



ASIA NETWORK
FOR PEOPLE'S ENERGY



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INDONESIA

National Convening of Communities and Civil Society Organizations

Promoting a Just, Inclusive, and
Transformative Energy Transition
in Indonesia



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JAKARTA, INDONESIA

ABOUT THE ASIA NETWORK FOR PEOPLE’S ENERGY

The Asia Network for People’s Energy (ANPE) is a network that aims to convene civil society organizations from Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines (VIP) to address JET gaps and challenges at the country level with perspective and purposeful actions at the region, through network building, learning and campaigning, and resource mobilization.

ABOUT OXFAM PILIPINAS

Oxfam is a global movement of people who are fighting inequality to end poverty and injustice. We are working across regions in about 70 countries, with thousands of partners, and allies, supporting communities to build better lives for themselves, grow resilience and protect lives and livelihoods also in times of crisis.

We seek lasting change. We at Oxfam Pilipinas are dreaming and working for a more equal future where Filipinos are free from poverty. Our dream is for a country that is resilient, where gender justice and active citizenship thrive.

ABOUT OXFAM IN INDONESIA

Oxfam in Indonesia is a country affiliate of Oxfam Great Britain (OGB) which operates in Indonesia under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia since 1957. Oxfam works to support the humanitarian and development agenda in Indonesia - including ensuring women’s rights to sustainable livelihoods and access to basic social services.

Oxfam’s work is divided into three main pillars, namely Gender Justice, Economic Justice, and Rights in Crisis and Climate Justice. Currently, Oxfam in Indonesia has around 22 partners who are the implementers of Oxfam programs in 8 provinces in Indonesia.

ABOUT PUBLISH WHAT YOU PAY - INDONESIA

PWYP Indonesia is a civil society coalition for transparency and accountability of extractive resource revenues and governance of oil, gas, minerals, and other natural resources. PWYP Indonesia was established in 2007 and registered as Indonesian legal entity in 2012 as Yayasan Transparasi Sumber Daya Ekstraktif with registered foundation number AHU-002650.10.2014. PWYP Indonesia focuses on advancing transparency and accountability of extractive resource governance in Indonesia, as well as in the global level, advocating public interest from civil society point of view, and strengthening civil society’s capacity to play significant role and active engagement in extractive resource governance reform for justice and sustainable development.

COVER PHOTO

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DESIGN

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ABBREVIATIONS

The views in the document are a summary of the discussions during the workshops and they do not represent the views of one participant or organization.

BACKGROUND

Climate change disproportionately impacts vulnerable, impoverished groups and can exacerbate economic, social, and gender inequalities. The energy transition is predicted to be a solution to dealing with climate change. Indonesia has ratified the Paris Agreement, which was agreed upon at the COP 21 Summit in 2015 (Law No. 16 of 2016 concerning Ratification of the Paris Agreement). Through this agreement, Indonesia is committed to accelerating decarbonization and maintaining the global temperature target of 1.5 °C (UNFCC, 2016). The Indonesian government is also targeting achieving zero emissions by 2050 in the energy sector, even though in 2030, the projected renewable energy in Indonesia’s national energy mix will only be around 24 percent (PLN, 2021).

Indonesia has launched the Energy Transition Mechanism - Country Platform (ETM-CP) and the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) to accelerate decarbonization. This initiative is expected to help accelerate Indonesia’s transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy and limit emissions in the electricity sector. Although based on the notes of the #CleanIndonesia Coalition (2023), there is the potential that JETP funds will be used to support false solutions that continue to depend on the coal industry.

Recognition of the need for an energy transition has grown in recent years, not only in Indonesia but also in ASEAN. ASEAN is at the forefront of climate risk (Global Climate Risk Index, 2021). ASEAN as a region could lose 37.4 percent of its current GDP by 2048 if climate change mitigation and energy transition are not implemented (EU-ASEAN Business Council, 2021). However, defining a just energy transition from the perspectives and experiences of communities and CSOs is essential to ensure that the transition will be and leave no one behind.

To advance a just transition and prevent inequality from recurring, the government needs to pay

attention to the social dimension and incorporate aspects of gender equality, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI) into its policies and programs. This can be achieved through community involvement, capacity building, and providing financial support and incentives for vulnerable groups. Social dialogue needs to be carried out in the preparation and process of energy transition. The government needs to involve a broader range of stakeholders, for example, indigenous communities, women, youth, and other marginalized groups, and ensure their involvement in planning and decision-making processes.

