented by the next Validation in 18 months' time, i.e. 24 June, 2021. Furthermore, in light of both the 2019 EITI Standard, as well as the Presidential Regulation on One Data Indonesia (Perpres No. 39/2019), it is widely acknowledged by all stakeholders that the current EITI Reporting should move toward systematic disclosure. Since 2018, together with the World Bank, EITI Indonesia has been focusing efforts to move toward mainstreaming to embed data disclosure into government processes and systems, and shift away from the annual data collection, reconciliation and publication process. The Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) has decided to perform mainstreaming pilots for several key institutions and submit an application for partial mainstreaming to the EITI Board by the end of 2020. Complementary to this, user research was conducted to collect feedback for the improvement of the Extractives Data Portal to better reach and serve its targeted audience. As part of the mainstreaming agenda, enhancement of the Extractives Data Portal is also necessary to shift its function from a platform to re-publish EITI report data into a platform to integrate data disclosures by government agencies in the mainstreaming setting.

Since Indonesia applied for candidacy to EITI in 2010, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (CMEA) has served as the lead agency for EITI implementation and the host institution of the National Secretariat. However, the Presidential Regulation on COVID-19 Response and National Economic Recovery (Perpres No. 82/2020) issued in July 2020 transferred the responsibility for coordinating EITI implementation to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF). It has now been confirmed that the MEMR shall take on the leadership role for EITI Indonesia, and become the host institution for the National Secretariat under its Secretary General. With the latest transition, MEMR has confirmed that it will be the Project Implementing Agency, as the institution responsible for leading the implementation of EITI Indonesia as mandated by Perpres No. 82/2020. This also marks an opportunity for Indonesia to refresh its approach to EITI implementation, through reflecting upon the progress and the lessons learned to date, and align with its reform priorities going forward. The intention of Perpres No.82/2020 is also to mainstream the EITI implementation into the key responsible institutions and is broadly aligned with the direction of EITI globally to move towards systematic disclosures.

2. Project Description

The objective of the Project is to support the Government of Indonesia's efforts to increase transparency and accountability in the oil, gas, and mining sectors, particularly through the successful transition of EITI Indonesia to the new host institution and the maintenance of its EITI compliant status. With the confirmation of the responsible institution, the project is designed to support the smooth transition and

strengthen the sustainability of the initiative. This project will support the MEMR to strengthen stakeholder engagement and promote policy dialogue through public outreach events, workshops, webinars, and other forms of activities that can actively engage stakeholders in using information that are disclosed through the EITI process.

The project comprises the following two components and associated activities:

Component 1. Strengthening participation and collaboration among EITI stakeholders. This component will focus on the re-establishment of EITI coordination under MEMR, promoting the EITI process to improve extractive governance, and addressing the recommendations of 2019 EITI validation report.

Component 2. EITI mainstreaming implementation. This component will support MEMR to implement the EITI mainstreaming requirements to shift towards systematic disclosures through government and corporate reporting systems in the day-to-day business process of extractive governance and management in Indonesia.

3. Scope and Objective of Stakeholder Engagement

The scope of the SEP covers requisite engagement and consultations as implementation of EITI Mainstreaming project. This SEP identifies relevant stakeholders for the purpose of the operation and describes the timing and methods of engagement between MEMR, MSG, and other affected and interested stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project. The SEP has been prepared in view of enabling relevant engagement measures to be in place to allow inclusive and effective participation of relevant stakeholders.

The SEP summarizes the existing engagement approach taken in the EITI activities and describes measures to meaningful engagement activities, including disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and responsive feedback and grievance mechanism to address concerns from both Project- affected peoples and other interested parties. Efforts will be made to ensure that all project-affected and other interested stakeholders at the National and sub-national levels are inclusively and clearly identified and engaged as part of the project preparation and implementation. This SEP is a living document and will periodically update during project implementation to reflect any adjustment made based on the changing contextual factors or new information related to the stakeholder engagement.

4. Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Before EITI transitioned to MEMR, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (CMEA) as the previous EITI lead agency had coordinated EITI implementation and hosted the National Secretariat, which facilitates the annual EITI report production, multi-stakeholder deliberation, and public dissemination. The CMEA had engaged various stakeholders through the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) that consists of government agencies, extractive industries, and CSOs. MSG is a core element of EITI, and the stakeholders regularly convene through MSG meetings to take decisions on the scope of extractives data disclosures and contextual information on the extractives sector governance to be discussed. The CMEA publicly disseminated previous EITI reports through multi-stakeholder events in Jakarta and the regions, and FGDs were conducted on topics such as revenue sharing with subnational governments, beneficial ownership disclosure and contracts transparency. Training and capacity building activities have also been conducted for CSOs and journalists to use the data and information published through EITI. Association of extractive companies also conducted capacity building activities, for example, Dissemination of EITI by Mineral and Coal Association for the Mineral and Coal Sector Company in December 2019 that conducted by *Asosiasi*

Perusahaan Batubara Indonesia (APBI), Indonesian Mining Association (IMA) in encouraging mineral and coal companies to strengthen their roles in implementing transparency. More detailed documentation of previous stakeholder engagement activities before EITI lead transition to MEMR can be accessed through EITI Indonesia website.

Since July 2020, the MEMR has confirmed its new role as Project Implementing Agency, responsible for leading the implementation of EITI Indonesia. MEMR has been starting to lead several EITI mainstreaming preparation activities that include various meetings and multi-stakeholder consultations involving national government entities (MEMR, MoF, etc), MSG, and World Bank (Table 1).

Table 1. Previous and Ongoing Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Engagement Activities	Time- frame	Stakeholder	Summary of key inputs
Discussion of EITI 2020/2021 workplan	July 2020	MEMR, World Bank	World Bank commitment to support EITI mainstreaming process in Indonesia
Discussion of EITI team Post Presidential Regulation No. 82/2020	August 2020	MEMR, Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment (CMMAI), EITI National Secretariat, MSG	The implementation of EITI will be led by MEMR and MoF as key responsible institutions
Discussion of EITI Oil and Gas Sector Reporting 2020	October 2020	MEMR, SKK Migas	Data collection for the required oil and gas sector data for 2018 EITI reporting
Meeting on GPSA Proposal World Bank	October 2020	MEMR, World Bank	Presentation of GPSA World Bank activity proposal
Meeting on Ministerial Regulation Draft for EITI	November 2020	MEMR, World Bank	Draft Ministerial Regulation for EITI team
Meeting on Contract Disclosure	November 2020	MEMR, SKK Migas, MoF	Classification of contract disclosures as not all contracts can be disclosed
First EITI Meeting	October 2020	MEMR, MoF, MSG, EITI Secretariat team	The first meeting to follow up on Perpres 82/2020 and to reactivate the MSG that raised by the previous Presidential Decree to accelerate the preparation of reports and maintain EITI assessments for Indonesia
MSG Forum Meeting	December 2020	MEMR, MSG	Presentation of initial draft of EITI Report 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation at the MSG forum by describing the progress that has been achieved • Reactivation of the Secretariat Team • Agreement on the 8th EITI report according to the flexible report and

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unilateral from the government; It is necessary to have volunteers from extractive PCs to disclose reports Increasing the role of the regions in the MSG <p>Utilize EITI to increase investment; Disclosure of BO in the mineral and coal sector.</p>
Discussion on Synchronization EITI and RAN OGI	January 2021	MEMR, Bappenas, MoF, World Bank	Proposal to synchronize grants for EITI and RAN OGI activities
EITI Implementation Team Meeting	Week 1 and week 4 February 2021, early March 2021	MEMR, MSG	Approval of the 2018 EITI report and dissemination of the EITI 2021 work plan Presenting the Draft of the 8th EITI Report that has been finished and asking for input from MSG members with the deadline for submitting inputs 22 February 2021 and discuss the 2021 EITI workplan.
Consultation Meeting with EITI International Secretariat (Asia-Pasific)	Monthly meeting	MEMR, EITI International Secretariat (Asia-Pasific)	Progress update on EITI implementation, gather inputs from EITI International Secretariat, preparation for board meeting

5. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

MEMR as a lead agency plays key roles as a leading sector in all of project components and activities, while other stakeholders play roles in different stages based on their existing duties and roles. As the formal governance body for EITI implementation, the MSG under National EITI Secretariat will continue involving key stakeholders in this Project, comprising representatives from Government, Extractive Industry, and Civil Society that also be identified as primary beneficiaries in this Project. The level of influence and project importance to the stakeholder will inform the level of stakeholder engagement.

