

FINAL

**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN
(Reformatted Community Action Plans)**

For the Irrigation Sector Subproject Sites in:

- **Aceh Timur (Alue Canang, Alue Nibong Atas, Leles and Julok Tunong)**
- **Nagan Raya (Bungong Talo, Pante Ara)**
- **Nias (Gido Zebua, Fusi, Moafoa, Torowa, Banua Gea, Arongo, Bawasebua, Simali, Borosi, Hiliduruwa, Moawu and Uluwi)**
- **Nias Selatan (Siwalawa, Laza Garamba, Otua, Mbomboharu, Tegoyo, Mbombonajui, and Moawu)**
- **Aceh Jaya (Kulam Asam, Jabie, Krueng Ateuh, Babah Awe, Bunbun, Babah Ie, Meulha, Panghulee Hareukat, Panga Pucuk Monmata, Blang Ulee Gajah, and Ladang Baro)**
- **Aceh Barat (Keutumbang Tunong and Kinco)**
- **Aceh Selatan (Jambo Dalem)**
- **Pidie (Meureudu)**
- **Aceh Tenggara (Tenembak Juhar)**

Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Support Project (ETESP – INO 002)

in

INDONESIA

Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi (BRR) NAD-Nias

September 2007

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is an integrated and reformatted version of the Community Action Plans (CAPs) prepared for 43 Irrigation Sector subprojects funded under the Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Support Project (ETESP).

These subprojects aim to improve farmers' livelihoods by restoring and upgrading (if necessary) irrigation systems that were damaged due to the earthquake and tsunami of December 2004 and March 2005 in NAD and Nias and strengthen water user associations in the affected areas.

The subprojects are distributed in the Districts of Aceh Timur, Nagan Raya, Nias, Nias Selatan, Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Aceh Selatan, Pidie and Aceh Tenggara. Works are mostly rehabilitation of the damaged sections and facilities in the existing systems. However, a few also include some additional secondary and tertiary canals and drainage canals. These works were identified and prioritized together with the beneficiaries through a series of plenary meetings and walkthrough. The rehabilitation of these irrigation systems is expected to benefit 98 Water User Associations with an initial membership of more than 10,000 farming households who depend on these systems.

Nine DI systems were severely affected by the tsunami. Loss of life was high in these areas and extra effort is needed to re-organize the surviving farmers and regain agricultural productivity. The rest of the areas suffered damages from the earthquake but on a lesser scale.

A combined total of 21.5 hectares of land will be needed for these subprojects. These will affect a total of 703 landowners, who are mostly members of the beneficiary-water user associations (WUA). None of the APs are losing more than 10% of their land. Moreover, no AP will be displaced from housing. None of the APs were also noted to be vulnerable to impoverishment as a result of the subproject activities or of being excluded from subproject benefits.

Most of the APs stand to directly benefit from the subproject through the improved productivity of their land or reduced frequency of flooding in their farms and villages. WUA members, including APs, are also expected to obtain additional income from the civil works (either through direct community contracts or locally bid contracts).

In anticipation of the direct benefit that they will get from the subproject, 692 APs decided to donate the affected portions of their land. Only 11 APs who will lose a combined total of 0.67 hectares did not waive their entitlements. Of these, 9 APs have already been paid compensation by BRR based on the existing market values in the area. The other 2 AP are still awaiting their compensation.

Activities related to land valuation and field measurements were undertaken by the Land Administration Offices in the concerned districts and deputized Land Deed Officers at the sub district level. These were verified by the BRR Land Mapping and

Administration Department, which handled the processing of payment. Consideration was made to the 'asking price' by the APs.

The preparation of the subprojects was guided by the policy framework (Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework and Procedural Guidelines) agreed between ADB and GOI. These subprojects were prepared with the participation of the target beneficiary farmers. Village level grievance mechanisms in the subproject areas (through the village facilitators, village facilitator coordinators and community mobilization specialists) were also set to enable affected persons and other aggrieved parties to raise concerns related to the subprojects, including those related to land acquisition or resettlement.

Internal monitoring for these subprojects (including possible issues related to land acquisition) is done by Participation Specialists, CMS, KTCP and the Construction Monitoring Engineers. The subprojects will also be subjected to external resettlement monitoring through the Unsyiah Kuala University.

Damaged districts in Aceh and North Sumatera



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ABBREVIATIONS AND LOCAL TERMINOLOGIES

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AP	-	affected person
APBD	-	Provincial Government Budget
BAPEDALDA	-	Badan Pengelolaan Dampak Lingkungan Daerah (Regional Environmental Impact Management Agency)
BAPPENAS	-	National Planning Department
BPN	-	Badan Pertanahan Nationale (National Land Department)
BRR	-	Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi (BRR) or the Aceh-Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency
Bupati	-	district head
Camat	-	sub-district head
CAP	-	Community Action Plan
CME	-	Construction Monitoring Engineer
CMS	-	Community Mobilization Specialist
DGWR	-	Directorate General on Water Resources
DI	-	Drainage and Irrigation System
DMRR	-	Disaster Management Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
DWG	-	District Working Group
EA	-	Executing Agency
EMS/PMO	-	Extended Mission of Sumatera/Project Management Office
ETESP	-	Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Support Project
Geucik	-	village head
GOI	-	Government of Indonesia
IA	-	implementation agency
IDR	-	Indonesian rupiah
IPSA	-	Initial Poverty and Social Assessment
Kabupaten	-	District
Kecamatan	-	sub-district
KPL	-	Field Guidance Team
KSO	-	kerja sama operasional (locally bid contract)
KTTP	-	Koordinator Tengaga Pendamping Petani (village facilitator coordinator)
LAC	-	Land Acquisition Committee
LAR	-	land acquisition and resettlement
LARPFPG	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework and Procedural Guidelines
NAD	-	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
NGO	-	Non governmental organization
NSIASP	-	Northern Sumatra Irrigated Agriculture Sector Project
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
PAM	-	Project Administration Manual
PAS	-	Provincial Agriculture Agency
PMO	-	project management office
PMU	-	project management unit
PPAT	-	Pejabat pembuat acte tanah (Land Deed Officer)
PPK	-	Perjabat Pembuat Komitmen (Commitment Officer/subproject manager)
PWG	-	Provincial Working Group
RAP	-	Resettlement action plan
Satker	-	Satuan Kerja Sementara BRR Irigasi
SP3	-	Surat perjanjian pemberian pekerjaan (direct appointment contract for small-scale works)

SPAR	-	Subproject Appraisal Report
SPPR	-	Subproject Preparation Report
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
TTP	-	Tenaga Pembimbing Petani (Village Facilitator)
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
WUA	-	Water User Association (also called P3A or perkumpulan petani pemakai air)

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1.0 Background

1.1 ETESP assists the post-tsunami reconstruction of Aceh Province and Nias through a grant covering multiple sectors including education, health, housing, water and sanitation, agriculture, fisheries, irrigation, power, and roads and bridges. Since land acquisition and resettlement impacts of possible interventions were not known at the time of Project preparation, a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework and Procedural Guidelines (LARPFPG) was prepared by the Aceh Coordination Agency at BAPPENAS to guide implementing agencies in identifying and addressing land acquisition and resettlement impacts of subprojects in accordance with the requirements of local laws and the ADB policies in involuntary resettlement and disaster and emergency assistance. The LARPFPG has been accepted by both the Government of Indonesia (GOI) and ADB and became part of the ETESP Grant Agreement.

1.2 The LARPFPG covers guidelines for provision of compensation and rehabilitation assistance for losses/impacts directly caused by subproject implementation. Such losses should not be confused with the reparation of land, structure damage and income losses caused by the tsunami or the earthquake. Rehabilitation related to tsunami/earthquake-related losses will be proactively carried out under the ETESP and are not treated as social safeguards.

1.3 The LARPFPG provides that for community driven development subprojects, land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) will be planned and implemented through a Community Action Plan (CAP) which documents the (i) participatory planning activities carried out, (ii) project design and implementation features agreed with the affected persons (APs), (iii) community accepted strategies and unit amounts for compensation – including eventual redistribution or voluntary contribution of small land parcels, and (iv) costs and unit compensation rates, and (v) APs and community endorsement of the LAR process and modalities.

1.4 Irrigation subprojects under the ETESP are community driven development subprojects considering that the proposed interventions were identified, prioritized and planned with the beneficiaries through a series of plenary meetings and walkthrough.

1.5 This abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan summarizes 43 Community Action Plans (CAPs) in 9 districts. This was extracted from the SPRR/CAP documents submitted to EMS for review. Twenty-five (25) of these subprojects have been recommended for social safeguards clearance, while 18 are still required to submit additional documentation and clarification. Only subprojects with approved CAPs are endorsed for subproject implementation. A list of these documents, including addendum, is attached as Annex 1 to this RAP. These documents are available on file at the EMS/PMO office.

