
H. NGO

1. To date the community feels that no NGO or other parties have tried to help them improve their lives.
2. They are unaware or know of no NGO or organization that wants to help improve the social welfare and economy of the community.
3. The community states that they have never been contacted by an NGO or other organizations.

6.3 Other findings

1. The Binamang Village Community inquired on concrete follow up from the findings of this meeting.
2. Some of the Binamang Village community has formed a group called Forum of the Community Impacted from the Kotapanjang HEPP or Forum Masyarakat Akibat Dampak PLTA Kotapanjang.
3. During the meeting 2 people introduced themselves as coming from an NGO, this being Mr. H. Yunus who stated that he was Panglima Sakti Kampar and an advisor, named Amran entitled Laskar Sakti Kampar. However the reasons of their presence was unclear.
4. The meeting indicated that 3 issues should be settled in priority, this being:
 - a. Land compensation, the community requests that the cost of their land, which they considered was too low, be recalculated.
 - b. Clean water is provided in every home.
 - c. Construction of a road and bridge to the location of their rubber plantation.

The results are as follows:

PRIORITY OF PROBLEMS SOLVING IN BINAMANG VILLAGE

No	Issue	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1	Land Compensation	7	1	0

2	Rubber/Palm Oil Plantation	7	3	3
3	Clean Water Supply	1	1	2
4	Electricity	3	1	6
5	House Condition	0	5	0
6	MCK	0	0	0
7	Road Condition	1	0	1
8	Livelihood	1	1	0
9	Household Evolution	0	0	0
10	Village Boundary	0	0	0
11	Jadup (Living Allowance)	5	5	0

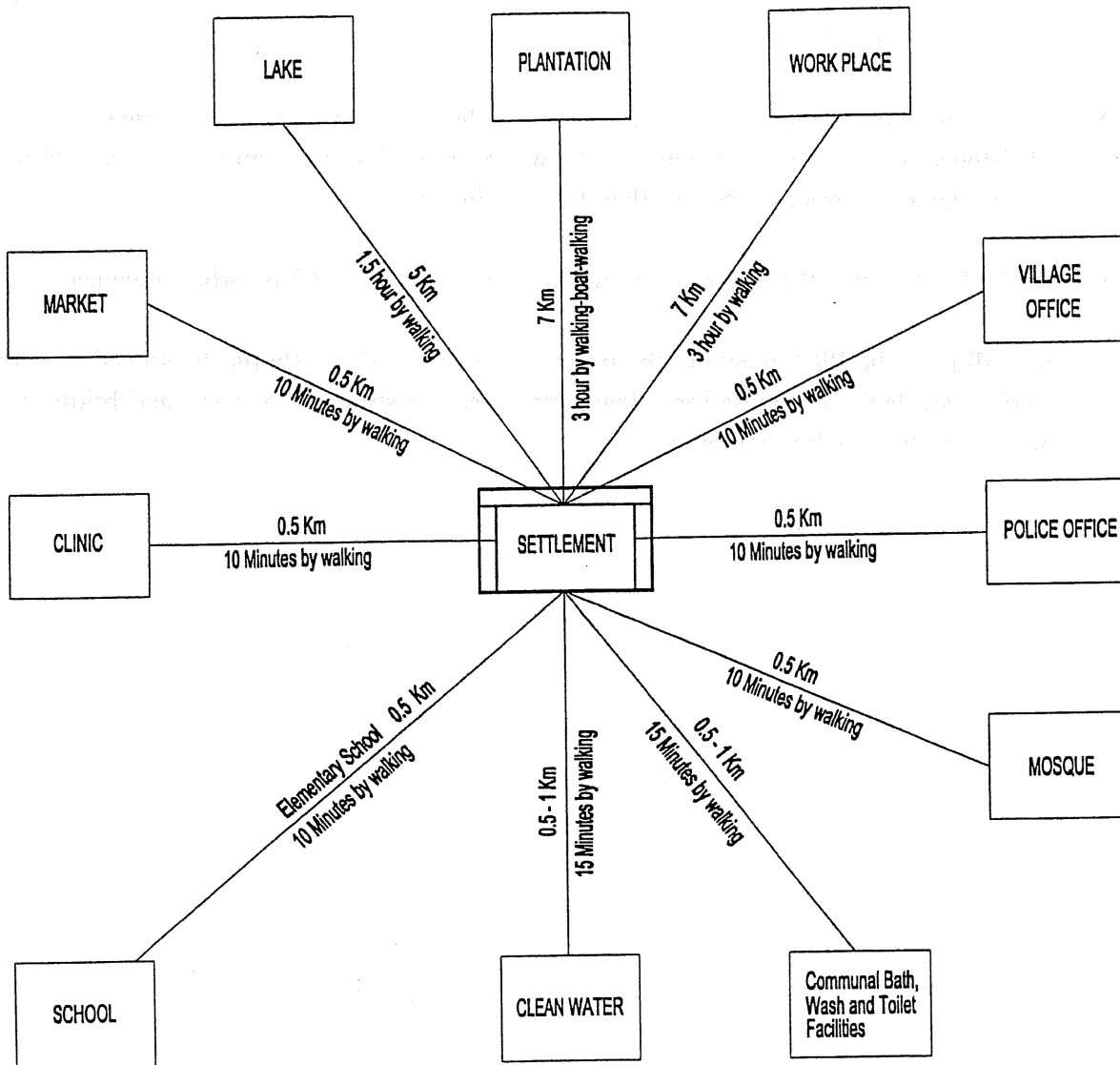
The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 6*).

6.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

1. Some positive impacts arising from the existence of Kotapanjang projects are availability of electricity, telephone network and road, as well as new source of income namely catching fish. Whereas, the negative impacts are the PAFs feel that their circumstance is more appalling than in the old village, it is difficult for PAFs to obtain clean water as the area was located downhill.
2. The PAFs requests that the compensation is reexamined, the PAFs queried on the land compensation table established by the Japanese, and some of the PAFs feel that they have not been compensated for their land plots.
3. The government pledged to provide clean water in the houses. However, in reality the promises were not kept, the PAFs received no clean water facilities when they moved to the new location.
4. With respect to MCK issue, hitherto the government pledged to provide each house with MCK, whereas in reality only 20 % of the MCK can be utilized, as no septic tanks were constructed.
5. Prior to being relocated the government promised the PAFs that when they moved they would find electricity in each house and free cost of installation as well as free electricity consumption for a full year. However, in reality the PAFs found that they had to pay for the installation of the electricity, they had to pay for the 1 year consumption.
6. With respect to the provision of housing the government hitherto promised to construct type 36 semi permanent houses, with roofs from asbestos and cement plastered flooring.

-
- However in reality, the houses were 6 by 6 m constructions made from wooden planks (temporary), which the PAFs considered as exigency housing.
7. Hitherto the government pledged that when the PAFs moved to the new location (upper kampung) they would find 3-year-old rubber trees ready for harvesting. However, in reality the PAFs found the promised rubber plantation were not planted or didn't have any rubber trees, much less trees ready for harvesting.
 8. When they lived in their old village, the PAFs did not need to buy goods needed for their subsistence, such as rice, coconut etc. However, nowadays they must buy everything and at very expensive prices, whereas they have no income.
 9. The PAFs state that they have never been contacted by an NGO or other organizations.
 10. According to the PRA meeting, the priority problems, which should be solved as soon as possible are land compensation, clean water and construction of road and bridge to the location of their rubber plantation.

Figure 6
Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Binamang Village



7.0 PONGKAI BARU VILLAGE PRA MEETING

Name of Village	:	PONGKAI BARU VILLAGE
Date	:	March 6, 2002
Time	:	02.00 – 05.45 p.m.
Place	:	Pongkai Baru Village Prayer House
Moderator	:	GME. MANURUNG. SP, MSI
Team Members	:	
• University of Riau (UNRI)	:	1. GME. Manurung, SP, MSi 2. Halim
• PT. Bitu Bina Semesta (BBS)	:	1. Ir. Agust Siswanto 2. Ir. Agus Darsono
Attendees	:	84 Participants (list of attendees is attached)

7.1 General Issues

The meeting began at 14.00 and was attended by about 84 participants including village officials, village elders (ninik mamak), community leaders and the general public. The meeting was conducted in a relax atmosphere and opened by the village head who advised the audience on the purpose and objective of the visit by the UNRI and Bandung team that was to collect data related to the impacts of the Kotapanjang HEPP project.