Below is the list of stakeholders identified by the MEMR, including both Project Affected Party (PAP) and Other Interested Party (OIT).

Under Project Component 1 on Strengthening participation and collaboration among EITI Indonesia stake, MEMR will lead stakeholder engagement with other national government's institutions (MoF, Bappenas, KPK, SKK Migas); sub-national governments; extractive companies (Indonesian Mining Association, Indonesia Coal Mining Association, Indonesia Petroleum Association); CSOs

Under Component 2 on EITI Indonesia mainstreaming implementation, MEMR will lead stakeholder engagement with other national government's institutions (MoF, Bappenas, KPK, SKK Migas); sub-national

governments; extractive companies (Indonesian Mining Association, Indonesia Coal Mining Association, Indonesia Petroleum Association); CSOs; and EITI International Secretariat

Based on those identified stakeholders, further analysis in Table 2 and Figure 1 are made to understand stakeholders' roles and interest, as well as their degree of importance and influence. Such an analysis is expected to inform engagement priorities and strategies.

1. The degree of importance/ interest in terms of who stands to lose or gain significantly from the project, including those who have direct access to policy and regulatory processes
2. The degree of influence in terms of whose actions could potentially affect the project's success

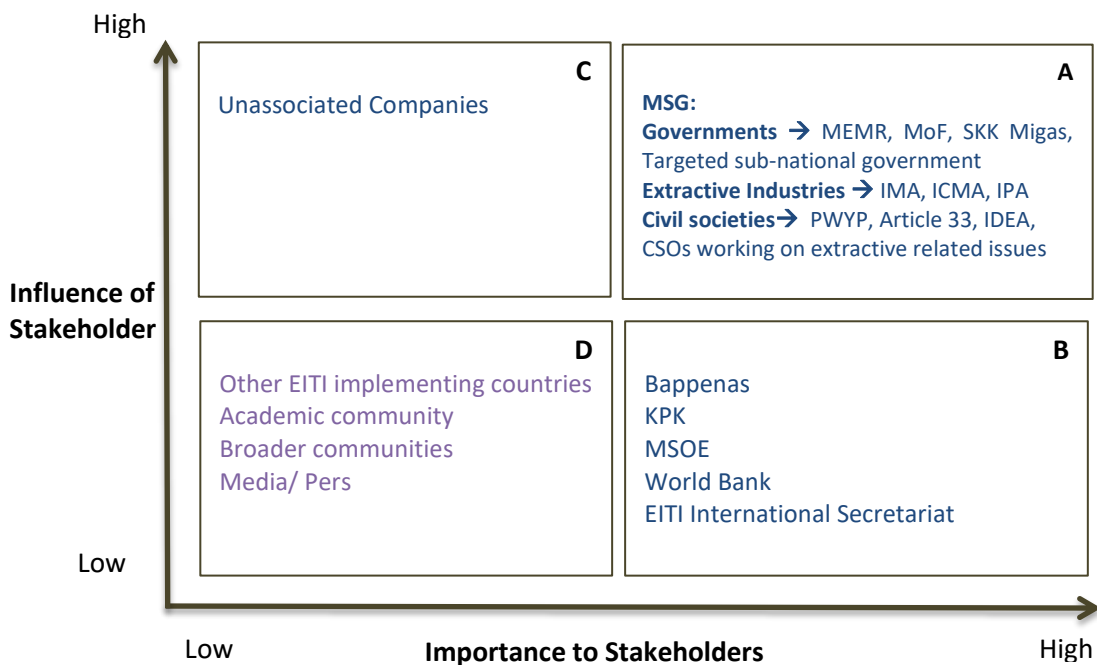
Table 2. Potential Roles and Interest of Key Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Roles and interest
<p>Governments: These government agencies that are mandated to monitor and regulate the extractive industries are expected to continue generating and reporting the information necessary for the annual EITI Reports in an accurate and timely fashion while gradually moving towards systematic disclosure and contributing to the leadership of EITI-Indonesia.</p>	
MEMR	Issuing permits for extractive companies; providing extractive data and information such as production and sales of each commodity; and setting policies and regulations related to the implementation of mining, oil, and gas business activities
MoF	Providing data and information on taxation, transfer revenue (to sub-national governments), and state revenues from the mining, oil, and gas sectors. Setting policies and regulations for the state financial sector and taxation.
SKK Migas	Controlling and supervising the activities of the upstream oil and gas industry and encouraging business entities in the upstream oil and gas sector to participate in the provision of required data and information for EITI Mainstreaming.
KPK	Lead institution on corruption prevention. KPK could be involved in socialization and dissemination activities related to the relationship between transparency in the extractive industry and corruption prevention. KPK is a beneficiary of extractive industry data and information.
Bappenas	As the coordinator of Open Government Indonesia (OGI) activities, Bappenas will align activities carried out within EITI with the implementation of OGI action plans. Bappenas is a beneficiary of extractive industry data and information.
Ministry of State Owned Enterprises (MSOE)	Overseeing the development of state-owned enterprises, including state-owned extractive companies. Might participate in promoting the provision of required data and information for EITI Mainstreaming from state-owned extractive companies.
Targeted Sub-national governments	The former mining permit issuer and in charge of the extractive activities in their areas. Provider and beneficiary of extractive industry data and information.
<p>Extractive Industries are expected to continue providing a full and accurate report of all payments made to the government, including social expenditures and other relevant data required under the EITI Standard. The extractive industries include all state-owned and private extractive companies that works in oil, gas, and mining sectors.</p>	