2.0 Description of the Irrigation Subprojects

2.1 The ETESP Irrigation Sector aims to improve farmers livelihoods by restoring and upgrading (if necessary) irrigation systems that were damaged due to the earthquake and tsunami of December 2004 and March 2005 in NAD and Nias. At the same time, the sector aims to provide farmers/water users training and community empowerment. These 43 subprojects have been prepared in support of these twin

objectives. A total of 98 Water User Associations with an initial membership of more than 10,000 farming households in NAD and Nias stand to benefit from improved/expanded irrigation and improved capacity and livelihood from these subprojects.

2.2 In terms of District distribution, 4 subprojects are in Aceh Timur (Alue Canang, Alue Nibong Atas, Leles and Julok Tunong), 2 are in Nagan Raya (Bungong Talo and Pante Ara), 12 are in Nias (Gido Zebua, Fusi, Moafoa, Torowa, Banua Gea, Arongo, Bawasebua, Simali, Borosi, Hiliduruwa, Moawu and Uluwi), 7 are in Nias Selatan (Siwalawa, Laza Garamba, Otua, Mbomboharu, Tegoyo, Mbombonajui, and Moawu), 12 are in Aceh Jaya (Kulam Asam, Jabie, Krueng Ateuh, Babah Awe, Bunbun, Babah Ie, Meulha, Panghulee Hareukat, Panga Pucuk, Pucok Alue Monmata, Blang Ujee Gajah, and Ladang Baro). Another 3 subprojects are in Aceh Barat (Keutumbang Tunong, Keutumbang Baroh and Kinco), 1 is in Aceh Selatan (Jambo Dalem), 1 is in Pidie (Meureudu), while 1 is in Aceh Tenggara (Tenembak Juhar).

Disruption from the Earthquake and Tsunami

2.3 Impact from the earthquake and tsunami in these irrigation systems varies. For most subproject areas (35 out of 43), the impact was limited to damages from the earthquake of December 2004 and March 2005. In these areas, casualties are limited and social/kinship networks are intact. In some areas, agriculture has been resumed to some limited extent.

2.4 On the other hand, the tsunami severely disrupted 9 subproject areas in Aceh Jaya (DI Kulam Asam, DI Jabie, DI Krueng Ateuh, DI Babah Awe, DI Bunbum, DI Babah Ie, DI Panghulee Hareukat, DI Blang Ulee Gajah and DI Pucuk Alue Monmata). Loss of human life and damage to agricultural lands in these 9 areas was very high. Agriculture activities have not resumed since the tsunami. Tsunami debris has to be removed in approximately 232 hectares of agricultural land in order for these to regain productivity. WUAs also had to be reconstituted from among the surviving farmers and given capacity building support. Although severely impacted by the tsunami, the surviving farmers and community residents in these areas were able to re-establish the property boundaries of their farmlands. While most of the surviving farmers are temporarily employed in the ongoing reconstruction work and other forms of livelihood, there are enough critical mass of farmers who are still willing to resume farming if assisted in the rehabilitation of their systems. Hence, these irrigation systems were included in the list of systems to be rehabilitated under ETESP.

Scope of the Subprojects

2.5 These subprojects are implemented by the government, through the BRR¹ (Executing Agency), through its assigned Satkers. The proposed works for these subprojects were prioritized during the walk-through activities and plenary meetings with farmer beneficiaries/Water User Associations (WUA), subdistrict representatives and sector consultants during the period August 2005 to January 2007. Some of the works comprise of uncompleted or supplemental activities under the Northern Sumatra

¹ BRR refers to Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi NAD-Nias, a special government agency formed in April 2006 to coordinate/oversee the overall rehabilitation/reconstruction work in NAD and Nias.

Irrigated Agriculture Sector Project (NSIASP-ADB Loan 1579) which closed in 2006. Table 1 shows the description of the proposed works.

Table 1: Proposed Works

Subproject	Proposed Works	Date Identified/Prioritized by Farmer Beneficiaries
<u>ACEH TIMUR DISTRICT, NAD</u>		
1. DI Alue Canang	a) rehabilitation of the upstream wing wall and intake area, b) rehabilitation of the weir surface, rip-rap and gabion mattress, c) replacement of the gate leaves of the intake and flushing gate, d) heightening of the embankment, e) additional new masonry lining on the secondary canal, f) normalization and construction of new reinforced concrete lining at a secondary canal, g) rehabilitation of existing division/off take structures at 6 locations, h) rehabilitation of aqueduct, i) construction of new aqueduct and new culvert, j) rehabilitation of off-take structure, and k) construction of new short-cut drainage channel. Cost is Rp 1,515 million.	-walk through in December 05 -plenary meetings in November and December 05.
2. DI Alue Nibong Atas	a) capping of the weir's crest, extension of stilling basin, b) construction of d/s concrete side walls, c) heightening of the existing crest, d) new flushing gate, e) rehabilitation of 2 intake gates, f) normalization of the Alue Nibong canal, g) rehabilitation of the Paya Bili canal, h) rehabilitation of 3 existing off-takes, i) construction of crossing culvert and 4 new off-take structures. Cost is Rp 1,059.66 million.	-walk through in December 05 -plenary meetings in November and December 05
3. DI Leles	a) increasing the height and length of the weir's wing, b) covering of the existing crest with mesh wire concrete capping, c) repair of the stilling basin area, d) replacement of the intake and flushing gate's leaves, e) rehabilitation of damaged canal masonry, f) construction of new dropping, g) soil excavation, h) soil embankment, i) construction of new aqueduct and a new drop structure. Cost is Rp 791.5 million.	-walk through in December 05 -plenary meetings in November and December 05
4. DI Julok Tunong	a) setting of regulator gate, offtakes and reconstruction of distribution boxes, b) minor repairs and rehabilitation of existing damaged lining, c) improvement of drainage facilities d) river bank protection, e) rehabilitation of the tertiary system including canals, boxes, gates and aqueduct, e) construction of measuring structure with limited head loss in headwork, f) new regulator gate from the main system up to quaternary system, and g) rehabilitation of main lining. Cost is Rp 1,750.455 million	-walk through in November 05 and 2 nd walk through in April 06 -plenary meetings in November 05 and April 06
<u>NAGAN RAYA DISTRICT, NAD</u>		
5. DI Bungong Talo	<u>Package 2.</u> a) rehabilitation of the main canal and replacement of concrete lining at the secondary canals, b) rehabilitation and new construction of off take structures at the secondary canal, c) construction of new division structure, d) construction of new simple free intake, e) construction of flume concrete lining and new boxes on the tertiary blocks, and f) construction of farm road and rehabilitation of existing inspection road.	-walk through in May 06 -plenary meetings in May 06
6. DI Pante Ara	<u>Package 2.</u> a) normalization of the main canal and construction of new masonry lining, b) rehabilitation of minor damages at the main canal, c) setting of selected masonry lining on the feeder canal and some tertiary canals, and d) rehabilitation/construction of offtakes	-walk through in May 06 -plenary meetings in May 06
<u>NIAS DISTRICT, SUMATRA UTARA</u>		
7. DI Gido Zebua	a) construction of an upstream cutoff and floor slab, b) (at the weir) removal of cracked concrete, strengthening of corners, reconstruction of intake culvert, replacement of masonry steps, and construction of concrete blocks, c) (at the main canal) replacement of damaged sections/structures Cost is Rp 5,878 million.	-walk through in August 05 -plenary meetings in August 05.
8. DI Fusi	a) construction of a reinforced concrete labyrinth weir, b) construction of a 20m emergency overspill gabion mattress section and 100m closure embankment, and c) 200m lining in the main canal. Cost is Rp 2,227 million.	-walk through in August 05 -plenary meetings in August and December 05
9. DI Moafoa	a) replacement of abutments at the weir, b) construction of a 40m emergency spillway, c) infilling of cracks at the weir/bypass channel, and d) replacement of canal lining in badly damaged sections of the main/secondary canals. Cost is Rp 4,893 million.	-walk through in August 05 -plenary meetings in August and October 05.

