



Roadmap For Implementation of The Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)

Disaster Pooling Fund/Pooling Fund Bencana (PFB)

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

With its extensive archipelago and being home to 76 active volcanoes, Indonesia has a high susceptibility to natural disasters. According to data from the National Disaster Management Agency (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana*, BNPB), a total of at least 42,397 natural disasters were recorded between 2015 and 2025 encompassing both hydrometeorological and geological hazards (*Indonesia Disaster Information Data (DIBI), 2025*)¹. These disasters have imposed a significant fiscal burden on the Government of Indonesia (GoI), particularly in relation to emergency response, recovery, and reconstruction efforts. In response to these challenges, the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Strategy, also known as *Strategi Pembiayaan dan Asuransi Risiko Bencana (PARB)*, was introduced in 2018 to strengthen fiscal preparedness, protect the state budget from unexpected disaster-related expenditures, and establish clear roles and mechanisms for disaster financing. The strategy also aims to protect state assets from disaster-related losses through risk transfer and insurance mechanisms, while providing a broader social safety net for affected communities, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

To strengthen Indonesia's fiscal and financial resilience to natural disasters and climate-related shocks, as well as to improve the transparency and efficiency of disaster fund flows, the GoI is establishing a Disaster Pooling Fund (*Pooling Fund Bencana – PFB*) as one of the key pillars of the DRFI/PARB implementation framework. The PFB enables the Government to mobilize funds from various sources, including the national and subnational budgets and other legitimate financing mechanisms, to pool, invest, and disburse disaster-related funds. These funds may be utilized for disaster risk reduction, disaster risk financing and transfer, and disaster response and recovery activities across the **pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster** phases. In this context, the PFB is designed as a financing mechanism that is flexible and responsive to both sudden-onset disasters and climate-related shocks.

The World Bank has been supporting the GoI, through the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Indonesia Environment Fund (BPD LH), and BNPB, in the establishment of the PFB under the Indonesia Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (DRFI) Project. As part of this support, BPD LH and BNPB have developed an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) to ensure that activities financed wholly or partially by the PFB are implemented in a manner that effectively

¹ National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB). Indonesia Disaster Information Data (DIBI). 2025.

manages environmental and social risks and impacts. The ESMS has been developed in accordance with a World Bank–approved Terms of Reference and defines the institutional arrangements, procedures, and tools for screening, assessing, mitigating, monitoring, and reporting environmental and social risks associated with PFB-financed activities. The ESMS serves as a system-level environmental and social risk management framework for the PFB.

An initial version of the ESMS was developed and received a no-objection from the World Bank in February 2024. This initial ESMS covered PFB-financed activities implemented during the pre-disaster that focused on activities with low and moderate environmental and social risks. By the end of 2025, the ESMS is being expanded and refined into a “full ESMS” to accommodate a broader range of activities across the pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster phases, including activities with low, moderate, substantial, and high environmental and social risks. Financing of emergency response activities under the PFB is aligned not only with Ministry of Finance Regulation (PMK) No. 28 of 2025, but also with the *Dana Siap Pakai* mechanism as regulated under BNPB Regulation (Perban BNPB) No. 4 of 2020, ensuring consistency with Indonesia’s established disaster emergency financing framework.

This Roadmap serves as an implementation support document to the ESMS and does not amend or replace the ESMS provisions. The roadmap is designed to support a gradual transition from system establishment to system strengthening and long-term institutionalization of environmental and social risk management within the PFB framework.

As part of ESMS refinement, the remainder of this Roadmap is structured as follows:

- Chapter 2 provides an overview of PFB design and its key activities;
- Chapter 3 summarizes the progress of ESMS development and adoption; and
- Chapter 4 identifies the priority actions and implementation steps required to operationalize the ESMS in line with the proposed phased implementation approach.

The development of this roadmap has been supported by the World Bank during the DRFI Project implementation period. However, the supervision and operationalization of the ESMS beyond the closing of the DRFI Project will be the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia, through the relevant PFB implementing institutions, and will no longer fall under the World Bank’s project supervision arrangements.

