

Evaluation of Reports from the Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan at the Palm Oil Mill in Bengkalis Regency, 2022

Marnagatin^{1*}, Oktavia Dewi², Kamali Zaman³, Herniwanti⁴, Endang P. Rahayu⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Universitas Hang Tuah Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Corresponding Author Email: atin_juned@yahoo.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze evaluation of reports from the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan at the Palm Oil Mill in Bengkalis Regency in 2022. The research is conducted using qualitative research and case study research design. Information related to the operational impact of Palm Oil Mill on environmental health is obtained through key informant who is given the IK code, the main informant is given the IU code, and the supporting informant is given the IP code. The equipment used in this study includes observation sheets and survey sheets (checklist table) as well as interview guides (questionnaires) which were compiled and designed by the authors based on applicable regulations, and general theories sourced from related literature. The data analysis technique used in this qualitative research has several stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, coding categories, and drawing conclusions. The results show that Bengkalis Regency Environmental Service has not carried out an evaluation of the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan reports that have been submitted by the company.

Keywords

evaluation; environmental management plan; environmental monitoring plan; palm oil mill



I. Introduction

In order to evaluate whether the environmental management contained in environmental documents such as environmental impact analysis (AMDAL) and environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring efforts (UKL-UPL) are successful in controlling negative impacts and increasing positive impacts, environmental monitoring is carried out systematically which is stated in the document. The environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan (RKL-RPL) which are reported regularly every 6 months to supervisory institutions and recipients of environmental monitoring reports. The preparation of the RKL-RPL report is guided by the Decree of the State Minister of the Environment Number 45 of 2005 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of RKL-RPL Implementation Reports.

The findings of cases of alleged environmental pollution carried out by palm oil mills are increasingly sticking out in Bengkalis Regency, especially pollution caused by factory production wastewater, so it is necessary to evaluate the implementation of compliance with

the approved RKL-RPL for palm oil mills. The evaluation carried out is on the report document on the implementation of environmental management and monitoring or RKL-RPL/UKL-UPL which has been prepared and submitted to the Environmental Service by business actors. The report submitted by business actors is a semester report with the aim of knowing early on if there are violations committed by business actors. The evaluation aspect of the report is carried out to determine the implementation of compliance by business actors through an assessment of aspects of water pollution control, air pollution control, management of hazardous and toxic waste, and aspects of public health.

The purpose of this study is to analyze evaluation of reports from the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan at the Palm Oil Mill in Bengkalis Regency in 2022.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL)

The definition of AMDAL according to Law 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management as amended in Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, that an analysis of environmental impacts, hereinafter referred to as AMDAL, is a study of the significant impacts of a business and/or or activities planned in the environment that are needed for the decision-making process regarding the implementation of businesses and/or activities. Meanwhile, the definition of environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring efforts (UKL-UPL) is environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring efforts, hereinafter referred to as UKL-UPL, is the management and monitoring of businesses and/or activities that do not have a significant impact on the environment necessary for the decision-making process regarding the operation of a business and/or activity.

2.2 The Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan (RKL-RPL)

The definition of RKL-RPL according to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2009 concerning Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, that environmental management plan, hereinafter referred to as RKL, is an effort to handle impacts on the environment caused by business and/or activity plans. Meanwhile, the definition of an environmental monitoring plan, hereinafter referred to as RPL, is an effort to monitor environmental components that are affected by the business and/or activity plan.

The RKL-RPL reports that must be prepared and submitted by business actors must be in accordance with the systematics, format and guidelines for the preparation of RKL-RPL reports. The guidelines for compiling RKL-RPL reporting fully refer to the Decree of the State Minister of the Environment Number 45 of 2005 concerning Guidelines for Compiling RKL-RPL Implementation Reports. This format is intended to provide an overview of trends in environmental quality changes in and around the planned business and/or activity, and compliance with applicable regulations. The objectives of implementing the RKL-RPL that must be carried out by business actors are as follows:

1. Evaluating compliance with laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management.
2. Evaluating compliance with the provisions in the Feasibility Decision, RKL-RPL, and licensing.