The community described that on numerous occasions various organizations and NGOs have come to the village in principle with the wish to help the community to achieve justice. However, such efforts have not borne fruitful outcomes leaving the community with the feeling of being mere objects. Such outlook was reflected at the beginning of the meeting when several participants asked for the results of the Kotapanjang HEPP evaluation.

A. PAF's general impression on current conditions

The community feels that lives were better before the relocation because they had steady and routine occupations (rice farming, rubber tapping, coconut cultivation and fishing), which in turn provided enough to cover their basic needs and send their children to senior secondary school as well as put aside some savings. In the new location, 90% of the livelihoods is from hired laborer and wood gathering, whereas the plantation that was promised by the government cannot yet be harvested (1.5 years old). Unlike other villages, none of the residents of Pongkai Baru work as fisherman because it is located too far from the lake (12 km away or 4 hours on foot). Only 70% of Pongkai Baru's original relocated residents live in the government provided new houses, whereas the remaining 30% have sold their houses to other newcomers (unaffected by the project) as the new area was deemed incapable of

providing suitable livelihoods. Their meager income cannot pay for their children's education. Moreover, there is only 1 public elementary school, while the junior high school is located 8 km away in Tanjung village and the senior high school in Bangkinang, about 45 km away. Such distance only serves to increase the cost of educating their children until the senior high school level.

B. Impact of changes planned before the inundation, which turned out to be unfavorable for the community.

The community felt that the promises the government made before the relocation would be good enough to bring about improvements in their lives. Unfortunately, the reality is far from expectation. For example, activities such as tapping for rubber, tending rice fields and farming, which they routinely carried out before the relocation, could not be continued at the new village as hitherto promised. The rubber plantation that is the expected main source of income is not ready for tapping being only 1.5 years old. It was only in 200/2001 that the rubber trees were planted

B. Examples of positive and negative impacts arising from the Kotapanjang HEPP development.

1. Positive:

- Village access to main road is nearer and smoother; electricity has entered the village.
- Telephone network has been installed in the village; better housing layout.

2. Negative:

- Change in the main source of income; 75% are now hired labor (unlike previous occupation).
- Decrease in income per capita.
- Children do not continue to junior and senior secondary education because of the distance, hence it is more expensive for parents as the children will require additional funds for lodging and food.
- Access to clean water supply is very difficult unlike before the relocation.

7.2 More Specific Issues

A. Land Compensation

1. PAF's view on compensation issues

Land compensation value is far below prevalent market price and 80% of the residents have not been compensated.

The community's view on land compensation is as follows:

-
- a. The community in general fervently hopes that the compensation schemes are reviewed to commensurate with the actual prevalent price. For example, a coconut tree was appraised at Rp 4000/tree, whereas the price for a bunch of coconut was Rp 9000.
 - b. The community suggests that actual prevalent market price is used to establish the compensation amount. They are convinced that the compensation scheme has been modified by the relevant agency.
 - c. About 35% of the community's land has not been compensated. The residents have titles to these lands and when such documents were submitted for compensation, the government purposely delayed disbursement leaving the residents disillusioned.

Examples of some compensation amounts received by the residents:

- Irrigated rice field = Rp 500/m²
- Cultivated land = Rp 600/m²
- Plantation land = Rp 30/m²
- Coconut tree = Rp 4000/tree
- Rubber tree = Rp 5000/tree (productive)
Rp 2500/tree (unproductive)
- Cost of relocating the graves, which to date has not been paid (Rp 75000 per grave)

2. Community efforts to submit land compensation claims to the government

The community has undertaken efforts to claim compensation by holding street demonstrations before the regent's office and meeting the governor, but to date there has been no response. Thus far, no legal claims have been filed.

3. PAF's suggestions to solve issues related to land compensation include:

- Re-examination of the compensation value
- Provide payments for the cost of removing ancestral graves, as promised by the government.
- Provision of living allowance ("jaminan hidup") until the rubber trees are ready for tapping.

B. Clean Water Supply

1. Government's promise for clean water supply

Several government pledges regarding water supply, which have been poorly realized include:

- a. Provision of piped water to every house, which has not been fulfilled.

-
- b. Reality is far from the promises made: quality of water and infrastructure are below standard.
 - c. The government provided clean water supply facilities were already damaged before the residents could use it.
2. Efforts to improve clean water supply facilities
 - a. Government's efforts have not borne satisfactory results because most of the wells drilled have poor water quality.
 - b. Given the substandard wells, a few of the residents on their own initiative, have dug their own wells to a depth of about 15 m; however the water quality remains low (colored).
 3. Community's suggestions on clean water provision:
 - a. To construct a well that can be shared by all residents: 1 drilled well per 10 households or seek other alternative water source.
 - b. To locate water source in the mountain and to lay water distribution pipes to various strategic places in the settlement.

C. MCK Facilities (Public Bath, Wash and Latrine)

1. The government promised to provide every house with 1 MCK unit, but in reality, this was not the case:
 - a. Only latrine was provided, but its condition was already damaged even before the residents could use it. Bathroom and washing facilities were not provided.
 - b. The latrine was located quite far from the houses; about 15 m away and the septic tank had a depth of 1 x 1 m and were made from soil.
2. To date there has been no effort to improve/construct MCK facilities.
3. In order to overcome the MCK problem, the community suggests the construction of MCK (permanent) as follows:
 - a. To construct semi-permanent MCK facilities at every house.
 - b. To build public MCK facilities (e.g. 1 MCK unit for several houses).

D. Provision of electricity

1. Before the community relocated to Pongkai Baru, the government promised to provide ready to use electricity at every house with free installation/connection. However, what actually occurred is as follows:
 - a. Power supply entered the village in 1999, whereas the community relocated to the new village in 1994/1995. This means that electricity was installed 4 years after relocation.
 - b. The community had to pay installation charges of Rp 165,000 in 1995, while the cost in the 2001 was Rp 450,000. As such, 40% of the residents are still without electricity.
 - c. About 20% of the community does not have electricity.

-
2. The government has undertaken no efforts to increase electricity supply despite repeated complains by the community, alas to date there has been no response.
 3. PAF's suggestions on electricity provision are as follows:
 - a. To refund the cost of electricity installation that has been paid.
 - b. Use of monthly electricity is free of charge (profit sharing from the HEPP project).

E. Provision of Housing

1. Prior to the relocation the government promised to provide type 36 semi permanent house with corrugated metal roof and cement flooring. However, the reality is as follows:
 - a. 5 x 6 m wooden house with very thin cement flooring; 65% of the flooring is damaged.
 - b. Asbestos roofing.
2. To date there has been no government efforts to improve housing facilities despite various community efforts, which included demonstrating before the governor's office.
3. PAF's suggestion on housing provision:
Their houses should be reconstructed to conform to the government's promise to provide type 36 semi-permanent houses.

F. Rubber/Oil Palm Plantation

1. Government's promise on the provision of plantation:
Before relocation, the community was promised as follows:
 - a. Ready for tapping rubber plantation but in reality, the rubber trees were planted 5 years after relocation and are presently aged 1.5 years old.
 - b. Distant of plantation from settlement varies: 2 –7 km.
2. Government's efforts to improve plantation include:
 - a. Provision of rotating fund of Rp 1,060,000/ 2 ha./household and disbursed gradually in stages/per work interim such as felling trees at Rp 250,000/2 ha; and planting at Rp 150,000/ha.
 - b. Temporary training on rubber cultivation provided by the relevant agencies.
3. With respect to the rubber plantations the community of Pongkai Baru suggests the following:
 - a. To provide living cost assistance until rubber plantation is ready for tapping.
 - b. To provide appropriate maintenance cost for plantation.
 - c. Fertilizer assistance.
 - d. To locate partnership enterprise for the plantation where the community becomes the workers/laborers.

