

Resettlement Plan

June 2013

Indonesia: Metropolitan Sanitation Management Investment Program

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
PALEMBANG CITY OFF-SITE WASTEWATER
COLLECTION SYSTEM AND TREATMENT

Prepared by Directorate General of Human Settlements, under the Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 31 May 2013)

Currency unit	–	Indonesian rupiah (IDR)
IDR1.00	=	\$0.0001013171
\$1.00	=	IDR9,870

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank (or the Bank)
AHs	–	affected households
APs	–	affected persons
BAPPEDA	–	Provincial/District Planning Agency
CPMU	–	central project management unit
DED	–	detailed engineering design
DGHS	–	Directorate General for Human Settlements
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
EA	–	executing agency (or the DGHS)
EM	–	entitlement matrix
GoI	–	Government of Indonesia
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IA	–	implementing agency
IMA	–	independent monitoring agency
INDII	–	Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative
IOL	–	inventory of losses
IRR	–	implementing rules and regulations
LAC	–	Land Acquisition Committee
LARP	–	land acquisition and resettlement plan
LPMU	–	local project management unit
MSMIP	–	Metropolitan Sanitation Management Investment Project
para.	–	paragraph
PIB	–	Public Information Booklet
PISCs	–	Project Implementation Supervision Consultants
PPIU	–	Provincial Project Implementation Unit
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SATKER	–	<i>Satuan Kerja</i>
SES	–	Socioeconomic Survey
SPS	–	Safeguards Policy Statement
SR2	–	Safeguards Requirement 2 (or Involuntary Resettlement)
TA	–	Technical Assistance
WCS	–	Wastewater Collection System
WWTP	–	Wastewater Treatment Plant

GLOSSARY

Affected Person (AP)	–	Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (e.g., residential, commercial, agricultural, and/or grazing land), water resources or any other fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business,
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		<p>occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without physical displacement. In the case of affected household (AH), it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project.</p>
Compensation	–	<p>This is payment given in cash or in kind to AP at replacement cost or at current market value for assets and income sources acquired or adversely affected by the project.</p>
Cut-off Date	–	<p>Refers to the date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of APs as determined by a census of persons displaced from assets and livelihoods. In this Project, the DGHS and the Land Acquisition Committee (LAC) will disclose the cut-off-date to residents and local officials of each affected village which coincides with the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).</p>
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	–	<p>With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of APs done during the preparation of this resettlement plan (LARP). The final cost of resettlement will be determined after the DMS.</p>
Entitlement	–	<p>Refers to a range of measures, such as compensation in cash or in kind, income restoration support, transfer assistance, livelihood substitution, relocation support, etc., which are provided to the APs depending on the type and severity of their losses to restore their economic and social base.</p>
Income Restoration	–	<p>This involves re-habilitating the sources of income and livelihoods of severely affected and vulnerable APs to supplement compensation received for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.</p>
Inventory of Losses	–	<p>This is the listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of the LARP where all fixed assets (i.e., land used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; standing crops and trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Subproject boundaries are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. The severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of the APs are likewise determined.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement	–	<p>It is the displacement of people, not of their own volition but involuntarily, from their homes, assets, sources of income and livelihood from the site identified for the Project.</p>
Land Acquisition	–	<p>Refers to the process whereby a person in the WWTP site is</p>

		compelled by the government through the LAC and DGHS to alienate all of the land owned by the AP or possesses, to the ownership and possession of the government for the Project in return for compensation at replacement cost.
Relocation	–	This is the physical displacement of the AP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement Cost	–	Means the amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or depreciation and remaining values of salvageable materials, at prevailing market value, or its nearest equivalent, at the time of compensation payment.
Replacement Cost Study	–	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data
Resettlement	–	Refers to various measures provided to APs in mitigating any and all adverse social impacts of the project, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed
Resettlement Plan	–	It is the social safeguards document that contains the policies and guidelines and time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring, and resettlement evaluation.
Severely Affected Person	–	This refers to APs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive assets, (ii) have to relocate, and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the project.
Vulnerable Groups	–	These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: (i) households that are headed by women with dependents, (ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households.

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars unless otherwise stated.

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Scope of Off-site Wastewater Collection and Treatment in Palembang City, South Sumatra Province, Indonesia

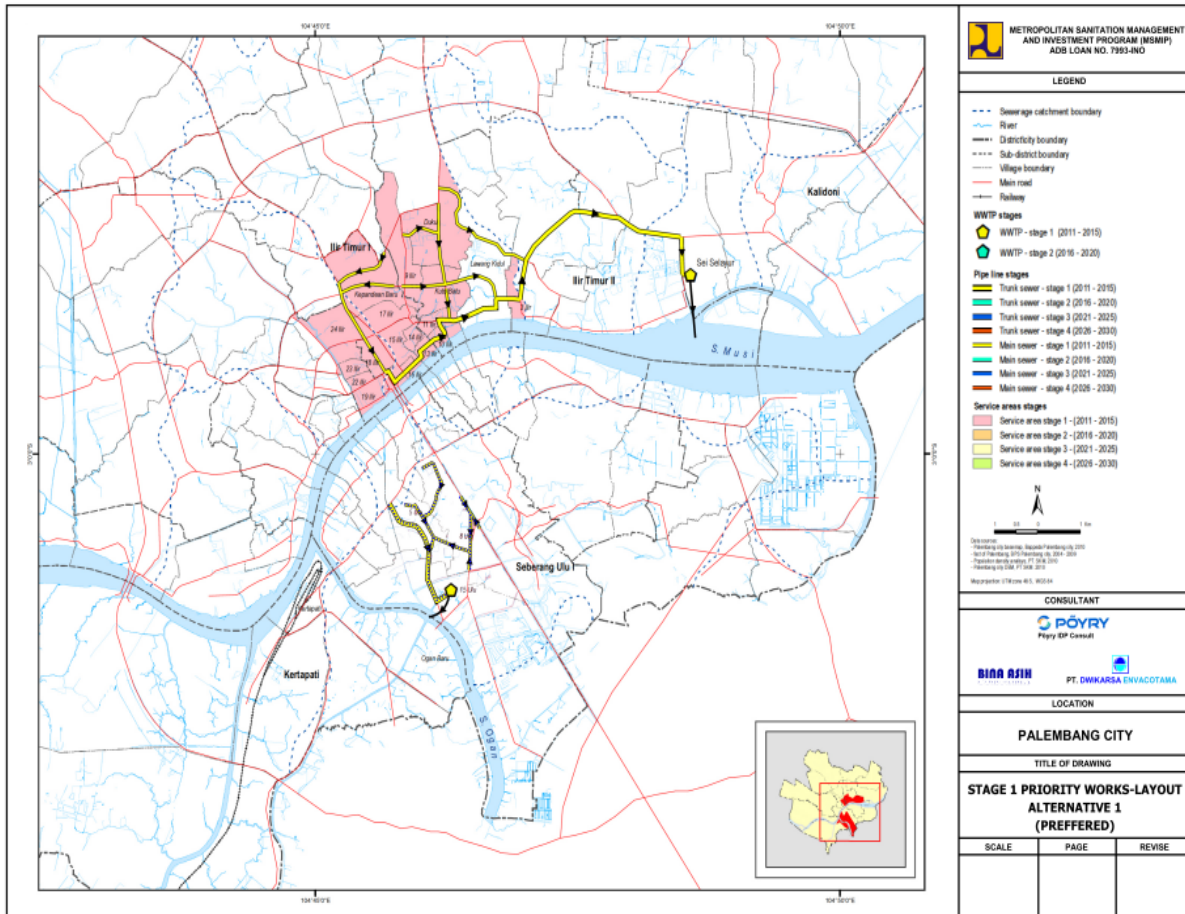


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Subproject Description.** The Palembang City Off-site Wastewater Collection System and Treatment (or the Subproject) shall be located in Palembang City, South Sumatra Province. The Subproject has two components; the Wastewater Treatment Plant Component (WWTP) and the Wastewater Collection System (WCS) Component. The proposed WWTP shall be an oxidation ditch-based that consisting of oxidation ditch reactor, secondary clarifiers, disinfection, and belt press for mechanical dewatering of biosolids. Effluent shall be treated in WWTP prior to discharge at the Musi River. The WCS shall be established along the road alleys in 12 streets of the City to collect wastewater and biosolids from business establishments, public market, and households through the sewers and shall be treated in the WWTP.
2. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.** A total of 58,230 m² (5.8 ha) of lands shall be permanently acquired for the Subproject and shall affect 21 houses, 10 other structures, 3 small business shops, and a total of 190 trees and fruit crops. A total of 28 households would be affected due to the land acquisition. Of the 58,230 m², acquisition of 10,920 m² has already been completed and the acquisition proceedings for the rest of the land are at an advance stage. 24 households occupying the houses on the WWTP site will be physically displaced due to the land acquisition.
3. **Socioeconomic Information.** Of the 28 households affected by the land acquisition, three are land owners, 14 owners of houses, 5 tenants and 6 households who live with their parents or in houses provided by their parents. All the 14 households owning houses on the WWTP site have written¹ permission from the land owners to build houses on the land temporarily and to vacate the land as and when required without any claim for compensation or assistance from the land owners. The socioeconomic information from the 24 households occupying the houses on the WWTP site, was collected in November 2012 and was updated in February 2013. The AHs are headed by 16 male and 8 female with total occupancy of 75 persons. Thirty five, or 64.8%, of the total members of the AHs are engaged in various occupations which are not dependent on the lands to be acquired. 7 households are vulnerable due to low household incomes and another 7 being female headed households.
4. **Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation.** The BAPPEDA of Palembang City Government has already conducted the initial Public Consultation and Information Disclosure on 2 October 2012. Further consultation with the households and with randomly selected roadside establishments was carried out in February 2013. Copies of the PIB in *Bahasa Indonesia* were provided to the households and several other roadside establishments. Public consultations will continue throughout the project process cycle.
5. **Grievance Redress Mechanism.** The CPMU, through the PPIU in South Sumatra Province, will ensure that all grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition and compensation are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. All possible avenues will be made available to APs to air their grievances and they will not be charged of any fee during the resolution of their grievances and complaints. The APs can also ask for assistance from ADB's responsible Project Officer as the last resort in the resolution of their complaints, consistent with the provision of the Bank's *Accountability Mechanism* (2012).

¹The written records will be verified during RP updating

6. **Legal Framework, Compensation Policy, and Eligibility.** The legal and policy framework for compensation and resettlement under the Subproject is defined by the relevant laws and regulations of the GoI and the Safeguard Requirements 2 of the 2009 SPS and other cross-cutting policy themes of ADB. Gaps were noted based on the comparison between the GoI and ADB policies but these have been reconciled and translated into Project policy principles. From these principles, Project Policy were developed which the DGHS commits for implementation.

7. **Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits.** A table on Compensation and Entitlement Matrix and their applications defines the entitlements of APs. Contingency measures were also provided in addressing gender issues. If there are unforeseen impacts that shall be identified in the DMS, the APs are also entitled to receive compensation and assistance. Assistance to vulnerable APs is also provided.

8. **Relocation of Housing and Settlements.** All the 24 AHs will be physically displaced from their present place. They will be given an option to purchase houses in the ongoing housing program for low income communities (MBR) which was initiated by the City Government two years ago in cooperation with the Ministry of Housing. Households moving to the houses under the program will be provided security of tenure. But the decision of the AHs to avail of the housing program will be verified during the updating of this LARP.

9. **Income Restoration and Rehabilitation.** Subject to income restoration are the 3 AHs who are owners of eateries cum coffee shops. While they are among the households with higher incomes, their small businesses are at risks because they are place-related.

10. **Resettlement Budget.** A total of Rp 32.945 billion (\$ 3.29 million) was estimated for LARP updating and implementation for inclusion in the Subproject investment in Palembang. The DHGS and the City Government of Palembang will ensure the timely provision of funds and will meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the resettlement budget in order to meet the social safeguards objectives of the Subproject.

11. **Institutional Arrangements.** The DGHS will create the CPMU and will work closely with the PPIU in South Sumatra Province and the LPMU in Palembang City. The CPMU will hire the PISCs in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* (2010, as amended from time to time). The PISCs be supported by two full-time qualified and experienced resettlement specialists; one international resettlement expert, the other is a national resettlement specialist. The LAC will be involved under this institutional arrangement for the Subproject.

12. **Implementation Schedule.** The LARP shall be implemented in nine months, prior to the award of civil works contract. The CPMU, in close coordination with PPIU, LPMU and the LAC, will implement the updated LARP upon receipt of official approval from ADB.

13. **Monitoring and Reporting.** The CPMU, PPIU and LPMU will have joint responsibilities in the internal monitoring of LARP implementation with results will be reported to ADB on quarterly basis. The progress of implementation will be obtained by the PISCs from the field on monthly basis and transmit them to CPMU for its assessment, and adjust the work program if necessary. On the other hand, external monitoring is not required since only 75 APs and 3 land owners are involved. However, social impact monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation shall be conducted by an independent monitoring agent six or twelve months after the completion of resettlement activities.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is the social safeguards document for Palembang City Off-site Wastewater Collection System and Treatment (or the Subproject) in Palembang City, South Sumatra Province. The Subproject is among the five subprojects which have been assisted by Asian Development Bank (ADB or the Bank) under TA № 7993 – INO: Metropolitan Sanitation Management Investment Project (MSMIP). The proposed MSMIP supports: (i) the implementation of the Government's Roadmap to Acceleration of Urban Development 2010-2014, which targets sewerage systems in 16 cities and community based sanitation in all other cities; (ii) the National Policy for the Development of Community-Based Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation; (iii) ADB's Water Operational Framework 2011-2020, which has strong emphasis on sanitation and is directed toward efficient technologies and capacity development programs; (iv) ADB's Water for All Policy; and (v) the draft Indonesia Country Partnership Strategy. The Subproject impact will be health improvement through the reduced occurrence of water-borne diseases and water-washed diseases in the areas it will serve in Palembang City. The outcome shall be increased access to sanitation services by the households.

B. Subproject Description

2. The Subproject has two components, such as (i) the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP); and (ii) the Wastewater Collection System (WCS). The proposed WWTP shall be located on idle lands at Sei Selayur Village in Kalidoni District near the unpaved road that connects to the paved Dr. Insinyur Sutami Road. The proposed WWTP shall be an oxidation ditch-based that consisting of oxidation ditch reactor, secondary clarifiers, disinfection, and belt press for mechanical dewatering of biosolids. Effluent shall be treated in WWTP prior to discharge at the Musi River.

3. The WCS shall be established along the road alleys in 12 streets of the City. This facility shall collect wastewater and biosolids from business establishments, public market, and households through the sewers and shall be treated in the WWTP. The WCS has five subcomponents, such as (a) trunk sewers, (b) main sewers, (c) lateral interceptors, (d) storm water drainage, and (e) service connections. Major roads, where sewer pipelines are proposed, were observed to have sufficient space for sewer construction. The proposed Subproject constitutes the least cost components based on the evaluation by the Bank's TA Consultants after the review of INDII wastewater master plan.

4. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is the social safeguards document for Palembang City Off-site Wastewater Collection System and Treatment (or the Subproject) in Palembang City, South Sumatera Province. The LARP contains the policies, guidelines and administrative processes and procedures, consistent with the relevant legislation being enforced in by the Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) as well as the other cross-cutting policy themes of ADB.

5. The WWTP will require an acquisition of 5.8230 ha of land affecting a family of three owners. Acquisition of land for the WWTP component will affect a total of 28 households including 3 land owners, Additionally 21 houses and a few other structures would be affected. Details of impacts are provided in the following section.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Summary of Impacts

6. The assessment of impacts due to the acquisition of land for the WWTP component was carried through a detailed IOL and SES during 14–17 November 2012. The IOL and SES information was updated in February 2013. The questionnaire used is shown in **Appendix 1**.

B. Description of Impacts

Permanent Impact

7. **Loss of Land.** The project will require an area of 58,230 m² land in Sei Selayur Village. The land for the WWTP is jointly owned by three family members; father and two sons. Therefore, there is no clear division of land parcels owned by the three households. The land strides an existing road and therefore construction of any access road will not be necessary. The land is not part of any ancestral domain. The City Government of Palembang has already completed acquisition of a portion of the land, 10,920 m² in area, and is at an advance stage of acquisition of the remaining land.

8. The land is currently occupied by 25 households, 24 of which live in 21 structures constructed on the site and one household lives outside the area but owns 5 structures built on the land, four of which are rented out. Status of the households and ownership of houses is shown in **Appendix 2**. Permanent land acquisition for WWTP plant will affect 25 households of which 24 households are informal settlers who will be physically displaced. One household would be affected due to the loss 5 structures that he has built on the affected land for renting out. The household himself does not live on the land. Of the 24 households who will be displaced due to the acquisition, 5 households are tenants, 4 households live with their two respective family members. 15 households live in their own houses or houses owned by their family members. These and one household who has constructed 5 houses on the land have a formal agreement with the land owners to use the land temporarily for their residence and would leave the place as and when the land is required by the owners without any claim for compensation or other assistance. 4 other households have similar contract with the land owners but currently they do not have any structure on the land. English Translation of the original agreement is shown as **Appendix 3**².

9. **Loss of Structures.** Subproject shall affect 21 houses, 10 other structures, 3 small business shops two of which are attached to the affected houses. These affected houses and structures are owned by 14 households, 13 of which live on site. The houses and other structures are made of combination of semi-permanent and temporary materials with total areas of 1,249.25 m² or an average floor area of 59.48 m² per house. Comprising the 10 affected structures are 9 animal shelters and 3 business shops with total areas of 73.0 m².

8. **Loss of Business Income.** The acquisition of land will result in the loss of business incomes for three households who run small businesses: eateries cum coffee shops. The monthly incomes of the three households: Mrs. Fatimah, Mrs. Wiwik Rahmawati and Mrs. Suharih is reported to be Rp. 1,500,000; Rp. 2,500,000 and Rp.400,000 respectively. Almost all the working age members of the households work outside the site and therefore, their relocation will not have any impacts on their employment.

² Original agreements are available with Bappeda.

9. **Loss of Trees and Fruit Crops.** Acquisition of 5.823 ha will result in the loss of 190 trees: 28 coconut trees, 10 toothless gums, 5 guavas, 8 Rambutans, 2 Mangoes and 137 Bananas. All are owned by 14 APs residing in the proposed WWTP site. The ownership of trees and other impacts are shown in **Appendix 4**.

Temporary Impacts

10. Besides permanent impacts due to the land acquisition, the project will also cause temporary impacts during the construction phase. These impacts are of two types: temporary acquisition of road space for laying of sanitation/sewer pipes, and temporary impacts on the roadside establishments during the implementation phase. Temporary land acquisition for WCS was estimated at 58,718 m² (5.8 ha). The total figure was arrived at by multiplying the total length of the sewers by the working width of heavy equipment to be used in excavation. Included in the temporary use of lands are the required spaces for the associated facilities. All temporary affected lands on the roadsides are being administered by the Directorate General for Highways and agreement and clearance will be secured from this agency prior to excavation. Table 2.1 presents the summary of land requirements for WCS. Excluded from the temporarily affected lands are the work stations for the construction contractor/s which shall be identified during Subproject implementation.

Table 2.1: Temporary Land Requirements in WCS

No.	ITEM	Diameter (mm)	Length (in m)	Working Width for Digging Land (m)	Required Land (in m ²)
1	Rising Main	-	-	-	-
2	Trunk Sewers	RCP DN 1,550 mm	1,050	4	4,200
		RCP DN 1,650 mm	4,050	4	16,200
3	Main Sewers	HDPE DN 300 mm	1,000	4	4,000
		HDPE DN 450 mm	560	4	2,240
		HDPE DN 550 mm	1,480	4	5,920
		HDPE DN 750 mm	1,210	4	4,840
		HDPE DN 850 mm	180	4	720
		RCP DN 1,200 mm	1,620	4	6,480
		RCP DN 1,550 mm	2,720	4	10,880
4.	Lateral and Interceptors		-		
5.	Storm Water Interceptors		-	-	
6.	Pumping Stations		-	-	
	- 1 PS on Trunk Sewer			5 x 8 m	40 m ²
	- 1 PS on Main Sewer			5 x 8 m	40 m ²
7.	Manholes and Chambers				
	- Sewer Manholes		92	2.0 x 2.0	368
	- Lateral Sewer Chambers		1,240	1.5 x 1.5	2,790
8.	Pipe Work Crossing		-	-	-
9.	Storm Water Drain Rehabilitation				
Total Temporary Affected Land					58,718

11. The sewage pipelines construction activities will be carried out along the roads and road medians. The activities will not displace households or people nor will they have any permanent adverse socioeconomic impacts on the residences, shops and other commercial establishments along the project roads. However, during the construction phase the civil work activities may cause temporary impacts on the residences, vendors and shops along the roads in terms of inconvenience in access, parking, loading and unloading and also for traffic movement, particularly cars and trucks, etc. The wider roads will not face such problems as

there will be sufficient ROW space for vehicular movement and for access to roadside businesses. However, small roads and narrow streets, particularly with clear road width of about 6.0 m and below may face some problem of traffic movement at the time of civil works. In Palembang, of the 12 roads/streets (**Appendix 5**) covered under the WCs component, only 1 road: Jl. Ali Gatmir has clear width of less than 6m or below. Small shops, market, houses and other occupants along this road will face temporary impacts during the construction phase. The number of shops, food stalls, residences and businesses along the road is estimated to be between 700 and 800. These food and vegetable stalls and shops may need to be temporarily relocated to make way for civil works and will need relocation assistance. With proper management of construction activities, the loss of incomes of shops can be avoided or minimized. All the other roads are much wider, more than 6m ROW.

12. To avoid or minimize such temporary impacts on roadside businesses and traffic movement, the civil work will be carried out in small segments of about 50 m length at one time. It will take about 10-12 days to complete the work: excavation, laying of pipes and restoring the road, for one segment. Working on small road segments will make traffic management and provision of temporary access to roadside houses and businesses much easier. The contractors will ensure that while working on road segments, the shops and houses are provided with temporary access to avoid, or minimize, any loss of business incomes. Temporary road covers (steel or wood) over excavation trench could maintain local inhabitant daily access. Temporary stalls and vendors can be easily moved to an alternative location during the work and can be moved back when the work on a particular road segment is completed.

C. Updating the LARP

13. The foregoing impacts will be updated during Subproject implementation which could be the result of any of the following factors: (i) final alignment of the sewers based on DED that may affect the entrance of the houses or business establishments; (ii) change in the scope of the WCS; (iii) enforcement of new legislation relevant to land acquisition after ADB's approval of this LARP prior to implementation; (iv) delay in Subproject implementation of at least three years; and (v) unanticipated impacts found during Subproject implementation. The Project Implementation Support Consultants (PISCs) will conduct a social impact assessment and include them in the updated version of this LARP, or formulate a new LARP consistent with the provisions and requirements in SR2 of the Bank's 2009 SPS. The provisions on entitlement in the updated LARP will not be lower than what is provided for in this draft LARP.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

A. The Affected Persons

14. The 28 directly affected households with stakes in the proposed WWTP site are grouped as: (i) the 24 affected households (AHs) living on the site; (ii) One owner of 5 houses, 4 of which have been rented out, who lives outside the area; and (iii) the 3 landowners who gave permission to all the households and outsiders to construct houses on their lands. Of the 24 households living on the site, 5 households are tenants, 4 households live with their family members, and another 2 households live with the permission of the relatives/parents. 13 houses are owner occupied. Rents paid by the tenants vary between Rp. 100,00 and Rp.350,000 per month. Their length of stay in the area varies: (i) 6 AHs have been staying there for about 30 years or more; (ii) 8AHs by about 10 – 20 years; (iii) 8 AHs with less than 10 years; and (iv) two AHs by only one month at the time of the survey.

15. **Profile of the AHs.** The IOL and SES covered 24 households who are currently living on the site. The 24 AHs are headed by 16male and 8female. Their households have total occupancy of 75 persons, or 3.12 persons per household, comprising of 44 males and 31 females. The household members are at varying age levels, with the youngest below the age of 4 years while the eldest is at the range of 71 years old and above. Age group distribution is shown in Table 3.1 below.

16. Of the total household members, 54 persons (73.0%) are in the labor force, from age range of 16- 20 years old to age range of 56-60 years old. Except for 12 APs (16.2%), all household members are literate with elementary as the lowest level of education.

Table 3.1: Age-Group of AHs

No.	Age-Group	Male	Female	Total
01.	0-4	5	1	6
02.	5-14	8	4	12
03.	15-55	27	21	48
04.	>55	4	5	9
Total		44	31	75

B. Occupations and Income

17. **Livelihood Occupations.** Thirty five, or 64.8% of the total Ahs members in the labor force, are engaged in various livelihood occupations but which do not depend on the lands they occupy. Equating the number of people working with the total household population, there indicates a dependency ratio of 2 : 1, meaning that for two people working in the family, they have at least one dependent. As summarized in Table 3.2, 20 work as laborers, 4 in trading, 3 are tending coffee shops cum restaurant, 3 as security guards, 2 are drivers and another 2 are salesladies. One AHs member works outside the area as household helper.

Table 3.2: Occupations of Household Members

Occupations of APs	Number	% of Total
Laborer	20	57.1
Trading	4	11.4
Small business	3	8.6
Security	3	8.6
Sales Clerk	2	5.7
Driver	2	5.7
Housemaid	1	2.9
Total	35	100.0

Source: IOL

18. **Monthly Incomes.** The AHs have average income of Rp 1,820,000 per month; the lowest is Rp 400,000 while the highest at Rp 3,900,000 (**Appendix 6**). Matched against the City's monthly poverty threshold of Rp 326,670 per person in a household (based in 2011), there appears to be 6 AHs with income deficits and another one AH at the risk of falling below the poverty line because their excess incomes are less than Rp 100,000 a month. All AHs are receiving food subsidies from the local government with one AHs is receiving additional subsidy for fuel. The three land owners are members of one business family and their household incomes are in excess of Rp. 15,000,000/month. The household living outside the WWTP site has earns a rental income of Rp. 800,000 from his 5 houses built in the site, in addition to the incomes from other sources.

C. Access to Social Services

19. All AHs have access to social services like, electricity, schools and health services as well as means of communication and sources of information will not be disrupted. Likewise, their access to food and water is secured.

D. Gender Issues

20. The Subproject will not pose significant impact to gender equality since land acquisition for WWTP has no bearing on their incomes, access to social services, access to information and food security. Also, there is no gender differentiation foreseen that shall be brought about by the activities on the WCS. And therefore, no specific Gender Action Plan, with respect to involuntary resettlement, is required. However, a gender strategy was designed in Section VIII soliciting for the active participation of men and women in the Subproject. During the implementation of the updated LARP, the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) and the LPMU will comply with ADB's Policy on Gender and Development (1998) as a key strategy to promoting equity.

E. Vulnerable Households

21. Para. 18 mentioned that following the comparison of their monthly incomes vis-à-vis the monthly poverty threshold in the City, 6 AHs have income deficits and one AH is nearing to negative income level. While these vulnerability issues were not the result of land acquisition due to the Subproject, these issues will be examined during the updating of this LARP to ensure that no other AH has fallen below the poverty line during the intervening period. Additionally, there are 8 female headed households that would also be considered as vulnerable. One of these is also below poverty line. Therefore, there are a total of 14 vulnerable households affected by the subproject.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Activities Accomplished

22. Public consultation and information dissemination in the MSMIP Palembang has been an ongoing activity and will continue throughout the project cycle. Households affected by acquisition of land and the communities along the project roads have been fully informed about the project from the beginning of the field work.

23. On 2 October 2012, the BAPPEDA of the City Government of Palembang conducted the Initial Public Consultation and Information Disclosure with the stakeholders covering social safeguards and environmental issues. The activity complied with the GoI's Presidential Regulation No. 3 of 2007³ issued by the National Land Agency, SPS (2009) and ADB's Public Communication Policy: Disclosure and Exchange of Information (2011) and OM Section L3/BP (2 April 2012). The objectives of this consultation are to: (i) allay the concerns of the APs about what may happen to them once the Subproject is implemented; (ii) formulate options on affected structures that balance the APs' needs and capabilities with the technical requirements of civil works; and (iii) reduce potential conflicts and avoid unnecessary and costly project development delay.

24. The following Subproject stakeholders were identified during the initial public consultation: (i) community leaders; (ii) landowners; (iii) representative APs in WWTP site; (iv) Provincial Office of Public Works in South Sumatra; (v) Public Works Office of Cipta Karya; (vi) Health Office of the City Government; (vii) NGO WALHI South Sumatra; (viii) PDAM Tirta Musi; and (ix) BAPPEDA of the City Government. They were informed about the project objectives and grievance redress mechanism. The stakeholders actively participated in the consultation but fewer issues were brought up on land acquisition as they were more interested on the Subproject's environmental impacts, as recorded in the Minutes of Consultation (**Appendix 7**). Related to land acquisition and relocation, one of the three landowners has disclosed their arrangements with households occupying the lands, such as:

- a. The arrangement is that they maintain the land and they agreed that they would move if the land is required by the owner. The village head also knew about this agreement. Just provide humanitarian funds for their transfer.
- b. In the said agreements, it reads that: (i) at the time that the owner needs the land, they move out without asking for compensation, (ii) they will not renovate their house or build a new house; (iii) they should maintain the cleanliness of the environment; and (iv) keep the place secured. (Refer to depositions in Appendix 3).

25. Consultation with randomly selected roadside occupants along the project roads was carried out in February 2013 for information dissemination and to obtain feedback on project related issues and their concerns. Following information was provided to the affected households and community members:

- Project objectives
- Potential benefits to the communities in the project area and general public
- Potential adverse impacts, both permanent and temporary

³ This regulation has unified the Implementing Rules and Regulation of (a) Presidential Regulation No 36 of 2005 Concerning Land Provision on the Implementation of Development for Public Interest, and (b) Presidential Regulation No 65 of 2006 which amended the Presidential Regulation No 36 of 2005.