Equity and social inclusion are also critical to ensuring vulnerable groups have equal access to the opportunities created in a just transition. ETM-CT and JETP must also be adapted to the regional context in which the transition will ultimately occur (Climate Strategies, 2023). Tailoring energy transition planning and implementation to local needs by involving local communities from the start of the design phase is critical. A co-designed transition, especially for those who will be affected and those who have been historically disadvantaged, will increase the success rate of the transition and enable a more just and inclusive transition.

OBJECTIVES

This convening aims to:

- 1 Map society’s problems from implementing Indonesia’s energy transition policy;
- 2 Define a just energy transition from the perspective and experiences of communities and CSOs, including documenting community stories and experiences regarding the energy transition; and
- 3 Formulate recommendations for a just, inclusive, and transformative energy transition from the perspective of communities and civil society organizations.



NATIONAL CONVENING OF CSOS IN INDONESIA

There were four themes discussed during the national convening, namely: (1) financing the energy transition in Indonesia; (2) a just, inclusive, and sustainable energy transition in the minerals sector; (3) a just, inclusive, and transformative energy transition in the coal sector; as well as (4) a just and inclusive renewable energy transition in Indonesia.

Each theme discusses the indicators that must be in place to achieve a just, inclusive, and gender-equitable energy transition from the aspects: a.) social, b.) economic, c.) environmental, and d.) governance indicators.

I. Financing the energy transition in Indonesia

The policy recommendations related to financing the energy transition are:

1. It is necessary to immediately develop financing guidelines for the energy sector as a basis for financial institutions in developing policies, understanding, and managing Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) risks.
2. Encourage sustainable business practices in the energy sector.
3. There needs to be an incentive scheme for business actors who support renewable energy development from both the producer and consumer sides.
4. There is a guarantee of compliance with frameworks, such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

and ILO Conventions (including ILO Convention 169 concerning the rights of Indigenous Peoples to land and territories).

5. Ensure meaningful participation from communities affected by energy transition projects.
6. Ensure no group is left behind in the energy transition process.
7. Financing the energy transition improves people's lives and protects the environment.
8. Ensure that fossil fuel-dependent infrastructure and related facilities are not in the investment pipeline, avoiding false solutions.
9. Ensure the proportion of energy transition financing for community-based renewable energy development.
10. Energy transition financing must not increase the country's debt burden, prioritizing grants over loans.

The following are the indicators of having a "just" financing of energy transition in Indonesia through the different aspects/sectors mentioned:



- Implement, monitor, and regularly evaluate banking financing safeguards.
- Meaningful participation from the community in preparing Amdal.
- Respect for human rights, gender equality, and vulnerable groups (leave no one behind principle).
- Periodic environmental audits (e.g., every three years).
- Periodic social audits.
- There is regular monitoring of public health.
- There is reproductive health education for women and children.