G. Income

As a result of the relocation, the income of the community has been deeply affected, i.e.:

1. Sources of income in the new village:
 - a. About 15% of the community currently works as traditional fishermen and woodcutters while the remaining 75% work as hired labor. Prior to relocation they worked as farmers (rubber cultivation and rice framing). Hence, the employment issue for the Pongkai Baru community is a vital problem that needs to be urgently addressed.
 - b. They are compelled to work as hired labor since the rubber plantation is not ready for tapping.
2. The PAF's efforts to improve and increase income:
 - a. To seek employment that is different from their regular occupation before relocation (e.g. hired labor in other villages).
 - b. Collecting wood in the forest.
 - c. Likelihood of becoming fishermen is negligible since the settlement is located quite far from the lake, about 18 km and requires 4 hours walk.
3. To overcome the income problem, the community suggested the following:
 - a. To provide working capital and living cost assistance until rubber plantation becomes productive; and to provide training in new employment opportunities such as cultivation of gogo paddy or other horticultural crops.
 - b. Training in animal husbandry and other crop cultivation such as gogo paddy and gambier.
 - c. To provide living cost assistance until the local economy returns to normalcy.

H. NGO

1. NGO assistance by the Defence for the Victims of Kotapanjang Dam NGO (see attached brochure).
2. NGO's activities: aimed to obtain justice for the Pongkai Baru community, but to date has not borne any results.
3. NGO's visit has helped PAF to the extent of data collection and conveying community's aspirations; 3 – 4 times data collection and several demonstrations to the regent's office (see attached brochure).

7.3 Other findings

1. The community hopes that the current meeting will bring benefits, which would materialize.

2. The community prefers that should there be development assistance program in the future, it should be the Japanese and not the Pemda that should conduct the development and to involve local residents (village elders and traditional leaders).
3. The survey identified 3 priority issues:
 - To review the land compensation scheme.
 - To increase the quality of rubber.
 - To provide clean water facilities.

Complete results of priority ranking of issues:

PRIORITY OF PROBLEMS SOLVING IN PONGKAI BARU

NO	TYPE OF PROBLEM	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1	Land Co,pensation	54	3	5
2	Rubber/Palm Oil Plantation	20	7	6
3	Clean Water Supply	16	24	13
4	Electricity	0	8	6
5	House Condition	1	14	19
6	MCK	2	9	10
7	Road Condition	1	0	1
8	Livelyhood	7	10	34
9	Household Evolution	0	0	0
10	Village Boundary	0	0	0
11	Jadup (Living Allowance)	0	0	0

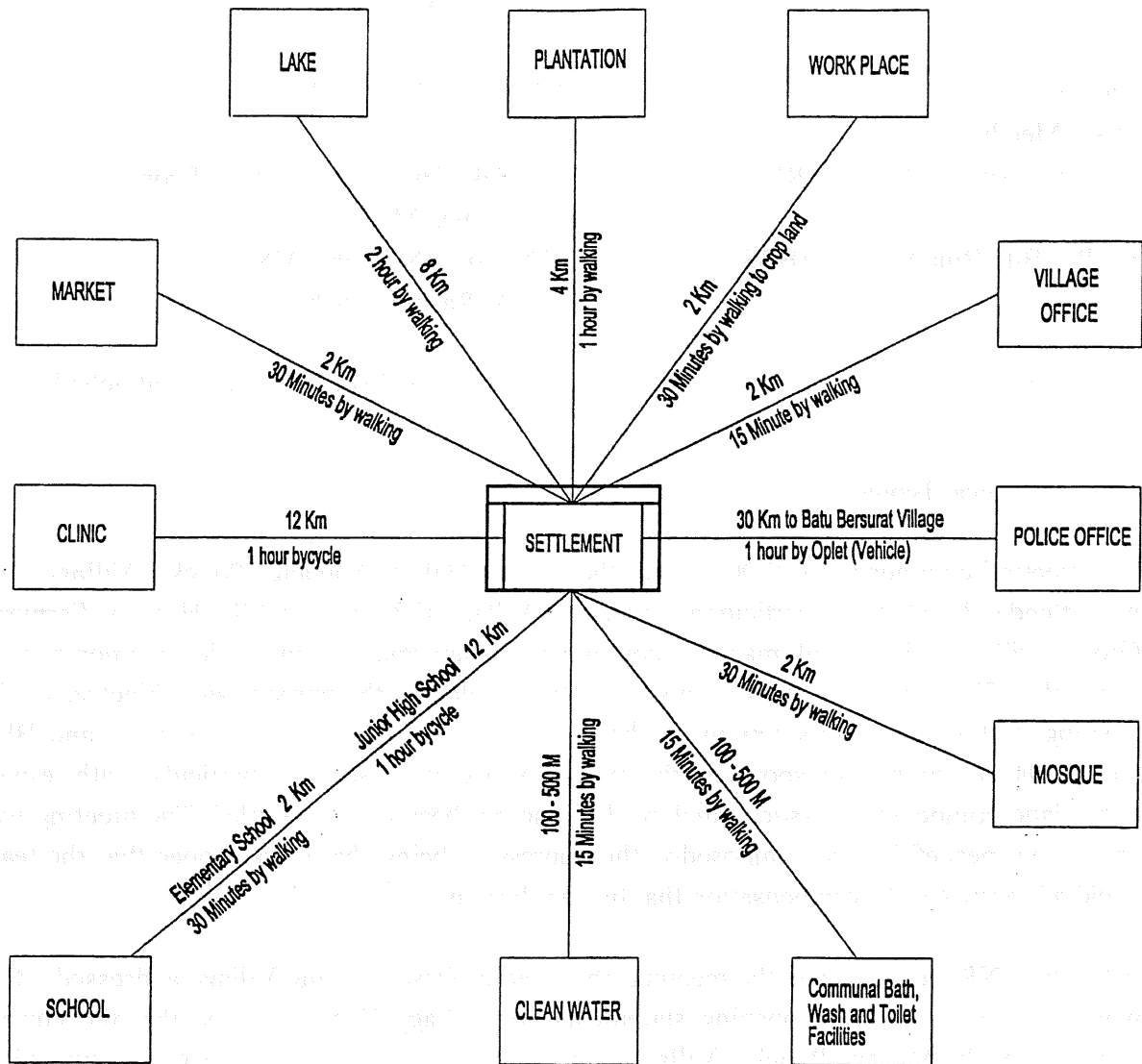
The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 7*).

7.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

1. Some positive impacts arising from the existence of Kotapanjang projects are availability of electricity, telephone network and road. Whereas, the negative impacts are decrease in income, due to the distance the children do not continue to junior and senior school, access to clean water is very difficult.
2. Land compensation value is far below prevalent market price and 80% of the residents have not been compensated.
3. Several government pledges regarding water supply, which have been poorly realized include provision of piped water to every house, which has not been fulfilled. The reality is far from the promises made: quality of water and infrastructure are below standard. The government provided clean water supply facilities were already damaged before the PAFs could use it.

-
4. The government promised to provide every house with 1 MCK unit, but in reality, this was not the case: only latrine was provided, but its condition was already damaged even before the PAFs could use it as well as bathroom and washing facilities were not provided.
 5. The government promised to provide ready to use electricity at every house with free installation/connection. However, what actually occurred is as follows : power supply entered the village in 1999, whereas the PAFs relocated to the new village in 1994/1995, the PAFs had to pay installation charges and about 20% of the PAFs do not have electricity.
 6. Prior to the relocation the government promised to provide type 36 semi permanent house with corrugated metal roof and cement flooring. However, the reality is as follows: 5 x 6 m wooden house with very thin cement flooring; 65% of the flooring is damaged and asbestos roofing.
 7. Before relocation, the PAFs was promised ready for tapping rubber plantation but in reality, the rubber trees were planted 5 years after relocation and are presently aged 1.5 years old.
 8. About 15% of the PAFs currently works as traditional fishermen and woodcutters while the remaining 75% work as hired labor. They are compelled to work as hired labor since the rubber plantation is not ready for tapping.
 9. To date, there is NGO try to help the PAFs in Pongkai Baru Village.
 10. According to the PRA meeting, the priority problems which should be solved as soon as possible are land compensation, rubber plantation and clean water.