Subproject	Proposed Works	Date Identified/Prioritized by Farmer Beneficiaries
10. DI Torowa	a) rehabilitation of the weir including the replacement of broken parts of the upstream apron, additional apron and reconstruction of downstream abutment and wing wall, b) provision of concrete lining to the existing lined canal, c) upgrading of the existing irrigation canal system, d) realignment and improvement of the tertiary and quarterly canals for about 2.1 km, and e) construction of a 700m escape channel. Cost is Rp 1,161.6 million.	-walk through in April 06 -plenary meetings in April and July 06.
11. DI Banua Gea	a) provision of bank protection for Modo weir, b) rehabilitation of Banua Laehuwa weir, c) provision of concrete lining to the existing lined canal, d) realigning and improvement of canal, e) building of 700m escape channel for the river downstream of the weir; and f) provision of canal bank. Cost is Rp 836.95 million.	-walk through in April 06 -plenary meetings in April and July 06.
12. DI Arongo	a) rebuilding a permanent or semi permanent weir upstream, and b) constructing tertiary canal system for about 870 m long. Cost is Rp 1,123 million.	-walk through in June 06 -plenary meetings in May and June 06.
13. DI Bawa Sebua	a) rehabilitation of weir including the stilling basin and gates of intake and the flushing structure; b) reconstruction of simple masonry weir in Silimo river and bifurcation structure; c) building of the tertiary canal system, and d) construction of the main drainage system. Cost is Rp 433.66 million.	-walk through in May 06 -plenary meetings in June 06
14. DI Simali	a) rehabilitation of the weir including the stilling basin, the gates of intake, and sand flushing structure; b) rehabilitation of 900 m existing canal construction of a 400 m tertiary canal and 1.5 km drainage channel. Cost is Rp1,439.9 million.	-walk through in May 06 -plenary meetings in May 06
15. DI Borosi	a) rehabilitation of weir, b) construction of a proper tertiary canal system (900 long with 8 turn-out structure), c) construction of a 450 m escape channel, and d) construction of a closure embankment at the former inlet into the irrigation canal. Cost is Rp 713.4 million.	-walk through in June 06 -plenary meetings in April 06.
16. DI Hiliduruwa	a) heightening of the upstream abutment of the weir; b) construction of a farm bridge over the weir on the downstream part, c) construction of a 300m flood dyke upstream, d) improvement of the existing canal system, and e) construction of a drainage system. Cost is Rp1,090.6 million.	-walk through in May 06 -plenary meetings in May 06
17. DI Moawu	a) building an emergency spillway to the right bank, b) 2.3 km canal realignment, c) rehabilitation of 5 existing division boxes, d) building of 5 additional turnout boxes and rehabilitation of one culvert in the main system, e) normalization of 1.5 existing natural drainage channel, f) rehabilitation of one drainage culvert crossing the provincial road; and g) construction of a 3 km inspection road. Cost is Rp 2,294.72 million.	-walk through in July 06 -plenary meetings in May and July 06
18. DI Uluwi	a) construction of a new weir and normalization of the supply channel, b) rehabilitation of the existing canal, c) realignment of 800 m canal, d) construction of an irrigation culvert crossing the provincial road, and f) construction of a tail river channel. Cost is Rp314 million.	-walk through in April 06 -plenary meetings in April 06
NIAS SELATAN DISTRICT, SUMATRA UTARA		
19. DI Siwalawa	a) construction of a 300m embankment and groyne, b) rebuilding of the left bank intake of the weir, c) repair of the lining of the main canal, and d) construction of conveyance canal extension to the main canal. Cost is Rp4,828 million.	-walk through in August 05 -plenary meetings in August and December 05.
20. DI Laza Garamba	a) removal of parts of the weir's downstream slope and stilling basin, b) provision of sufficient hydraulic jump length, c) construction of an emergency side spillway, d) construction of concrete slab at the spillway channel, and d) repair of the lining of the main canal. Cost is Rp2,848 million.	-walk through in August 05 -plenary meetings in August and December 05
21. DI Otua	a) installation of gate at the intake structure, b) replacement of the sand flushing gate, c) excavation of sediment in front of the intake structure, d) rehabilitation of the existing lined canal, e) disposal of soil sediment along the canal, f) reconstruction of the drainage crossing structures in some places, g) construction of a secondary canal, h) construction of 1,200m of lined tertiary canals, i) construction of tertiary drainage system, and j) building of groyne upstream of the weir. Cost is Rp 873.193 million.	-walk through in May 06 -plenary meetings in May 06
22. DI Mbomboharu	a) rehabilitation of the existing weir including the replacement of cracked walls, heightening of the crest elevation, excavation of sediment material, and replacement of the sand flushing gate and intake gate; b) rehabilitation and normalization of the lined irrigation canals at the main system, c) building of a	-walk through in May 06 -plenary meetings in May and June 06.

Subproject	Proposed Works	Date Identified/Prioritized by Farmer Beneficiaries
	road-crossing culvert, d) construction of an additional 500m of lined tertiary canal, and e) lengthening of the right wing wall of the weir. Cost is Rp 645.63 million.	
23. DI Tegoyo	a) replacement of damaged sections of the weir, b) construction of side spillway, c) provision of reinforced concrete lined canal at the main system, d) reconstruction of an elevated flume crossing over an existing small drainage channel, e) upgrading of the existing irrigation canal system, f) construction of an additional 140m of main canal, g) construction of 800m of lined tertiary canal, h) construction of drainage crossing structures, and i) heightening of the existing masonry flood dyke. Cost is Rp 476.4 million.	-walk through in May 06 -plenary meetings in April and May 06
24. DI Mbombonajui	a) building of a labyrinth weir of about 7m wide, b) a 50cm high masonry flood dyke, and masonry dyke with 2 intake gate structures, c) provision of reinforced concrete lined canal, d) replacement of the broken elevated flume crossing over an existing small drainage channel, e) improvement of the in-situ reservoir, f) upgrading of the existing irrigation canal system, and g) construction of a side spillway. Cost is Rp 599.68 million.	-walk through in April 06 -plenary meetings in April and May 06
25. DI Moawu	a) rehabilitation of the existing weir (replacement of abutment walls, building of still basin, excavation of sediments, and replacement of the sand flushing gate and intake gate), b) rehabilitation and normalization of the irrigation canal, c) extension of the tertiary canal, d) building of drainage crossing culvert, e) construction of 800m of lined irrigation tertiary canals, and f) building of gabion wall. Cost is Rp 535.64 million.	-walk through in May 06 -plenary meetings in May 06
<u>ACEH JAYA DISTRICT, NAD</u>		
26. DI Kulam Asam	Package 1. a) clearing of upstream undergrowth at the dam, b) expansion and heightening of the dike embankment, c) construction of left and right intakes at the spillway and drainage section of the dam, d) construction of new division/off take structure and other related structures at the main system, e) construction of new main left and right bank supply canal, f) normalization of existing drainage canal and excavation of sand deposits blocking the channel at the bridge and g) clearing of 16 hectares of tsunami sand and debris (cost is Rp 1,719.45 million)	-walk though in March 06 -plenary meetings in March 06
27. DI Jabie	Package 1. a) clearing of bushes and logs upstream of the weir, b) repair of the intake gate and drainage gate roller handle and stilling basin base at the weir, c) expansion of the downstream left and right weir abutments, d) placement of riprap masonry at the edges of the stilling basin base, e) repair of leaking masonry at the joint section attaching top point with drainage pillar, f) repair of off take structure and construction of a new off take structure at the main system, g) clearing of bushes covering 800m of existing embankment and canal, h) repair of 100m of masonry canal, i) construction of new canal alignment, j) normalization of the drainage canal, and k) clearing of 12 hectares of land covered by sand and debris. Cost is Rp 1,767.2 million.	-walk through in March 06 -plenary meetings in March 06
28. DI Krueng Ateuh	a) reconstruction/construction of new weir/off-take, b) construction of 325-m of main/secondary canal lining, c) construction of 1 off-take structure, d) construction of 1,075m of tertiary canal, e) construction of structure boxes and f) clearing of 60 hectares of debris and sand. Cost is Rp 1,854.54 million.	-walkthrough in March 06 -plenary meetings in March 06
29. DI Babah Awe	a) construction of a completely new weir, b) construction of 2,100m of secondary canals, c) construction of 7 off-take structures, d) normalization of 150m of the drainage canal, e) excavation of 100m of drainage canal, and f) clearing of 30-hectares of tsunami debris and sand. Cost is Rp 1,534.65 million.	-walkthrough in March 06 -plenary meetings in March 06
30. DI Bunbum	a) construction of a new weir, b) construction of 2,350m of new main/secondary canal, c) construction of 6 off-take structures, d) excavation of 750m of drainage canal, e) construction of 375m of tertiary canal, f) rehabilitation of structure box, and g) clearing of 35-hectares of tsunami debris and sand. Cost is Rp 2,049.32 million.	-walkthrough in March 06 -plenary meetings in March 06
31. DI Babah le	a) repair/rehabilitation of the downstream/circulation pond, b) construction of a spillway, c) normalization of the upstream section of the weir, d) repair of 50m of canal bedding and reinforcement of 15m of primary canal bank, e) construction of 300m secondary canal and 120m of main canal, f) rehabilitation of 1 off-take structure and construction of 1 off-take structure, g) construction of	-walkthrough in March 06 -plenary meetings in March 06