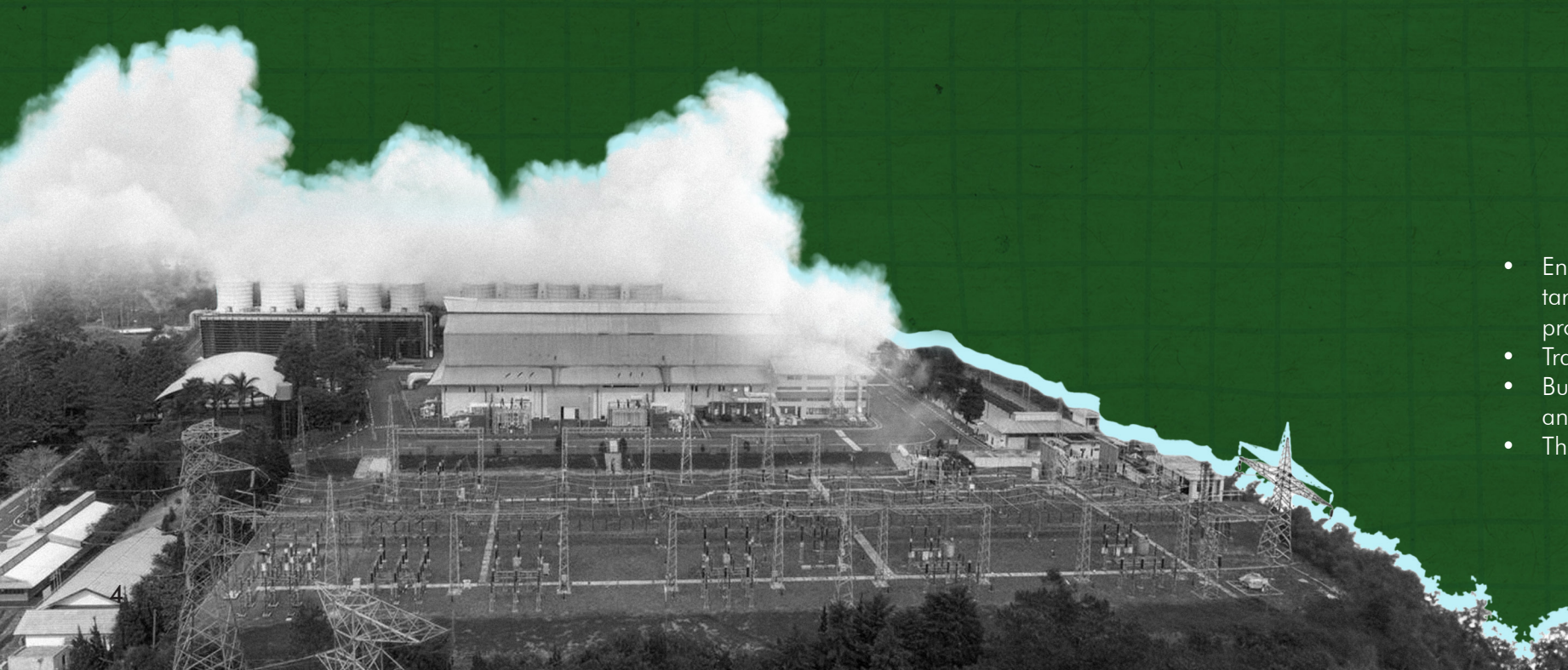
- Energy transition financing should also target community-scale renewable energy projects.
- Training to improve workforce skills.
- Business capital assistance for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises.
- There is compensation for loss of livelihood.



- There is a climate control function.
- Prioritize the use of local resource potential.
- Risk mitigation for environmental damage.
- Take biodiversity into account in the projects carried out.
- The existence of an inclusive Amdal.
- There is mitigation of risks and impacts on reproductive health.



- There is transparency in the entire energy transition chain from upstream to downstream.
- Accountability in planning, implementing, and monitoring energy transition policies and programs.
- Meaningful participation from the community and vulnerable groups such as mothers, children, older people, people with disabilities, and indigenous communities.
- Affirmation for workers from vulnerable groups.
- Inclusive supply chain by involving local business units, increasing community capacity.
- Energy transition projects use a collective ownership model to benefit local communities.



II. A just, inclusive, and sustainable energy transition for the minerals sector

North Morowali Case

One participant shared his experience while conducting field research, even though it only lasted less than two weeks in Morowali, feeling sad about how a smelter blocked access to water, and the region had absolutely no way to resolve this problem at the regional level itself. Many residents have land, but it cannot be irrigated. The conditions there are sad because people get water by collecting rainwater. It is unfortunate and emotional.

Companies can quickly dredge the land with excavators without a sign of supervision. On the one hand, nickel exports will increase Indonesia's fiscal capacity, but on the other hand, it will cause losses for society at the site level. Is this what is called a clean energy transition? Because there are still dirty mining practices.

North Morowali is a nickel mining area. In North Morowali, a smelter for PLTU (mining integrated smelter) exists. Sadly, in North Morowali, the electricity still goes out frequently, even though it is an industrial area. In Tiu Village, there is a lake that is a source of livelihood for the community (fish farming), which now can no longer be farmed because it has been polluted due to nickel mining.

In North Morowali, there are two mining companies, namely PT Bukit Makmur Istindo Nikeltama (Bumanik) and PT K EN, which mine on the lake using ore techniques. In Tiu Village, ore flows to cover the lake into the sediment, and crocodile is rampant. We have met the company owners regarding this matter; they said they did not know anything. There was no socialization where the

carrying company was going to operate. Even if there is socialization, it is only at the government level but has never been involved in society.

Another case in Moroles Village, East Petasia District, was that all 32 babies were born stunted due to lack of water in the mining area. Apart from the water crisis, lack of water means that mothers cannot fulfill their children's nutrition, resulting in malnutrition. Access for vulnerable groups and women is disrupted. People are also forced to replace their roofs every month because, with the PLTU, there is acid rain, which causes the tops to break quickly. Many residents suffer from itching and throat cancer. In addition, coal dust causes health problems for communities around the mine.