Figure 7
Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Pongki Baru Village



8.0 MAYANG PONGKAI VILLAGE PRA MEETING

Name of Village	:	MAYANG PONGKAI VILLAGE
Date	:	16 March 2002
Time	:	09.00 – 11.30 a.m.
Place	:	Balai Desa (Village Hall)
Chaired by	:	AHMAD RIFAI, SP, MS
Team Members		
• University of Riau (UNRI)	:	1. Ir. Sakti Hutabarat, M.Agro.Econ 2. Ir. Lumen Mundi
• PT. Bitu Bina Semesta (BBS)	:	1. Dr. Lucia Nugroho, MSc 2. Ir. A. Rachman Sabiro
Attendees	:	35 Participants (list of attendees is attached)

8.1 General Issues

The meeting commenced at 9:00 a.m. at the Village Hall of Mayang Pongkai Village, and was attended by about 35 participants including Village Officials, LKMD, Head of Farmers' Groups, village elders (nininik mamak), community leaders and Muslim clerics, women as well as youths. The team from the University of Riau explained the purpose and objective of the meeting, followed by introductions of the personnel from the University of Riau and BBS teams. The community's response to the meeting was quite positive, in particular with respect to the land compensation issue, which to date had not been entirely settled. The meeting was carried out peacefully and composedly, the impression being that it was hoped that the team could advocate for the compensation that had not been paid.

After the UNRI team opened the meeting, the Head of Desa Moyang Village addressed a few words of welcome. In his opening statements, the Village Head indicated that the current condition of the Mayang Pongkai Village community is practically uniformed if compared to conditions at the old village. Even economic level of the community is attributed to the people's land and plantation ownership, which in the old village was more disparate. In other words, PAFs whose lives in the old village were satisfying tended to feel life as being more difficult at the new village, whereas PAFs whose lives in the old village were difficult felt better-off in the new village.

With respect to the community's relocation many reported that when they moved to the new village many of the government's pledges were not fulfilled, such as houses with no flooring but only dirt covered. Some even said that they found fishes in their houses. In addition, the electricity and the clean water supply did not correspond to what the government promised. Whereas with respect to the plantations, the community reported as being satisfied with the

plantations provided by the government, to date almost 75% have even finished paying off their loans for Palm Oil PIR.

A. PAF's general impression on current conditions

A majority of the PAFs stated their lives to be satisfactory. However, PAFs that possessed extensive land (5-10 hectares) in the old village felt that their lives had become more difficult as in the old village they owned a lot of land and they could earn money from a variety of ways such as rubber plantation, growing rice and farming. In the new village their only means of livelihood is from the palm oil plantations.

B. Impact of the changes planned before the inundation, which in the end turned out to be unfavorable for the community.

Negative impacts that have appeared in the new village include new bad habits by the village youth, which were not seen in the old village such as drinking alcohol, gambling which in turn affects the social conditions and the safety of the community. (reported by Mr. H. Rustani)

C. Examples of positive and negative impacts generated from the construction of the Kotapanjang Dam project.

Positive : the availability of transportation facilities, which beforehand was scarce, communication to the capitals of the Province and the Regency is now easier.

Negative : Increasingly less land available for planting
Livelihoods becoming more difficult (only palm oil plantation)
Shifts in the fabric of the community's social norms, notably the youths who have been introduced to alcoholism, which in turn perturbs the community's safety.

8.2 Specific Issues

A. Land compensation

1. PAF's opinion with respect to the land compensation issue:
In general, land compensation has been realized, however some plots that hitherto were going to be paid have not received payment from the government. The Head of Mayang Pongkai Village reported that 161 plots have not been paid, including 5 self-processed plots and 7 pending plots.
2. Efforts to file compensation claims to the government :

The community has petitioned the Governor to settle the land compensation issue, but to date nothing has come out of it. The community reported that the government had even asked them to swear that they had plots that were still unpaid.

3. The PAFs recommended that plots that had not received payment should without delay receive suitable payment. In addition, the price of "pending" plots should not be reduced.

B. Clean Water Supply

1. Government pledges with respect to clean water supply:
The government's hitherto pledges to provide clean water facilities were realized by the construction of 2-meter deep well for every 2 houses. However, the community reported that the condition of the wells were very unsatisfactory, as the wells dried up after only 2 weeks. Accordingly, in the summer season the wells contain no water.
2. Efforts to provide clean water supply:
To date the government has undertaken no efforts to repair the clean water facilities. On the other hand, the PAFs have tried to solve their water problem by deepening the government provided wells. Some PAFs who had the means constructed their own wells. Currently, around 60% of the population makes avail of the government provided wells by first deepening the wells (1 well for 2 houses), whereas those who do not have the means to repair their wells use the river near the village as a source of clean water supply.
3. The PAFs recommend that a municipal water system be constructed, which would distribute water to every house.

C. MCK Facility

1. The government hitherto pledged to provide MCK facility as part of the housing facility. However, in reality when the PAFs moved to the new village they found that the houses had only toilets and no bath washing room. The toilets were quite unsuitable as the septic tanks were very shallow, with 1 meter high wooden walls and wooden flooring. The WCs were located far from the back of the houses. Hence, the WCs were not used for very long.
2. 2.3.2. The government has undertaken no efforts to repair the existing MCK facilities. Accordingly, in order to overcome this problem, those who had the means constructed permanent WC in their houses. However, some 70% PAFs use the river for MCK activities.
3. The PAFs recommend that with respect to MCK facilities, each house is provided with MCK facilities complete with bath tank.

D. Supply of electricity

1. The government hitherto pledged to provide electricity in each house. The PAFs need only push the switch to turn on the electricity without having to pay anything (electricity would already be installed) and that the PAFs would be freed from paying the consumption of electricity for an entire year. In reality, the PAFs had to pay for installation and connection of electricity as well as consumption.
2. The government has to date undertaken no efforts to improve provision of electricity. As such the PAFs are unable to do anything and must accept the situation as it is.
3. With respect to provision of electricity the PAFs suggest that the money that have paid out for installation and for a year's consumption be reimbursed.

E. Housing

1. Governmental pledges with respect to housing:
The government hitherto pledged to provide semi-permanent houses, the lower half constructed from cement and the upper half from wood, with roof from corrugated iron and appropriately quality cement flooring. But in reality the PAFs obtained houses entirely made from wood, with thin layer cement flooring. Many of the inhabitants even reported that their houses had no flooring and were full of mud. In addition, the houses had asbestos roofs and no ceilings.
Currently, many of the houses have been renovated using money obtained from the compensation funds.
2. Governmental efforts to improve housing facilities:
To date the government has undertaken no efforts to improve housing facilities
3. PAF recommendations with respect to housing facilities:
The PAFs recommend that they be reimbursed for the money that they paid for renovation work on their houses.

F. Palm oil plantation

1. Governmental pledges with respect to provision of palm oil plantations:
In general the PAFS admit that governmental pledges to provide 2 Ha plantations for palm oil have been kept. To date the palm trees are 8 years old, and 75 % of the inhabitants have reimbursed their "plasma" loans. The main problem of the palm oil plantation comes from the fact that some PAFs claim that some of the palm plants were not inserted. Hence, the number of the trees per hectare was not as it should have been. Accordingly, the number of palm trees diminished.

The community reported that 39 PAFs have not received palm plantations as it was snatched by other individuals claiming to hold "ulayat" community land rights on the said area.

2. Governmental efforts to improve plantations:

To date the government has made no efforts to improve the plantations.

3. PAF recommendations with respect to palm plantations:

The PAFs recommend that the problem of the 39 PAFs without plantations be resolved or provided with other plantations.

G. Income

1. PAF source of income at the new village:

In the old village, the PAFs earned their living as rubber tree farmers, rice farmers, cultivators and fishermen. However, at the new village their sole means of livelihood is from palm oil cultivation.

According to the inhabitants their income at the old village was enough to feed them and send their children to school. However, at the new village their earnings are derived from the palm oil plantations, which generate less income than in the old village.