3. Identify the difference or the truth of the impact of the hypothesis with the real impact that occurred.
4. Evaluate the facilities thoroughly.
5. Developing waste minimization and pollution prevention programs.
6. Encouraging business actors to utilize environmental monitoring data in implementing an environmental management system based on the principles of continuous improvement.

RKL-RPL reports that have been prepared and submitted to environmental agencies must be evaluated. This evaluation is one of the authorities and obligations of the government in the form of guidance and supervision which is referred to as passive supervision or indirect supervision report data submitted by business actors aims to evaluate the compliance of business actors with provisions in the RKL-RPL, provisions in licensing, provisions in environmental feasibility decisions and provisions of laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management occurred at the location of the activity and the impacts.

The evaluation of the RKL-RPL reporting that will be carried out in this study is due to the increasing number of cases of alleged pollution from oil palm mill activities that occurred in Bengkalis Regency. The evaluation or assessment carried out on the RKL-RPL report document is reviewed from 2 aspects, namely:

1. Systematic Aspects and Guidelines for Compiling RKL-RPL Reports

Guidelines for preparing RKL-RPL reporting fully refer to the Decree of the State Minister of the Environment Number 45 of 2005 concerning Guidelines for Compiling RKL-RPL Implementation Reports.

2. Aspect of Obedience

The aspects of compliance that are assessed in the RKL-RPL reporting include:

- a. Aspects of controlling water pollution.
- b. Aspects of air pollution control.
- c. Aspects of hazardous and toxic waste management.
- d. Aspects of public health impact.

III. Research Method

The research is conducted using qualitative research and case study research design. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and by way of description in the form of words and language (Octiva et al., 2018; Pandiangan, 2018). This case study research design has the intent and purpose to understand and obtain holistic or in-depth information on events or cases or problems at a time and activities, be it programs, processes, events or activities of research subjects or events experienced by research subjects (Asyraini et al. al., 2022; Octiva, 2018; Pandiangan, 2015).

Informants are people who provide information about a person or organization to an agency (Jibril et al., 2022; Pandiangan et al., 2018; Pandiangan, 2022). Informants in this study are determined using the purposive sampling method, which is a sampling technique with certain considerations or special selection (Octiva et al., 2021; Pandiangan et al., 2021; Pandia et al., 2018). Information related to the operational impact of Palm Oil Mill on environmental health is obtained through key informant who is given the IK code, the main informant is given the IU code, and the supporting informant is given the IP code.

The equipment used in this study includes observation sheets and survey sheets (checklist table) as well as interview guides (questionnaires) which were compiled and

designed by the authors based on applicable regulations, and general theories sourced from related literature.

Data analysis technique is the process of systematically searching and compiling the data obtained using various data collection techniques such as interviews, questionnaires, observations and documentation such as video/audio recordings by organizing the data and choosing which ones are important and studied, as well as making conclusions, making it easy understood by oneself and others (Pandiangan et al., 2022; Tobing et al., 2018). The data analysis technique used in this qualitative research has several stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, coding categories, and drawing conclusions.

IV. Discussion

Evaluation of Reports from the Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan at the Palm Oil Mill in Bengkalis Regency in 2022

Based on in-depth interviews and field observations as well as document searches, it can be concluded that the Bengkalis Regency Environmental Service has not carried out an evaluation of the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan reports that have been submitted by the company. The officers managing the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan reports also have not fully mastered the implementation of the evaluation of the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan reports. In addition, the report on the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan was prepared by the company as stated in chapter II regarding the number and types of impacts, methods of environmental management and monitoring, locations for environmental management and monitoring as well as the sources and magnitudes of the reported impacts, the depth of which is not in accordance with the document environmental impact analysis (AMDAL) and environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring efforts (UKL-UPL).