Subproject	Proposed Works	Date Identified/Prioritized by Farmer Beneficiaries
	a new aqueduct, h) construction of 1 off-take structure, i) construction of 2 K boxes, j) construction of 780m of tertiary canals, k) excavation and normalization of 200 m of drainage canal and, l) clearing of 30 hectares of tsunami debris . Cost is Rp 1,251.2 million.	
32. DI Meulha	a) expansion of 300m secondary canal, b) lining of 450m of secondary canal, c) reconstruction of division/off-take structure, d) provision of water gates, e) construction of 3 off-take structures, f) construction of 800m of farm road, g) lining of 400m of tertiary canal, h) construction of drainage culvert, aqueduct and boxes at the tertiary system, i) normalization of 2,044.4m of drainage canal and, j) lining of 150m of public road drainage canal. Cost is Rp 796 million.	-walkthrough in March 06 -plenary meetings in March 06
33. DI Panghulee Hareukat	a) repair of the bedding of the intake and drainage gates, b) provision of river bed protection downstream of the weir, c) repair of left and right wing of the damaged structures and other related structures at the main system, d) construction of 900m supply canal, e) clearing of sand deposits from the existing canal, f) construction of new canal trace and g) clearing of approximately 16 hectares of tsunami sand deposits and debris (cost is Rp 932.9 million)	-walk through in May 06 -plenary meetings in May 06
34. DI Panga Pucuk	a) excavation and backfill works at the main canal, b) construction of 50m retaining wall at the secondary canal, c) construction of new aqueducts on the main Makmur Beusare canal, d) provision of 200-m concrete lining in 15 locations, e) normalization of tertiary drainage channels in 5 locations, f) widening of tertiary access roads in 4 locations, g) rehabilitation of weir keeper's house and construction of 3 farm bridges. Cost is Rp2,306,157,000.	-walkthrough in January 06 -plenary meetings in January and March 06
35. DI Blang Ulee Gajah	a) construction of flood spillway at the weir, b) rehabilitation of downstream stilling basin, c) replacement of intake gate and provision of drain gate at the weir, d) construction of 1,000m of farm access road, e) construction of 2,000m tertiary canal, f) construction of 6 box structures, g) normalization of 500m of drainage system, h) excavation of 750m of drainage canal and i) clearing of 25 hectares of tsunami debris. Cost is Rp 1,031.9 million.	-walkthrough in March 06 -plenary meetings in March 06
36. DI Pucuk Alue Monmata	a) construction of a new dam with left and right bank intakes, b) construction of 4 new off take structures, c) repair of 2 road culverts, d) construction of new 700-m supply canal, e) construction of 200-m inspection road, and f) clearing of 8 hectares of tsunami sand and debris. Cost is Rp 1,051.56 million.	-walkthrough in March 06 -plenary meetings in March 06
37. DI Ladang Baro	a) clearing of tree branches at the downstream part of the weir, b) repair of the right wing at the weir downstream, c) repair of weir crest and stilling basin, d) repair of sand trap, spillway, drainage and intake at the weir, e) construction of new off take structures, f) construction of 1 new road culvert, g) repair of 200m of existing masonry canal, h) repair of 350m of secondary canals, i) construction of new supply canals, as required, j) normalization and clearing of 1,500m of drainage canal, k) clearing of bush and drifted logs, and l) construction of 4m inspection road bridge. Cost is Rp 439.9 million.	-walkthrough in March 06 -plenary meetings in March 06
<u>ACEH BARAT DISTRICT, NAD</u>		
38. DI Keutumbang Tunong	a) construction of new free intake with facilities, b) construction of 100m new gabion protection and rehabilitation of the damaged gabion, c) construction of 500m of new lined canal that connect the new free intake with the existing main canal, d) rehabilitation of 200m of lined canal, e) sediment excavation along the canal, f) rehabilitation of 2 existing offtakes and construction of 1 new offtake, and g) reconstruction of 1,300m damaged tertiary lined canal in four sections.. Cost is Rp 1,380.27 million.	-walk through in January 07 -plenary meetings in January 07
39. DI Kinco	a) rehabilitation of 1,370m existing lining and construction of 300m new lining for the main canal, b) excavation of 500m of sediments at the main canal, c) rehabilitation of 1 waste away/spillway structure, 1 existing off-take and 5 washing steps, d) construction of 3,500m of tertiary concrete mesh in the tertiary system, e) normalization and extension of 3 lines of drainage system along 4,500m. Cost is Rp 1,011.36 million.	-walk through in January 07 -plenary meetings in January 07
40. DI Keutumbang Baroh	a) modification of guider wall upstream the free intake, b) provision of 650m of gabion proection, c) new 200m concrete lining at the primary canal, d) new 950m concrete lining at the secondary canal, e) sediment excavation along the existing canal, f) reconstruction of 2 offtakes, rehabilitation of 1 offtake, and construction of 5 new offtakes, g) concrete lining of 850m of tertiary canal, and	-walk through in January 07 -plenary meetings in January 07

Subproject	Proposed Works	Date Identified/Prioritized by Farmer Beneficiaries
	h) normalization/extension of 1,500m drainage channel	
<i>ACEH SELATAN DISTRICT, NAD</i>		
41. DI Jambo Dalem	a) replacement of intake and flushing gate at the head works, b) rehabilitation of 15.7m of damaged section of the main canal, c) lining of the earth section of the main canal, d) rehabilitation of existing gate facilities, e) new setting of tertiary blocks and minor rehabilitation of off take, f) lining of tertiary canals, and g) normalization of the drainage system (cost: Rp 5,709 million)	-walk through in May 06 -plenary meetings in May 06
<i>PIDIE DISTRICT, NAD</i>		
42. DI Meureudu	a) rehabilitation of left Blang Raya primary canal, b) construction of retaining wall, c) construction of new appurtenant structures i.e. 2 concrete culverts, 100m gabion toe wall and 1 offtake. Cost of civil works is Rp 1,196.37 million.	-walk through in October 05 -plenary meetings in September and December 05.
<i>ACEH TENGGARA DISTRICT, NAD</i>		
43. DI Tenembak Juhar	a) repair and construction of gabion weir, b) provision of intake gate, c) concrete lining work, d) sediment excavation, e) repair of secondary canal bridge plate, and f) provision of 2 off-take structure gate doors. Cost is Rp 490.53 million.	-walk through in January 06 -plenary meetings in November 05 and January 06.

3.0 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Measures to Avoid Land Acquisition or Resettlement

3.1 Bulk of the civil works in these subprojects are rehabilitation/repair of existing irrigation facilities and alignment. Hence, land acquisition has been generally limited. However, in a number of subprojects, farmers requested to extend some tertiary irrigation canals in order to cover more farmlands. Also, some canal sections had to be widened to improve water distribution or improve drainage capacity. In some subprojects, the old weirs are no longer viable and new weir sites have to be constructed. These improvements raised the need for additional land.

Land Acquisition Impacts

3.2 The 43 subprojects will require the acquisition of a combined total 21.5 hectares of land. More than half of these affected lands (56%) are in Aceh Jaya where 12 subprojects will result in the acquisition of around 13.1 hectares. In Nias, 3.7 hectares of land is needed for 12 subprojects. In Aceh Barat, 3 subprojects will result in the acquisition of 1.8 hectares, while in Aceh Selatan 1 subproject will need 1.37 hectares. Another 1 hectare is needed for the 7 subprojects in Nias Selatan. Lesser amount of land is needed for the subprojects in Aceh Timur, Nagan Raya, Pidie and Aceh Tenggara. Works that will entail land acquisition include the heightening of embankments, drainage construction, aqueduct construction, intake construction, new weir construction, weir site works, normalization of the river, canal realignment, emergency spillway, and additional tertiary canal construction.

3.3 A total of 703 landowners, mostly members of the beneficiary Water User Associations (WUA), will be affected. It is only in DI Tenembak Juhar where the APs are not members of the WUA. Portions of a corporate-owned rubber plantation farm will also be affected in DI Alue Canang, while two village-owned lands will be affected in DI Meureudu. Most of the APs are in Aceh Jaya (45%), Nias (24%) and Nias Selatan (14.5%). The rest are dispersed in the other six districts.

3.4 Assessments made during the CAP preparation noted that no AP will be severely affected by the proposed civil works in these subprojects. None will be physically displaced from housing or lose more than 10% of his/her productive land. On the other hand, the subprojects will enable most of them to improve the productivity of their farms or develop additional farm lands thereby improving their livelihood. Table 2 summarizes the scope of land acquisition in these 43 subprojects.