Indonesian Mining Association	This association consists of mining companies that play key roles as data provider on mining industry activities and as a liaison between the government and mining companies; increasing awareness and transparency willingness of mining companies through outreach activities, dissemination, or workshops for its members; and publishing activities or policies related to the implementation of extractive industry activities on their public portals.
Indonesia Coal Mining Association	This association consists of coal mining companies that play key roles as a data provider on coal mining industry activities and as a liaison between the government and coal mining companies; increasing awareness and transparency willingness of coal mining companies through outreach activities, dissemination, or workshops for its members; and publishing activities or policies related to the implementation of extractive industry activities on their public portals.
Indonesia Petroleum Association	This association consists of companies from the oil and gas upstream industry that play an important role as a data provider on oil and gas upstream industry activities and as a liaison between the government and upstream oil and gas companies; increasing awareness and transparency willingness of upstream oil and gas companies through outreach activities, dissemination, or workshops for its members; and publishing activities or policies related to the implementation of extractive industry activities on their public portals
Unassociated companies	Extractive industry players and data providers. The unassociated companies could be engaged as active participants in EITI socialization, dissemination, or workshop activities.
Civil Societies Organisations (CSOs) are expected to monitor EITI implementation, evaluate the EITI Disclosures, and provide essential inputs to the EITI process through its involvement on the MSG.	
Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Indonesia	PWYP represents CSOs in the MSG in: 1) Monitoring the implementation of transparency and accountability in the extractive resources management; 2) Supporting efforts in improving the governance of extractive industry management; 3) Encouraging the involvement of other CSOs in monitoring the implementation of EITI; 4) Publishing activities or policies related to the implementation of extractive industry activities on the portal owned.
Article 33 IDEA	Together with PWYP, Article 33 and IDEA currently represent CSOs in the MSG. Their roles are similar with PWYP Indonesia.
CSOs working on extractive issues	Increase civil society's role in supporting better governance of extractive resources through seminars, community learning, and other activities to support community groups affected by extractive industry activities. Publishing activities or policies related to the implementation of extractive industry activities on an available public portal
Other Stakeholder Groups	
Academic community	Providing input on the improvement of extractive resource management activities based on the research and studies
Communities at large/ Public	Beneficiaries of extractive industry data and information transparency and accountability.
World Bank	Providing supports in improving the management of extractive industries
EITI International Secretariat	Providing guidelines, standard requirements, and validation for the EITI implementation and reports