Every business actor who has obtained an environmental permit or environmental approval is required to submit a report on the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan to the agency in charge of environmental protection and management every 6 months. This is in accordance with what is stated in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, which states that the obligations of the person in charge of the business and/or activity, which consists of fulfilling the provisions in accordance with the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan documents, comply with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management, and submit reports on the implementation of the requirements and obligations for Business Licensing or Government Approval related to Environmental Approval periodically every 6 months.

In accordance with Law 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, that the definition of environmental supervision is an activity carried out directly or indirectly by an environmental supervisory official to determine the level of compliance of the person in charge of the business and/or activity to the provisions of the legislation in the environmental field. Meanwhile, based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, that supervision is an activity carried out directly or indirectly by environmental supervisory officials to determine and/or determine the level of compliance of the person in charge of the business and/or activity to the provisions stipulated in the Business Licensing or government approval as well as laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management.

Aziz and Huda (2020) stated in the Supervision of the Environmental Service Related to Environmental Pollution by Industrial Waste in Cilegon City, that in this case the supervisory control actor is a very important subject in the supervision of environmental pollution good. In this case the Department of Environment does not have sufficient personnel in conducting supervision.

Continuous supervision in the field of environmental protection and management becomes very important as a strategic effort in the implementation of prevention and control of environmental pollution and damage. So that monitoring activities and improving human resources as implementing supervisory activities are very important, this is also in line with what was stated by Fatimah (2020) in Strengthening the Environmental Monitoring System, stating that Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management places supervision as an instrument for controlling environmental impacts that are preventive in nature. Therefore, environmental supervision is intended to monitor the compliance of business actors with respect to environmental permits and/or statutory provisions. The implementation of supervision still faces classic obstacles which include, among others: the disproportionate number of competent Environmental Supervisory Officers throughout Indonesia compared to the number of business activities that must be supervised, the lack of data and history of compliance by business actors as the basis for supervision, and the not yet optimal management of environmental information systems for supervision, and the accountability mechanism for environmental supervision is not yet optimal. These problems make environmental supervision not optimally encourage compliance and, more fundamentally, have not been able to enforce environmental regulations let alone maintain a good and healthy quality of the environment. Supervision is an important part of realizing obedience. Obedience is an intermediate goal of environmental law enforcement, namely to prevent and mitigate violations that have an impact or have the potential to impact the environment and human life. Environmental supervision is also aimed at enforcing the environmental rule of law and supporting sustainable development. Because the constitution guarantees the fulfillment of the right to a good and healthy environment, the benchmark for environmental supervision can also be seen from the success of the fulfillment of these rights.

According to the analysis and opinion of researchers, the report on the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan is a report document on the implementation of environmental management and monitoring by business actors which is compiled and submitted every 6 months has been carried out and the condition of the impact caused by its activities. This report is also the basis for environmental agencies to carry out passive supervision of activities carried out by business actors. The report on the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan that has been prepared and submitted to the environmental agency must be evaluated. This evaluation is one of the authorities and obligations of the government in the form of guidance and supervision which is referred to as passive supervision or indirect supervision conducted to assess and review data reports submitted by business actors with the aim of evaluating the compliance of business actors with provisions in the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan, provisions in licensing, provisions in environmental feasibility decisions and provisions of laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management. In addition, it is also to assess the tendency of changes that occur in the location of activities and the impacts.

V. Conclusion

The results show that Bengkalis Regency Environmental Service has not carried out an evaluation of the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan reports that have been submitted by the company.