For handling this dust, there is compensation from the company in the form of "dust money" amounting to Rp. 3000 per passing truck (this money is divided among three villages). Hundreds of trucks a day. The large number of passing trucks can also cause accidents, so there is a risk of disability due to accidents. The challenging thing is the elderly, who cannot participate in working in factories, while inflation is that older people only rely on their children who work in factories to live.

Aspects of Occupational Safety and Health (K3) for factory workers are still problematic, so there is no guarantee of safety, so if an accident occurs, no one will cover it. The closest settlement to the factory is 3 km away, so there is a risk of environmental impacts (waste, etc.) and natural disasters. RKAP (Mining Work Plan), as a condition for issuing a UIM (mining permit), is only a formality. Because it is not available in the Province, it is difficult for the Regional Government to access it, so that areas that should be protected are destroyed. When it rains, it causes flooding. This flood recently occurred,

and the village was completely submerged. This is because the smelter blocks the flow of river water.

There are also cases of criminalization. Two years ago, in 2020, PT KEN was reported by residents regarding their mining activities. When they entered Minin,g there was no socialization in the community, and they should have been aware of the impacts that would occur on the community. Not even a month ago, there was already a clean water crisis. Clean water sources have been polluted. The police mediated that the 1x24-hour would provide clean water. However, the company only responded to this after 11 weeks, and no clean water sparked public anger. Also, the residents could not go to their gardens (clove plantations) and had to look for work as laborers.

Case of the National Strategic Project (PSN) and the Indonesian Green Industrial Zone (KIHI) North Kalimantan

The latest PSN condition is the expansion of the PSN area from the 12,000 allocated after the groundbreaking last March to an increase of 33,000 (around ¼ of the DKI area). In December 2022, there was criminalization; a Mangkupadi resident did not want to let go of his land because there was no agreement with PT KIPI. So, this PSN is managed by KIHI, covering an area of 33,000. It has three consortiums: PT ISI, PT KIPI, and the KPP group. Currently active is PT KIPI, which includes a PLTU, aluminum management, and several derivative products, including batteries. This criminalization case has not yet been decided. It is still in the trial process.

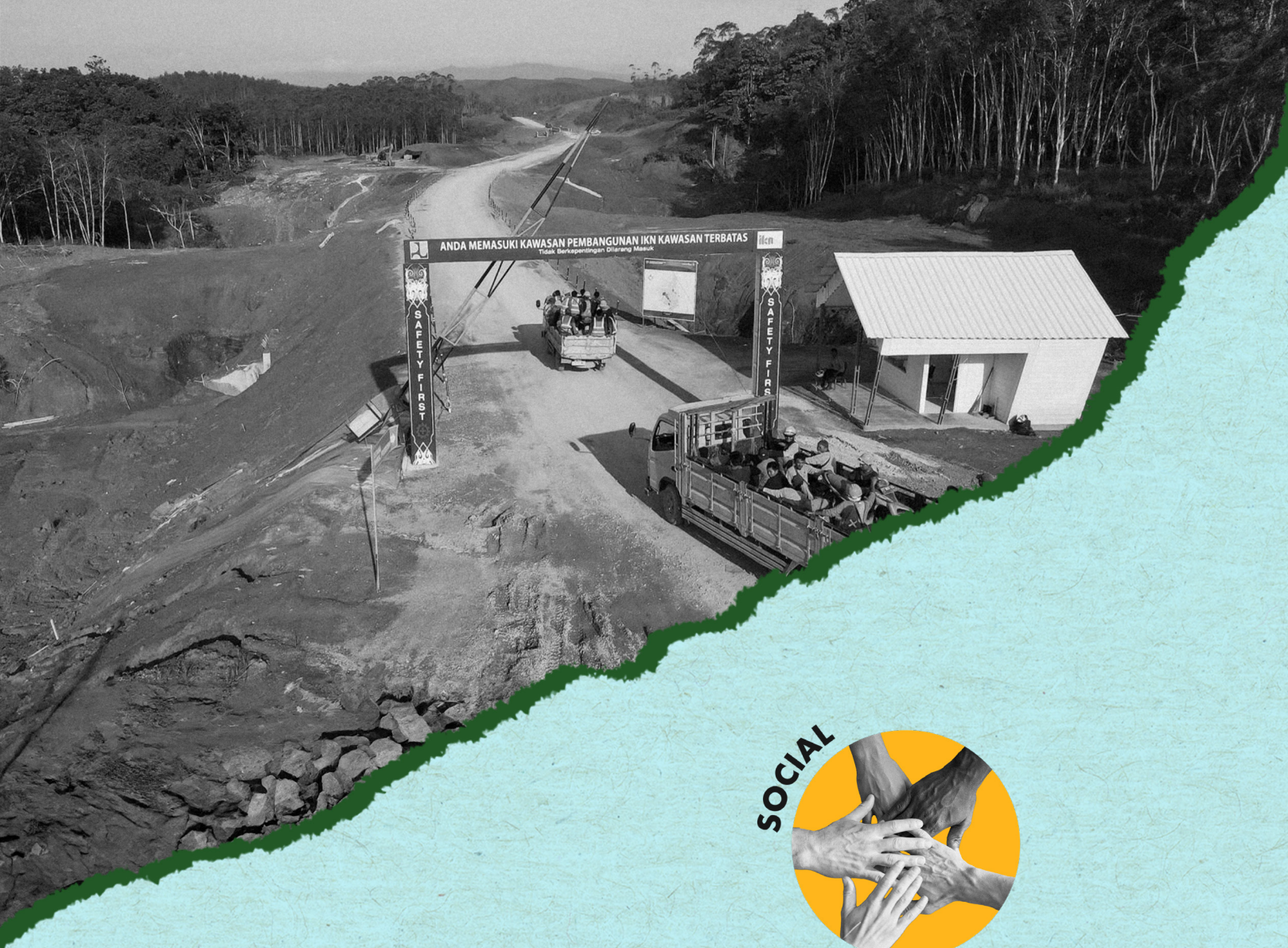
There was another case, a mother who had worked in Malaysia, then got capital and started a palm oil business. This mother was sad when the company came in. She was still determining where she would