- Key provisions of the compensation policy for the assets acquired and assistance provided for temporary impacts during construction
- Grievance redress mechanism as provided for in the project
- Address for submitting any complaints and grievances and for additional information.

26. The project authorities have since prepared a Public Information Booklet (PIB) for the project, included as **Appendix 8**. Copies of the booklet were provided to randomly selected residents and business establishments who may be temporarily impacted during the construction work along the project roads.

B. Future Consultation Activities

27. Consultation during Project Implementation. During the updating of this LARP, the PISCs at the CPMU will coordinate with the Local Project Management Unit (LPMU) in Palembang City, through the Provincial Project Implementation Unit (PPIU) in South Sumatra. The purpose of which is to meet the city, district, and village officials as well as the project-based stakeholders to inform them on Subproject implementation. The project-based stakeholders will be provided with PIBs, written in *Bahasa Indonesia*, and presented with visual aids for recall and further understanding of the Subproject. All project-based stakeholders, including the AHs, will be encouraged to share their thoughts and recorded in the Minutes of Public Consultations, for consideration in the updated version of the LARP.

28. During the implementation phase, the PISC will prepare Public Relations (PR) and Public Campaign (PC) strategy and programs for effective public consultation and participation. The programs will include continued public consultation meetings, dissemination of information using banners, leaflets, and radio talk shows. Consultations and discussions with residents in the public consultation meetings will be conducted continually during construction. The main topics to be discussed in public consultation meetings are:

- The benefits and impact on society. Documents containing the results of research, if any, on the matter will be translated into the Indonesian language and made available in the village office/kelurahan to be easily accessed by residents;
- The description of the scope of the project will be shown in a banner at the entrance of the project;
- Schedule for relocation of households from the site and options available to them;
- Schedule of the construction work; and
- How the public can participate in support for the project.
- Potential impacts on roadside occupants (residences and business operations), including temporarily restricted access, potential damage to private properties and loss of incomes to shops due to restricted access; and
- Mitigating measures to be taken by contractors and project authorities.

29. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and census of APs along the roadsides will be conducted following the public meeting and consultations, and will also be given PIBs written in *Bahasa*. They will also be provided with summary or leaflet version of the updated LARP, in *Bahasa Indonesia*, for comments/suggestions. The summary LARP shall also be made available at the offices of the heads of the districts and heads of the villages. The whole report shall be uploaded at the ADB website after approval.

30. Upon concurrence by ADB, the PISCs will inform the PPIU to coordinate with the LPMU in Palembang City to announce the schedule of Subproject implementation and the placement of signage in strategic areas for public awareness.

31. **Post Project Implementation.** As part of the appraisal, a post implementation evaluation will be conducted to determine how far the objectives of the LARP have been achieved. The City Government of Palembang will coordinate with the districts and village officials to inform the APs and the public to participate in the consultations and interviews that shall be conducted as part of post-implementation evaluation exercise. The inputs from such evaluation would provide valuable feedback for future policy and implementation procedures.

32. **Disclosure.** General public and particularly the communities within the project areas will be kept fully informed about the project through a variety of means: newspaper articles, Public Information Booklet (PIB), and public consultation workshops. Most importantly, the households on the site would be fully informed about the project schedule and they will be provided with advance notice for relocation. Draft LARP will be uploaded on the CPMU and ADB website. The final LARP approved by ADB will be uploaded during the project implementation compliant to public disclosure requirements. The summary LARP shall be also made available at the offices of the heads of the districts and heads of the villages.

C. , through the PPIU, the LPMU in Palembang City will ensure that all grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, permanent or otherwise, and compensation are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. The APs can send their complaints or grievance to the parties involved in Subproject implementation related to compensation, entitlement, compensation policy, rates and land acquisition. The complaining APs will not be charged of any fee during the resolution of their grievances and complaints. Nothing in this grievance and review mechanism (GRM) removes the APs ability to pursue the matter through Indonesia's legal system. The GRM for involuntary land acquisition shall be implemented by the City Government's *Unit Perlaksan Teknis Daerah* (UPTD) or a different unit to be organized for such purpose.

33. As consulted with BAPPEDA prior to public consultation and Subproject disclosure, below are the procedures in the resolution of grievances and complaints under the Project.

A. First Stage

- (i) The complaining AP may bring the grievance/complaint directly to the District LAC or through the village chief who will then endorse it to the LAC, verbally or in writing.
- (ii) The LAC together with the village chief will seek to reach a consensus to achieve an acceptable settlement with the complaining AP.
- (iii) If the complaining AP does not accept the compensation being offered, the LAC will deposit the compensation money with the court.
- (iv) The LAC is responsible for keeping the records of complaints it handles.

B. Second Stage

- (i) If the complaining AP is not satisfied with the decision of the LAC, it may bring the grievance, verbally or in writing, to the Regent of the district along with explanation on the causes and reasons for the objection within a period of 14 days from the issuance of the decision of the LAC in the First stage.
- (ii) The Regent will decide on the complaint within a period of 30 days.

- (iii) Before deciding on the case, the Regent may request for opinions/concerns from (a) the complaining AP, (b) the LAC, and (c) the Office of the DGHS.
- (iv) The Regent decision will be delivered to the complaining AP, the District LAC and the DGHS.
- (v) The Regent's office is responsible for the documentation and keeping the records of complaints it handles.

C. Third Stage

- (i) If after 30 days, no decision to the complaint is made or if the aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the decision of the Regent, it may bring the complaint/case to the governor.
- (ii) The Governor will decide on the complaint within a period of 30 days.
- (iii) The Governor, before making decision or settlement, may request the opinions/concerns from (i) the complaining AP; (ii) the LAC; and (iii) the DGHS.
- (iv) The Governor's decision will be delivered to the complaining AP, the District LAC and the DGHS.
- (i) The Governor's office is responsible in documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- (ii) If after 30 days, no decision to the complaint is made or if the complaining AP is not satisfied with the decision of the Governor, it may bring the complaint/case to the court for adjudication. The court's decision is final.

34. However, the APs can also ask for assistance from ADB's responsible Project Officer as the last resort in the resolution of their complaints, consistent with the provision of the Bank's *Accountability Mechanism* (2012). The APs can file their complaints through the ADB Resident Mission in Jakarta for transmittal to the Bank's headquarters in the Philippines. As understood by the DGHS, being the Project Executing Agency (EA), the Accountability Mechanism has two functions, i.e. the problem solving function that will be led by the Special Project Facilitator, and the compliance review function that will be handled by the Compliance Review Panel. The PISCs at the CPMU and the LPMU will disclose the details of the procedures to the stakeholders and the APs during the updating of this LARP.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK, COMPENSATION POLICY, AND ELIGIBILITY

A. Objectives

35. The objectives of the compensation and entitlement policy are to see to it that the Subproject provides an opportunity for the APs and to ensure that they should derive benefits from it so that that they are not worse off during and after implementation. Para. 5 describes the AHs who are eligible for compensation, and there are also APs who have yet to be identified and determined to receive their compensation in case their properties shall be affected by land excavation for the sewers.

B. The Legal Basis of Compensation and Entitlement Policy

36. The Gol has promulgated a new Land Acquisition Law in January 2012 and followed by the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012 in August 2012. However, the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) have yet to be issued by the National Land Agency (BPN) before these laws come into effect. Key provisions of the New Law on Land Acquisition include:

- a. Eligibility: informal settlers affected by development projects would be entitled to compensation for their losses and assistance for relocation;
- b. the New law provides for compensation for economic losses;
- c. Consultation with the potentially affected households and their consent for acquisition of their land is a requirement;
- d. The resettlement planning and implementation must follow a well-defined time frame; and
- e. All losses (physical and economic) must be assessed by a professional appraiser.

37. The New Law on Land Acquisition would be applicable in projects where the land acquisition has not been completed as of the date of 31 December 2014. As such, the country's existing relevant laws were used for comparison with ADB's Policy Requirements in crafting the Compensation and Entitlement Policy in this LARP. These laws refer to: (i) Presidential Regulation No. 36/2005, otherwise known as "Provision of Land for Realizing the Development for Public Interests", as amended by Presidential Regulation No. 65/2006, entitled "On Land Acquisition for Development Purposes in the Public Interest", and the (ii) National Land Agency (BPN) Regulation No. 3/2007 which provides the IRR for Presidential Decrees 65/2006 and 36/2005. Presidential Regulation No. 65/2006 provides for various forms of compensation for private assets affected by Government development projects. Other laws and regulations relevant to involuntary resettlement are: (a) Land National Agency circulation letter No. 3127/15.1-300/VII/2009, (b) National Land Agency Regulation No. 1/2010; (c) Road Law No. 38/2004; and (d) Act No. 9/2009 on Food Security.

38. **ADB's Safeguards Requirement 2 and Other Cross-Cutting Policy Themes.** The objectives of SR2 of the 2009 SPS are to: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. SR2's requirements apply to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods)

resulting from (a) involuntary acquisition of land, or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that result to displacement. This occurs in cases where (i) lands are acquired through expropriation based on eminent domain; and (ii) lands are acquired through negotiated settlements, if expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation.

39. The SR2 of ADB's 2009 SPS adopts a holistic approach in development as it mandates the incorporation of its other cross-cutting policy themes, such as the following:

(i) **Gender and Development (1998).** It adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities;

(ii) **Public Communications Policy (2011).** It seeks the active participation of affected people and other stakeholders during the development and review of safeguard policies on ADB-assisted programs and projects, consistent with ADB's OM Section F1/OP (March 2010); and

(iii) **Accountability Mechanism Policy (2012).** It is part of ADB's continued efforts to enhance its capacity in responding to and/or resolving the problems associated with the implementation of its policies in all programs or projects it assists. It consists of a consultation phase and a compliance review phase, by which the problems or issues raised by the affected people and/or stakeholders are investigated and resolved.

40. Listed in **Appendix 9** are the general policy principles in SR2.

C. Analysis of Gaps and Project Policy Principles

41. Given the comparison between the Gol's IRR and the Bank's SR2 Policy Requirements, the prescription from the former has no equivalence with the policy of the latter. Rather, the Regulation was enforced in order to facilitate land acquisition through the exercise of the power of eminent domain. Acquisition is focused on the land and the objects found thereon, but lacking the provisions for assistance and social rehabilitation of persons being dispossessed of their properties and uprooted from their social networks. Under ADB's SR2's policy requirements, it is sensitive to adverse social impacts emanating from physical development. It does not prescribe for the classification of APs who are entitled to receive compensation, so long as they are recorded in the cut-off date of the census. It is sensitive to gender, persons being dispossessed of their properties, and the severely as well as the vulnerable APs. This explains the incorporation of the Bank's other cross-cutting policy themes in every LARP it requires.

42. In order to meet the Bank's SR2 requirements, the DGHS has reconciled the gaps noted from Regulation No. 3/2007 by formulating the Project principles for MSMIP, based on the comparison between the Regulation and the Bank's SR2 Policy Requirements, as shown in **Appendix 10**.

43. The Gol's regulations will be subject to review and compared with SR2 policy requirements once the joint IRR for Land Acquisition Law issued in January 2012 and Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012 has been issued. If there are substantial changes from the present regulations, the Project Principles for MSMIP shall be amended, when necessary.

D. Project Policy Commitments

44. From the Project principles, the DGHS has formulated the following policies for MSMIP and commits itself that it will observe and implement the following in transparent manner:

- (i) Permanent or temporary acquisition of lands that will result to physical and/or economic displacements of persons or households will be avoided or minimized, as much as possible, by identifying feasible alternatives in Project engineering design, alignment of the pipelines, access roads, and work stations.
- (ii) The DGHS, through the IA, will conduct due diligence on the ownership of affected assets, and identify 100% of the APs who are severely and marginally affected by land restriction and/or land acquisition. Severely affected APs are those who stand to lose 10% or more of their economic and important assets while marginally affected APs are those who will lose below 10% of the same.
- (iii) DMS will use a survey tool that will enable to segregate important data on APs by gender and income as basis for updating the compensation and assistance due them.
- (iv) Joint participatory consultations and meetings with Project-based stakeholders, APs and affected villages, community organizations will be carried out throughout the resettlement planning and implementation phase as well as during the updating and implementation of the LARP. Women, disabled, and the elderly will be invited to participate in the consultations and meetings. The comments and suggestions of the APs will be recorded and taken into account for consideration in the updating or implementation of the LARP, where legally acceptable and ethically relevant.
- (v) APs will be systematically informed and consulted about the Project, the rights and options available to them, the proposed mitigating measures, special assistance measures to vulnerable groups and the need for the preparation of LARP. The LARP will be disclosed in a language largely spoken by the APs and involve them in decision-making process.
- (vi) Compensation on the affected properties of APs will be based on replacement cost, without provisions for deduction of the following: (i) stamp, duties, fees or other payments in case of land; and (ii) depreciation and salvage value of construction materials in case of houses and other structures.
- (vii) Payment of compensation to APs will not be differentiated between the male and the female household heads.
- (viii) Special assistance measures will be provided to the severely affected APs who shall become vulnerable due to the project, with particular attention to women, children without means of support, disabled, the elderly and landless and people with incomes below the generally accepted poverty threshold for the province.
- (ix) The project will strive to improve, or at least restore, the livelihood of all displaced persons through i) land based resettlement strategies when affected livelihood are land based where possible, or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihood, ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, iii) prompt compensation at replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and iv) additional measures and services through benefit sharing schemes, where possible.

- (x) Appraisal of affected lands will be carried out by duly licensed independent appraiser and replacement cost surveys of other affected assets will be carried out as bases for compensation of APs, based on replacement costs, in compliance with the compensation policy of the Gol and ADB.
- (xi) All APs whose names are included in the cut-off date of the census established by the head of the district are entitled to receive compensation. APs that do not have land certificate or any recognizable legal rights to land will be compensated for non-land assets, at replacement cost, so long as they are included in the census. APs residing, working and/or doing business during the DMS for the update of the LARP are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at market prices prevailing at the time of compensation.
- (xii) Project authorities will prepare a land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) with detailed description of potential impacts due to land acquisition, entitlements for all types of losses, relocation strategy where affected households are physically displaced, livelihood restoration strategy, effective institutional arrangements and human resources for consultation, liaison, land acquisition, resettlement and monitoring to ensure the efficient implementation of LARP.
- (xiii) Effective mechanism for arbitration of grievance redress will be established with one of the members of the grievance and redress committee will either come from the project-based stakeholders, APs, or women's organization.
- (xiv) Adequate budgetary support for payment of compensation, assistance, and resettlement will be committed and released to APs during LARP implementation.
- (xv) Reliable and efficient database system will be established for the internal monitoring of LARP implementation.
- (xvi) The DGHS, upon compliance of the foregoing policies, including the resolution of all grievances and complaints, will request ADB for its "No Objection" for the award of civil works contract/s.