CHAPTER 2. OVERVIEW OF PFB DESIGN AND ACTIVITIES

The Ministry of Finance, through the Directorate General of Economic and Fiscal Strategy (DJSEF), ensures financial sustainability, fiscal resilience, and investment governance in the entire PFB ecosystem. The Ministry of Finance through DJSEF Initiated the establishment of PFB through its National DRFI Strategy. DJSEF was the Unit in Charge (UIC) to establish Presidential Regulation Number 75 of 2021 on Pooling Fund Bencana. According to Ministry of Finance No. 70 year 2025 on Strategic Plans of Ministry of Finance for 2025-2029, DJSEF will focus on ensuring proactive and adaptive fiscal, as well as economic policies that are inclusive, prudent, and sustainable.

Following the Minister of Finance Decree (KMK) No. 407 of 2021 concerning the Assignment to the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPD LH) to Implement the Management of the Pooling Fund for Disaster Management (Pooling Fund Bencana/ PFB), the Government of Indonesia (GoI) has assigned the Indonesia Environment Fund (*Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup*, BPD LH), part of MoF, to manage the PFB², is responsible for the financial management functions of the PFB, including fund collection, investment, and disbursement, in accordance with applicable fiscal regulations. The PFB is designed to support disaster-related activities across the (i) pre-disaster; (ii) emergency; (iii) post-disaster phases and (iv) as well as disaster-related financial risk transfer³ instruments, subject to applicable eligibility and governance arrangements. Generally, the scheme of PFB operation is provided in Figure 2.1.

For the pre disaster and post disaster, BNPB is responsible for conducting the review, verification, and evaluation of proposed disaster-related activities seeking PFB financing⁴. This process is carried out in coordination with relevant ministries and institutions, including the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), and the Ministry of Home Affairs. Pre-disaster activities may include measures aimed at reducing disaster risks and potential losses to people, assets, ecosystems, and livelihoods, such as regulatory strengthening, institutional capacity building, public awareness, and preparedness initiatives. Post-disaster activities may include recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction interventions to support affected communities. The

² MoF Decree (KMK) No. 407/KMK.010/2021 on Assignment of BPD LH to manage the PFB.

³ Presidential Decree No. 75 of 2021 concerning the Pooling Fund on Disaster Management
BNPB Regulation (Perban BNPB) No. 1 of 2024 concerning on Review, Verification, and Evaluation of PFB Funding

eligibility and scope of PFB-financed pre- and post-disaster activities are progressively defined and operationalized through BNPB regulations and the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).

During the emergency response phase, the PFB financing is aligned with Indonesia's existing disaster emergency financing framework. Emergency response activities primarily rely on the On-Call Budget (*Dana Siap Pakai* DSP) managed by the Ministry of Finance through the Directorate General of Treasury, in accordance with prevailing regulations on disaster emergency funding and the declaration of disaster emergency status. The PFB may complement emergency financing only under specific and exceptional conditions, including: (i) the utilization of investment returns (non-principal funds) to supplement the disaster reserve fund when available reserves are insufficient; and (ii) access to principal PFB funds only in the event of a nationally declared disaster through a Presidential Decree and after the exhaustion of both the disaster reserve fund and available non-principal PFB resources. In all cases, emergency response funding remains subject to national emergency governance arrangements and accelerated but proportionate to environmental and social risk management requirements under the ESMS.

To operationalize the PFB and ensure accountability, the Ministry of Finance and BNPB have issued a series of legal and regulatory instruments, including Presidential Regulation No. 75 of 2021 on the Pooling Fund for Disaster Management; Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 28 of 2025 on PFB Management; the Regulation of the Director of BPDHLH on PFB operational management; BNPB Regulation No. 1 of 2024 on the Review, Verification, and Evaluation of PFB-funded activities; and BNPB Regulation No. 6 of 2024 on Risk Management within BNPB. These instruments collectively establish the institutional, fiduciary, and risk management framework for PFB implementation, including the application of environmental and social safeguards through the ESMS. By 2032, the PFB aims to cover activities with all levels of environmental and social risks, including low, moderate, substantial, and high.

The implementation of the PFB is designed to be phased and adaptive. In the initial stage, PFB disbursement focuses on pre-disaster activities with low to moderate environmental and social risks, allowing for system testing, capacity strengthening, and gradual institutional learning. Over time, and subject to demonstrated readiness, strengthened systems, and regulatory alignment, the scope of PFB-financed activities will expand to include activities with higher environmental and social risk profiles, across disaster phases, in accordance with the ESMS and applicable national regulations.