Table 2 : Summary of Impacts per Subproject

Subproject	Component Causing Impact	Impact	Agreement Reached with the APs
<i>ACEH TIMUR DISTRICT, NAD</i>			
1. DI Alue Canang	-heightening of the left side embankment in the upstream weir, -new drainage construction	-loss of a combined total of 800sqm of farmland affecting two WUA members. -loss of a combined total of 25 cocoa plants, 11 banana plants, 2 areca nut trees affecting 2 WUA members -loss of 700 sqm of rubber plantation owned by PT Atjech Rubber Corporation	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payment for affected improvements.
2. DI Alue Nibong Atas	-new drainage construction	-loss of a combined total of 520sqm of farmland affecting 2 WUA members -loss of a combined total of 40 banana trees and 12 coconut trees affecting 2 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payment for affected improvements.
3. DI Leles	-extension of lining and new construction of an aqueduct	-loss of a combined total of 832sqm of farmland affecting 4 WUA members -loss of 1 durian tree and 1 rambutan tree	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payment for affected improvements.
4. DI Julok Tunong	-heightening of the left side of the embankment of the upstream weir.	-loss of a combined total of 2,400sqm of farmland affecting 8 WUA members. -loss of various trees and plants (6 bamboos, 2 kelapa, 43 banana, 4 candlenut, 1 bentang, 68 pinang, 2 jeruk puruk, 2 belimbing, 2 coconuts, 1 jackfruit, 1 mango, 45 ubi, 24 palm trees, and 14 cocoa) affecting 8 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payment for affected improvements.
<i>NAGAN RAYA DISTRICT, NAD</i>			
5. DI Bungong Talo	-construction of intake in Ujung Blang Village -construction of jalan usaha tani in Meunasah Krueng Village	-loss of a combined total of 2,880sqm of farmland affecting 8 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land
6. DI Pante Ara	-construction of new weir	-loss of a combined total of 450sqm of farmland affecting 2 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land
<i>NIAS DISTRICT, SUMATRA UTARA</i>			
7. DI Gido Zebua	-main canal works	-loss of a combined total of -540sqm of land affecting 2 WUA members. -loss of coconut, cocoa and rubber trees planted on the affected land	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
8. DI Fusi	-rehabilitation of the weir site -realignment of the canal -flood dike works	-loss of a combined total of 3,385sqm of land affecting 10 WUA members. -loss of bamboo trees	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
9. DI Moafoa	-flood embankment	-loss of a combined total of 3,060sqm of land affecting 7 WUA members. -loss of cacao and coconut trees planted on 1,000sqm of land.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
10. DI Torowa	-construction of new	-loss of a combined total of 1,722sqm of land	-APs agreed to donate the affected

Subproject	Component Causing Impact	Impact	Agreement Reached with the APs
	canals	affecting 18 WUA members. -loss of cocoa, tree crops and bananas planted on the affected land.	portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
11. DI Banua Gea	-construction of new canals	-loss of a combined total of 3,200 sqm of land affecting 11 WUA members. -rubber trees planted on the affected land	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
12. DI Arongo	-headwork and new canals at the left and side of the weir	-loss of a combined total of 4,188sqm of land affecting 27 WUA members. Of the affected land 1,072 is idle/uncultivated, while 3,116 is planted with rice.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
13. DI Bawa Sebua	-construction of 2 weirs (one in Silimo and 1 in Taoro river)	-loss of a combined total of 3,820sqm of land affecting 20 WUA members. Of the affected land, only 130sqm is an existing ricefield. The rest are idle land.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
14. DI Simali	-construction of a new canal	-loss of a combined total of 5,440sqm of land affecting 14 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
15. DI Borosi	-reconstruction of the weir	-loss of a combined total of 2,500sqm of land affecting 11 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
16. DI Hiliduruwa	-construction of a new canal	-loss of a combined total of 2,791.9sqm of land affecting 21 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
17. DI Moawu	-headworks and main canal works	-loss of a combined total of 4,480sqm of land affecting 20 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
18. DI Uluwi	-reconstruction of a new weir and new main and secondary canals	-loss of a combined total of 1,890sqm of land affecting 10 households.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
<i>NIAS SELATAN DISTRICT, SUMATRA UTARA</i>			
19. DI Siwalawa	-works at the weir site, dike and sudetan sungai	-loss of a combined total of 1,855sqm of land affecting 3 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
20. DI Laza Garamba	-weir site works	-loss of a combined total of 735sqm of land affecting 3 WUA members. -loss of coconut trees planted on the affected land.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
21. DI Otua	-construction of new canals	-loss of a combined total of 2,611sqm of rain-fed rice-land affecting 50 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
22. DI Mbomboharu	-works at the flood dike near the weir	-loss of a combined total of 1,790sqm of rice-land affecting 5 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
23. DI Tegoyo	-construction of an emergency spillway	-loss of a combined total of 2,536sqm of rice-land affecting 19 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
24. DI Mbombonajui	-new canal works	-loss of a combined total of 661sqm of land affecting 19 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their

Subproject	Component Causing Impact	Impact	Agreement Reached with the APs
			affected improvements.
25. DI Mowa'u	--new canal works	-loss of a combined total of 540sqm of land affecting 4 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements.
<u>ACEH JAYA DISTRICT, NAD</u>			
26. DI Kulam Asam	--construction of new canals	-loss of a combined total of 6,160sqm of rain-fed agricultural land affecting 19 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
27. DI Jabie	-construction of new canals	-loss of a combined total of 4,476sqm of rain-fed agricultural land affecting 24 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
28. DI Krueng Ateuh	-construction of a new weir and additional tertiary canals	-loss of a combined total of 11,180sqm of land affecting 68 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
29. DI Babah Awe	-construction of new weir and secondary canal	-loss of a combined total of 11,025sqm of land affecting 22 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
30. DI Bunbum	-construction of new canal	-loss of a combined total of 11,180sqm of farmland affecting 52 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
31. DI Babah le	-headworks	-loss of a combined total of 7,410sqm of rice-land affecting 13 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
32. DI Meulha	-	-loss of a combined total of 2,060sqm of vegetable gardens affecting a total of 7 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
33. DI Panghulee Hareukat	-construction of new canal	-loss of a combined total of 3,499sqm of farmland affecting 33 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
34. DI Panga Pucuk	-construction of farm road, tertiary canal and drainage channel works	-loss of a combined total of 1,307sqm of agricultural land affecting 12 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
35. DI Blang Ulee Gajah	-construction of new secondary canal	-loss of a combined total of 5,460sqm of rain-fed land affecting 20 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
36. DI Pucuk Alue Monmata		-loss of a combined total of 52,712 sqm of agricultural land affecting 36 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
37. DI Ladang Baro	-construction of new canal	-loss of a combined total of 3,540sqm of rain-fed agricultural land affecting 11 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
<u>ACEH BARAT DISTRICT, NAD</u>			
38. DI Keutumbang Tunong	-construction of new free intake and rehabilitation of saluran pembawa	-loss of a combined total of 2,460sqm of land affecting 4 WUA members.	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements

Subproject	Component Causing Impact	Impact	Agreement Reached with the APs
39. DI Kinco	-construction of new canal	-loss of a combined total of 13,962sqm of land affecting 24 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
40. DI Keutumbang Baroh	-normalization and extension of the drainage channel.	-loss of a combined total of 2,490sqm of land affecting 18 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
<i>ACEH SELATAN DISTRICT, NAD</i>			
41. DI Jambo Dalem	-construction of new primary and secondary canal	-loss of a combined total of 13,793sqm of agricultural land affecting 29 WUA members	-APs agreed to donate the affected portions of their land and waive compensation payments for their affected improvements
<i>PIDIE DISTRICT, NAD</i>			
42. DI Meureudu	-construction of new secondary canal	-loss of a combined total of 5,904 sqm of farmland affecting 9 WUA members	-compensation for land losses at a market price of Rp45,000-Rp55,000 per square meter.
<i>ACEH TENGGARA DISTRICT, NAD</i>			
43. DI Tenembak Juhar	-construction of a new weir	-loss of a combined total of 850 sqm of land affecting two farmers who are not members of the WUA.	-compensation for land and structure losses at market price. One AP (Mr. Kamarjihan) will receive Rp 3,000,000 while another AP (Mr. Burhanudin) will receive Rp 4,500,000.

4.0 Objectives, Policy Framework and Entitlements

4.1 The Objective of the CAPs is to ensure that preparation of the subproject is done in full consultation with the beneficiaries and APs and avoids/minimizes negative impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement. Should land acquisition be necessary, compensation should be based on replacement rate and with consent from the affected persons.

Resettlement Principles

4.2 The LARPFPG for ETESP requires that all subprojects involving land acquisition should adhere to the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized
- Compensation will have to ensure the maintenance of the APs pre-project standards of living
- The APs should be fully informed and consulted on LAR compensation options
- The APs social and cultural institutions should be supported and used as much as possible
- The APs should be integrated economically and socially into host communities
- Compensation activities will be carried out with equal consideration of women and men. Particular attention will be put to the right of women, widows, orphans and elders without family to inherit the land rights of their deceased husband or father
- Lack of formal legal land title should not be a bar to rehabilitation

- Particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status
- LAR should be conceived and executed as a part of the subproject and the full costs of compensation should be included in subproject costs and benefits
- Compensation and resettlement subsidies will be fully provided prior to ground leveling and demolition
- Land valuation shall be based on replacement cost which shall be offered to the APs at the first instance with negotiation as a secondary instrument for minor adjustments
- Informal settlers shall be entitled to rehabilitation assistance
- Compensation for affected structures shall be at replacement cost, without depreciation
- Compensation shall be provided for business losses and special allowances will be provided to severely affected APs
- APs shall be provided relocation subsidies

Entitlements

4.3 People affected by ETESP-financed activities are entitled to various types of compensation and assistance depending on the type of impact and tenure. Entitlements for various APs and impacts are summarized in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Summary Entitlement Matrix
(based on the LARPPFG)**

Asset	Impact Category	Affected People	Compensation/rehabilitation Entitlement
Arable land	Less than 10% of land loss with remaining land still viable	Farmers/titleholders	Cash or in kind compensation for land loss at replacement value, free of taxes or transfer costs in addition to compensation for crop losses
		Tenants/leaseholders/ informal settlers	1 year gross harvest of land in addition to compensation for crop losses.
	More than 10% of land loss	Farmers/title holders	Cash or in kind compensation at replacement value, free of taxes or transfer costs plus a severe impact allowance equal to market value of 1 year gross harvest of land beyond 10% (in addition to compensation for crop losses).
		Tenants/leaseholders	Severe impact allowance equal to market value of 1 year gross harvest of land beyond 10% (in addition to the standard tenant compensation and compensation for crop losses).
	Temporary losses	Farmers/titleholders	1 year gross harvest of land in addition to compensation for crop losses
		Tenants/leaseholders	1 year gross harvest of land in addition to compensation for crop losses, based on sharing arrangement with the landowner
Residential/ commercial land		Titleholders	Cash or in kind compensation at replacement value free of taxes, registration, or transfer costs.
		Tenants/leaseholders	3 month rental allowance
House/ structure/ facilities		Informal settlers	A plot in a government resettlement area or a self-relocation allowance.
		Owners, including informal settlers	Cash or in kind replacement of affected items. For partial impacts, restoration in cash of the structure's affected portion.
		Renters	Cash equivalent to three months rent at prevailing prices.