EITI Implementing Countries	Providing inputs related to the best practices of EITI implementation in other countries.
Media/ Pers	Supporting the dissemination of EITI activities

Figure 1. Potential Interest and Influence of Key Stakeholders



5.1 Project Affected Party (PAP) and Other Interested Party (OIT)

Two broad categories of stakeholders are mapped based on stakeholder analysis above in Figure 1. Each of these groups is further elaborated in the following sections:

- **Project Affected Parties (PAP).**

Affected parties are the stakeholders who are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the project, includes those likely to be affected by the project because of actual impacts or potential risks to their physical environment, health, security, well-being or livelihoods. In this stakeholder analysis, Group A, B, and C in Figure 1 are included as affected stakeholders.

Group A mainly consists of MSG representatives from the government, extractive companies, and CSOs, who are the main decision-making stakeholders responsible for EITI Implementation and directly affected by this project. Those stakeholders have a potentially high influence on project activities and decisions and are the primary beneficiaries of the project.

- The MEMR as lead institution, together with MoF, SKK Migas, and targeted sub-national governments

are directly PAP as this project is part of their mandates to monitor extractive industries and to contribute to the EITI reports.

- Extractive companies, both from state-owned and private companies, are also the main targeted stakeholders to provide data required under the EITI Standard. Most of those companies are affiliated with IPA, ICMA, and IPA who represent extractive companies in the MSG.
- The CSOs engagement in this project lead by formal representation of CSOs in the MSG, who are currently represented by PWYP, Article 33, and IDEA. These representatives are expected to monitor EITI Implementation to contribute to the extractive resource governance accountable and transparent and to advocate for public interest from the point of view of civil society organizations. PWYP itself is a civil society coalition for transparency and accountability in the governance of extractive resources that currently consists of 38 civil society organizations from various Indonesia regions that focus on related extractive issues, such as extractive industries governance, environment, budget governance, vulnerable groups, and anti-corruption. The CSO representatives periodically involve related CSOs on consultation activities to gather their inputs on EITI Implementation to be represented in the MSG meeting.

Intensive engagement is advised for the stakeholders in this group to align project activities with the project's objective and ensure their EITI transition and mainstreaming interests are fully represented and accommodated.

Group B includes KPK, Bappenas, and MSOE who are part of the primary beneficiaries for the transparency of extractive industry data and information as they use the data for corruption prevention and OGI. Still, they do not directly be affected by this project. This project is also important for the EITI International Secretariat and World Bank as they both have concern to support the better implementation of EITI Mainstreaming in Indonesia. These stakeholders will be regularly engaged in several consultations to ensure their interests are represented and obtain their inputs for EITI reports and validation performance.

Group C only includes other unassociated companies that may be affected by EITI activities related to the provision of EITI required data. Unassociated companies may potentially provide extractive data and information in this project. This stakeholder group will be engaged through extractive companies' association activities related to data and information disclosure or other related capacity building topics.

- **Other Interested Parties (OIT)**

Interested parties are the stakeholders who may have an interest in the project, which may be because of the project location, its characteristics, its impacts, or matters related to public interest. Group D in Figure 1 are categorized as interested parties as the project has a low degree of importance to these stakeholders and they would not directly be involved nor affected by the project.

Group D has a lower influence on the project implementation compared to the other stakeholder groups. This group includes other EITI implementing countries, the academic community, communities at large, and media/ press. Other EITI implementing countries may have interest on this project, as this project may include them in consultation process related to the lesson learned and best practices. The other stakeholders are potential users of extractive data and information, and they could also contribute to monitoring the implementation of this project. Data and information, including project reports and information disclosure, and feedback and grievance redress mechanism, will be made publicly available to engage this stakeholder group and gain feedback about the project activities.