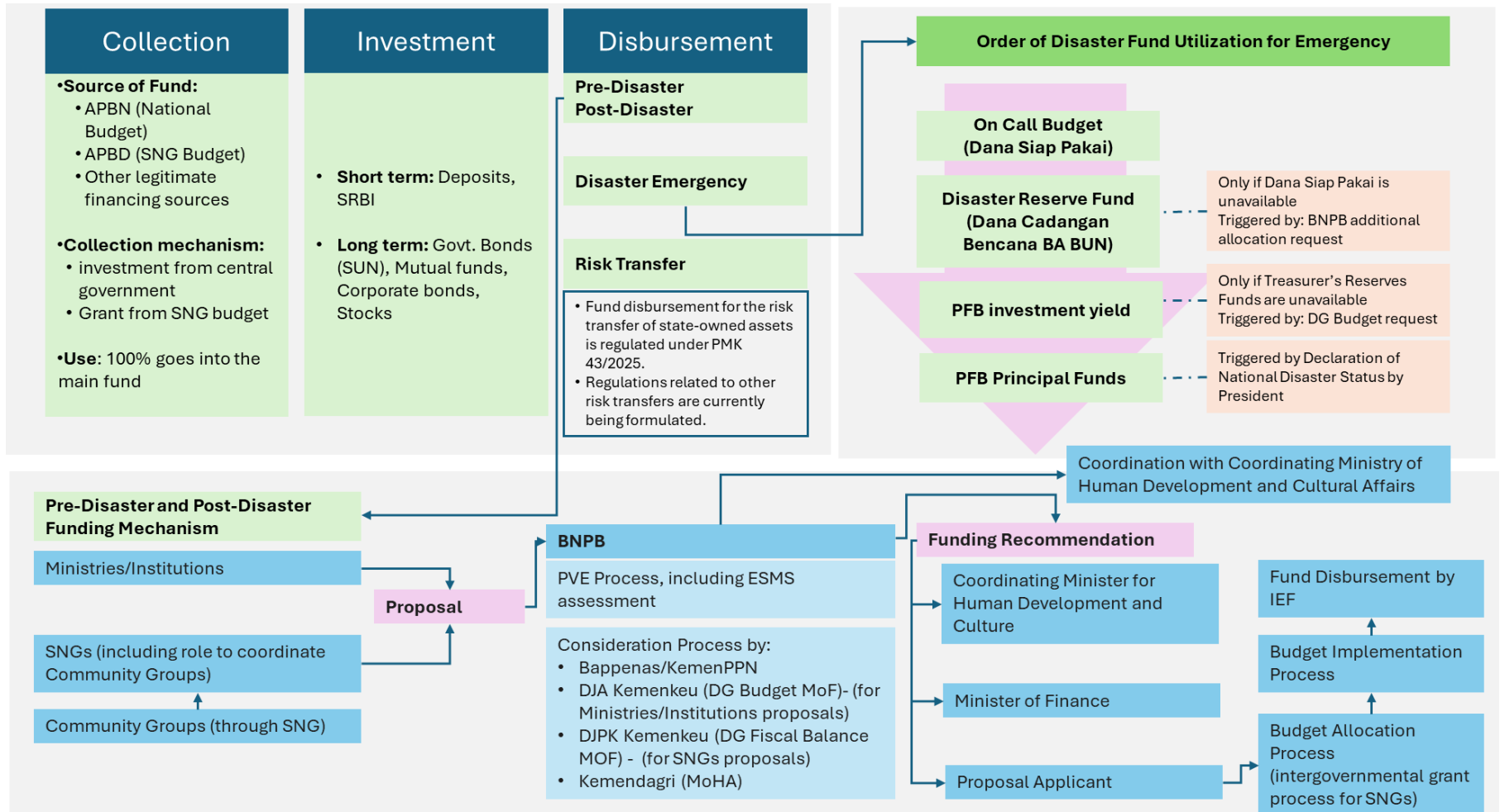


Figure 2.1. Pooling Fund Bencana (PFB) Business Process

Source: DJSEF, 2025

CHAPTER 3. ESMS ADOPTION AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

3.1. Institutional Arrangements

The implementation of the ESMS for the PFB is managed by BNPB, with the ESMS function embedded within BNPB’s organizational structure. To carry out its functions in review, verification, and evaluation of PFB disbursement, BNPB designates a PVE Team within its technical unit, as stipulated in Decree of Head of BNPB No. 231 of 2025 on Designation of PVE Team for Pooling Fund for Bencana. The PVE team is divided into PVE team for the pre-disaster and post-disaster stages, The PVE team consists of Technical Deputy, secretariat, PVE team for the Deputy for Systems and Strategy under Deputy for Systems and Strategy Unit, PVE team for the Deputy for Prevention under Deputy for Prevention Unit, PVE team for the Deputy for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction under Deputy of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit, PVE team for the Deputy for Logistic and Equipment under Deputy for Logistic and Equipment Unit. These roles are assigned through an assignment decree letter from the Head of BNPB. In addition to PVE Team, ESMS implementation will also involve Inspectorate III/ULP and *Pusdiklat*. Table 1. provides details of the roles and responsibilities for the implementation of this ESMS.

Table 1. Role and Responsibilities ESMS Organizational Structure at BNPB

Roles	Responsibilities
Head of BNPB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines the final outcome of the review, verification, and evaluation (PVE) of PFB-funded activities by taking into account Environmental and Social (E&S) considerations. • Issues formal recommendations to the Minister of Finance based on the results of PVE and inter-ministerial considerations. • Accountable to monitor and evaluate the PFB ESMS implementation. • Request the proponent to conduct an Environmental and Social (E&S) Audit involving relevant technical experts from ministries, agencies, or other appropriate professional sources (if needed).
Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides administrative and technical support for the preparation of environmental and social risk management reports related to the review, verification, and evaluation of PFB disbursement. • Maintains documentation and records of ESMS implementation
Technical Deputy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides overall accountability for the integration of environmental and social risk management in PFB-related PVE activities.

Roles	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the PVE process within their respective mandates, including the integration of environmental and social considerations into the assessment of pre-disaster and post-disaster activities financed by the PFB.
Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates and monitors the implementation of review, verification, and evaluation activities for PFB disbursement. • Ensures that environmental and social aspects are consistently integrated into the PVE process. • Proposes field verification and monitoring assignments.