Asset	Impact Category	Affected People	Compensation/rehabilitation Entitlement
Crops	Loss	All APs including informal settler	Cash at full market value.
Trees	Loss	All APs including informal settler	Cash based on type, age and productive value of trees.
Business/employment	Temporary/permanent loss of business or employment	All APs including informal settler	Cash equal to 1 year income, if the loss is permanent. Cash for the time of business interruption, if the loss is temporary.
Relocation	Transport/livelihood costs	All APs affected by relocation	Sufficient cash to cover transport cost and livelihood expenses for 1 month.

Redistribution or Donations of Land

4.4 In the rehabilitation and upgrading of the tsunami/earthquake-affected irrigation and drainage systems, the beneficiary-farmers or WUA members may be willing to give up some land/asset losses in consideration for the direct benefits they anticipate in terms of increased income from farming, or lesser incidence of flooding. Land donations or waiver of claim for compensation were considered for ETESP irrigation subprojects subject to the following conditions:

- there is documentary proof that in making the donation or waiver, the donor is fully aware of his entitlement for compensation under the LARPFPG-the proof can be in the form of a deed of donation, waiver of claim witnessed by the village head (geucik), the camat and WUA representatives.
- the donation or waiver does not adversely affect the donor's livelihood
- the donor is not losing more than 10% of his landholding, including land held elsewhere.

4.5 Given the direct benefits they expect from the subprojects, majority of the APs waived their right to compensation for their asset losses. It is only in DI Meureudu (Pidie District) and DI Tenembak Juhar (Aceh Tenggara District) where the APs sought compensation for their affected land. A total of 11 APs from these two districts did not waive their right to compensation for their 0.67 hectare affected land. The other 692 APs decided to donate their affected portions of land for the implementation of these subprojects.

4.6 APs who contributed/donated land for the subprojects executed a 'Confirmation of Land Contribution' with three to four leaders of the WUA, head of the village (kepala desa) and the sub district (camat) as witnesses. In their statements, the APs confirm that they have been informed of their right to compensation for losses caused by the subproject. A sample 'Confirmation of Land Contribution' (Surat Penegasan Kontribusi Lahan) is attached as Annex 2.

Vulnerable Groups Issues

4.7 The LARPFPG requires that women-headed households, widows, orphans, disabled persons and elders without family are entitled to receive special assistance and be given particular attention. During the CAP preparation, assessment was made to identify vulnerable APs. However, none of the APs were noted as vulnerable of

impoverishment as a result of the subprojects or of being excluded from subproject benefits.

4.8 Among subproject beneficiaries, attention was made to ensure that landless households or farm workers are also able to participate and benefit in subproject planning and activities i.e. in plenary meetings and informal consultations. Hiring of local labor for civil works will also target the landless and poor households in the subproject areas in order to provide additional income for these households.

5.0 CAP Preparation, Consultations, Social Assessments, and Grievance Participation

5.1 For each subproject, an initial poverty and social assessment (IPSA) was conducted by the Sector Consultant Sociologist and Participation Specialists and submitted to EMS/PMO for review along with the Subproject Appraisal Report (SPAR). The IPSA includes an assessment of poor and landless households among the subproject beneficiaries, gender profile of the WUA, participation of women in consultation meetings (including factors that affect their participation), and social risks including land acquisition/resettlement. Extent of disruption of the subproject area from the tsunami/earthquake was also assessed. This initial assessment was used as basis for determining the requirement for CAP preparation.

5.2 Subproject preparation involves the conduct of at least four major consultations with the beneficiary-WUA. Guided by the Project Administration Memorandum (PAM), the following steps were undertaken in the preparation of the 43 irrigation subprojects.

- First Plenary Meeting – introduction of the project, selection of farmer representatives for walkthrough, selection of village facilitators (TPP) candidates.
- Joint walkthrough – assess the damage to the irrigation system and come up with a list of required repair/upgrading works. Potential land acquisition issues are noted and initially discussed.
- Second Plenary Meeting – presentation of the findings and recommendation of the walkthrough and discussion to obtain community agreement on priorities for civil works. Potential land acquisition issues are discussed. If some APs are not present in the meeting, then separate meetings/visits are made by WUA representatives and village leaders to consult with the APs. APs who decided to donate or contribute their affected land were asked to sign a 'Confirmation of Contribution' (Surat Penegasan Kontribusi Lahan) to formalize their decision. Members of the WUA and community leaders also sign as witnesses. For those involving compensation payments, valuation process and compensation payment processing is initiated by BRR with support from the District Governments.
- Third Plenary Meeting – presentation of the design for the rehabilitation work and discussion to obtain community agreement on which works can be done through SP3 (community-based) or KSO (local competitive bidding) contracts.

- Fourth Plenary Meeting – pre-construction meeting

5.3 Finalization of the WUA constitution and legalization, opening of WUA bank account and tax registration and management plans is discussed in follow-up discussions after the first plenary meeting. These meetings are facilitated by the Bina Swadaya CMS, in partnership with the Supervising Village Facilitators (KTTP) and supported by the TTP.

5.4 The designated District Working Group (DWG) initiates and coordinates plenary meetings. Other stakeholders are also invited including the Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen (PPK) from BRR who is in-charge of deciding on the proposed rehabilitation and reconstruction in their jurisdiction. Most of the plenary meetings are facilitated by the KTTP (supervising community facilitator) and the design engineers hired under the ETESP Irrigation Sector Consultant Team.

Women Participation

5.5 Initial assessment conducted by the ETESP Irrigation Sector Consultant Team noted the limited involvement/participation of women-farmers in WUA and community meetings. To address this issue, efforts were made to encourage women from attending the plenary meetings. In some cases, separate consultations were held with women farmers prior to the plenary meeting to help focus on their views and concerns. WUAs are also encourage to elect women farmers in WUA committees.

Village-level Grievance Mechanism Structure

5.6 Conflicts among beneficiaries are to be resolved through the WUA leadership. These issues are to be noted by the assigned village facilitators (TPP) employed by Bina Swadaya and reported to the supervising facilitators (KTTP) and the Bina Swadaya Community Management Specialists (CMS). Grievance involving land acquisition or other issues will also be dealt using this mechanism. Issues requiring action from government can also be referred to the District Working Group composed of representatives from various district level offices.

5.7 Under the Bina Swadaya structure, the Team Leader of Bina Swadaya serves as overall grievance focal point for these subprojects. At the District Level, the CMS shall serve as grievance focal point with whom the TPP can also forward complaints, queries or comments.

- 5.8 With regard to grievance resolution in general, the TPP is tasked to:
- a. Inform beneficiaries about the complaint handling system, including the grievance focal persons at the District and PIU/Satker level.
 - a. Receive and sort grievance, comments, suggestions and answer queries (if able) and record this in the logbook. Include information about the complainant. Also write update on the case in the logbook.
 - b. If the complaint is design/technical related, this can be forwarded directly to the KTTP.
 - d. If the complaint is related to conflicts among beneficiaries or those related to social cohesion, the following steps can be done:

- As a first step, seek assistance from existing village-level conflict resolution structures/systems i.e. geucik/kepala desa for complaint facilitation.
- Observe and record result of village complaint facilitation and include in monthly reporting of complaints to CMS.
- If complaint is not resolved at the village level,
 - (i) assist complainant in filling up and signing the intake form and inform complainant on the next steps in the process.
 - (ii) forward signed intake form to CMS and give some background to the case.
 - (iii) update the complainant on status of his complaint.

5.9 During subproject implementation, emerging issues and grievance (including those related to land acquisition or resettlement) can likewise be identified through the social impact monitoring system for each subproject. Senior Construction Monitoring Engineers (SCME) will regularly visit the subproject areas to look at both the construction progress and issues arising related to the subproject. During these visits, meetings/interviews with WUAs and concerned parties will be conducted.