E. Eligibility

45. The APs eligible to receive compensation and/or assistance are: (i) the 24AHs in WWTP site; (ii) One owner of five houses built on the site for rental purposes; and (iii) the three landowners. Households or persons who established their houses, structures, business or planted crops thereon after 17 November 2012, as the last day of the IOL and census, are not eligible to receive compensation. In case of any acquisition of land for the subproject, the following procedures will be applicable.

F. Land Acquisition Process

46. The DGHS will comply with the land acquisition process for Project requiring more than 1.0 ha of land as provided for in Chapter IV of Regulation № 3/2007. The process is briefly described below as referenced from the respective paragraph in Chapter IV of the Regulation.

- Stage 1: The Establishment of Land Acquisition Committee (*Paragraph 1*);
- Stage 2: Socialization or Public Consultation (*Paragraph 2*);
- Stage 3: Identification and Inventory of Losses (*Paragraph 3*);

- Stage 4: Appointment Land Valuation Agency/Team (*Paragraph 4*);
- Stage 5: Valuation of the Land and Assets (*Paragraph 5*);
- Stage 6: Deliberation Forum between the Agency Requiring the Land and the Owner/s of the Land (*Paragraph 6*);
- Stage 7: Decision of the Chairman of the LAC (*Paragraph 8*);
- Stage 8: Payment of Compensation (*Paragraph 9*);
- Stage 9: Consignment of Compensation (*Paragraph 10*).
- Stage 10: The Release of Land Title (*Paragraph 11*); and
- Stage 11: Payment of the Costs of Land Acquisition by the Agency Requiring the Land (*Paragraph 12*).

47. The Mayor or the Regent of Palembang City will issue a decree for the creation of the LAC that will be composed of 9 members and will be headed by a chairman and vice-chairman. The LAC will be represented by officials from government agencies, sub-district and village leaders in the area/s where land acquisition will take place.

VI. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Objective

48. The DGHS, through the CPMU, will see to it that the Subproject should provide an opportunity for the APs to derive benefits from the Subproject that they are not worse off during and after implementation. Para. 14-15 enumerated the APs in WWTP site who are eligible for compensation. But since the WCS Component shall also affect APs that have yet to be undetermined, they are also entitled to receive compensation and/or assistance if any of their properties shall be affected or business activities disrupted.

B. Entitlement Matrix

49. Guided by the Project policy commitments in para. 45, the Entitlement Matrix (EM) in Table 7.1 below summarizes the entitlements of APs based on the impacts of land acquisitions.

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix

I. For APs or AHs in the Proposed WWTP			
Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Person	Project Entitlement and/or Assistance
1. Permanent loss of land	Lands partially or fully affected by WWTP and associated facilities. (58,230 m ² or 5.82 ha)	AP or AH with certificate (formal legal rights) or recognized as a full title. (3 APs)	<p>Entitlements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will be paid in cash or in kind, at replacement cost, based on the appraisal by an independent appraiser/s. • In case of partial loss of land, if the remaining land is no longer viable for its use, full acquisition of the land with corresponding compensation based on the appraisal by an independent appraiser/s. • The land appraisal will only be valid for a year. • Exemption from paying tax on compensation and administrative cost for the affected land. • Land replacement for agricultural land as per provisions in the Law No. 41/2009 on Agricultural Land for Sustainable Food Protection <p>Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City or District Government will shoulder the

			<p>reconstitution of land ownership document of the residual of affected land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority for employment of a household member on a project-related job. • Entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program
2. Loss of House and Other Structures.	<p>All houses and other structures in the defined WWTP site boundaries recorded in the joint inventory of losses and socioeconomic survey (IOL/SES) questionnaire.</p> <p>(No. of houses 21, with total area of 1,249.25 m²)</p> <p>(No. of structures: 10 with total area of 73 m²).</p>	<p>Owners of the houses and/or other structures who were recorded in the IOL/SES.</p> <p><i>Owners of the houses: 14 APs and AHs.</i></p> <p><i>Owners of the structures: 5 AHs</i></p>	<p>Entitlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of information 90 days before the schedule of relocation or dismantling of house or structure before the start of land clearing. • Compensation for house and/or structure at replacement cost based on actual market price of material and cost of labor for dismantling, transfer, and rebuild • No deduction of depreciation or the remaining values of salvageable materials, or. • Provision of new replacement construction materials for the house of AP. • If the impact on the main house/structure is more than 50% or less than 50% but will affect to the stability of the main house/structure, the project will acquire the entire house/structure at full replacement cost. • Provision of cash advance for the re-installation of affected utilities in the house, like pumps, electricity water, and telephone connections. <p>Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of transportation assistance, equivalent to a lump sum amount of Rp. 600,00 to relocating AP and/or AH for the transfer of houses and belongings. • Assignment of personnel from the city or district government to assist the AP or any member of the AH who are elderly, pregnant woman about to deliver a child, person with disability, etc. • Subsistence allowance of 10 kg of milled rice per person in the household for 3 months or lump sum amount of Rp. 80,000/person/month. • Priority for employment of any member of the AH in Project-related job.
		<p>Tenants of the houses to use the house who were recorded in the IOL/SES.</p> <p><i>(Renters: 5 AHs)</i></p>	<p>Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three months rental assistance. • Provision of transportation assistance to relocating AP and/or AH for the transfer of houses and belongings. • Assignment of personnel from the city or district government to assist the AP or any member of the AH who are elderly, pregnant woman about to deliver a child, person with disability, etc. • Subsistence allowance equivalent of lump sum amount of Rp. 80,000/person/month for three months. • Priority for employment of any member of the AH in Project-related job.
		<p>AHs living with their parents or with permission of their parents</p> <p><i>(6 Ahs)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of transportation assistance to relocating AP and/or AH for the transfer of houses and belongings. • Assignment of personnel from the city or district government to assist the AP or any member of the AH who are elderly, pregnant woman about to deliver a child, person with disability, etc. • Subsistence allowance equivalent of lump sum amount of Rp. 80,000/person/month for three months. • Priority for employment of any member of the AH in Project-related job.

3. Loss of Small Business	All small businesses in the defined WWTP site boundaries recorded in the joint IOL/SES questionnaire. <i>(3 small eateries cum coffee shops).</i>	Eligible AP or AH with or without certificate to the land they occupy, and who were recorded in the IOL/SES. <i>Owner: 3 AHs</i>	Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for loss of Business income equivalent to one month income. • Assistance in locating a new site for business equivalent to or better than the previous location, in consultation with the AP or AH. • Automatic inclusion in livelihood development programs sponsored by the City Government. • Transport/shifting allowance.
4. Loss of Trees and/or Crops	All fruit trees in the defined WWTP site boundaries recorded in the joint IOL/SES questionnaire. <i>(190 trees).</i>	Eligible AP or AH with or without certificate to the land they occupy, and who were recorded in the IOL/SES. <i>(14 AHs)</i>	Compensation for Fruit trees and crops : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for <u>fruit trees</u> will be based on the age, productivity and type, as established by the Mayor. APs will be allowed to continue to harvest until the land is needs for clearance and hounding over for civil works. • Compensation for <u>crops</u> will be based on the volume of harvest multiplied by unit price prevailing at the time of compensation, per recommendation by local agriculture office.
5. Assistance to vulnerable AHs	Vulnerable AHs recorded in the joint IOL/SES questionnaire. <i>(7 AHs)</i> <i>Plus 7 female headed hh?</i>	Eligible AP or AH with or without certificate to the land they occupy, and who were recorded in the IOL/SES. <i>(14 AHs)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence allowance equivalent of Rp. 80,000/perspn/month for three months. • Priority for employment of any of their able-bodied household member in Project-related jobs, or • Inclusion in the livelihood development programs being sponsored by the City Government.

II. For APs Covered by WTC

Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Person	Compensation and/or Assistance
1. Temporary loss of land.	Land for temporary work stations, storage of equipment and sewer pipes.	AP or AH with certificate (formal legal rights) or recognized as a full title	Compensation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project contractor will pay lease or rent to the owner on the agreed period of using the land based on prevailing rental cost and agreement with the land owner. • For productive land, rental fee will not be less than net income obtained from the said productive land • Restoration of the land to its original condition, or better, prior to its return to the land owner. Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On behalf of the land owner, the LPMU will check if the land has been restored to its original condition, or better
	Land besides the pumping station and land for sewer pipes	AH and individual or institutional AP (public or private).	Compensation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of compensation to any properties lost or damaged based on replacement costs, including cost of labor for dismantling and restoration thereof. • Restoration of the land to its original condition, or better, prior to its return to the land owner. Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPMU will inform the public at least 45 days before the start of digging activities. • Digging of lands will be scheduled, one at a time, by the Project contractor for the systematic and continuous flow of traffic by motorists. • LPMU will check if the lands besides the pumping stations and that of lands impacted by installation of sewer pipes have been restored to their original

			condition, or better.
2. Loss of structures.	Affected structures like fence, gate and development made on the land.	Owner of the affected structure (AP or AH with or without certificate to the land).	Compensation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for structure at replacement cost based on actual market price of materials and cost of labor for dismantling, transfer, and rebuild. No deduction for depreciation or the remaining values of salvageable materials. • Provision of cash advance to AP or AH for the re-installation of affected utilities in the structure like electricity, telephone, and/or water connections.
3. Loss of trees	Affected trees along the routes of the sewer pipes.	AP or AH with or without certificate to the land.	Compensation for Wood trees/timbers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will be based on their height, perimeter and present commercial value, per recommendation by local environmental office. • 60 days advance notice to harvest/cut trees/crops prior to land clearance. Compensation for Fruit trees : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for <u>fruit trees</u> will be based on the volume of harvest multiplied by unit price prevailing at the time of compensation, per recommendation by local agriculture office. • 60 days advance notice to harvest/cut trees/crops prior to land clearance.
4. Loss or limitation of access	Closure of traffic in some road sections during the installation of sewer pipes.	The motorists	Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project contractor to provide signage that inform the public and motorists on safety precautions and rerouting schemes. • The LPMU will check if the lands in the affected road sections impacted by installation of sewer pipes have been restored to their original condition, or better.
	Limitation of access to and from the business shops.	The pedestrians, buying public and shop owners.	Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will be advised to provide planks in strategic places to facilitate temporary access by the pedestrians, buying public and shop owners. • The LPMU will check if the lands on the affected road sides have been restored to their original condition, or better.
5. Disruption of business	Small business occupying the sidewalks.	APs doing their business on the sidewalks.	Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with the APs, the LPMU will assist in locating for temporary small business operation and facilitate for their transfer before the digging of the lands. • Compensation will be paid based lost days income. • The LPMU will check if the lands on the affected road sides have been restored to their original condition, or better.
6. Unforeseen impacts or losses	Private or public properties which have not been accounted for in the DMS.	The APs, AHs, public or private institutions and <i>kelurahans</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will be paid to any damages to properties, based on prevailing replacement costs. • Provisions of mitigating measures to any inconveniences that may arise during Project implementation.

C. Gender Strategy

50. The LPMU, with assistance from PISCs, will carry out the following specific actions to address gender issues in the Subproject:

- a) During the updating of this LARP, both men and women will be invited to participate in the discussions during public meeting and providing inputs to DMS.

- b) A male representative and a female representative of the AHs will be invited to participate in the resolution of grievances and complaints.
- c) Gender issues will be included in the training on Subproject implementation by PISCs to concerned personnel of the CPMU, PPIU and the LPMU in the City Government of Palembang.

D. Assistance to Vulnerable Households

51. The 6 Ahs who were noted to have income deficits and 1 AHs who is nearing to negative income level, together with 7 female headed households, will be provided additional assistance over and above their entitlements for compensation, under the Subproject. These households are identified in Appendix 6. Consistent with the provisions in the EM, such assistance will include: (i) subsistence allowance of 10 kg of milled rice per member of the household for 3 months OR a lump sum amount of Rp. 80,000/person per month for three months; (ii) priority for employment of any of their able-bodied household member in Project-related jobs, or (iii) inclusion in livelihood development programs being sponsored by the City Government. While they are given food subsidy, the CPMU, in behalf of the DGHS, will request the City Government of Palembang to grant them additional subsidy for fuel and health care.

E. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

52. All the 24 AHs, renters and owners alike, will be relocated from their present place. As confirmed with BAPPEDA, they will be offered an option to relocate to the ongoing housing program for low income communities (MBR) nearest the Kalidoni District which has the jurisdiction in their present location. The program was initiated by the City Government two years ago in cooperation with the Ministry of Housing. In that location, they will have security of tenure. However, The AHs will have to pay the cost of the housing out of their compensation amount. In case the compensation amount is not sufficient to own the houses offered to them, the government will assist them to secure loan from the banks. The project authorities will consult the relocating households for their decision during the updating of this LARP.

F. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

53. The LPMU, with assistance from BAPPEDA, will identify suitable locations that are equal or better than the present location of small eateries cum coffee shops of the three AHs to ensure that their incomes are restored. While they are among the households with higher incomes, their small businesses are at risks because they are place-related. In consultation with the AHs, strategic areas near their new settlements will be identified where there is good pedestrian traffic.

VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

A. Replacement Cost Rates

54. **Land.** The replacement cost rate used in the affected lands was based on the negotiated rate of Rp 400,000/m² at which the compensation has been paid to the land owner for the land already acquired. The agreed rate is higher than the rates recommended by NJOP and fall within the price-range (low price is Rp 360,000/m² as the high price is Rp 500,000/m²) suggested by the professional appraiser in their report. Compensation for land is estimated at Rp. 23,292,000,000.

55. **House and Structures.** The affected houses are made mainly of galvanized iron and timber. All the structures are semi-permanent or temporary in nature. For budget purposes, the engineer from TA team recommended for Rp 400,000/m² that already included the cost of labor and materials. Total compensation for houses and other structures us estimated at Rp. 528,900,000 (**Appendix 11**).

56. **Crops and Trees.** There is no standard practice of appraising the value of fruit trees in Indonesia. In order to arrive at unit rates, reference was made from the rate list established by the Mayor of Pekanbaru city. The established rates take into consideration the age, productivity, residual timber value and type of trees/fruit. However, during implementation the Mayor of Palembang is required to formally establish rates for affected trees/fruit crops. Compensation for trees/fruit crops is estimated at Rp. 10,992,000 (**Appendix 12**).

B. Allowances & Assistance

57. Following allowances and assistance is proposed for the affected households:

- **Transportation Allowance.** A lump sum transport allowance of Rp. 600,000 is provided for each relocating household.
- **Subsistence Allowance.** The relocating households are entitled to a subsistence allowance of 10 kg of milled rice per person in the household for 3 months. In lieu of the rice, a lump sum amount of Rp. 80,000/person/month for 3 months is provided for each relocating household.
- **Vulnerable Household Allowance.** Vulnerable households, those below the poverty line or face the risk of falling below poverty line, and female headed households, are provided an additional assistance equivalent to 10 kg of milled rice per person in the household for 3 months. In lieu of the rice, a lump sum amount of Rp. 80,000/person/month for 3 months is provided.
- **Compensation for Business Loss.** Three households stand to lose business incomes due to the physical displacement. These households are provided with an assistance of allowance equivalent of one month income. This is estimated at Rp.4,400,000.
- **Rent Allowance.** Five tenants affected by physical displacement are entitled to rental allowance for three months. This is estimated at Rp. 2,400,000.