Review, Verification, and Evaluation (PVE) Team Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review PFB disbursement proposals submitted by proponents from both technical and ESMS perspectives. • Verify the feasibility of proposed activities, including compliance with E&S requirements. • Conduct field verification and site reviews for activities with moderate, substantial, and high environmental and social risks. • Monitor the execution of the Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to ensure that all non-compliances are resolved and that the risk of recurrence is minimized if E&S audit is performed.
Inspectorate III/ULP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides oversight and assurance for the implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) related to PFB-funded activities. • Receives, registers, and follows up on complaints related to environmental and social impacts, compliance, and governance of PFB activities. • Coordinates with relevant units, including the PVE Team and proponents, to ensure timely investigation, resolution, documentation, and reporting of grievances in accordance with ESMS requirements.
Pusdiklat/Training Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed a curriculum and training materials on PFB and the integration of ESMS. • Facilitate PFB training that includes ESMS topics.

In addition, for the emergency phase, the Technical Deputy (Deputy of Emergency) is responsible for supporting coordination and collaboration with relevant ministries and agencies in the implementation of emergency response activities within the command post structure. This role also includes ensuring that monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on emergency management activities under its authority are properly conducted, and that environmental and social (E&S) aspects are integrated into the monitoring and evaluation processes.

3.2. ESMS Adoption

ESMS Development

The development of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for the Pooling Fund Bencana (PFB) has been undertaken as a phased and adaptive process over approximately two years (2024–2025), in line with the gradual strengthening of PFB institutional arrangements

and national readiness to manage environmental and social (E&S) risks in disaster-related financing. The process began with the preparation of an Initial ESMS under the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Project, with support from the World Bank, which focused on low- to moderate-risk activities and was limited to the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases. This initial framework emphasized the establishment of core system elements, including E&S policy principles, institutional roles and responsibilities, basic screening and risk classification procedures, and system-level monitoring and grievance mechanisms, and received the World Bank's no-objection in February 2024.