5.10 Complaints can also be received by the ETESP Grievance Facilitation Unit established at the BRR Dewan Pengawas.

Public Disclosure

5.11 The primary form of public disclosure for these subprojects, including the land related issues and agreements, is the plenary meeting organized by the District Working Group and facilitated by the KTTP. To supplement this, a summary of the CAPs, translated into Bahasa Indonesia (in the case of NAD subprojects) and Nias (in the case of Nias and Nias Selatan) will be distributed among the APs and WUA members. This summary abbreviated resettlement plan will also be uploaded to the ADB website to allow for wider disclosure.

6.0 Compensation, Relocation and Income Restoration

6.1 Land acquisition for these subprojects is handled by the BRR Land Mapping and Administration Department (Pemetaan dan Administrasi Pertanahan). With fund support from UNDP, a team of land valuation surveyors were provided to the BRR Land Mapping and Administration Department to conduct a general land valuation assessment in the NAD Province using recent sale data from BPN, consultation with independent private land appraisers, and review both pre-tsunami and post-tsunami NJOP (tax value). For specific sites to be acquired, BRR conducts interviews with residents on recent sales or in adjacent/nearby properties, handles negotiation, geodetic survey/mapping and payment to the landowner.

6.2 However, the District and Sub District Governments also assist in the process. The Land Administration Office (Kantor Pertanahan) at the District level undertakes field measurements to determine the specific boundaries of the affected lands, while the deputized Land Deed Officer at the sub district (Pejabat Pembuat Acte Tanah or PPAT) assists in the determination of current land prices in the area.

6.3 In DI Meureudu, the 5,904sqm affected portion of the land of 7 farmers and the village were compensated by BRR based on the prevailing land prices in the area. Total compensation amount paid in DI Meureudu is Rp 88,551,000. In DI Tenembak Juhar, the two APs who are losing a combined total of 850sqm of land and some trees will also be paid cash compensation amounting to a total of Rp 7,500,000. Processing of payment in DI Tenembak Juhar is ongoing. The agreed compensation amounts are based on the asking price by the APs which have been determined by the PPAT as within the prevailing land prices in these sub districts.

6.4 None of the subprojects will involve displacement of housing. Hence, no separate plan for relocation has been prepared.

6.5 With regard to income restoration, the subproject activities involving a combination of community-based (SP3) and locally-bid contracts are expected to help provide additional income to these areas, including the APs, and landless farmers/workers. In addition, the restoration and upgrading/extension in some cases of the irrigation systems are expected to help provide additional sustained income for most APs and other WUA members.

7.0 Institutional Framework

Overall Structure

7.1 The Directorate General on Water Resources (DGWR), Ministry of Public Works, provides guidance for participatory irrigation works based on Law (UU No. 7/2004 on Water Resources and Government Regulation PP No. 20/2006).

7.2 In the case of ETESP, the Aceh-Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Board (BRR) is mandated to coordinate the overall implementation of Disaster Management Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (DMRR) support in the tsunami-affected regions in NAD and Nias. BRR is responsible for all DMRR activities supported by all donors. The structure of BRR provides for (i) an Implementation Coordination Board to manage day-to-day operation. (ii) Steering Board, comprise of selected cabinet ministers. The Governors of Banda Aceh and North Sumatera and heads of district administrations, as a steering committee to BRR and (iii) a Supervisory Board to provide oversight of DMRR activities.

7.3 BRR provides guidance and monitors the activities for the ETESP-Irrigation Sector through the Director of Water Resources. On 25 February 2006, BRR set up the Satuan Kerja Sementara BRR Irigasi (Satker) NAD, Simeulue and Nias. Regional offices under Satker NAD headed by authorized commitment officers (PPK) were also established. The Satker is responsible for planning, design and construction of civil works, and financial matters covering progress and quality of the works. It is also responsible for ensuring that issues related to the subprojects (including those involving land acquisition issues) are addressed.

Structure at the Provincial Level

7.4 In order to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the ETESP Irrigation Sector subprojects, a Provincial Working Group (PWG) was formed by the Provincial Governor of NAD on 29 May 2006 with Bappeda as Chair, and membership

from PWRS, Provincial Agriculture Agency (PAS) and the Provincial Environmental Office (Bapedalda). PWG is responsible to:

- Provide direction throughout the planning-to-O&M process and resolve problems that cannot be solved at the district level
- Prepare annual work plans (AWPs) and corresponding budgets
- Draft Subproject Appraisal Reports and SPPRs prepared by the satker and DWGs, assisted by the Consultant, for approval by BRR and ADB in accordance with project implementation procedures
- Prepare participatory O&M plans with regard to PP No. 20/2006 on irrigation
- Implement participatory O&M using the provincial budget (APBD) for rehabilitated irrigation schemes of 1,000-3,000 ha size
- provide guidance to Kabupaten for the formation of District Working Groups (DWGs), terms of reference (TOR), proposed operational budgets for PWG, DWGs and KPL to Satker, and proposed Training of Trainers and WUA training for participatory construction.

Structure at the District Level

7.5 At the district level, District Working Groups (DWG) have been formed to perform the following tasks:

- review and assess all irrigation subprojects from the district proposed for inclusion to ETESP
- prepare annual work plans (AWP) and corresponding budget estimates for the district
- supervise implementation of benefit-monitoring-evaluation (BME) activities
- prepare SPAR/SPPR with the assistance from the Consultant
- prepare participatory O&M plans with regard to PP No. 20/2006, Irrigation
- implement participatory O&M using kabupaten budget (APBD) for the rehabilitated irrigation schemes less than 1,000 hectares, and
- proactively resolve arising disputes/issues during the implementation of participatory civil works

7.6 A three-member Field Guidance Team (KPL) is formed per District to act as agent for the DGW in the field. The KPL serves as facilitator for WUA empowerment activities and works closely with the TPP. Regular reports of the KPL to the DWG will assist the DWG in taking action, particularly for dispute resolution.

Consultant Teams

7.7 Within the organization of the Consultant, there is a construction monitoring unit which consists of Construction Monitoring Engineers (CME) and assistant CME, and a community support team which consists of a Sociologist, assisted by Community Participation Specialists (CPS) and supervising Community Organizers (KTTP). The role of the construction monitoring unit is to monitor and provide guidance on the implementation of construction works. The community support team works jointly in the field with the NGO, Bina Swadaya, to activate the farming community to participate in the implementation of the subprojects and to develop the organization of WUAs. Both teams have oversight roles in the identification of potential land acquisition or resettlement issues related to the civil works in these subprojects.

7.8 Bina Swadaya has recruited and trained the village facilitators (tenaga pendamping petani or TPP) for each of these DIs. The TPPs are under the guidance and supervision of the Community Mobilization Specialists (CMS) in coordination and consultation with the KTTP. The focus of the CMS and TPP is to encourage and assist farmers to establish WUAs, and assist the established WUAs to prepare anggaran dasar/anggaran rumah tangga (by-laws), obtain the required legal status such as akta notaries and NPWP (tax registration), and open a bank account to enable the farmers to be involved in participatory construction through SP3 contracts and mobilize funds for operations and maintenance.

7.9 Bina Swadaya's CMS also assist the designated KTTP in carrying out and facilitating the series of plenary meetings. Monthly coordination meetings between CMS, KTTP and TPPs discuss the progress and problems encountered and prepare monthly action plans for the following months. In addition, Bina Swadaya will also train the established WUAs in simple accounting and bookkeeping, group management and other related aspects.

8.0 Internal and External Resettlement Monitoring

8.1 Part of the role of the Participation Specialists, Supervising Community Organizers, and Construction Monitoring Engineers is to undertake internal monitoring of safeguard and other issues related to subproject preparation and implementation. At the village level, the TPPs are tasked to note and report emerging issues (including those related to land acquisition or resettlement).

8.2 A team of External Resettlement Monitors from the University of Syiah Kuala has been engaged to undertake resettlement evaluation for these subprojects. The monitors shall validate agreements made and documentation related to the preparation of the CAPs, identify resettlement impacts during subproject implementation, assess conditions of people affected by subproject implementation and adequacy of support. Specifically, their work shall include the following:

- interview the affected persons (identified in the CAP) to confirm the extent of impact of the subproject, their awareness of their entitlements under the LARPFPG and agreements reached with the community
- validate if the assistance provided to the APs comply with the provisions of the Land Acquisition, Resettlement Policy Framework and Procedural Guidelines (LARPFPG) as agreed in the ETESP Grant Agreement,
- assess if there are impacts on the APs that were not foreseen during the CAP preparation.
- verify from the field if there are APs who were not included in the CAP and assess the subproject impacts on these APs
- recommend appropriate measures, if needed, to ensure that APs are assisted to restore their living conditions and livelihood, or are at least not worse off as a result of the subproject

9.0 Resettlement Budget and Financing

9.1 Since most affected land involves land donations, budget for land acquisition is only needed for DI Meureudu (Pidie District) and DI Tenembak Juhar (Aceh Tenggara District) for the compensation of 0.67 hectare of land involving 11 APs. Budget for land acquisition is Rp302,700,000. These are to be provided by the District Governments of Pidie and Aceh Tenggara.