In addition, the community feels that the stretch of land given to them is very limited. Hence, it is difficult to expand their plantations. This issue becomes even more urgent for those who have married children, as there is no land left to give to their married offspring. Moreover, the inhabitants worry that when the palm trees turn old, the PAFs would have no other sources of income.

2. Efforts undertaken by PAFs in order to improve and increase income levels.

Efforts undertaken to date by the community to increase income levels is to plant their vegetable gardens (0,4 Ha) with palm oil plants, as the soil is only suitable for such plants. Other types of vegetables and crop plants that they have tried to grow have failed. Some of the inhabitants raise poultry as a supplementary source of income.

3. PAF recommendations with respect to income

The community suggests that they be provided with sources of income other than just palm plantation, such as other skills and raising poultry.

H. NGO

-
1. The PAFs feel that to date no NGOs have ever provided them with assistance to improve welfare.
 2. The PAFs do not know for certain of any NGO activities aimed at helping them improve social welfare and economy.
 3. The PAFs can not say for certain how many times they have been visited by NGOs. Some even said that they have never been visited by a NGO. However examination of the visitor's book at the village office indicate that the Patriot and BMT Pekanbaru NGO groups have visited the village.
 4. The PAFs feel that to date no NGOs have ever provided them with assistance to improve welfare.
 5. The PAFs do not know for certain of any NGO activities aimed at helping them improve social welfare and economy.
 6. The PAFs can not say for certain how many times they have been visited by NGOs. Some even said that they have never been visited by a NGO. However examination of the visitor's book at the village office indicate that the Patriot and BMT Pekanbaru NGO groups have visited the village.

8.3 Other findings

1. About 39 PAFs have had their palm oil plantations taken/snatched from them by other individuals. Hence, the former mentioned PAFs to date own no palm oil plantations.
2. The educational attainment at the new village has declined, as the old village had 2 "Madrasah" (religious schools) and enough space for grade school. The new village of Mayang Pongkai has only 1 "Madrasah" that was self-built and only 2 grade schools with 3 rooms. To continue at the junior high school level, the students must attend school 7 km away, whereas at other villages the students need only travel 3 km. Accordingly, the PAFs feel that it is very difficult to send their children to school.

The findings indicate that issues that the PAFs consider must be solved as soon as possible include:

1. Palm oil plantation issue : the inhabitants desire that they be freed from the obligation to pay the credit of the plasma plantations and that they be provided with assistance such as fertilizer, like in the other villages who received free rubber plantations and maintenance.
2. Compensation: the community demands that the compensation amount be reconsidered and that they be compensated for the fields that they left.

3. Housing condition: the inhabitants demand that the houses be renovated to conform to the promises made by the government.

The complete results are as follows:

PRIORITY OF PROBLEMS SOLVING IN MAYANG PONGKAI VILLAGE

NO	TYPE OF PROBLEM	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1	Land Compensation	9	0	0
2	Rubber/Palm Oil Plantation	5	3	2
3	Clean Water Supply	3	4	2
4	Electricity	1	4	4
5	House Condition	3	5	5
6	MCK	1	5	1
7	Road Condition	6	5	2
8	Livelihood	4	1	2
9	Household Evolution	0	1	1
10	Village Boundary	0	0	0
11	Jadup (Living Allowance)	0	0	0

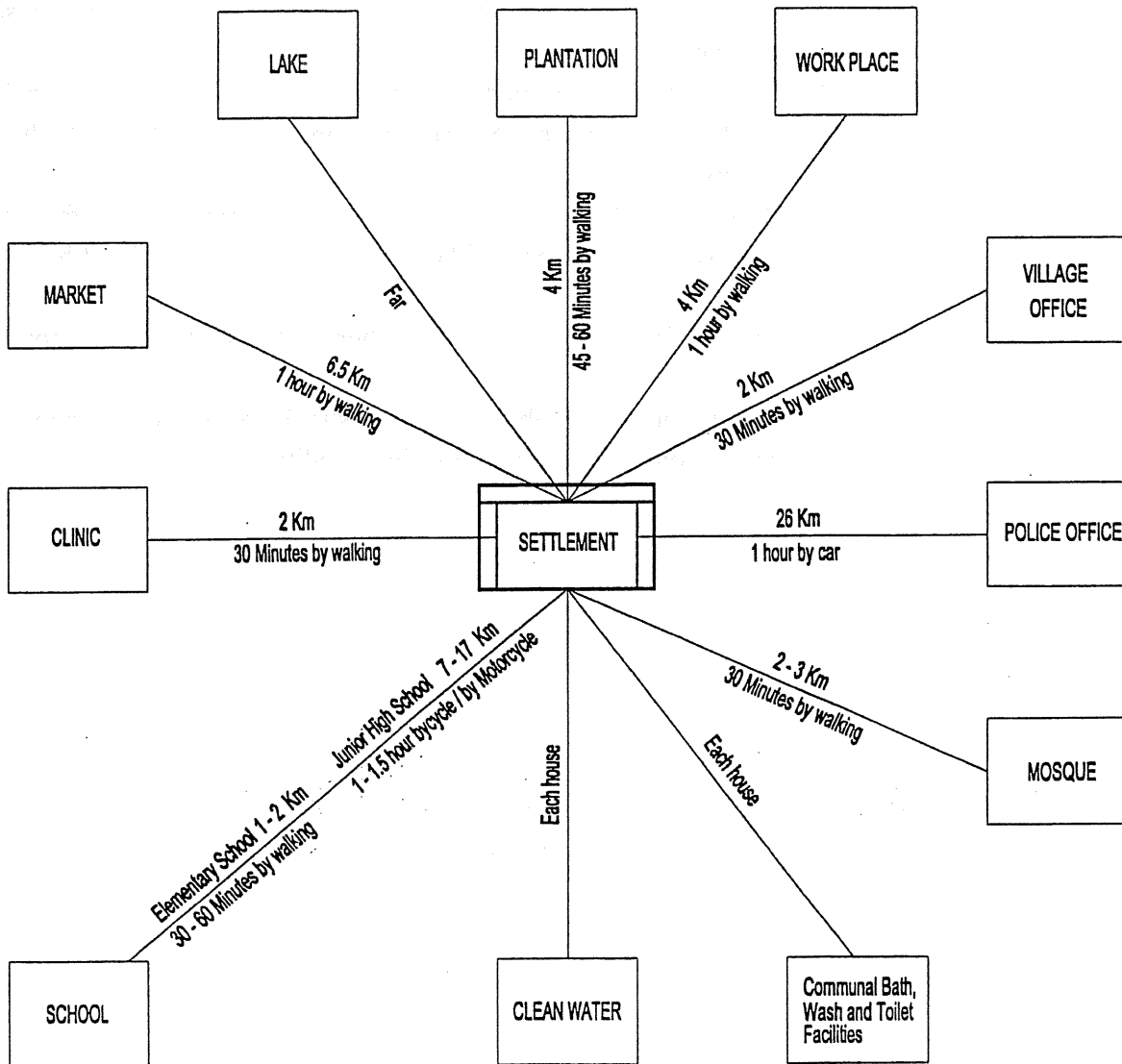
The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 8*).