As the scope and complexity of PFB expanded to cover the full disaster management cycle and activities with higher risk profiles, the ESMS was subsequently refined into a full ESMS Manual, designed to address all risk categories (low, moderate, substantial, and high) and all disaster phases (pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster), strengthen integration with the review, verification, and evaluation (PVE) process, and incorporate more comprehensive thematic instruments. The ESMS Manual is positioned as a living document, to be continuously updated based on piloting results, periodic evaluations, regulatory developments, and lessons learned from PFB implementation.

Existing Regulations and Guidelines Development Related to ESMS PFB

At present, the integration of E&S aspects in PFB disbursement is guided by established regulations and implementing instruments, under which E&S considerations are systematically applied through the review, verification, and evaluation (PVE) process during the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases. In this context, BNPB Regulation No. 1 of 2024 concerning Review, Verification, and Evaluation of the Disbursement of PFB is adopted as the core governance framework for the PVE process, requiring the identification, management, and monitoring of E&S risks and impacts as an integral part of the PFB financing cycle. These requirements are further reinforced by BNPB Implementation Guidelines No. 2 of 2025 concerning Environmental and Social Management Systems for the Disbursement of PFB Funds for the Pre-Disaster Phase, which serve as the foundation for the ESMS structure, workflow, and mechanisms for E&S screening and risk management. For post-disaster activities, BNPB Implementation Guidelines No. 1 of 2025 concerning Review, Verification, and Evaluation of the Distribution of PFB for Post-Disaster Management ensure that E&S risk and impact management continues to be applied throughout the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase.

Pooling Fund Bencana (PFB) Piloting

Following the clearance of initial ESMS from the World Bank, ESMS was adopted to PFB operation through issuance of BNPB Regulation No. 1 of 2024 on Review, Verification, and Evaluation (PVE) of PFB Funding. This regulation aims to mandate any beneficiaries or projects receiving funding from PFB to implement E&S risk management. BNPB prepared and issued derivatives instruments of the legal framework in the form of Operational Guidelines and Head of BNPB Decree. These guidelines cover, but are not limited to, the following aspects: (1) PVE guideline; (2) the ESMS for pre- and post-disaster activities; (3) Organizational Structure for PVE; and (4) Grievance Redress Mechanism for PVE. For PFB Priority Activities it will be based on the decree of Head of BNPB.

As of October 2025, the ESMS has been piloted across different types of implementing entities with distinct scopes and depths of implementation, reflecting variations in institutional capacity, mandate, and readiness. The piloting exercise was deliberately designed to test the applicability of ESMS under different implementation pathways, including full-cycle implementation and propose-stage application only. Below are examples of PFB Piloting.

1. Piloting at the Ministry/ Agency Level (Full Cycle Implementation)

One of examples of PFB piloting for ministry/agency is piloting at Ministry of Health.

a. Ministry of Health

During the period 2015–2019, Ministry of Health conducted capacity assessments of subnational governments across 33 provinces and 187 districts/municipalities. These assessment activities were suspended during the COVID-19 pandemic. With financial support from PFB, in 2025 the Ministry of Health undertook an update of regional capacity data related to health emergency and crisis management in all 38 provinces throughout Indonesia.

In addition to updating capacity data, the activity aimed to map hazards and vulnerabilities to develop provincial health crisis risk profiles, as well as to strengthen the preparedness of Provincial Health Offices in planning, implementing, and operationalizing health crisis management measures. Key stakeholders involved in this process included policy makers and program managers responsible for health crisis management within the Provincial Health Offices. Their involvement is expected to ensure policy-level support to address identified constraints and challenges and to facilitate the implementation of recommended improvements.

The assessment results indicate that provincial capacity levels are categorized into three tiers:

1. Low capacity: achievement of 1%–33% of the total capacity indicators;

2. Moderate capacity: achievement of 34%–66% of the total capacity indicators; and
3. High capacity: achievement of 67%–100% of the total capacity indicators.