go when the land was evicted because she already had a livelihood in oil palm, and her husband also worked as a fisherman, earning a daily income. After KIPI expelled him, he didn't know where to go or who to complain to because the provincial and district authorities were hands-off because PSN was handling this directly.

Fishermen's living space will also be disturbed because, in KIHI's planning, there are three large ports, resulting in fishermen's living space being displaced. The current situation is that fishermen are prohibited from making their living, which makes the mothers shed tears. They imagined that children would go to school because their income as fishermen would be disrupted.

The hope is that this energy transition will have a solution. Still, according to residents, it is in vain because the pattern remains the same: the PLTU on the island of Java is closed but is being built in North Kalimantan (just moving the location). There are 3 PLTUs in North Kalimantan (1 in Tarakan, and 2 in KIHI). In Tarakan, it uses biomass; in KIHI, it uses coal. The electricity network in North Kalimant still needs to be connected, so it isn't easy to build a hydroelectric power plant and company developer to build a PLTU.

The PLTU has just begun construction, and demolition has already started. The term land price is buy 3 get 1. Before there was KIHI, palm oil companies were all included in —the conflict in society. When KIHI came in, they negotiated with the HGU owner so that there was no community land, so they were immediately evicted. Because the company said that the residents had no rights here because this was part of the HGU, 9,500 residents were evicted by KIHI. The price for replacing residents' land and crops needs to be revised.



The case of the North Kalimantan hydroelectric power plant

In North Kalimantan, two hydroelectric power plants will be built, namely Malinau and Bulungan. In Bulungan, it was built on the Kayan River upstream, and in Malinau on the Mentara River. Based on information from the Malinau community, there has been company activity but has yet to be regarding the transfer of indigenous communities and others. Likewise, in the Kayan Mentarang area, community rights still need to be resolved.

The hydroelectric power plant in Malinau is displacing the plantation land of the Punan Malinau indigenous community. In Bulungan Regency, up to now, there still needs to be an agreement on the ground that the Kayan Hydroelectric Power Plant will submerge. Residents in the two villages are still uncertain about where to go because the hydropower development planning is not precise. The hydropower area is also a forest area. Two towns in Bulungan Village will be drowned (Long Reju and Long Toban Villages).