9.2 Other land acquisition/resettlement related activities were conducted as part of the various units within the concerned District Governments. No cost estimate was provided for the conduct of these activities.

9.3 Budget for external resettlement monitoring activities through Syiah Kuala University shall be part of its overall contract with ADB amounting to \$87,000 for providing external resettlement monitoring to all ETESP subprojects that involve land acquisition and resettlement.

10. Implementation Schedule

10.1 Land donations for the road widening and community facilities have been formalized during the CAP preparation. BRR has completed the compensation of the 9 APs in DI Meureudu. The compensation of the 2 APs in DI Tenembak Juhar is under process and expected to be completed by November 2007.

10.5 External resettlement monitoring/validation in these sites is scheduled beginning September 2007.

Annex 1

List of SPPRs/CAPs (including Addendum) where the reformatted RAP is based:²

Aceh Timur District

- CAP for DI Alue Canang, Aceh Timur, May 2006
- CAP for DI Alue Nibong Atas, Aceh Timur, May 2006
- CAP for DI Leles, Aceh Timur, May 2006
- CAP for DI Julok Tunong, Aceh Timur May 2006
- District SPPR for Aceh Timur (including specific SPPR for DI Alue Canang, DI Alue Nibong Atas, DI Leles and DI Julok Tunong), December 2006

Nagan Raya District

- CAP for DI Pante Ara, Nagan Raya, July 2006
- CAP for DI Bungong Talo, Nagan Raya, July 2006
- District SPPR for Nagan Raya (including specific SPPR for DI Bungong Talo and DI Pante Ara), December 2006

Aceh Jaya District

- Letter from BRR providing clarification on the 25 subprojects in Aceh Jaya, November 2006
- Revised SPPR with CAP for DI Babah Ie, Aceh Jaya, February 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Jabie, Aceh Jaya, February 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Kulam Asam, Aceh Jaya, February 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Meulha, Aceh Jaya, February 2007
- Specific SPPR with CAP for DI Lambaro, Aceh Jaya, April 2007
- Specific SPPR with CAP for Panga Pucuk, Aceh Jaya, April 2007
- Specific SPPR with CAP for DI Panghule Hareukat, Aceh Jaya, May 2007
- Specific SPPR with CAP for DI Pucuk Alue Monmata, Aceh Jaya, May 2007
- Specific SPPR with CAP for DI Babah Awe, Aceh Jaya, June 2007
- Specific SPPR /CAP addendum for DI Babah Awe, Aceh Jaya, June 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Bunbum, Aceh Jaya, June 2007
- CAP for DI Panga Pucuk, Aceh Jaya, August 2007
- SPPR/CAP addendum for DI Panghule Hareukat, Aceh Jaya, August 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Kruen Ateuh, Aceh Jaya, September 2007

Aceh Barat District

- SPPR/CAP for DI Keutumbang Baroh, Aceh Barat, August 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Keutumbang Tunong, Aceh Barat, August 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Kinco, Aceh Barat, August 2007

Aceh Selatan District

- District SPPR for Aceh Selatan, December 2006
- CAP for DI Jambo Dalem, Aceh Selatan, August 2007

² Documents, including attachments, are available on file at the EMS/PMO Office, Banda Aceh, NAD, Indonesia.

Pidie District

- District SPPR for Pidie (including specific SPPR for DI Meureudu), December 2006
- Revised SPPR with CAP for DI Meureudu, Pidie, June 2007

Aceh Tenggara District

- District SPPR for Aceh Tenggara (including specific SPPR for Tenembak Juhar), December 2006
- Specific SPPR/CAP for DI Tenembak Juhar, Aceh Tenggara, April 2007

Nias District

- CAP for DI Fusi, Nias, May 2006
- CAP for DI Moafoa, Nias, May 2006
- CAP for DI Gido Zebua, Nias, May 2006
- SPPR/CAP for DI Arongo, Nias, May 2007
- SPPP/CAP for DI Banuagea, Nias, May 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Bawasebua, Nias, May 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Borosi, Nias, May 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Hilidurawa, Nias, May 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Simali, Nias, May 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Torowa, Nias, May 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Moawu, Nias, May 2007
- Revised SPPR/CAP for DI Moawu, Nias, July 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Uluwi, Nias, July 2007

Nias Selatan District

- CAP for DI Siwalawa, Nias Selatan, May 2006
- CAP for DI Laza Garamba, Nias Selatan, May 2006
- SPPR/CAP for DI Mbomboharu, Nias Selatan, May 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Mbombona'ajui, Nias Selatan, May 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Mowa'u, Nias Selatan, May 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Otua, Nias Selatan, May 2007
- SPPR/CAP for DI Tegoyo, Nias Selatan, May 2007
- CAP addendum for DI Mbomboharu, Nias Selatan, July 2007
- CAP addendum for DI Mbombona'ajui, Nias Selatan, July 2007
- CAP addendum for DI Mowa'u, Nias Selatan, July 2007
- CAP addendum for DI Tegoyo, Nias Selatan, July 2007
- CAP addendum for DI Otua, Nias Selatan, July 2007

Appendix C. Documentation for Voluntary Land Contributions
Attachment 1: Voluntary Contribution Consent Form
Formulir Persetujuan Kontribusi Sukarela

EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI EMERGENCY SUPPORT PROJECT
IRRIGATION COMPONENT(ETESP – IRRIGATION)

CONFIRMATION OF LAND CONTRIBUTION
SURAT PENEGASAN KONTRIBUSI LAHAN

Number:

Nomor

Irrigation Scheme: BUNGONG TALO

Daerah Irigasi

District : NAGAN RAYA
Kabupaten

Province: NANGERO ACEH DARUSSALAM
Propinsi

Name : M. Ali Isa Age : 56 Sex : M F
Nama Umur Jenis Kelamin: P W

Place and Date of Birth : 12.12.1949 Occupation: PENSUNAN
Tempat & Tgl. Lahir Pekerjaan

Address : Desa MAS KRUCING
Alamat Jln. KEMUNIKSIAN BUNGONG TALO
Sub-district : BEUTONG District : NAGAN RAYA Province : NAD
Kecamatan Kabupaten Propinsi

ID Card Number: KTP/SIM. Nomor: 05/NR/021NR/2003
Nomor Kartu Identitas

Certify that I/we have been previously informed of my/our right to compensation for any losses
Menjelaskan bahwa saya/kami telah diberitahu tentang hak saya untuk memperoleh kompensasi atas kerugian

(including assets that might be caused by the rehabilitation or reconstruction of irrigation
(termasuk harta kekayaan seperti rumah, lahan dan pohon) yang disebabkan karena rehabilitasi atau rekonstruksi

scheme in..... Sub-district..... District.....

di daerah irigasi di DI BUNGONG TALO Kecamatan BEUTONG Kabupaten NAGAN RAYA
Province NANGERO on 200...
Propinsi ACEH DARUSSALAM pada tanggal 26/05 2006

I/we confirm that I/we do not request any compensation of loss of assets including those listed in
Saya juga menyatakan bahwa saya tidak akan menuntut kompensasi apapun atas kehilangan kekayaan termasuk yang tertera dalam table dibawah ini

the table below and would request the local authority to consider this as my/our contribution to the
dan saya minta pihak Pemerintah Daerah untuk mempertimbangkan hal ini sebagai kontribusi saya kepada

project
proyek

Type of Loss Jenis Kerugian	Description Deskripsi	Comment Komentar
Land/Tanah Area (sqm)/Luas 140 x 4 M.	JALAN USAHA TANI	SUDAH saya IHTIGKAN dan tidak Menuntut Bantuan Regi
Trees Pohon Number/Jumlah	TIDAK ADA.	
Other Lain-lain		

Other stipulations (if any):
Ketentuan lain (bila ada):

Therefore, I/we prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my/our decision.
Oleh karena itu, saya/kami siap dan bersedia untuk menanda tangani Surat
Keterangan/Pernyataan ini sebagai bukti keputusan saya/kami.

26. Mei 2006.

M. ALI ISA

Name & Signature of owner
Nama & Tanda Tangan Pihak Yang Mempunyai Lahan

Name & Signature of joint owner (if jointly held, e.g. husband and wife)
Nama & Tanda Tangan Pihak Yang Mempunyai Lahan Bersama
(bila ada hak bersama, misalnya suami-istri)

Witnesses:
Saksi-saksi

- Name>Nama : SAHUL RANI
- Name>Nama : SAICH ALI
- Name>Nama : HASAN DAMI
- Name>Nama : SOANITA PUTIH

Chief of the Village
Kepala Desa
ASKERANISAH
Name and Sign
Nama dan Tanda Tangan

Chief of Sub-district
Camat
PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN NAGAN
KECAMATAN BEUTONG
ASKERANISAH
Name and Sign
Nama dan Tanda Tangan