Based on these capacity levels, a few follow-up actions and recommendations are required. These include prioritizing efforts to strengthen health crisis management capacity in each province by addressing capacity indicators that do not yet meet established standards, while considering local needs, budget availability, and human and institutional resources. In addition, provinces are encouraged to prepare a Provincial Health Crisis Management Profile Book, which documents the characteristics and general conditions of the province based on the assessment results, the types of existing and potential hazards, as well as the level of vulnerability of the region. This profile is intended to serve as a strategic reference for planning, coordination, and decision-making in health crisis preparedness and response.

2. Piloting at the Subnational Government Level (Proposal Preparation Stage Only)

Piloting for pre-disaster activities at the subnational government level, ESMS piloting was limited to the proposal preparation and assessment stage, without progressing to fund disbursement or activity implementation. The pilot locations included:

- a. Padang City Disaster Management Agency (BPBD Kota Padang), West Sumatra: Proposal for the preparation of the 2026 Padang City Tsunami Disaster Contingency Plan.
- b. Minahasa Regency Disaster Management Agency (BPBD *Kabupaten Minahasa*), North Sulawesi: Proposal for the preparation of the Minahasa Regency Earthquake Disaster Contingency Plan.

Based on the results of the PVE simulation process highlight the need to strengthen the completeness and quality of basic administrative documentation across both pilot proposals.

Further observations from this piloting at the subnational government level include:

- The Padang City proposal can be considered a more mature example, with most administrative requirements largely complete.
- Minahasa Regency proposal faced challenges related to document sequencing of disaster management documents, narrative clarity, and completeness of supporting documentation.
- From a financing perspective, consistency in cost standards remains critical, where local cost standards are used, the Standard Unit Price (*Standar Satuan Harga/ SSH*) document must be attached.

- Technical guidance is needed to support the PVE team in conducting consistent and efficient verification.
- There is a need to carefully manage potential overlap between APBD funding cycles and PFB financing, particularly considering the time lag between BNPB recommendations and Ministry of Finance disbursement processes.

This proposal-stage piloting effectively tested readiness, document standards, and institutional capacity at the subnational level, without exposing PFB to implementation or fiduciary risks.

3. Piloting with Community Groups (*Kelompok Masyarakat/ Pokmas*) (Proposal Preparation Stage Only)

Piloting for post-disaster activities involving community groups (Pokmas) was also limited to the proposal preparation and assessment stages, facilitated by subnational governments. Pilot locations included:

- a. Gresik Regency (Bawean Island), East Java: Proposed activities focused on fisheries recovery, including jetty rehabilitation, provision of new fishing boats, repair of damaged vessels, and other supporting facilities for fishers. The proposal is titled “Capacity Building through Empowerment of Fisheries Community Groups Affected by the Earthquake Disaster on Bawean Island, Gresik Regency”. Due to the absence of formal legal entity status among most fisher groups Proposals were submitted through community leaders or village facilitation mechanisms.
- b. Padang Pariaman Regency, West Sumatra: Proposed activities addressed agricultural recovery through irrigation rehabilitation of damaged irrigation canals, normalization of corn farmland, construction of flood-retaining embankments, and support for agricultural livelihood diversification. Farmer groups prepared the proposals collectively, despite limited administrative capacity. The proposal is titled “Empowerment of Farmer Groups Affected by Flood and Landslide Disasters through Corn Farmer Field Schools in Nagari Campago Barat, V Koto Kampuang Dalam Subdistrict, Padang Pariaman Regency.”

These pilots demonstrated strong community ownership and relevance of proposed interventions, but also revealed significant constraints related to documentation quality and institutional capacity.