5.2 Disadvantaged/ vulnerable individuals or groups

As the project activities mainly focus on public dialogues, communication, and outreach on improving the systematic disclosure and use of information, ensuring inclusive stakeholder engagement is important, including with vulnerable groups. In the extractive industry, vulnerable groups consist of indigenous peoples and communities who live around extractive areas who are often highly affected by extractive activities but have little said over how resources are governed. Several conflicts involving those groups in relation to mining efforts in the extractive industry sector include agrarian conflicts such as control over customary land by mining companies, vertical conflicts between the state and the people due to the failure of communication dialogue, and conflicts over the distribution of economic resources as a result of not recognizing community rights.

The stakeholder engagement should include plans to identify and actively involve the representatives of indigenous communities and other vulnerable communities to ensure their interest gets included or represented in the policy dialogues in the MSG. During the project implementation, engagement with vulnerable group representatives through CSOs, will be undertaken according to the plan presented in this SEP to identify their key characteristics and specific needs to be engaged in the consultation activities. Within this project, it is expected that the understanding and consultative dialogue between vulnerable communities, mining companies, local governments, and the state can be gradually increased.

5.4 Summary of project stakeholder needs

Tabel 3. Summary of project stakeholder needs

Stakeholder group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means	Specific needs
National and Sub-national governments	Limited resources, formal bureaucratic procedures, certain working time	Bahasa Indonesia, English	Formal letter send by fax, or WhatsApp messenger	Daytime meeting, Accommodation and transport cost for direct meeting
Extractive Companies	Private information, formal permits, flexible time	Bahasa Indonesia, English	Formal letter send by email, or WhatsApp messenger	Daytime meeting, site visit to the location
Civil Societies (including CSO who represent vulnerable groups)	Limited resources, diverse social and demographic conditions.	Bahasa Indonesia	WhatsApp messenger, direct meeting	Logistical support, translator (as needed), Community support (i.e: socialization)
Global community	Opened access, flexible, time difference	English	Email, website	Translator, Meeting schedule adjustment

6. Stakeholder Engagement Program

6.1 Timing of stakeholder engagement program

Stakeholder engagement activities are part of the overall project implementation and hence, will take place

throughout project implementation as part of the core activities of the project. Indicative timeframes are included in the Information Disclosure and Consultation Strategy.

6.2 Proposed strategy for information disclosure

The proposed strategy for information disclosure will mainstream the EITI principles that encourage transparency and accountability by making efforts to ensure information disclosure are inclusive and in a form accessible to the public. Information disclosure in this project will be disclosed through public digital channels, including EITI official websites and social media, and various forms of engagement, such as public discussions, stakeholder meetings, conferences, workshops, and seminars. In COVID-19 situations, alternative information disclosure approaches will be considered due to travel restrictions and public health concerns for direct meeting engagement. Table 4 below describes the list of information that will be disclosed and the methods proposed with the expected timeframe, targets, and responsible entity.

Table 4. Proposed strategy for information disclosure

Project stage	List of information to be disclosed	Target stakeholders	Methods proposed Appropriate adjustments in COVID pandemic	Time-frame	Percentage reached	Responsibilities
EITI Transition	EITI Report	Governments	Dissemination of reports use of digital channel, conference, seminar	Q3-2021- Q3-2022	90% MSG members receive information	MEMR: Pusdatin
		Extractive Companies				
		CSOs	MEMR, EITI portal, Companies Website			
		Public, Media				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transfer revenue ● Beneficial Ownership ● Tax and Revenue ● Contract Disclosure 	Government,	Policy dialogue through webinar, digital channel, virtual meeting, public discussion	Q2-2021- Q4-2022	75% more open information disclosure	MEMR: Pusdatin
Extractive Companies						
CSOs, Academic community						
Mainstreaming Implementation	Production and sales of each commodity, state revenue, investment, transfer revenue, CSR funds	Government, Extractive Companies, CSOs Academic community Communities at large/ Public	Technical meeting/ workshop MEMR and the other respective ministry/ companies Website, EITI	Q2- 2021 - Q2- 2022	90% of data and information can be integrated	- MEMR: DG Migas, DG Minerba, Pusdatin - SKK Migas - MoF: DG Budget

			Portal			
	Dissemination of EITI activities and reports to the public	Government, Extractive Companies, CSOs Academic community Communities at large/ Public	Public launching web portal EITI, media online, social media	Q3/Q4-2022	100% EITI activities and reports are disseminated	MEMR: Pusdatin

6.3 Proposed strategy for consultation

MEMR will coordinate relevant consultation processes, which promotes two-way communication between the target stakeholders. Various methods of the proposed strategy for consultations include stakeholder meetings, public discussion, FGD, workshops, and training. In COVID-19 situations, alternative consultation approaches will be considered due to travel restrictions and public health concerns for direct meeting engagement. Table 5 below describes the topic of consultations, target stakeholders, and the methods proposed with the expected timeframe and responsible entity.