SOCIAL



- Women's groups and vulnerable groups utilize public service information. They are involved in decision-making in designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating projects related to the energy transition at national and regional levels.
- Increasing the capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in the project site to avoid migration of people with "unskilled labor" human resources has an impact on growing practices of prostitution, GBV, drug use, and human trafficking in mineral mining industrial areas.
- Availability of friendly health facilities for vulnerable groups in mineral mining industrial areas.
- Have adequate and quality Health Insurance.
- Increasing the resilience of communities, women, and other vulnerable groups to the impacts of climate change.



- Availability of data and information regarding potential resources that can be developed as alternative livelihoods.
- Women and vulnerable groups in energy and mineral mining project areas access sustainable funding from the banking sector and other parties, which is used to support community business development.
- Have an operational guarantee fund.



ENVIRONMENTAL



- The government accommodates community interests and provides sustainable guarantees as a form of safeguard for women and vulnerable groups in energy and mineral mining project work at the central and regional levels.
- Maintaining ecosystems and biodiversity in areas supporting energy projects and the mineral mining industry.
- Increasing the environment's carrying capacity and carrying capacity to support ecosystem services in energy project areas and the mineral mining industry.



- The substance regarding GEDSI principles and respect for the rights of indigenous/ local communities is accommodated in the New and Renewable Energy Bill.
- Availability of data and budget requirements based on the needs of each region.
- Judicial Review related to Energy law regarding (substance) content that does not keep up with current developments (climate change, etc.).
- Judicial review of the EBET Bill regarding the administration of the law formation.
- Establishment of a community feedback mechanism on energy project sites and the mineral mining industry, which ensures the fulfillment of economic, social, and cultural rights, including security, as well as providing legal aid services in carrying out Class Action or CLS lawsuits against IUPs that take over residents' land and Class Action against PT Mifa Brothers (Coal Mining) and PLTU Nagan Raya).
- Increasing the quality and quantity of energy sector supervisory bodies, including K3 monitoring personnel at the provincial/district Manpower Service and related ministries, who can ensure the implementation of GEDSI principles.
- Increasing community participation in monitoring company compliance through Social and Environmental Audits.
- Data collection and control of work agreements (SPK) for mining services (subcontractors).
- Evaluation and revocation of mining IUPs that do not produce and commit environmental violations.
- Availability of supply chain data and information on beneficial ownership of nickel and coal mining IUPs.



III. A just, inclusive, and transformative energy transition in the coal sector

Cirebon PLTU case

There are two PLTUs in Cirebon. PLTU 1 has plans for early retirement, but on the other hand, there are plans to build PLTU 3. The community refuses and is suing to revoke the permit for PLTU 3. Fishermen, salt farmers, and farmers in East Cirebon used to be able to make a living from these three professions. However, after the construction of the PLTU, the situation changed. At the beginning of development, local communities were still involved in the development process, but after construction, the company only employed qualified workers, and the majority were non-local residents. In the past, fishermen could produce harvests of green shells, rebon, and crab up to 50kg/day, but marine pollution made it difficult for fishermen to catch marine products.

Likewise with salt farmers, because of coal pollution, farmers have to re-filter water contaminated with PLTU waste, resulting in a decrease in income and triggering affected women to join in earning a living as migrant workers abroad. Regarding the socialization of the PLTU construction project, the only women involved are the wives of officials, not the wives of fishermen/salt farmers who are directly affected.

The case of the Pangkalan Susu PLTU in North Sumatra

The impact on women due to PLTU and coal use is very high. Acid rain is caused by FABA (Fly Ash and Bottom Ash) coal. In Pangkalan Susu, North Sumatra, FABA is distributed free of charge to residents to use as a landfill. FABA has not been processed because of presidential regulations. FABA is removed from B3 waste, so the PLTU distributes it to residents. The poison should be removed first. There were cases of two pregnant women whose fetuses did not develop and died before birth due to exposure to FABA. And there were around 15 people who died because their lungs were destroyed (there were four women and 11 fishermen).

PLTU here is also categorized as PSN. Some fishermen were fishing around the PLTU, chased away, and threatened with shooting. Residents are threatened, and their livelihoods are completely stolen; agriculture is not producing, and the sea is not producing. This causes the condition to become serious; children must keep taking medicine because of the itching. Children are also indicated to be stunted due to air pollution.

The most visible impacts are in the environment, such as burnt farmers, coughing children, and polluted air. The village head blamed the residents for their lack of alms/worship. Moreover, the PLTU was built in an area with lots of fish. If fishermen protest, they will be chased, shot, and accused of being thieves. In the community assistance process, the opposing group was considered a provocateur, the PKI (Indonesian Communist Party), because it helped the community be more critical. Women have difficulty getting help because of the authority of the village head.