Table 2. Comparative Findings and Lesson Learned of Piloting

No.	Piloting Scope	Strengths	Limitations
1.	Piloting with Full-Cycle Implementation (Ministry/ Agency Level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled end-to-end testing of ESMS integration across the full PFB lifecycle, including implementation and monitoring stages. • Generated concrete evidence on the effectiveness of ESMS instruments during actual fund utilization and activity execution. • Demonstrated stronger compliance capacity, including administrative completeness, reporting discipline, and inter-agency coordination. • Allowed observation of how ESMS supports risk-based decision-making within the PVE process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource-intensive in terms of time, technical support, and monitoring costs. • Requires relatively high institutional and human resource capacity, limiting immediate scalability to lower-capacity actors. • Less representative of challenges faced by subnational governments and community groups.
2.	Piloting Limited to Proposal Preparation (Subnational governments and Community groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective for testing readiness, feasibility, and minimum documentation standards without exposing PFB to implementation. • Enabled identification of administrative, technical, and ESMS-related gaps at an early stage. • Encouraged local ownership and relevance of proposed activities, particularly for community-based recovery initiatives. • More feasible for entities with limited institutional capacity and experience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not generate evidence on ESMS compliance during implementation or monitoring and evaluation. • Limited ability to test environmental and social risk management in practice. • Requires follow-up capacity-building before scaling to full-cycle implementation. • Revealed significant gaps in documentation quality, cost estimation, and narrative coherence. • Highlighted constraints related to legal status, financial accountability, and auditing capacity, especially for community groups

The comparative analysis indicates that while full-cycle piloting provides comprehensive insights into ESMS effectiveness during implementation and monitoring, proposal-stage piloting is critical for identifying readiness gaps and capacity constraints at subnational government and community level. These two scopes offer complementary lessons provide a robust foundation for designing a tiered, adaptive, and capacity-sensitive ESMS roadmap. The successful scaling of PFB and ESMS implementation will depend on proportionate administrative requirements, tiered documentation standards, adaptive verification mechanisms, strengthened local capacity,

accountable alternative disbursement arrangements, and the systematic integration of ESMS requirements throughout the PVE process.

CHAPTER 4. ROADMAP FOR ESMS IMPLEMENTATION

This section describes actions that BNPB will need to take in order to adopt and implement ESMS. In general, these actions will require:

- Revisions and/or issuance of legal frameworks, agreements and administrative decisions (e.g., operational guidelines) where relevant for the implementation of the ESMS are completed. This may include revising and/or issuing implementation guidelines (juklak) and/or technical guidelines (juknis).
- Adequate staffing and resources with requisite knowledge and experience to implement the ESMS are in place. This includes retention of personnel in the PVE Team and provision of capacity building for the established PVE Team.
- ESMS review and evaluation based on the following indicators:
 - Adequacy of ESMS to manage E&S risks associated with the activities funded by the PFB.
 - Practicality of ESMS, e.g., procedures are well-defined and user-friendly.
 - Adequacy of staffing and resources within the PFB management for implementing the ESMS, including adequate staffing and resources with requisite knowledge and experience to implement the ESMS, as per-the ESMS.
- ESMS updates and refinement based on the results of evaluation.

Table 3. Actions Required to Implement the ESMS

No.	Action	Phase	Indicative Lead (Support) Responsible Organization	Completion Date	Estimated Cost ⁵ (USD)
1	Revision of ESMS implementation guidelines for post-disaster (low to moderate risks).	Post-disaster	BNPB	February 2026	25,000
2	Call for proposals for pre-disaster and post-disaster activities with low to moderate risk levels for the 2027 funding disbursement.	Pre-disaster and Post-disaster	BNPB	March 2026	15,000
3	Trilateral meeting (Musrenbangnas - Kemenkeu) to propose DIPA and plan for disbursement in 2027.	Pre-disaster and Post-disaster	BNPB-MoF	April 2026	20,000
4	Adoption of environmental and social (E&S) elements into activity implementation accountability reports and monitoring checklists for emergency response activities, which may be formalized through a technical guideline (<i>juknis</i>), including the preparation of materials, stakeholder consultations, and approval at the Echelon I level.	Emergency response	BNPB	April 2026	30,000
5	Improvement of FGRM mechanism for PFB related grievances (including provision of list of PFB related issues, and clarity of internal procedure and arrangement for investigation and resolution).	Pre-disaster and Post-disaster	Inspectorate III	June 2026	40,000
6	Updating capacity building material in line with the final ESMS PFB (including material for Cultural Heritage, Monitoring Checklist for Emergency Response, etc.).	Pre-disaster, Emergency response, and Post-disaster	Pusdiklat BNPB	June 2026	25,000
7	Capacity building for community groups (Pokmas), including training on ESMS	Pre-disaster and Post-disaster	BNPB/Local Government	June 2026	50,000