Tabel 5. Proposed strategy for consultation

Project stage	Topic of consultation	Target stakeholders	Method used Appropriate adjustments in COVID pandemic	Timetable: Location and dates	Responsibilities
EITI Transition	Transfer revenue between national and sub-national governments	National government: MEMR, SKK Migas, MoF	Meeting and discussion	Q2-2021- Q4-2022	DJ Minerba DJ Migas
		Targeted subnational governments			
		CSOs			
	Beneficial Ownership Contract disclosure	National government: MEMR, SKK Migas, MoF Extractive Industry: IMA,	Virtual meeting	Q2-2021- Q4-2022	Pusdatin ESDM

		ICMA, IPA Other EITI implementing countries			
	Tax and revenue	National government: MEMR, SKK Migas, MoF Extractive Industry: IMA, ICMA, IPA CSOs	Meeting and discussion	Q2-2021-Q4-2022	Pusdatin ESDM
Mainstreaming Implementation	Development of EITI mainstreaming roadmap and action plan (Submission of application for partial mainstreaming to the EITI Board)	MSG: Governments, Extractive Industries, CSOs	Virtual meeting	Q2-2021 - Q2-2022	Pusdatin ESDM
	EITI mainstreaming implementation based on EITI Roadmap (extractive industry data and public financial management system data into EITI online platforms) - Formatting and database structure adjustment - Data retrieval - Data integration - Display and visualization improvements	National government: MEMR, SKK Migas, MoF, MSOEs Targeted subnational governments State-owned extractive companies	Workshop, FGD, Discussion, Training	Q2-2021 - Q2-2022	Pusdatin ESDM
	Design of platform to information disclosure portal	MSG: Governments, Extractive Industries, CSOs	FGD	Q1-Q2 - 2022	Pusdatin ESDM

	Public launching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National governments - Subnational governments - Extractive Industries - CSOs - Academic community - Communities at large/ public 	Meeting/ Dissemination event/ Training	Q3/Q4-2022	Pusdatin ESDM
--	------------------	--	--	------------	---------------

6.4 Proposed strategy to incorporate the view of vulnerable groups

The MEMR will carefully assess the applicable approaches to incorporate vulnerable groups' views in this project to promote participation and social inclusion, including the involvement of CSOs representative to outreach views from vulnerable groups. The CSOs representatives in the MSG will actively advocate for and represent the interests of indigenous peoples and communities who live around extractive areas through their consultation activities. For instance, currently PWYP Indonesia with its program on citizen monitoring for transparency and accountability in the mining sector, has been conducting close engagement and consultation activities with vulnerable communities to incorporate their views in the MSG discussion. Consultations with various CSOs representing indigenous people can also be considered to ensure their views are reflected in the policy dialogues and project consultation in the MSG.

This project will support active and inclusive engagement with related stakeholders, including those vulnerable and their representative bodies and organizations, and ensure that the consultation processes are free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, and/or intimidation. Various approaches to reach vulnerable groups will be advised to the CSOs representatives, including the provisions of information in accessible language(s), media use to aid information dissemination, community outreach, or trusted representatives or organizations to convey messages and facilitate dialogue. Efforts will be made to ensure that the consultations' design creates enabling environments for meaningful participation where applicable so that everyone could express their views without repercussions.

7. Resources and Responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement activities

MEMR as the lead institution will be in charge of overall SEP implementation. MEMR will lead the implementation of EITI stakeholder engagement activities, especially that links to data requirements in EITI reporting.