8.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

1. The positive impacts of Kotapanjang project include the availability of transportation facilities, whereas the negative impact are increasingly less land available for planting, livelihood becoming more difficult and shifts in the fabric of the PAF's social norms.
2. In general, land compensation has been realized, however some plots that hitherto were going to be paid have not received payment from the government.
3. The government's hitherto pledges to provide clean water facilities were realized by the construction of 2-meter deep well for every 2 houses. However, the community reported that the condition of the wells were very unsatisfactory, as the wells dried up after only 2 weeks. Accordingly, in the summer season the wells contain no water.
4. The government hitherto pledged to provide MCK facility as part of the housing facility. However, in reality when the PAFs moved to the new village they found that the houses had only toilets and no bath washing room.
5. The government hitherto pledged to provide electricity in each house. The PAFs need only push the switch to turn on the electricity without having to pay anything (electricity would already be installed) and that the PAFs would be freed from paying the

-
- consumption of electricity for an entire year. In reality, the PAFs had to pay for installation and connection of electricity as well as consumption.
6. The government hitherto pledged to provide semi-permanent houses, the lower half constructed from cement and the upper half from wood, with roof from corrugated iron and appropriately quality cement flooring. But in reality the PAFs obtained houses entirely made from wood, with thin layer cement flooring. Many of the inhabitants even reported that their houses had no flooring and were full of mud. In addition, the houses had asbestos roofs and no ceilings.
 7. In general the PAFs admit that governmental pledges to provide 2 Ha plantations for palm oil have been kept. To date the palm trees are 8 years old, and 75 % of the PAFs have reimbursed their "plasma" loans.
 8. In the old village, the PAFs earned their living as rubber tree farmers, rice farmers, cultivators and fishermen. However, at the new village their sole means of livelihood is from palm oil cultivation.
 9. The PAFs feel that to date no NGOs have ever provided them with assistance to improve welfare.
 10. According to PRA meeting, the priority problems, which should be solved as soon as possible are palm oil plantation, compensation and housing condition.

Figure 8
Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Mayang Pongkai Village



9.0 PONGKAI ISTIQOMAH VILLAGE PRA MEETINGS

Name of Village	:	PONGKAI ISTIQOMAH VILLAGE
Date	:	March 9, 2002
Time	:	9.00 - 11.20 a.m.
Place	:	Pongkai Istiqomah Village Prayer House
Chaired by	:	AHMAD RIVAI, SP, MP
Team Members	:	
• University of Riau (UNRI)	:	1. Ahmad Rivai, SP, MP 2. GME. Manurung, SP, Msi 3. Ir. Lumen Mundi
• PT. Bita Bina Semesta (BBS)	:	1. Dr. Ir. Bambang Panuju, M.Phill 2. Ir. Baban Suhendar 4. Ir. Agust Siswanto 5. Ir. A. Rachman Sabiro 6. Ir. Agus Darsono 7. Suyono, SH
Attendees	:	97 Participants (list of attendees is attached)

9.1 General Issues

The meeting began at 9.00 am and was attended by about 97 participants including village officials, village elders, community leaders, men, women and youths. The meeting was conducted in a relax atmosphere and opened by the village head who advised the audience on the purpose and objective of the visit by the UNRI and BBS team, which was to collect data on the socio-economic impacts on the community from the Kotapanjang HEPP development.

In general the community feels that it has been impacted by the development of the Kotapanjang HEPP. Prior to the development, the community earned enough to support themselves from tapping rubber, farming, fishing and chopping wood in the forest. However under the current situation, the community can only rely on fishing in the lake where unfortunately the fish population has decreased. If before they were able to harvest rice from their own fields, now they have to purchase for their daily consumption needs.

At the opening of the meeting, the village head voiced the community's aspiration that the current visit would bring about real benefits for the improvement of their lives.

A. PAF's general impression on current conditions

Pongkai Istiqomah Village represents a village that opted to move independently, meaning that after they received compensation the community was free to move to a location of their choosing but without obtaining any facilities from the Government. Nonetheless, the community feels that their present lives are much worse off compared to life in the old village due to limited employment opportunities. Basic needs such as rice and coconut have to be purchased, whereas previously they could be obtained from their own land.

B. Impact of changes planned before the inundation, which turned out to be unfavorable for the community.

In general, the community feels that the promises the government made prior to the inundation would bring improvements to their lives. However, most of the promises were not fulfilled leaving many villagers in misery, in particular with respect to the rubber plantation which to date cannot be harvested. Thus, the villagers have no steady occupation upon which to rely for their livelihood. The community also has difficulty to access clean water.

C. Examples of positive and negative impacts arising from the Kotapanjang HEPP development.

1. Positive:

- Availability of electricity as source of lighting for the community as in other villages.
- After 2 years of self-constructing a primary school, the Regent ("Bupati") has added 2 more rooms followed by 5 more rooms; in addition roads have been constructed.

2. Negative:

- The community feels their condition is worse-off compared to the old village. At the old village they were able to meet their basic needs from rice farming, rubber tapping, selling coconut etc. but in the present village, they have no fix income that can cover their daily consumption needs.
- In the old village, they had no difficulty in obtaining clean water but in the present village, which is located on an elevation, the water source is difficult to find. Sometimes they have to collect rainwater.

9.2 More Specific Issues

A. Land Compensation

1. PAF's view on compensation issues

-
- a. The community has asked that the compensation be reviewed since the standard set by the Government was too low and which, in addition they were coerced to accept. Examples of the amount are as follows:
 - Coconut tree was appraised at Rp 4000/tree, whereas the prevailing price at that period in time was Rp 1200/fruit. Thus, the compensation only allowed the purchase of 3 fruits, whereas a coconut tree can actually bear many fruits.
 - Productive rubber tree was appraised at Rp 4.800/tree, whereas to cultivate and look after a tree, it would cost Rp 25.000/tree. Meanwhile, the land was appraised at Rp 30/m². The rice field, which had been the economic source of the community and could be harvested twice a year, was appraised at Rp 600/m².
 - Type permanent I house was appraised at Rp 165,000/m², type II at Rp 115,000/ m² and type III at Rp 85,000/ m².
 - b. The community queried whether the amount that they received was the same as the land compensation scheme established by the Japanese
 - c. Several in the community claims that some of their land parcels have not been compensated.
2. The community has made no effort to submit land compensation claims to the government

B. Clean Water Supply

The government promised clean water for every house but in reality such promises were not kept. When the community moved to the new place, clean water facilities were non existent.

1. For water needs, the community dug their own wells.
2. The community has asked for funds to construct wells in each house.

C. MCK Facilities (Public Bath, Wash and Latrine)

1. The government had hitherto promised assistance to provide MCK for each house but to date such promises have not been fulfilled.
2. To date there has been no government efforts to improve MCK facilities.
3. To resolve this issue, the community asks for the construction of MCK facilities for every household.

D. Provision of electricity

The government hitherto promised that the community would not be charged for the provision of electricity to every household, which included installation and free consumption for one full year. However in reality, the community discovered the following:

-
- a. They had to pay installation charge.
 - b. They had to pay for electricity for the first year of use, which had originally been promised to be free.
 - c. About 20% of the community cannot afford to pay for installation.

Despite complains by the community/PAF, thus far, the government has made no response. PAF's suggestions on electricity provision are as follows:

The community demands that the government keeps its promises and that they are refunded for the payments made for installation and electricity use for the first year.

E. Provision of Housing

1. Government's promise on housing provision:

As the Pongkai Istiqomah community elected to move independently, the government accordingly did not pledge to provide them with houses at their new site. The community helped each other develop and build the new settlement area as well as the houses

To date there has been no government effort to improve housing facilities as promised prior to moving to the new place.

2. The community has suggested that compensation for house renovation and build a houses by KPR for new families.

F. Rubber Plantation

1. Government's promise on the provision of plantation:

As the Pongkai Istiqomah community elected to move independently, the government accordingly did not pledge to provide them with plantations at their new site. The community helped each other develop and build the new settlement area as well as the houses

2. Government's effort to improve plantation

- a. There was an effort to replace the rubber plantation after the community submitted a collective demand.
- b. In the year 2000, the Government carried out the rotating fund program under the auspice of the plantation agency. The mission of the program was to open about 450 Ha of land for 225 households or 2 Ha/household as plasma. Planting of the rubber trees was undertaken by the community as well as maintenance. To this end, the government provided Rp 1.060,000 per year toward maintenance cost distributed in 3 installments. The Government considered that each household had been given a loan of Rp 8 million, which had to be fully

reimbursed 4 years after the trees started producing rubber by monthly payments derived from the rubber output.

- c. In addition, the forestry department also implemented the community forest program, in collaboration with the Riau Mandiri Foundation. Under this program, horticulture plants (fruit trees and economic wood) were planted on the people's lands. Land owners who wanted to participate in the program were given wages for land clearing and planting, and provided with seeds as well as fertilizers. The program itself commenced in 2000 until 2002.
3. They suggest that the government build road and bridge to access their rubber plantation.
 - a. They asked for 3-year cost of managing rubber plantation, as in order to look after the rubber trees they would have to give up jobs which would provide money to support their families.
 - b. They have asked for foster enterprise or the PIR system.