C. Administration and Internal Monitoring

58. The budget for the administration of LARP is equivalent to 10% of the total costs of compensation to AHs. From which total, these were allocated for following expenses:

- (i) Administration and management (50%) for the travel and transportation of the resettlement specialists of PISCs from Jakarta to Subproject sites, land travel at Subproject sites, communications and office supplies, including internal monitoring.
- (ii) Conduct of DMS (15%) for affected structures & trees/fruit crops, and that will be undertaken in areas where land excavation will take place.
- (iii) Meetings and consultations (20%) that will be undertaken with people in the communities that will be affected by excavation.
- (iv) Grievance resolution (15%) for the resolution of disputes that may arise during land excavation affecting the properties of the owners.

59. External monitoring and evaluation is not required given that the APs affected by the WWTP are less than 200. However, social impact monitoring shall be carried out by an independent monitoring agency (IMA) that will assess whether there are any adverse impacts on livelihood of the relocating households in general, and those affected by loss of business incomes, in particular. Excluded from the administration costs of LARP are the salaries of personnel from the CPMU, PPIU and the LPMU at the City Government of Palembang since they are already receiving regular salaries from their respective office. On the other hand, the professional fees of the consultants of PISCs will be charged under the Project.

D. Compensation during Land Excavation

60. A budgetary provision equivalent to 10% of compensation amount is made to cover compensation for any loss of business incomes of roadside establishments. Although project authorities will make every effort to avoid or minimize any loss of business incomes to roadside establishment during the construction phase, many temporary stalls and shops along the narrow roads may need to be relocated to a suitable place to make way for construction. These stalls and shops may need some relocating assistance. For any damages to private properties during the construction period, the contractors will be required to compensation in accordance with the provision of the policy in the LARP. Given the working widths and coverage of the sewers on some narrow streets, it may be possible that there are properties that could be damaged or affected like gates, fences or walls, or trees. It may also happen during the connection of sewers to the households.

E. Compensation Payment

61. The individual compensation of the APs and Ahs will be paid in full in the form of check issues in the joint name of husband and wife, which can be encashed at the designated bank of the City Government of Palembang. The APs/AHs, or his/her authorized representative, will pick up the check personally at the LPMU in the City Government's office. The individual compensation of the APs and the AHs is provided in **Appendix 13**.

F. Summary and Financing of Resettlement

62. As summarized in Table 8.1, the overall cost of updating and implementing the LARP was estimated at Rp 32.945 billion (\$ 3.29 million) for inclusion in the Project investment. The DGHS and/or the City Government of Palembang will ensure timely provision of funds and will meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the resettlement budget in order to meet the social safeguards objectives of the Project.

Table 8.1: Resettlement Budget for Palembang City Subproject

No.	Description	Unit (sqm.)	No. of HHs	Amount	
				Rupiah	USD
1.	Compensation for WWTP			23,831,892,000	2,383,190
	Land	58,230	3	23,292,000,000	2,329,200
	Houses and other Structures	1,322.25	14	528,900,000	52,890
	Tree/Fruit Crop	190	14	10,992,000	1,100
2.	Allowances & Assistance			50,000,000	5,000
	Transport Allowance	600,000/hh	24	14,400,000	1,440
	Subsistence allowance to Relocating Households	-	24	18,000,000	1,800
	Subsistence Allowance Vulnerable HH	-	14	10,800,000	1,800
	Loss of Business	-	3	4,400,000	440
	Rental Allowance (3 months)	-	5	2,400,000	240
3.	WCS Component (10% of compensation) for Loss of Income	-	-	2,383,189,000	238,300
	Compensation for Loss of Income			2,383,189,000	238,300
4.	Administration and Monitoring	-	-	2,383,189,000	238,300
	Administration and Management (50%)	-	-	1,191,595,000	119,160
	Census and DMS (15%)	-	-	357,478,000	35,750
	Public Consultation & Meetings (20%)	-	-	476,638,000	47,660
	Grievance Redress (15%)	-	-	357,478,000	35,750
Total				28,648,270,000	2,864,827
Contingency – 15%				4,297,240,000	429,724
Grand Total				32,945,510,000	3,294,550

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Overall Arrangement

63. The DGHS is the EA of MSMIP while the implementing agencies at the Subproject level are two units working together, the Satuan Kerja (SATKER) for South Sumatra Province as the Provincial Project Implementation Unit (PPIU) and the Palembang City Local Project Management Unit (LPMU). The DGHS will be responsible for the management of LARP and social issues which shall be updated by the PISCs and implemented by SATKER and the LPMU. The DGHS will create the CPMU that will then hire the PISCs in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* (2010, as amended from time to time). The PISCs be supported by two full-time qualified and experienced resettlement specialists; one international resettlement expert, the other is a national resettlement specialist. The LAC will be also involved in this institutional arrangement for the Subproject. Their responsibilities are detailed in the following subsection.

B. Delineation of Duties

64. **The CPMU and SATKER.** Acting on behalf of the DGHS, they will: (i) provide overall management and coordination of the subproject; (ii) liaise with City Government to carry out the Subproject in Palembang City; (iii) coordinate with ADB to engage the services resettlement consultants for the Project; (iv) support the LPMU in updating the LARP; and (v) prepare Project progress reports including on land acquisition and resettlement submitted by the LPMU for information of MPW and ADB. Upon advice by the LPMU, request to ADB its "No Objection" for the award of all civil works to the contractor/s. The PISCs' international resettlement consultant will prepare the compliance report, supported with photographs, for endorsement by DGHS to ADB.

65. **The LPMU.** Acting on behalf of the City Government of Palembang, LPMU will: (i) provide adequate budgetary support to carry out the updating and implementation of the LARP; (ii) provide the main workforce in the updating and implementation of the LARP; (iii) advice the Office of the Mayor or Regent to issue a Decree for the organization of LAC; (iv) engage the services of a duly licensed independent property appraisal firm or land valuation team for the appraisal of affected properties/assets as basis for setting up the unit replacement cost for affected lands and assets; and (v) assist in the expeditious and judicious resolution of complaints of APs. The LPMU will coordinate with LAC and work closely with the staff of the PPIU and CPMU.

66. **Project Implementation and Supervision Consultants.** Related to LARP updating and implementation, the PISCs will recruit two resettlement consultants; one International Resettlement Expert for the duration of three months, and one National Resettlement Specialist for the duration of six months. The International Resettlement Expert will: (i) establish the baseline data; (ii) assist the BAPPEDDA in conducting consultations in communities that will be affected by the pipelines; (iii) update the RPs based on detailed engineering design and if necessary, prepare corrective action plan; and (iv) train the national expert for the succeeding activities. The National Resettlement Expert will: (a) assist the International Resettlement Expert on establishment of baseline data, (b) assist the BAPPEDDA in conducting consultations in communities that will be affected by the pipelines, update the LARP based on the DED, (c) conduct internal monitoring on LARP implementation, and, (d) upon completion of resettlement, inform the PISCs Team Leader to notify the Office of the Mayor that will then advice the DGHS to request for the issuance of "No Objection" by ADB for the award of civil works contract to the contractor/s.

67. **The Land Acquisition Committee (LAC).** As provided for in Regulation No. 3 of 2007 issued by the National Land Agency, the LAC shall be tasked for: (i) giving clarification or socialization to the APs; (ii) conducting research and inventory of land, building, plants and other assets relating to the affected lands; (iii) verifying the legal status of lands; (iv) announcing the results of verification and inventory land; (v) receiving price valuation for lands, and/or buildings, and/or plants, and/or other assets from Land Valuation Agency or Land Valuation Team and official responsible for the valuation other assets on the affected lands; (vi) conducting deliberation meeting with the owners and government institution requiring lands to decide on the nature and/or amount of compensation; (vii) setting the amount of compensation for the affected lands and other assets; (viii) witness the payment of compensation, allowances and other assistance; (ix) preparing release of land title; (x) administering and documentation of all land acquisition files for submission to the government institution requiring lands and District/City Land Affairs Office; and (xi) submitting the complaints and the proposed solutions on land acquisition to Regent/Mayor or Governor if no agreement is reached during the deliberation meeting.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

68. **Pre-Implementation Activities.** Prior to implementation of the LARP the project authorities are required to complete the following activities:

- Prepare Public Relations (PR) and Public Campaign (PC) strategy and programs for effective public consultation and participation. The programs will include continued public consultation meetings, dissemination of information using banners, leaflets, and radio talk shows.
- Establish rates for affected trees and crops through issuance of Mayor's Regulation;
- Determine compensation affected trees/fruit crops based on their age and productivity and determine entitlements for affected tree/fruit crops;
- Conduct DMS for structures to determine precise areas affected and establish compensation rates for affected structures based on replacement cost, without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material;
- Completion of payment of compensation for affected trees/fruit crops and structures;
- Conduct DMS and census of assets, households that may be affected temporarily during the implementation phase;
- Update the LARP based on the detailed design, as necessary; and
- Ensure that all the affected households are paid full compensation and other assistance prior to taking over the land;
- Public consultation with AHs affected by loss of trees to inform them of implementation schedule and give 3 month notice prior to taking possession for clearance and handing over the land for civil works;
- Conduct information dissemination and public consultation with the communities along the roads that are covered under the WCS component. Distribute PIBs to potentially affected businesses/residences along the roads covered by the WCS component;
- Upon completion of the above activities, request ADB for the 'No objection' certificate for award to civil works contracts.

69. As envisaged, the LARP shall be implemented in nine months, prior to the award of civil works contract. The CPMU, in close coordination with PPIU, LPMU and the LAC, will implement the updated LARP upon receipt of official approval from ADB. It will only award the

civil works contract to the civil works contractor after the activities summarized above are completed. **Figure 1** shows the detailed activities and schedule in implementing the updated LARP related to the award of civil works contract.

Figure 1 : LARP Implementation Schedule as Related to Construction Woks

Implementation Activities		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Months													
I. LARP PRE-IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES													
1	Preparation of Public Relations & Public Campaign Strategy	■											
2	Demarcation of subproject boundaries for WWTP and WCS		■										
3	Public meetings and consultations for WWTP and WCS		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
4.	Establish rates for trees/crops, and structures		■	■									
5.	Determine age and productivity of affected trees on WWTP site for compensation purposes & determine entitlements		■	■									
6	Conduct DMS for affected structures		■	■									
7	Conduct DMS at WCS sites			■	■								
8	Consult Ahs on relocation options			■	■								
9	Updating of LARP, as necessary			■	■								
10	Consultation with Ahs & finalization of LARP			■	■								
11	Give 3 months notice to AHs for harvesting of trees and for relocation			■	■								
12	Review, approval of LARP by EA/IA& ADB				■								
II. LARP IMPLEMENTATION													
13	Issuance of public notice on the implemntation of LARP				■	■							
14	Public Consultations and negotiation with land owners (particularly for access road)					■	■						
15	Geodetic survey, approval of budget and Pyment to AHs						■	■					
16.	Issuance of ;No Objection from ADB							■	■				
17.	Award of Civil work Contracts								■	■			
18	Clearing and handover of WWTP site								■	■			
19	Resolution of grievances filed by APs and/or AHs			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
20	Internal Monitoring and Monthly Reporting			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Internal Monitoring

70. The CPMU, PPIU and LPMU will have joint responsibilities in the internal monitoring of LARP implementation with results will be reported to ADB on monthly basis. All activities in resettlement are time bounded and the progress of implementation will be obtained by the PISCs from the field on monthly basis and transmit them to CPMU for its assessment, and adjust the work program if necessary. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to process and immediate outputs and results, such as the following: (i) information campaign and consultations with APs; (ii) status of land acquisition and payments of compensation; (iii) compensation for trees/fruit crops, and for affected structures; (iv) relocation of AHs; (v) resolution of complaints; and (vi) payment of allowances and other assistance to affected households.

71. The preceding indicators will be monitored monthly by applying the following approaches: (a) review of DMS on all APs; (b) consultation and informal interviews with AHs; (c) in-depth case studies; (d) sample survey of APs; (e) key informant interviews; and (f) public meetings with people in the community hosting the civil works.

B. Social Impact Monitoring and Evaluation

72. As explained in para.60, external monitoring is not required since only 75 APs and 3 land owners are involved. But rather, social impact monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation shall be conducted.

73. The key objectives of social impact monitoring and evaluation are to: (i) assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; (ii) assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as guide to future resettlement policy formulation for forthcoming ADB-assisted projects in DGHS; and (iii) the need for further mitigation measures. In this respect, an independent monitoring agent (IMA) shall be commissioned to carry out a post-resettlement survey after six or twelve months following the completion of resettlement activities. It will conduct a rapid appraisal in areas inhabited by the APs, hold public consultations, and conduct a socioeconomic survey by interviewing a random sample of 20% of AHs who were relocated from the WWTP site. The IMA will then compare with their pre-resettlement conditions, to assess the success and/or failure of the resettlement program.

Appendix-1

ADB TA 7993 – INO: METROPOLITAN SANITATION MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (For Lands to be Acquired for Wastewater Treatment Plant)

Code No. □□□

Introduction: We were assigned by the City Government for the inventory of properties that will be affected by land acquisition for the proposed wastewater treatment plant here in your area. Temporary land acquisition shall be carried out for the laying down of sewer pipes beside the selected roads of the City. The reason for the inventory is to determine the budget for the compensation and entitlement of persons that will be affected by land acquisition, permanent or temporary. Based on the initial layout of the Project, your property shall be affected. However, the impact on your property is not yet final may be changed during Project implementation. May I request for your little time to answer the questions in this survey?