The main focal point for the stakeholder engagement is Head of PUSDATIN (*Pusat Data dan Informasi/ Data and Information Center*). The focal point can be contacted through email pusdatin@esdm.go.id. Formal letters can be sent to the Pusdatin office/ Sekretariat EITI Indonesia, Gedung DJ EBTKE Lantai 8, Jl. Pegangsaan Timur No.1, RT.1/RW.1, Cikini, Kec. Menteng, Kota Jakarta Pusat, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 10330

The head of PUSDATIN will be responsible for day to day project management and lead project activities coordination. The environmental and social focal point from MEMR will support the implementation of SEP.

The budget allocation for SEP implementation will be integrated into the relevant budget lines in the project work plan and budget for information disclosure and consultation activities. Indicative budget lines will include logistics and operation costs for information disclosure and consultation events, capacity building, and FGRM operationalization that includes developing guidelines, dissemination, and capacity building for FGRM worker. The FGRM channel maintenance in the EITI website will be part of the project budget item on the development and management costs for integration between the EITI website and portal.

8. Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism

The purpose of the FGRM is to record and address any project related feedback, grievance, and complaints that may arise from affected and interested stakeholders as well as project workers and broader communities during the implementation phase of the project. The FGRM is designed to systematically address feedback, grievance, and complaints promptly and transparently.

Collecting and responding to feedback and grievance from stakeholder engagement activities are considered as part of the FGRM mechanism. MSG regular meetings, public dialogues, and other meetings are expected to provide stakeholders with opportunities to provide comments both verbally and in writing and can be responded immediately by the responsible entity. Other channels below can also be an option to gather feedback and grievance from stakeholders and broader public.

The National EITI Secretariat will manage FGRM under the direct responsibility of the Head of Pusdatin/ Head of National EITI Secretariat. The Project Manager under the National EITI Secretariat will be in charge of recording and reviewing complaints, following up on pending issues, and responding. The Pusdatin MEMR will develop more detailed guidance and procedure on collecting and responding to comments both in the direct meeting and other channels in the initial phase of the project.

FGRM Procedure:

Submission process:

The EITI National Secretariat provides the email address where stakeholders and citizens can send feedback or grievances through email at Sekretariat-eiti@esdm.go.id. This channel can also be assessed through EITI official website: <https://eiti.esdm.go.id/pelayanan-publik>. The identity of the complainant in this channel will be kept confidential.

Receiving and recording:

Every feedback and grievances that have been submitted in the email address will be forwarded to Project Manager from EITI National Secretariat to follow up.

Review and Response

The Project Manager will conduct a review and respond to the feedback and complaint and directly respond to the complainant by email.

The Project Manager will also handle overall FGRM for this project. Information about FGRM will be provided in accessible format and will be available on the MEMR website for EITI (<https://eiti.esdm.go.id/pelayanan-publik>) and will be included in engagement activities with stakeholders.

9. Monitoring and Reporting

The MEMR Pusdatin team will monitor and evaluate the SEP implementation supported by the EITI National Secretariat team with the active participation of MSG. The monitoring and evaluation activities will assess whether the stakeholder engagement activities contribute to the EITI transition and mainstreaming implementation and ensure whether adequate space for meaningful and inclusive engagement is provided with all affected and interested stakeholders.

The Pusdatin team will provide and submit the SEP monitoring and implementation report together with the project progress six-monthly.

10. Stakeholder engagement in the time of COVID-19

In the time of the COVID-19 pandemic, all information disclosure and consultation activities should refer to public health risk assessment and procedures for the prevention of COVID-19. A virtual meeting is highly recommended for all stakeholder engagement activities. Meanwhile, when it is necessary to hold an offline meeting, the organizer will strictly limit the number of participants following the maximum provisions set out in the government regulation on Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (*Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat/ PPKM*) or the most recent update of government regulation in the area concerned. In the most recent office policy, every individual involved in the offline meeting must provide a PCR / Swab / rapid antigen test result with a negative result, which is valid for a maximum of 7 days. Physical distancing and provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)¹ will be strictly required for all offline meetings.

¹ For further information, refer to [WHO interim guidance on rational use of personal protective equipment \(PPE\) for COVID-19](#).