G. Income

Change in income source as a result of the Kota Panjang HEPP project is as follows:

- a. Prior to the development, the community was able to earn enough from tapping for rubber, farming, fishing and chopping wood in the forest, to provide for their families and sent their children to school. However under the current situation, the community can only rely on fishing in the lake for their income.
- b. The community recommends:
 - Extension in living cost assistance from 1 to 2 years.
 - Provision of capital or loan in terms of money as well as equipment for fishing and cattle farming.
 - Seedling of fish in the lake.

H. NGO

To date 1 NGO (Yayasan Riau Mandiri) has visited the community. The NGO's activity is in agroforestry, this being a project executed in collaboration with the Forestry Department, which is the "Hutan Kemasyarakatan" or Community Forestry project.

9.3 Other findings

1. The Pongkai Istiqomah community moved to their present area on their own consensus without being asked by the government. Hence, the Government did not accord them with the same facilities and privileges like the villages that moved to Government allocated sites.
2. The meeting identified 3 priority issues that must be resolved, these being : the community demands that the too low compensation, which they received, must be reviewed, clean water supply for each house, cost of living distribution for 3 years until the rubber trees are ready for tapping.

Complete results of priority ranking of issues:

PRIORITY OF PROBLEMS SOLVING IN PONGKAI ISTIQOMAH VILLAGE

NO	TYPE OF PROBLEM	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1	Land Compensation	18	1	7
2	Rubber/Palm Oil Plantation	54	20	27
3	Clean Water Supply	3	1	1
4	Electricity	1	0	1
5	House Condition	34	46	20
6	MCK	0	0	0
7	Road Condition	0	1	1
8	Lively hood	11	35	50
9	Household Evolution	0	0	0
10	Village Boundary	0	0	0
11	Jadup (Live Guarantee)	0	0	0

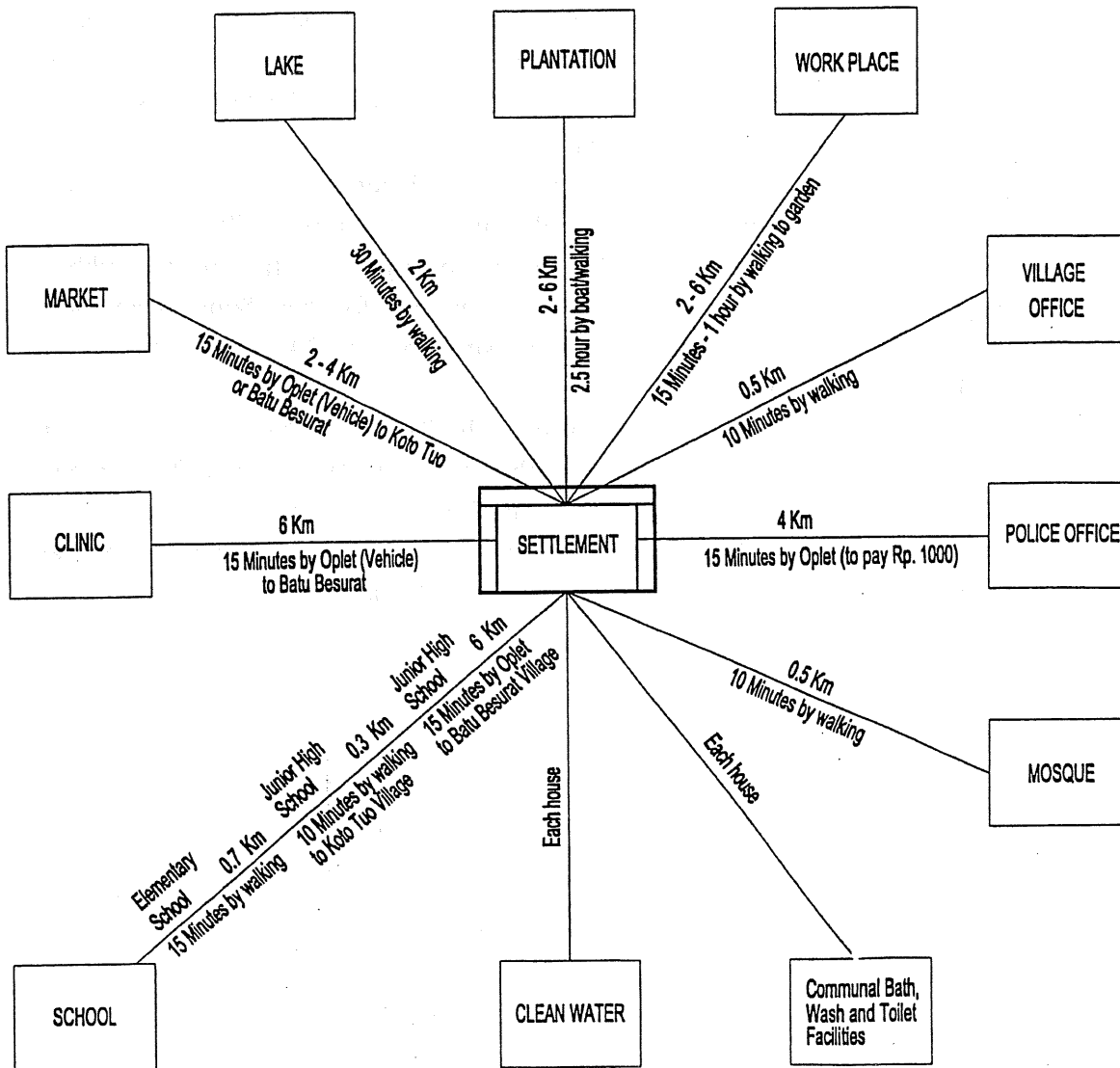
The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 9*).

9.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

1. The positive impacts of Kotapanjang project include availability of electricity, road access and construction of additional room in a primary school. Whereas, the negative impacts include the worse condition in the new village and difficulty in obtaining clean water.
2. The PAFs have asked that the compensation be reviewed since the standard set by the Government was too low and which, in addition they were coerced to accept. The PAFs queried whether the amount that they received was the same as the land compensation scheme established by the Japanese. Several in the PAFs claims that some of their land parcels have not been compensated.

-
3. The government promised clean water for every house but in reality such promises were not kept. When the PAFs moved to the new place, clean water facilities were non-existent.
 4. The government had hitherto promised assistance to provide MCK for each house but to date such promises have not been fulfilled.
 5. The government hitherto promised that the PAFs would not be charged for the provision of electricity to every household, which included installation and free consumption for one full year. However in reality, the government did not undertake the actions as promised.
 6. The government promised to provide type 36 semi permanent houses with corrugated metal roof and cement flooring. Instead the PAFs received makeshift houses with asbestos roofing and thin brittle cement flooring.
 7. As the Pongkai Istiqomah PAFs elected to move independently, the government accordingly did not pledge to provide them with plantations at their new village.
 8. Prior to the development, the PAFs were able to earn enough from tapping for rubber, farming, fishing and chopping wood in the forest, to provide for their families and send their children to school. However under the current situation, the PAFs can only rely on fishing in the lake for their income.
 9. To date 1 NGO (Yayasan Riau Mandairi) has visited the PAFs. The NGO's activity is in agroforestry, this being a project executed in collaboration with the Forestry Department, which is the "Hutan Kemasyarakatan" or Community Forestry project.
 10. According to the PRA meeting, the priority problems, which should be solved as soon as possible are compensation, clean water supply and living allowance.