References

- Asyraini, Siti, Fristy, Poppy, Octiva, Cut Susan, Nasution, M. Hafiz Akbar, & Nursidin, M. (2022). Peningkatan Kesadaran Protokol Kesehatan di Masa Pandemi Bagi Warga di Desa Selamat Kecamatan Biru-biru. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kontribusi (Japsi)*, 2(1), 33-36.
- Aziz, Thoriq & Huda, Khoirul. (2020). Pengawasan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Terkait Dengan Pencemaran Lingkungan oleh Limbah Industri di Kota Cilegon. *Jurnal* 2(3).
- Fatimah, Isna. (2020). Penguatan Sistem Pengawasan Lingkungan Hidup. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Dirgantara-Fakultas Hukum Universitas Dirgantara Marsekal Suryadarma*, 8(2).
- Jibril, Ahmad, Cakranegara, Pandu Adi, Putri, Raudya Setya Wismoko, & Octiva, Cut Susan. (2022). Analisis Efisiensi Kerja Kompresor pada Mesin Refrigerasi di PT. XYZ. *Jurnal Mesin Nusantara*, 5(1), 86-95.
- Octiva, Cut Susan. (2018). Pengaruh Pengadukan pada Campuran Limbah Cair Pabrik Kelapa Sawit dan Tandan Kosong Kelapa Sawit terhadap Produksi Biogas. Tesis. Medan: Fakultas Teknik, Program Studi Teknik Kimia, Universitas Sumatera Utara. <https://repositori.usu.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/12180/157022002.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.
- Octiva, C. S., Irvan, Sarah, M., Trisakti, B., & Daimon, H. (2018). Production of Biogas from Co-digestion of Empty Fruit Bunches (EFB) with Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME): Effect of Mixing Ratio. *Rasayan J. Chem.*, 11(2), 791-797.
- Octiva, Cut Susan, Indriyani, & Santoso, Ari Beni. (2021). Effect of Stirring Co-digestion of Palm Oil and Fruith for Biogas Production to Increase Economy Benefit. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal*, 4(4), 14152-14160. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i4.3521>.
- Pandia, S., Tanata, S., Rachel, M., Octiva, C., & Sialagan, N. (2018). Effect of Fermentation Time of Mixture of Solid and Liquid Wastes from Tapioca Industry to Percentage Reduction of TSS (Total Suspended Solids). *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 309, 012086. DOI: 10.1088/1757-899X/309/1/012086.
- Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua. (2015). Analisis Lama Mencari Kerja Bagi Tenaga Kerja Terdidik di Kota Medan. Skripsi. Medan: Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Program Studi Ekonomi Pembangunan, Universitas Sumatera Utara. https://www.academia.edu/52494724/Analisis_Lama_Mencari_Kerja_Bagi_Tenaga_Kerja_Terdidik_di_Kota_Medan.
- Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua. (2018). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penawaran Tenaga Kerja Lanjut Usia di Kota Medan. Tesis. Medan: Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Program Studi Ilmu Ekonomi, Universitas Sumatera Utara. <http://repositori.usu.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/10033/167018013.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.
- Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua, Rujiman, Rahmanta, Tanjung, Indra I., Darus, Muhammad Dhio, & Ismawan, Agus. (2018). An Analysis on the Factors which Influence Offering the Elderly as Workers in Medan. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 23(10), 76-79. DOI: 10.9790/0837-2310087679.

<http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol.%2023%20Issue10/Version-8/K2310087679.pdf>.

- Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua, Resmawa, Ira Ningrum, Simanjuntak, Owen De Pinto, Sitompul, Pretty Naomi, & Jefri, Riny. (2021). Effect of E-Satisfaction on Repurchase Intention in Shopee User Students. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal*, 4(4), 7785-7791. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i4.2697>.
- Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua, Oktafiani, Fida, Panjaitan, Santi Rohdearni, Shifa, Mutiara, & Jefri, Riny. (2022). Analysis of Public Ownership and Management Ownership on the Implementation of the Triple Bottom Line in the Plantation Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal*, 5(1), 3489-3497. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v5i1.4016>.
- Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua. (2022). Effect of Packaging Design on Repurchase Intention to the Politeknik IT&B Medan Using E-Commerce Applications. *Journal of Production, Operations Management and Economics (JPOME)*, 2(1), 15–21. <http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPOME/article/view/442>.
- Tobing, Murniati, Afifuddin, Sya'ad, Rahmanta, Huber, Sandra Rouli, Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua, & Muda, Iskandar. (2018). An Analysis on the Factors Which Influence the Earnings of Micro and Small Business: Case at Blacksmith Metal Industry. *Academic Journal of Economic Studies*, 5(1), 17-23. <https://www.cceol.com/search/article-detail?id=754945>.