A. PROJECT COMPONENTS: [] Wastewater Treatment Plant [] Sewer Pipe

B. LOCATION: 1. Province _____ 2. City _____

3. District _____ 4. Village _____

5. Street _____

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED PERSON

A. DEMOGRAPHY:

1. Name of Respondent: _____ 2. Sex: [a]__ male [b]__ female 3. Age _____
4. Respondent status in the household: [a]__ husband [b]__ housewife [c]__ child [d]__ child-in-law [e]__ relative
5. If you are not the household head (HH), what is his/her name? _____ 6. Age _____
7. Civil status of the HH: [a]__ married [b]__ widow/widower [c]__ single 8. Sex of HH: [a]__ male [b]__ female
9. Education of HH: [a]__ elementary [b]__ junior high school [c]__ senior high school
[d]__ baccalaureate [e]__ none
10. Ethnicity of the HH: _____
11. Household membership:

Household Members Living in the House	Age	Sex		Total	Education	Physical Condition	Main Occupation	Monthly Income (in Rp)		
		M	F					Male	Female	Total
Husband										
Housewife										
Child No. 1										
Child No. 2										
Child No. 3										
Child No. 4										
Child No. 5										
Child No. 6										
Child No. 7										
Child No. 8										
Total										

12. Average household expenditures per month

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| [a] Daily consumption Rp _____ | [e] health _____ | [i] communication _____ |
| [b] education _____ | [f] transportation _____ | [j] water _____ |
| [c] clothing _____ | [g] cooking fuel _____ | [k] recreation _____ |
| [d] electricity _____ | [h] taxes and fees _____ | [l] rent/lease _____ |

B. LENGTH OF RESIDENCY AND ASSISTANCE FROM GOVERNMENT

1. How long has your family been living in this place? _____ years.
2. Is your family a transferee to this place? [a]__ Yes [b]__ No
3. Has your family been issued with ration card? [a]__ Yes [b]__ No
4. Indicate the subsidies that your household received, if any: [a]__ fuel [b]__ food [c]__ health care

II. THE AFFECTED PROPERTIES

A. LAND

1. Location of the affected land: [a]__ urban [b]__ rural
2. What is the total area of affected land? _____ m².
3. Land use of the affected land: [a]__ agricultural [b]__ residential [c]__ commercial [d]__ orchard
4. Which of the following that gave you the rights to occupy or use the land:
 [a]__ Right of ownership (*Hak Milik*) [e]__ Right of exploitation (*Hak Guna Usaha*)
 [b]__ right to build (*Hak Guna Bangunan*) [f]__ Right of exploitation
 [c]__ right to rent (*Hak Sewa Bangunan*) [g]__ Other type of rights (*specify*) _____
 [d]__ Right to use (*Hak Pakai*) [h]__ None
5. If the household possesses any of the rights, when will that right expires? _____
6. If the household has no right to the land, who is the real owner of the land? _____
7. Area to be acquired from the affected land _____ m².
8. Is the household has land in other areas outside the affected land or in other place? [a]__ Yes [b]__ None
9. If yes, what is the total area of that land in other areas? _____ m².
10. What are the total lands of the affected household? _____ m² (This is calculated as total area of affected land + land in other areas).

C. AFFECTED HOUSE

1. Location of the affected house: [a]__ in site of the proposed WWTP [b]__ above the sewer line.
2. Floor area of affected house. _____ m². 3. Height of the house: _____ feet.
4. Type of construction materials used in the house: [a]__ permanent [b]__ semi-permanent [c]__ light materials
5. Status of household occupancy in the house: [a]__ owner of the house [b]__ with permission from the owner [c]__ renter.
6. If owner of the house, is there a renter in the house? [a]__ Yes [b]__ No
7. If yes, how many? _____
8. If with permission from the owner or renter, what is the name of the real owner? _____
9. If renter, how much is paid for the monthly rent? Rp _____.

D. OTHER STRUCTURE

1. Types of affected structures (these structures are separate from the house)

Other Affected Structures		Area m ²	Length (m.)	Height (feet)	Materials Used
a	Small business shop				
b	Fence				
c	Animal shelter				
d	Toilet				
e	Developments made on yard				
f					

E. SMALL BUSINESS SHOP

1. Business of the AP: [a]__ small variety store [b]__ eatery [c]__ food service [d]__ vulcanizing [e]__ _____ [f]__ None
2. Is the shop of affected business can be moved? [a]__ Yes [b]__ No
3. How much is the average sales per day? Rp _____
4. How many persons are employed in small business? _____
5. How much are their salaries? _____

TREES AND CROPS

1. Types of wood trees owned by AP.

Name of Wood Trees		Number of Wood Trees			Number of Affected Wood Trees	
		Total	Affected	Remaining	Young	Mature
a						

b							
c							
d							
e							
Total Wood Trees							

2. Types of fruit trees

Name of Fruit Trees		Number of Fruit Trees			Number of Affected Fruit Trees	
		Total	Affected	Remaining	Young	Fruit-bearing
a						
b						
c						
d						
e						
Total						

3. Crops

Name of Crops		Areas Planted to Crops (in m ²)		
		Total Area (in m ²)	Affected Area (in m ²)	Remaining Area (in m ²)
a				
b				
c				
d				
e				
Total				

F. OTHER ASSETS

1. Domestic animals/poultry raised by household in affected lands.

Name of Animals		Number of Heads
a		
b		
c		
d		
e		

2. Household facilities and utilities: [a]__ tap water connection [b]__ deep well [c]__ electricity connection [d] __ motorcycle [e]__ public utility vehicle [f]__ service vehicle

III. SOCIO ECONOMIC ASPECT

A. FOOD SECURITY

- Number of times the family eats dinner in a day: [a]__ twice [b]__ thrice [c] four or more.
- What is the staple food of the household: [a]__ rice [b]__ bread [c]__noodles [d] __ tubers.
- Is the household has access to sustainable supply of food? [a]__ Yes [b]__ No
- How many times in a month the household finds it difficult to buy foods? [a]__ once [b]__ twice [c] thrice or more [d]__ none.
- What makes it difficult for the household to buy foods: [a]__ lack of money [b]__ shortage of stock in the store.

B. HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION

- Number of household members who got sick in the last six months: [a] male____ [b] female ____ [c] none
- If there was any, which of the following diseases have affected the household member/s?
[a]__ cough [b]__ pneumonia [c]__ diarrhea [d]__ dysentery [e]__ fever/influenza [f]__ hepatitis
[g]__ elephant feet [h]__ dengue [i]__ malaria [j]__ wound infection [k]__ leptuspirosis
- Number of household members who is affected by long-time illness: [a] male____ [b] female ____ [c] none
- If there is any, which of the following illnesses that affect your household member? [a] __ heart ailment [b]__ high blood pressure [c]__ breast cancer [d]__ lung cancer [e]__other form of cancer [f]__diabetes [g] __ others _____.

<p>5. Which of the following physical disabilities your household member has: [a]___ blindness [b]___ amputated hand/leg [c]___ deafness [d]___ bedridden [e]___ nobody has physical disability.</p>
<p>C. WOMEN CONCERNS</p> <p>1. Inconveniences experienced by woman/girl in the household when floods occur and blend with wastewater. [a]___ difficulty in using the toilet [b]___ difficulty in buying milk for the baby [c]___ difficulty in washing their body [d]___ difficulty in cooking food [e]___ difficulty in sending and taking back the child to and from the school [f]___ difficulty in drying clothes [g]___ difficulty in going to work place [h]___ no inconvenience encountered.</p>
<p>D. FINANCIAL SUPPORT</p> <p>1. How would you mark your household compared with the households in your neighbourhood? [a]___ very poor [b]___ poor [c]___ fair.</p> <p>2. If you mark your household as poor or very poor, do you receive financial support from relative or any member of your household? [a]___ Yes [b]___ No.</p> <p>3. Is your monthly household income enough to cover your monthly expenses? [a]___ Yes [b]___ No.</p> <p>4. If no, do you borrow money in order to meet your monthly expenses? [a]___ Yes [b]___ No</p> <p>5. If yes, how often do you borrow money in a month? [a]___ once [b]___ twice [c]___ thrice [d]___ more.</p> <p>6. Do you pay your debt on time? [a]___ Yes [b]___ No.</p>
<p>E. ACCESS TO INFORMATION</p> <p>1. Which of the following utilities do you have in your households? [a]___ radio component [b]___ television set [c]___ cell phone [d]___ computers with internet.</p> <p>2. Do you read newspapers? [a]___ Yes [b]___ No</p> <p>3. Do you read magazines? [a]___ Yes [b]___ No</p>
<p>F. ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES</p> <p>1. Distance of the house to the nearest road. _____ meters.</p> <p>2. If the household has school children, what is the distance of the school from the house? _____ meters or _____ km.</p> <p>3. Distance of the house from the nearest public market. _____ meters or _____ km</p> <p>4. Distance of the house from the health clinic. _____ meters or _____ km</p> <p>5. Is your community served by garbage collector? [a]___ Yes [b]___ No</p> <p>6. Is your community provided with water service connections? [a]___ Yes [b]___ No</p>
<p>G. FOR RELOCATING APs</p> <p>1. Do you have a house other than in this place? [a]___ Yes [b]___ No.</p> <p>2. In what place are you planning to move? _____</p> <p>3. What type of livelihood restoration program you need after leaving in this place? _____</p>

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

Interviewer:

(Name)

(Date)

Appendix 2

STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS

No.	Name of AHs having contract with Land Owners	No. of Houses built on the land	Living in the house on the site Yes/No	If NO, name/s of Household Head living in that house	Number of Households living in the house	Relationship with the owner of the house
01.	Ibu Aceh Maliki	5	No	1.Fatimah 2. Siswanto 3.Akhmad 4.Suganda 5. Vacant	4 (One in each house)	Tenant Tenant Tenant Tenant Vacant
02.	Taleng	3	Yes	Self +Matrdiana Jennah Hari Susanto	3	Daughter Daughter-in-law Tenant
03.	Wiwik Rahmawati	1	Yes	-	1	-
04.	Elly Ramlia	1	No	Mr. Sandy	1	Son
05.	Supiah	1	Yes	-	1	-
06.	Komariah	1	Yes	Self Sujinah Zeenab	3	Self Mother Sister
07.	Wancik Teguh/Mulyati	1	Yes	-	1	-
08.	Amina	1	Yes	-	1	-
09.	Sumanto	2	Yes	Self Novita	2	Self Daughter
10.	Samsuri	1	Yes	-	1	-
11.	Abbas	1	Yes	-	1	-
12.	Tobing	1	Yes	-	1	-
13.	M Isa	1	Yes	-	1	-
14.	Suharih	1	Yes +2	1. Self 2. Heryanto 3. Sudarsih	3	Self Son-in-law Daughter
15.	Jumain	House destroyed	NO	-	0	-
16.	Bastam	House destroyed	No	-	0	-
17.	Masni Thamrin	House destroyed	No	-	0	-
18.	Agus Robin	No house	No	-	0	-
TOTAL		21	-	-	24	-

STATEMENT LETTER

I, the undersigned :

Name : Abas
Position : Labour
Address : Jl. Kompleks Muara Kelingi, RT/RW 014/0007, Sungai Selayur Sub-District, Ilir Timur Sub-District, Palembang City.

Herewith, truly testify that I have used the land belongs to: Drs. H. Djamaloedin Djanggoet, Ir. Asmaruddin, MA, M Eng Sc, and friends. The Land Certificate No. 315/1993 and Land Certificate No. 316/1993 have been used by me to build my Wooden House that located at DR. Ir. Sutami Street, 2 Ilir Sub-Sub District, Ilir Timur II Sub District, Palembang City, without any agreement and permission from the land lord.

If the above mentioned land needed by the owner, at any time, therefore, I will promptly and soon demolished the house and do the clearance of the mentioned land not more than 1 (one) month, since the commencement of the land lord.

If within 1 (one) month not yet demolished or cleaned by me, the land lord could demolished, and not responsible on any damaged due to the demolition activities. I would not asking for any charge or payment to the land owner and I promise to keep it clean, secure and keep order, also to watch and warn other parties that could build, use, planting on that land. I promise not to change, to extend the existing building, also to move or hand over to the other party and if the building collapsed, it could not be rebuild and refurbish.

This Statement is really prepared by myself, in front of the witnesses without any force from any parties to be used and as evidence (if needed).

Palembang, July 27, 2003
The Undersigned

Witnesses:

1. Drs. A. Fachri Baidjuri, SH, MM
Retired Police Commissioner
2. Agus Robin
3. Anton

Abbas

Appendix 4

MSMIP : REETTLEMENT IMPACTS - PALEMBANG

No	NAME	HH Siz e	Land M2	Structures				Other Stru. M2	Trees/Fruit Crops						Remarks
				Area (m2)	Own/ Rent/ Other	Rent/ Mth Rp.	Use Res/ Shop		Co'nut	Gum	Banana	R'butan	Mangga	Guava	
LAND OWNERS															
1	Drs. Djamloedin Djanggoet	-	10,920 47,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jointly owned by family members
2	Ir. Asmafudin			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	H J Naro, SH														
OWNERS OF STRUCTURES															
04.	Mardiana (Taleng)	4	-	30.0	Other	-	Res								Owned by Taleng
05.	Jennah (Taleng)	3		36.0	Other		Res		2	-	50	-	-	-	Owned by Taleng
06.	Wiwik Rahmawati	2	-	56.25	Own	-	Res	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	Res + shop
07.	Elly Ramila	2	-	30.0	Own	-	Res	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08.	Mrs. Sopiah	2	-	45.0	Own	-	Res	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Owned by Komariah
09.	Komariah	4	-	45.0	Own	-	Res	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10.	Mrs. Sujinah	1	-					-	-	1	1	2	-	-	
11.	Zeenab	3	-					-	3	3	5	2	-	-	
12.	Wancik Teguh	2	-	48.0	Own	-	Res	6.0		1	20	2	-	-	
13.	Amina	1	-	70.0	Own	-	Res	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	Owned by Sumanto
14.	Sumanto	4	-	48.0	Own	-	Res	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15.	Novita (Sumanto)	3	-	36.0	Other	-	Res	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16.	Samsuri	4	-	42.0	Own	-	Res	1.0	1	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Abbas	3	-	40.0	Own	-	Res	-	2						
18.	Tobing	2	-	40.0	Own	-	Res	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
19.	M. Isa	6	-	63.0	Own	-	Res	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	Res + shop
20.	Suharih	3	-	360.0	Own	-	Res	60.0	5	2	-	-	-	-	
21.	Heryanto	4	-		Other	-	Res		-	-	-	-	-	-	
22.	Sudarsih	3	-		Other	-	Res		-	-	-	-	-	-	
TENANTS															
23.	Fatimah	4	-	-	R	150,000	Res	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	Owned by A Maliki
24.	Siswanto	5	-	-	R	100,000	Res	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	Owned by A Maliki
25.	Akhmad	3	-	-	R	100,000	Res	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Owned by A. Maliki
26.	Suganda	4	-	-	R	100,000	Res	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Owned by A. Maliki
27.	Hari Susanto (Taleng)	3	-	70.0	R	350,000	Res	2.0	2	-	50				Owned by Taleng
OUTSIDE OWNER OF STRUCTURES															
28.	Aceh Maliki	-	-	190.0	Own	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 unit: 50.0 m2 3 units: 35.0 each 1 unit : 35.0 m2
TOTAL		75	58,230	1249.25	-	-	-	73.0	28	10	137	8	2	5	