Research conducted in 2021 showed that were 3,500 people affected by ISPA, pregnant women were prone to miscarriage, the death rate was high, and medical personnel did not dare to provide a diagnosis. Because the environment has been damaged and destroyed, modern slavery has occurred. Previously, pond farmers had large incomes, but now they live in debt. This impacts women who are unable to pay debts and family living expenses. Apart from women, many children are also victims because they lose their parents early.

In the planning and participation process, the share of women is still tiny due to cultural factors and the unsuitable position of women in the masculine sector. Women are only positioned to take care of logistical matters, not strategic matters. Women are the parties most affected by mining because women are responsible for preparing domestic affairs. If there is a public discussion about mining planning, women are not always considered to be positioned only as filling the participant quota.

Apart from that, the public needs to receive balanced information. With some assistance in East Kalimantan, many cases of water source pollution have emerged. For example, in the Payah River, river water is not used at all because of sewage sludge. Drinking water sources have been damaged, so people need to buy water for daily consumption. Apart from that, many regulations do not favor the community and regional government. In the mineral and coal law, all permits are held by the provincial and district central ministries and are limited to recommendations; the Environmental Service also has no authority.



- Money
- Job guarantee for work victims
- Law enforcement
- Social protection for the community and mine area workers
- Regional Authority
- Availability of a reporting/complaint post
- Involvement of indigenous women, people with disabilities and vulnerable communities
- Capacity building (reskilling/upskilling) of mining workers
- Community veto rights
- Access to information (disaggregated data) and data availability
- Procurement of scholarship funds and CSR
- Empowerment of BUMDES
- Incentives for the community/village government around the mine (producers)
- Job guarantees for residents and health insurance for workers



- Reclamation
- Environmental restoration
- Regulatory certainty
- Pollution quality standards
- Geds aspects in environmental regulation
- Increased understanding of women, children, and disabilities regarding renewable (alternative) energy
- Clean energy
- Job guarantee for work victims
- Good road access for mining communities



- Revenue sharing: local communities directly benefit from mining profits
- Omnibus law regulatory reform. Regulatory reform for CSR percentage to society (2%)
- Participation
- Monev: labor, checking water and air quality
- Elimination of the PLN monopoly towards inclusive energy
- Have control over funding for sustainable management of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) (cooperatives)
- Have and receive benefits from forest and environmental management as a consequence of environmental damage
- Increasing holistic capacity (knowledge of environmental, economic, social, and cultural impacts) related to the mining industry
- Traditional institutions and indigenous communities (indigenous women have control over industrial development decisions)
- JETP is also managed by local entities (focused on vulnerable communities and the environment)
- Education for children and the community must be encouraged according to local wisdom
- Involvement of women in meetings in areas where extractive industries will be built (without being represented)
- Equalization/innovation of mini hydro management according to regional potential and needs
- Companies are obliged to carry out social, economic, health, and environmental rehabilitation every three months (especially for women, children, and people with disabilities)
- Increased capacity for retired mining power plant workers so they can work again
- There are special funds for communities around the company's mining locations for community empowerment programs and economic improvement by the impact conditions received
- There are regulations governing land around mines and companies that can only be rented so that land ownership after the management of the mining industry and companies are completed returns to the community, as well as royalties for land owners and women from any industrial profits
- Research related to health for women and children



IV. A just and inclusive renewable energy transition in Indonesia

The case of the Teluk Sepang Bengkulu PLTU

Sepang Bay Coal Power Plant, located in Bengkulu, is in a coastal area and has a capacity of 200 megawatts. No public transportation goes to the location directly to reach the Sepang Bay area, so this area is marginalized and disaster-prone. The PLTU construction process was problematic from the start, so the community rejected it because it caused many environmental problems. For example, during a PLTU trial, 20 turtles died around the liquid waste disposal site.

Sepang Bay cannot be used as an area to catch marine products. Therefore, people are changing professions, becoming construction workers, and joining large ships. Women had to work as tarpaulin workers. According to documents released by the PLTU, 700 kg of ash waste is produced daily. Apart from environmental damage, PLTU construction also impacts damaged road access.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources built PLTS for renewable energy in 2 areas. However, there were still many gaps in the implementation process, and monitoring was not carried out, so in the end, the PLTS could only operate for one year.