⁵ The activities cost will follow BNPB's Specific Output Cost Standards (*Standar Biaya Keluaran Khusus/SBKK*)

No.	Action	Phase	Indicative Lead (Support) Responsible Organization	Completion Date	Estimated Cost ⁵ (USD)
	processes, facilitated by local government authorities.				
8	Formal dissemination of the PFB ESMS for the disbursement of PFB funds for post-disaster activities with low to moderate risk levels, planned for disbursement in 2026.	Post-disaster	BNPB (Directorate RR)	December 2026	20,000
9	Call for proposals for pre-disaster and post-disaster activities across all risk levels, planned for disbursement in 2028.	Pre-disaster and Post-disaster	Pre-disaster and Post-disaster	Mar 2027	15,000
10	Trilateral Meeting (Musrenbangnas - Kemenkeu) to propose DIPA and plan for disbursement in 2028.	Pre-disaster and Post-disaster	BNPB-MoF	April 2027	20,000
11	Issuance of an internal BNPB decision to formally adopt and operationalize the PFB Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). This includes either upgrading the existing pre- and post-disaster phases ESMS to cover both pre- and post-disaster phases.	Pre-disaster and Post-disaster	BNPB	April 2027	15,000
12	Revision of ESMS implementation guidelines for pre- and post-disaster phases (all risk level).	Pre-disaster and Post-disaster	BNPB	April 2027	35,000
13	Capacity building and socialization of the ESMS for BNPB units, implementing agencies, and potential proponents, including training on risk-based E&S assessment, stakeholder engagement, labor management, and monitoring and reporting requirements for substantial to high-risks.	Pre-disaster and Post-disaster	Pusdiklat BNPB/Technical Unit Pre- and Post Disaster	June 2027	60,000
14	Capacity building and socialization of the ESMS for BNPB (emergency response unit).	Emergency response	Pusdiklat BNPB	June 2027	30,000

No.	Action	Phase	Indicative Lead (Support) Responsible Organization	Completion Date	Estimated Cost ⁵ (USD)
15	The disbursement of PFB is planned for 2027, for pre-disaster and post-disaster activities with low to moderate risk levels.	Pre-disaster and Post-disaster	BNPB	December 2027	30,000
16	Conduct ESMS monitoring: internal coordination, stakeholder consultation.	Pre-disaster, Emergency response, and Post-disaster	BNPB	December 2028	30,000
17	Annual ESMS performance review/Evaluation (including strengthening coordination mechanism between BNPB and MoF, updates the ESMS, defining performance indicators for ESMS, specifying supervision mechanisms proportionate to activity risk levels, considering strengthening ESMS to integrate a clear mechanism for identifying, assessing, and managing risks from associated facilities, and establishing a mechanism to link the proponent's E&S management obligations to the disbursement process).	Pre-disaster, Emergency response, and Post-disaster	BNPB	December 2028	30,000
18	Strengthening PFB management by determining coordination mechanism related activity proposal submission between BNPB, BPD LH, Ministries/Agencies (K/L), and activity proponents.	Pre-disaster and Post Disaster	BNPB	December 2028	30,000
19	The disbursement of PFB is planned for 2028, for pre-disaster and post-disaster activities across all risk levels.	Pre-disaster and Post Disaster	BNPB	December 2028	30,000
20	Conduct ESMS monitoring: Internal coordination. Stakeholder consultation.	Pre-disaster, Emergency response, and Post-disaster	BNPB	December 2029	30,000

No.	Action	Phase	Indicative Lead (Support) Responsible Organization	Completion Date	Estimated Cost ⁵ (USD)
21	Annual ESMS performance review/Evaluation (including strengthening coordination mechanisms between BNPB and MoF).	Pre-disaster, Emergency response, and Post-disaster	BNPB	December 2029	30,000
22	ESMS evaluation to determine whether the PFB ESMS is still relevant.	Pre-disaster, Emergency response, and Post-disaster	BNPB	December 2029	40,000
23	Update the PFB ESMS and Implementation Guidelines (<i>Juklak</i>) based on monitoring and evaluation findings and changes in laws and regulations, and conduct socialization and dissemination of the updated ESMS.	Pre-disaster and Post-disaster	BNPB	December 2029	50,000