**PALEMBANG - Length of Sanitation Pipes and Clear Road width of Roads/Streets
Covered Under the WCS Component**

No.	Road Name	Length of sanitation pipe (m)	Clear Width of Road	Remarks
01.	Jl. Dr. Ir. Sutami	500	6 m	Access to WWTP site Temporary Housing, industry, open fields
02.	Jl. Mayor Zen	1200	8 m	Housing, business, workshop, offices, bus- stops
03.	Jl. RE Martadinata	1920	16 m	Mixed use: housing, business and local market
04.	Jl. Nur Amin	420	12 m	Business area, housing
05.	Jl. Slamet Riyadi	1100	6-8 m	Business, port area, school, hospital, local market
06.	Jl. Pasar 16 Ilir	700	6-10 m	Business area, local market
07.	Jl. Sudirman	1540	16 m	Business area
08.	Jl. Veteran	1830	16 m	Office, business area
09.	Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan	1120	16 m	Business area, warehousing
10.	Jl. Mayor Ruslan	1100	16 m	Business area
11.	Jl. Yos Sudarso	650	16 m	Housing, Business, offices, market
12.	Jl. Ali Gatmir	800	6-7 m	Business area, small shops, market 600-700 structures

AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLDS INCOME - PALEMBANG

No.	Name of Household Head	HH Size	Income from Occupations Rp/ month	Income from small shop Rp./month	Total Household Income from all sources Rp/ month
01.	Mrs. Fatimah*	4	1,640,000	1,200,000	2,840,000
02.	Mr. Siswanto*	5	1,560,000	-	1,560,000
03.	Mr. Akhmad*	3	8,000	-	800,000
04.	Mr. Suganda*	4	900,000	-	900,000
05.	Mr. Taleng & Mardiana*	4	1,400,000	-	1,400,000
06.	Mrs. Jennah*	3	1,600,000	-	1,600,000
07.	Mr. Hari Susanto	3	1,600,000	-	1,600,000
08.	Mrs. Wiwik Rahmawati*	2	1,400,000	2,500,000	3,900,000
09.	Mrs. Elly Ramila*/ Sandi	2	1,400,000	-	1,400,000
10.	Mrs. Sopiah	2	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
11.	Mr. Komariah	4	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
12.	Mrs. Sujinah*	1	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
13.	Mrs. Zaenab*	3	2,750,000	-	2,750,000
14.	Mr. Wancik/ Mrs. Mulyati	2	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
15.	Mr. Amina	1	400,000	-	400,000
16.	Mr. Sumanto*	4	1,250,000	-	1,250,000
17.	Mrs. Novita*	3	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
18.	Mr. Samsuri	4	3,600,000	-	3,600,000
19.	Mr. Abbas	3	2,300,000	-	2,300,000
20.	Mr. Tobing	2	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
21.	Mr. M. Isa	6	3,700,000	-	3,700,000
22.	Mr. Suharih	3	1,900,000	400,000	2,300,000
23.	Mr. Heryanto*	4	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
24.	Mrs. Sudarsih*	3	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
		75	-	-	-

* Female headed households and Household below or run the risk of falling below poverty line.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

No.	Date	Name of Place for Workshop	Description of Stakeholders	No.of Participants	Specific Issues and Concerns Raised
01.	OCTOBER 02, 2012	BAPPEDA office	Village heads: 7 Government Officials: 18 Land Owners: 3 Households: 2 Civil Society: 1	31	Env. Issues Land acquisition Agreement between land owners and occupying households
02.	November 14-17, 2012	IOL/SES	23 AHs	23	Objectives of the proj. Land Acquisition for WWTP Physical displacement of AHs Comp. for losses
03.	February 2013	Information dissemination to AHs	Affected Households	18	Compensation policy Advance notice before displacement GRM
03.	Feb. 2013	Project roads covered by the WCS component	Randomly selected roadside occupants	-	Possible impact on properties Lack of access Noise Business loss

**MINUTES OF THE INITIAL PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND SUBPROJECT
DISCLOSURE HELD AT BAPPEDA OFFICE IN PALEMBANG CITY,
SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCE, ON 2 OCTOBER 2012**

Persons Present:

BAPPEDA of Palembang

Bpk. Sapri, Head of BAPPEDA
Tuty Alawiyah
Retno Widiastuti
Lia Dharma Sari
Yunita Z. Rosalia
Syahrul

Department of Public Works

H. Kumiaty
Hj. Ida Antung
Eni Amtatulusi
Halawani
Akhmat Rifai

MSMIP TA Consultants

Angelito N. Corpuz, International Social Safeguards Specialist
Ruel Janolino, International Environmental Specialist
Carolyn Gamiao, International Social Development Specialist
Ariani Dwi Astuti, National Environmental Specialist
Supriadi "Datuk Tumpatih", National Social Safeguards Specialist
Santy Sriharyati, National Social Development Specialist
Oktarinda, National Gender Specialist

1. The following is a summary of the initial public meeting and consultation concerning the proposed Off-site Wastewater Collection System and Treatment in Palembang City.

A. Introduction to the Meeting

2. The joint Subproject disclosure and public consultation was started at 9:40 a.m. Bpk. Sapri, Chief of BAPPEDA, delivered his opening remarks and expressed his appreciation to the people who attended the meeting. He told to the participants that the objective of the public consultation is to inform the public about planned wastewater and sewerage treatment plant in Palembang City.

B. Presentation of the Subproject

3. Bpk Sapri disclosed to the participants that Palembang is among the five cities selected for MSMIP as recipient of technical assistance (TA) from Asian Development Bank (ADB). He told that the WWTP development will be in several stages. Stage 1 will cover the 5.7 ha land for proposed WWTP in Sei Selayur which is close to Pusri at Jl. Ir. Sutami. Regulation governing the operation of the facility is being prepared with PDAM will take charge of the operation. Mr. Sapri used a power point in presenting the scope of the Subproject. He assured the participants that the WWTP will not generate unpleasant odor which has already been proven in Sewon Bantul, Yogyakarta.

4. After his presentation, Bpk. Sapri and Ms. Tuty Alawiyah opened the floor for open forum.

C. Issues and Concerns

5. During the open forum, the participants raised several issues and concerns which were clarified by BAPPEDA, with assistance from TA Consultants. These are summarized in the following matrix.

No	Issues and Concerns	Responses
1.	<p>Ibu Eni A. of PU Bina Marga and PSDA:</p> <p>How will wastewater from houses, industries be collected?</p>	<p>Ariani Dwi Astuti, TA Consultant:</p> <p>Domestic wastewater will be collected via pipes laid at certain slope and equipped with supporting structure such as manhole, drop manhole, flushing structure, etc.</p> <p>For regional/city WWTP, the treated water will be recycled and can be used for watering city parks or sold to industries for cooling water. In some large scale WWTP, this approach has been implemented. Moreover, some commercial WWTPs in Jakarta add membrane in their treatment system. The water is recycled for flushing.</p>
2.	<p>Pak H. Djamaloedin MJ, Land Owner:</p> <p>There is no problem on land. We have an agreement with peoples to maintain the land and that they would move if the land is required by the owner. The village head also knew about this agreement. But if they move, please provide humanitarian funds.</p> <p>Our agreement or the statement, reads: (i) at the time the land will be used, they will move without asking for compensation, (ii) not to renovate the house, and or building a new home, (iii) must maintain the cleanliness of the environment, (iv) to keep security.</p>	<p>Angelito N. Corpuz, TA Consultant:</p> <p>It will be provided in the land acquisition and resettlement plan that the affected households will be given assistance, such as transportation and other assistance were appropriate. We just want to know the socioeconomic characteristics of the affected households.</p> <p>Please, provide us copies of the agreement between you and the households as we will use it in support of the resettlement plan that we will write for the subproject in Palembang.</p>
3.	<p>Alan Gunary, Staff of Camat Kecamatan Kalidoni:</p> <p>Socialization is necessary. The affected communities are concerned about the impacts.</p>	<p>Bpk. Sapri, BAPPEDA Chief:</p> <p>There will be another socialization with relevant agencies in 2013. A regional regulation is being drafted with regard to the management.</p>
4.	<p>Participant from Cipta Karya:</p> <p>It is necessary to inform the local communities that the treated water can be used to wash motorcycles or for watering the plants, as in Surabaya.</p>	<p>Ariani Dwi Astuti, TA Consultant:</p> <p>Surabaya is a good example for water saving, i.e. re-using, washing, watering plants and for washing motorcycles. However, it is only suitable for communal scale. For city scale WWTP, the treated water can be used in water city parks or sold to industries for cooling water. Moreover, some commercial WWTPs in Jakarta add membrane in their treatment system. The water is recycled for flushing.</p>
5.	<p>Bu Lili Roslelah, Ketua (head) of RT, 17 ilir:</p> <p>The areas to be served by the project are not so populated. However, in areas 13-14-15 Ilir, they are very crowded.</p>	<p>Supriadi "Datuk Tumpatih", TA Consultant:</p> <p>If there is land acquisition, the affected communities will be compensated. It is the policy of ADB that the project should pay compensation on affected properties, based on replacement costs, and provide assistance to affected persons and restore their incomes the same as before the project, or better.</p>
6.	<p>Cipta karya:</p> <p>How will the drainage system be? By gravity like in Yogyakarta or what?</p>	<p>Ariani Dwi Astuti, TA Consultant:</p> <p>Gravity sewerage will be adopted as much as possible. At certain point, this method may not work. Pumps will be installed there. Accordingly, when reaching certain depth, the maximum depth of pipe excavation is 7 m, pumps must be used.</p>

6. There, with no other topics to be discussed, the initial public consultation and subproject disclosure was adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

Attested by:

Ruel Janolino
International Environmental
Specialist

Ariani Dwi Astuti
National Environmental
Specialist

Angelito N. Corpuz
International Social Safeguards
Specialist

Supriadi “Datuk Tumpatih”
National Social Safeguards
Specialist

ATTENDANCE SHEET IN THE INITIAL PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON THE SUBPROJECT IN PALEMBANG

DAFTAR HADIR

Hari : Selasa
 Tanggal : 02 Oktober 2012
 Waktu : 09.00 WIB
 Tempat : Ruang Rapat Bappeda Kota Palembang
 Acara : Konsultasi Publik tentang Pembangunan Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah di Kota Palembang

No	NAMA	INSTANSI	TANDA TANGAN
1	Eni Antaswari	Dev. Bina Pda Kota Pg	1
2	Norman Cengame	Walhi SumSel	2
3	Lili Roslatah	Keluarga / 17 Kln	3
4	Arman Dary	PIDM Tirta Mus	4
5	Allan Gusary	Kesamatan Kalidasi	5
6	M. YUMUS	Kec. 11/10/10/1	6
7	Sri Wgathurini	BKPS-PP Kota Pg	7
8	Dudung ST. AG	Dir. Ker. Kota	8
9	Yuniar	Kep. 10/10/10	9
10	Dr. H. H. J. H. H. H. H.	Penjilid. Kasal	10
11	Syahrul	Bag. Huk. Huk	11
12	M. M. S. S. S. S.	Kep. 10/10/10/1	12
13	H. H. H. H. H.	P. U. P. Sum-Sel	13
14	H. H. H. H. H.	—	14
15	H. H. H. H. H.	K. T. T. T. T.	15
16	ARTHAUT RIFATI	BPU CDP	16
17	H. A. L. A. L. A. L.	BPU CDP	17
18	Supriadi	Konv. B. B. B.	18
19	RUEL J. J. J. J.	C. H. H. H. H.	19
20	Ariani Dwi Astuti	Konv. B. B. B.	20
21	ANGELITO N. CORRE	L. H. H. H. H.	21
22	GARY S. S. S. S.	P. U. P. Sum-Sel	22
23	CAROLUS G. G. G.	P. U. P. Sum-Sel	23
24	Putri H. H. H. H.	B. B. B. B. B.	24
25	Retno W. W. W. W.	—	25
26	Lia D. D. D. D.	—	26
27	T. T. T. T. T.	—	27
28	Ang. W.	B. B. B.	28
29	Guthrie M. P.	B. B. B.	29
30	W. W. W. W.	B. B. B.	30
31	Ario Mahiraja		31

**PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING THE INITIAL PUBLIC
CONSULTATION IN PALEMBANG ON 2 OCTOBER 2012**



Bpk. Sapri, BAPPEDA Chief in Palembang while delivering his opening remarks. At right is H. Djamaloedin. MJ and second from right is H. Asmarullah Mangku Alam, who are both owners of land for the proposed WWTP site.



The participants of the Public Consultation Meeting as represented by Pokja, others stakeholders, Camat, land owners and some of the AP's as well as NGO (WALHI).

PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET
ADB TA 7993 INO
METROPOLITAN SANITATION MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (MSMIP)
WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM AND TREATMENT
Palembang

I. OBJECTIVE

The main objective of MSMIP is the improvement of public and environmental health through the management of domestic wastewater in the city of Palembang. The improvement of environmental health will have a direct impact on the improvement of public health.

II. PROJECT

The Metropolitan Sanitation Management Investment Project in Palembang currently includes:

1. Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP); and
2. Off-site Wastewater Collection System

The wastewater treatment plant will be constructed at Sie Selayur village in Kalidoni District covering an area of about 5.7 ha.

The construction of Wastewater Collection System will be carried out along the following city roads and streets covered by the subproject:

Jln. Dr. Ir. Sutami, Jln. Mayor Zen, Jln. Re Martadinata, Jln. Nur Amin, Slamet Riyadi, Jln. Pasar 16 Ilir, Jln. Sudirman, Jln. Veteran, Jln Perentis Kemerdekaan, Jln. Mayor Ruslan, Jln. Yos Sudarso, and Jln. Ali Gatmir.

III. POTENTIAL PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY IMPACTS DUE TO THE PROJECT

Besides benefits of the project, there will be some adverse permanent impacts on people's properties in addition to temporary impacts during the construction phase on residential/commercial establishments along the roads and streets covered by the project.

The **permanent impacts** will result in the loss of private land in Sie Selayur village required for the construction of wastewater treatment plant. The land is owned by 3 owners. The land is occupied by 23 households who will be displaced from their present location. Some of the households have small scale businesses on the occupied land. These businesses will also be affected.

The MSMIP in Palembang will also cause some adverse **temporary impacts** to the residents and businesses along the project roads where sewer pipelines will be laid out. No acquisition of land and/or private assets will be necessary. The temporary impacts may include inconvenience in parking and restricted flow of vehicular traffic and access to roadside businesses and residences for short durations.

IV. COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE FOR PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY IMPACTS

MSMIP project in Palembang has a detailed policy to provide compensation and assistance for permanent loss of assets and business due to the acquisition of land.

- All land and structures affected by the project will be compensated at replacement cost based on the current market prices.
- Any loss of business incomes due to the acquisition of land and displacement of structures will be compensated
- In case the households are displaced due to the land acquisition, they will be provided with transport assistance and help in settling down at the new place.

Project authorities have prepared a resettlement plan which provides detailed information on the policy on compensation and other entitlements.

Specific measures and assistance for temporary impacts include:

- Project authorities and contractors will ensure that temporary impacts are avoided or minimized. Where necessary, assistance for temporary shifting of businesses and vendors will be provided by the contractor.
- The contractor will be responsible to provide temporary access to all the roadside businesses facing the civil works for short durations.
- There will be no damages to any private properties. However, in the unlikely event of any damages, the contractors will be responsible to provide full compensation for such damages and to restore the properties to original conditions.
- In case the contractors use any private land, they will be responsible for paying rental in cash for the rented land outside the ROW. The rental amount would be negotiated between the owner and the contractors but will be no less than the prevalent market rates. Restoration of the land will be done immediately after use.
- In case of any loss of business incomes due to the civil works, the contractors will be responsible to pay for the loss of income for the duration of the loss.

V. COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES

In accordance with the Indonesian laws, the project has established a simple but effective procedure to address any complaint or grievances that the communities may have in regards to any aspect of the project including the civil works that will be carried out.

- People can bring his/her complaint before any member of PPMU or to the village chief either in writing or verbally. These complaints will be addressed by the project authorities/Lurah/Camat immediately.
- In case the person filing the complaint is not satisfied with the decision taken by the Camat/project office, he/she can bring the complaint to Walikota.
- However, if the person filing the complaint is still not satisfied with the decision taken by the Walikota, he/she can bring the complaint to the Provincial Governor and finally to the Court of Law.
- Complaints received at various levels and the decision taken will be properly documented.
- All costs involved in filing the complaints will be borne by the project.

Additionally, the project authorities will take the following actions:

- Complaints / Suggestion Boxes will be placed at MSMHP strategic locations;
- Secretariat/Site Office will be established where community could file their complaints or suggestions;
- Complaint and Suggestion Forms will be made available at the Secretariat/site offices.
- Complaint Book/Register will be kept at secretariat/site office; and
- Socialization media will inform the respective communities where they could put/file their complaints.

For further information about the project or for filing the complaints, please contact:

- Website: www.bappeda.palembang.go.id
 - Email: bappeda.palembang@yahoo.co.id
 - BAPPEDA Kota Palembang
Jl. Merdeka No. 74 Palembang Kode Pos 30131
- Telp: 0711-353522, Fax: Ext. 103

Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principles

Objectives: To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible, to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

Scope and Triggers: The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designed parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

Policy Principles:

1. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
2. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
3. Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value of land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
7. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule.
9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
10. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full cost of resettlement in the presentation of project's cost and benefits. For a project with insignificant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
11. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
12. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

Comparison of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Policies

ADB Policy Requirements in SR2 of 2009 SPS	Regulation No. 3/2007 Issued by National Land Agency	Policy Gaps	Project Principles under MSMIP
Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	The Regulation has no provision equivalent to this ADB policy requirement.	SR2 prescribes for a holistic approach in project development process that specifically addresses the social concerns prior to development of infrastructure projects. Whereas, Regulation No. 3 was formulated from legislations in the exercise of State power of eminent domain in pursuing infrastructure projects. It is not explicit in addressing intangible social impacts, like the vulnerability of APs.	The Project and its associated facilities will be categorized according to their social and economic impacts as a means in formulating mitigating measures to avoid the vulnerability of APs.
Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options, and requires for the establishment of grievance and redress mechanism.	Paragraph 2, Article 19 provides for socialization led by district/city LAC along with the agency requiring the land to clarify the objectives and purposes of development with the affected people and get their acceptance. The socialization shall be conducted at the venue to be determined by the District/city LAC. Article 41 and Article 42 provides for the approaches in the resolution of grievance and redress under the law if the owners reject the decision on the nature and/or amount of compensation issued by District/city LAC.	The Regulation does not mention on meaningful consultations and active participation of the APs and affected communities throughout the Project cycle. While practice shows that written information on the Project was prepared in local language, it is only confined on Project description and was not extended to providing information of APs entitlements and the procedures for filing grievances and/or complaints.	Meaningful and participatory consultations with APs and the affected communities will be undertaken throughout the Project cycle and printed information written in their language will be distributed in order to elicit their active participation. The printed information will ensure that the APs and affected communities know their entitlements and rights as well as the procedures in filing their grievances and complaints.
Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The Presidential Regulation has no equivalent provision prescribed in SR2 of the 2009 SPS.	The Regulation has no provision that defines rights and options available to APs, the proposed mitigating measures vs. impacts of land acquisition and special assistance measures to severely affected households and vulnerable groups.	The EA will ensure that under the Project, land-based resettlement strategies will be provided if the affected livelihoods depend on land where possible, or cash compensation at replacement value of land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods. Prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value. Prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored will be undertaken.
Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation,	Under Article 13, the nature of compensation to affected persons shall consist of: (a) money and/or (b) replacement land and/or (c)	While the provisions in Article 13 of the Regulation prescribes for compensation based on the prevailing market value of the land, or replacement land, or	APs who shall be displaced physically and economically will be provided with needed assistance like secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production

secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	resettlement, and/or (d) combination of two or more of these provisions, and (e) other form as mutually agreed by related parties.	resettlement and form of assistance, these provisions are short of meeting the SR2 policy. It does not provide for the social rehabilitation of the APs, transitional support and development assistance, among others.	opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities and transitional support and development assistance, as prescribed in ADB policy
Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.	The Presidential Regulation has no equivalent provision prescribed in SR2 of the 2009 SPS. Indonesia has no law on gender equality.	This ADB policy applies to affected persons according to their locations. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.	The displaced poor and vulnerable group, including women displaced by the Project will be assisted in improving their standards of living.
Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.	The Presidential Regulation has no provision prescribed in SR2 of the 2009 SPS.	The Presidential Regulation has no provision on land acquisition through negotiated settlement.	People who enter into negotiated settlements with the Executing Agency over the acquisition of their lands will still maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Paragraph 9, Article 43 provides that those persons entitled to compensations are: (a) holders of land certificates or other rightful parties according to laws and regulations, or (b) nazhir in case of wakaf assets. For the lands secured under right to use or right of building or right of management, the rightful parties for compensation shall be the holders of the right to use, or right of building, or right of management.	While the law provides for resettlement lands, it is silent on the provisions that affected persons without title or rights to the land are eligible for compensation. Likewise, it did not provide if the affected persons will: (a) have security of tenure in relocation sites, (b) be extended with rehabilitation assistance, and (c) paid compensation for house and other structures based on replacement cost without provision for deduction of depreciation.	All APs whose names were recorded in the IOL/SES as of the cut-off date the census are eligible for compensation. The absence of certificate to the land is not a ground to deprive the landless from receiving compensation for their non-land assets.
Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on	Chapter 2, Article 2 provides that	While the Regulation requires for environmental	Resettlement plan that elaborates the entitlements of, the income and livelihood

displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule.	Government institutions requiring the land shall prepare the proposed development plan one year in advance prior to land acquisition with the following details: (a) objectives and purposes of development, (b) site and location of development, (c) areas of land required, (d) sources of funds, and (e) environmental feasibility including the impacts of development and mitigation measures.	feasibility study, the proposed development plan of the agency requiring the land does not provide for LARP.	restoration strategy for the APs will be prepared, with provisions for institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework as well as budget and time-bound implementation schedule.
Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.	Paragraph 6, Articles 31 through 38 provides for deliberation between the agency requiring the land and the owners of the land. The discussion covers the planned development for public interest and nature and amount of compensation. Deliberation also seeks the mutual agreement of both parties, the result of valuation and the deadline for completion of development project.	The Gol is incompatible with ADB policy; the former discuss about the development plan while the latter for the final resettlement plan and its updates.	The draft resettlement plan written in local language will be disclosed to the APs, the stakeholders affected communities and document the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal. The final resettlement plan and its updated version shall also be disclosed to them.
Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full cost of resettlement in the presentation of project's cost and benefits. For a project with insignificant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	The Presidential Regulation has no equivalent provision prescribed in SR2 of the 2009 SPS.	Resettlement under the present regulation in Indonesia is an exercise of State power of eminent domain as opposed to ADB's part of development project or program.	Resettlement plan implementation shall be provided with adequate budgetary support, institutional mechanism and monitoring system, which shall be satisfactorily complied with, including the resolution of grievances and complaints, as a condition before the approval of the Project loan.
Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout	Payment of compensation for affected lands and other assets are paid after agreement during deliberations. Compensation is based on the price recommended by Land Valuation Agency or the	Both policies of the Gol and ADB's SR2 are consistent in payment of compensation based on replacement costs. However, Regulation No. 3/2007 is short in providing compensation for economic displacement.	Compensation and other resettlement entitlements shall be paid in full to the APs before any physical or economic displacement shall take place. Internal monitoring shall be in place as part of resettlement management process.

project implementation.	Land Valuation Team per Paragraphs 4 to 5 of Regulation No. 3/2007.		
Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	The Presidential Regulation has no equivalent provision prescribed in SR2 of the 2009 SPS.	Regulation No. 3/2007 has no clear provision in monitoring the impacts of land acquisition on the standards of living of displaced persons. It does not provide for external monitoring agency (EMA) to assess whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved.	Reliable and efficient database system will be established for the internal monitoring of resettlement plan implementation. External monitoring shall be conducted by an independent monitoring agency to assess whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved taking into account the baseline conditions of the taking into account the baseline conditions of the APs.

Compensation for Affected Houses and Other Structures

No.	Name of Household	Area of Main Structure M2	Area of Other Structures M2	Total Area M2	Compensation for Structures @ Rp. 400,000/m2
01.	Ibu Aceh Maliki	190.00	-	190.00	76,000,000
02.	Taleng	136.00	2	138.00	55,200,000
03.	Wiwik Rahmawati	56.25	-	56.25	22,500,000
04.	Elly Ramila	30.00	-	30.00	12,000,000
05.	Supiah	45.00	-	45.00	18,000,000
06.	Komariah	45.00	4.0	49.00	19,600,000
07.	Wancik Teguh	48.00	6.0	54.00	21,600,000
08.	Amina	70.00	-	70.00	28,000,000
09.	Sumanto	84.00	-	84.00	33,600,000
10.	Samsuri	42.00	1.0	43.00	17,200,000
11.	Abbas	40.00	-	40.00	16,000,000
12.	Tobing	40.00	-	40.00	16,000,000
13.	M Isa	63.00	-	63.00	25,200,000
14.	Suharih	360.00	60.00	420.00	168,000,000
TOTAL		1,249.25	73.00	1,322.25	528,900,000

Appendix 12

Compensation for Trees

No	Name of APs	Coconut Rate Rp. 200,000 each		Gum Rate Rp 120,000 each		Banana Rate Rp. 20,000 each		Rambutan Rate Rp. 120,000 each		Mango Rate Rp. 96,000 each		Guava Rate Rp. 60,000 each		Total Compensation (RP)
		No.	Com. Amt. Rp.	No.	Comp. Amt. Rp.	No.	Comp. amt. Rp.	No.	Com. Amt. Rp.	No.	Com. Amt. Rp.	No.	Com. Amt. Rp.	
1	Mrs Fatimah	1	200,000	1	120,000	6	120,000-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440,000
2	Mr. Siswanto	1	200,000	1	120,000	5	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	420,000
3	Mrs. Jennah	2	400,000	-	-	50	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400,000
4	Mr. Hari Susanto	2	400,000	-	-	50	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400,000
5	Mrs. Wiwiek Rahmawati	5	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
6	Mrs. Sujinah	-	-	1	120,000	1	20,000	2	240,000	-	-	-	-	380,000
7	Mrs. Zaenab	3	600,000	3	360,000	5	100,000	2	240,000	-	-	-	-	1,300,000
8	Mr. Wancik	-	-	1	120,000	20	400,000	2	240,000	-	-	-	-	760,000
9	Mrs. Amina	6	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	192,000	-	-	1,392,000
10	Mr. Samsuri	1	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
11	Mr. Abbas	2	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
12	Mr. Tobing	-	-	1	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	120,000	240,000
13	Mr. M Isa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	240,000	-	-	3	180,000	420,000
14	Mr. Suharih	5	1,000,000	2	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240,000
TOTAL		28	5,600,000	10	1,200,000	137	2,740,000	8	960,000	2	192,000	5	300,000	10,992,000

*) Source: Keputusan Walikota Pekanbaru No 348th 2012 tentang Harga Gantirugi Tanaman Pertanian untuk Pelaksanaan Pembangunan di Kota Pekanbaru. As Reference, because Mayor of Palembang have not the regulation fot it

COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD

No.	Name of Household	Compensation			Allowances/Assistance					TOTAL Compensation & Allowances (Rp)
		Land	Structures	Trees/ Fruit Crops	Transport	Subsistence Rp. 80,000 per person /month x 3	Vulnerable Allowance	Comp for Business Loss	Rental	
01. 02. 03.	H J Naro Drs. Djamaloedin Ir. Asmafudin	23,292,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,292,000,000
04.	Ache Maliki	-	76,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,000,000
05.	Taleng	-	55,200,000	-	600,000	960,000	960,000	-	-	57,720,000
06.	Wiwik Rahmawati	-	22,500,000	1,000,000	600,000	480,000	480,000	2,500,000	-	25,060,000
07.	Elly Ramila	-	12,000,000	-	600,000	480,000	480,000	-	-	13,560,000
08.	Supiah	-	18,000,000	-	600,000	480,000	-	-	-	19,080,000
09.	Komariah	-	19,600,000	-	600,000	960,000	-	-	-	21,160,000
10.	Wancik Teguh	-	21,600,000	760,000	600,000	480,000	-	-	-	23,440,000
11.	Amina	-	28,000,000	1,392,000	600,000	240,000	-	-	-	30,232,000
12.	Sumanto	-	33,600,000	-	600,000	960,000	960,000	-	-	36,120,000
13.	Samsuri	-	17,200,000	200,000	600,000	960,000	-	-	-	18,960,000
14.	Abbas	-	16,000,000	400,000	600,000	720,000	-	-	-	17,720,000
15.	Tobing	-	16,000,000	240,000	600,000	480,000	-	-	-	17,320,000
16.	M. Isa	-	25,200,000	420,000	600,000	1,440,000	-	-	-	27,660,000
17.	Suharih	-	168,000,000	1,240,000	600,000	720,000	-	400,000	-	170,560,000
		-								
18.	Fatimah	-	-	440,000	600,000	960,000	960,000	1,500,000	450,000	4,910,000
19.	Siswanto	-	-	420,000	600,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	300,000	3,720,000
20.	Akhmad	-	-	-	600,000	720,000	720,000	-	300,000	2,340,000
21.	Suganda	-	-	-	600,000	960,000	960,000	-	300,000	2,820,000
22.	Hari Susanto	-	-	1,400,000	600,000	720,000	-	-	1,050,000	3,770,000
23.	Jennah	-	-	1,400,000	600,000	720,000	720,000	-	-	3,440,000
24.	Sujinah	-	-	380,000	600,000	240,000	240,000	-	-	1,460,000
25.	Zeenab	-	-	1,300,000	600,000	720,000	720,000	-	-	3,340,000
26.	Novita	-	-	-	600,000	720,000	720,000	-	-	2,040,000
27.	Heryanto	-	-	-	600,000	960,000	960,000	-	-	2,520,000
28.	Sudarsih	-	-	-	600,000	720,000	720,000	-	-	2,040,000
TOTAL		23,292,000,000	528,900,000	10,992,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	10,800,000	4,400,000	2,400,000	23,881,892,000