PLTA case in NTB

The construction of a hydroelectric power plant in West Lombok resulted in large floods that inundated a BTN complex due to land conversion. Apart from that, there is also PLTB, a wind power plant that converts land use. In the renewable energy sector, there is a PLTS on Marangkik Island, which is very useful for the community to help access clean water sources. However, this PLTS only operated for one year and finally died.

The lack of access to electricity directly impacts women, who find it increasingly difficult to access clean water, making them vulnerable to violence against women. In the decision and policy-making process, women and disability groups are never involved. So, if we talk about the energy transition issue, it is fundamental that women and disabled friends are very far from environmental issues.

Mount Talang PLTG case

Unlike other areas, Gunung Talang's people face the geothermal PLT project. Most people in Mount Talang were initially farmers, but after entering the Geothermal PLT project, around 27,000 hectares of land were cleared for PLTG purposes. The land eviction experienced by farmers is also unfair and transparent; there is forced measurement, land expropriation, and violence against women and children, resulting in injuries.

Apart from land eviction, this PLTG project also deprives the community of water needs. With a water demand of 1000 liters/second, it will impact people having difficulty accessing drinking water. Apart from that, the Mount Talang area is in a disaster-prone zone and at an earthquake point. The PLTG project will cause small earthquakes, tremors, or landslides.

In the land acquisition process, society has a lot of criminalization. To date, four people have been imprisoned, and currently, there is still a DPO. Incidents of criminalization of society result in deep trauma. If a new person dresses neatly, people are always worried that something will happen that they are not wearing enough.

Apart from Mount Talang, PLTG is also in South Solok. But this area is not accessible to the public. Then, there is a biomass project in Mentawai. Initially, the materials were wood and bamboo residues, then continued to use HTI (Industrial Plantation Forest). However, the PLTBM only functioned for one year; only 10 percent of the electricity was used, and people bought damaged electronic goods because the electricity voltage was too high.



1. Mapping and social impact assessment

- Research to see the impact of infrastructure development.
- Initial assessment of community culture (employment and occupation potential)

2. Openness of information

- Complete disclosure of information
- Comprehensive dissemination of the energy transition with local discussions, braille, videos, etc., so that everyone can get the same and equal information

3. Public Involvement

- Access and engagement
- Community empowerment
- Involvement of the community, including vulnerable groups, so that information does not only go to the elite, either through discussions or public consultations
- Meaningful participation of the people in all stages of the transition process and approaching pro-gender justice men.
- The transition process must be democratic.
- Meaningful participation, not just a formality involving parties who support or are forced to support

4. The energy transition must comply with the principle of protecting human rights

- The energy transition must not create new problems that result in human rights violations.
- Energy transition does not cause land grabbing and social conflict in society

5. The energy transition focuses on and prioritizes local wisdom

- Uphold local knowledge.
- Appreciation of the existence of environmental behavior in a society



1. Pay attention to the livelihoods and economic resources of the community on-site

- Energy transition based on regional energy potential
- Energy based on community needs
- Maintain local economic strength

2. Ensure the rights/guarantees of workers and vulnerable groups

- The energy transition must meet the rights of workers and groups

3. Does not eliminate people's economic resources

- Ensure people's access to economic resources
- Does not harm or rob people of their livelihood

4. Implementing taxes based on environmental and social impacts

- Proportional distribution of costs and benefits in environmental changes
- Regional income must be in sync with fair and sustainable clean energy

5. Do not come up with false solutions

- The energy transition is not manipulated with false renewable energy solutions
- The energy transition must not provide false solutions for economic resources for the people



- The energy transition involves the active role of society (including vulnerable groups) in the mapping process
- Having media channels about energy so that many parties can access this information
- Gain access to information relating to the

environmental impacts of the transition process

- Environmental studies that prioritize the principles of ecological justice
- The energy transition must ensure environmental recovery using a GEDSI perspective



- There is energy democratization or energy decentralization. Regions have independence, being able to manage sustainable energy potential in their respective regions
- GEDSI responsive development policy planning
- Access for women and people with disabilities to energy transition development
- Infrastructure maintenance involving the community
- Involvement of communities and vulnerable groups (carried out bottom-up) in the preparation of SOP for maintenance and restoration of infrastructure and impacts
- On the complaint platform, there is an update on the transparency of information on the process and implementation of sanctions, as well as a monitoring and evaluation scheme
- No criminalization (applies the principle of protecting human rights)