Figure 9
Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Pongkai Istiqomah Village



10.0 TANJUNG ALAI VILLAGE PRA MEETING

Name of Village	:	TANJUNG ALAI VILLAGE
Date	:	8 March 2002
Time	:	03. 00 p.m.
Place	:	Tanjung Alai Village Hall
Chaired by	:	AHMAD RIVAI, SP. MP.
Universitas Riau (UNRI)	:	1. Ahmad Rivai, SP, MP 2. GME.Manurung, SP, MSi 3. Ir. Lumen Mundi
PT. Bitu Bina Semesta (BBS)	:	1. Ir. A. Rachman Sabiro 2. Ir. Agus Darsono
Attendees	:	54 Participants (See attached list)

10.1 General Issues

The meeting began at 03:00 p.m. and was attended by about 54 participants including the Village Officials, village elders (“nirik mamak”), community leaders, men as well as youths. The meeting took place in a relax atmosphere and was opened by the Village Head who advised the audience on the purpose of the meeting. In his address he stated that the team from UNRI and BBS had come to collect data on the social-economic impacts of the Kotapanjang HEPP development against the community of Tanjung Alai.

In general, the PAFs of Tanjung Alai feel impacted by the Kotapanjang HEPP project. In the old village they owned rubber plantations, did farming and caught fish. Alas, at the new village, the rubber plantation promised by the government has only recently been planted. Hence, the PAFs must still wait for some time before they can start to harvest the rubber. The PAFs main livelihood is currently from catching fish at the Lake. However, the catch is insufficient, as the fish population has declined. In addition, at the old village the PAFs were able to grow their own rice, whereas at the new site they must purchase all daily needs.

In his opening address the Village Head on behalf of the PAFs voiced the community’s aspiration that the current visit would bring real benefits for the improvement of their lives and was not to collect data only.

A. PAF’s general impressions on current conditions

The PAFs feel that their current lives are much more deplorable than when they were still living in the old village. It is currently very difficult to earn enough to sustain themselves due to limited employment opportunities. In the new village the perennial plants (10 year) have

only just now begun to produce, whereas at the old site the plants could be harvested every 3 months. In addition, basic needs such as coconut, rice must be purchased, whereas in the old village they could harvest it from their fields.

B. Impact of the changes planned before the inundation, which in the end turned out to be unfavorable for the community.

Basically, the plans and promises of the government made prior to the inundation appeared to be promising and would improve the welfare of the community. However, in reality most of the pledges remained unfulfilled. Hence, the PAFs are very miserable. The rubber plantations that the government promised to date can not yet be tapped. Hence, the PAFs have no fixed income to support them. Moreover, the area's undulating topography makes it difficult to obtain clean water.

C. Examples of positive as well as negative impacts instigated by the Kotapanjang HEPP development

1. Positive Impacts of The Kotapanjang HEPP Dam Development

The positive impacts of the Kotapanjang HEPP development against the PAFs include:

- Living along a road, hence ease in going to other villages.
- Availability of electricity, even though this facility was not provided according to the promises made by the government, this being free installation and free usage for a year.

2. Negative Impacts of The Kotapanjang HEPP Dam Development

The negative impacts of the Kotapanjang HEPP include :

- The PAFs feel that life has become more difficult if compared with life at the old village. In the old village basic needs could be procured from the yield of their garden such as : rice, tapping rubber, selling coconut etc. Whereas in the new village, the PAFs have no income to allow them to fulfill daily necessities.
- In the old village, the PAFs had no difficulty procuring clean water. In the new village, given its undulating topography clean water is therefore difficult to obtain.

10.2 Specific issues

A. Land Compensation

With respect to the land compensation that the PAFs received, the PAFs are basically dissatisfied. Some examples of the compensation amount are as follows :

- Coconut was appraised at Rp 4500/tree. At the new village the PAFs had to plant new trees, which in turn needs time to grow before they can bear fruits.

- Producing rubber trees was appraised Rp 2500/tree.
- The rubber plantation itself was appraised at Rp 30/meter. The rice fields, which were the economic source of the community and produced 2 harvests a year, were compensated at Rp 600/meter.
- The PAFs queried on the land compensation scheme established by the Japanese, whether it is the same with the amounts received by the community.
- Some of the PAFs reported that some plots had not been compensated.

1. Efforts undertaken by the PAFs to overcome the compensation issue

The PAFs have not filed any claims against the government for land compensation.

2. PAFs Suggestions and Recommendations with respect to land compensation

- The PAFs request that the land compensation that they received be reexamined, as they feel that the valuation established by the Government was below normal prices and that they were constrained to accept it.
- In order to guard the safety of Tanjung Alai, the PAFs suggest that each household receive Rp.25.000.000- as compensation money.
- The PAFs also request that the Village Head and village leaders receive a moral retribution fee because of the enmity that has been heaped on them because of the PAFs dissatisfaction.

B. Clean Water Supply

1. PAFs opinion with respect to the clean water supply promised by the government

The government pledged to provide clean water facilities at the new village, including houses with piped-in water, however such promises turned out to be empty. The facilities that the PAFs found when they arrived at the new location consisted of 3-meter deep drilled wells. Each 10 houses were provided with 1 well. Given that the quality and construction were inadequate, the wells contained no water and were useless. Hence, the PAFs constructed individual wells in order to obtain water.

3. Efforts undertaken by the Government to Rehabilitate and Improve Clean Water Facilities

To date the Government has undertaken no efforts to improve and renovate the clean water facilities. Hence the PAFs constructed individual wells.

3. PAFs suggestions with respect to Clean Water Supply

The PAFs suggest that they be provided with funds to construct wells at each house.

C. MCK Facilities

-
1. **Governmental Pledges with respect to MCK Facility**
Hitherto, the government pledged to provide each house with MCK facilities. However, the promises were never fulfilled.
 2. **Governmental Efforts to Rehabilitate and Provide MCK Facilities**
The PAFs of Tanjung Alai feel that to date the government has never made any efforts to improve or provide MCK facilities.
 3. **PAFs recommendations with respect to MCK Facilities**
The PAFs recommend that in order to overcome this issue, each house must be provided with MCK facility.

D. Electricity

1. **Governmental pledges with respect to electricity**

With respect to the provision of electricity the PAFs reported that the government pledged to provide each house at the new village with electricity, including installation of electricity free of charge and a year's usage for free. However, in reality the PAFs experienced the following :

- Tanjung Alai was served with electricity only 2 years after the PAFs moved to the village, whereas the government pledged to provide electricity immediately upon their arrival.
- The PAFs had to pay for installation and connection.
- Instead of obtaining free use of electricity for an entire year, the PAFs had to pay the consumption of the first year.
- About 20 % of the PAFs do not have electricity, as they cannot afford to pay for installation and connection.

2. **Efforts undertaken by the government to provide electricity**

Even though the PAFs have complained about the situation, but alas the Government has never responded to their complaints or claims.

3. **PAFs recommendations with respect to the supply of electricity**

The PAFs demand that the Government keep their promises. Hence, the PAFs request that the installation fee is returned and that the electricity tariffs paid for consumption of the first year be reimbursed.

E. Housing

1. **Governmental promises with respect to housing.**

Hitherto, the government pledged to provide the PAFs with type 36 semi-permanent houses, with roofs from corrugated iron and cement plastered flooring. In reality, the PAFs obtained type 36 wooden planked houses with roofs from asbestos, and thin layered cement flooring. The PAFs perceived the houses more like emergency shelters.

2. Efforts undertaken by the Government to Improve and Renovate Housing Quality

To date the PAFs feel that the government has made no efforts to renovate the houses to correspond more to the pledges that the government formerly made.

3. PAF's suggestions with respect to housing

The community requests that the government provide money for house renovation. The price should be calculated from the cost per m² of a semi-permanent house subtracted by the cost per m² of the wooden planked houses and the net difference should be given to them to renovate the houses.

F. Rubber Plantation

1. Governmental Pledges with Respect to Provision of Rubber Plantation

The government hitherto pledged that when the PAFs moved to the new village each household would receive 2 Ha of ready to harvest rubber plantation or 3 years old rubber trees. In reality, the rubber plantations were non-existent, or not yet planted much less ready for harvesting.

2. Efforts undertaken by the Government to Rehabilitate the Plantations

Efforts undertaken by the Government to rehabilitate the rubber plantations include :

- Governmental plans to replace the rubber plantations after the PAFs submitted a collective demand.
- In 2000 the government finally implemented a program to replant the rubber plantations, with the PAFs participating in its maintenance. To this end, the government disbursed Rp.1.060.000,- per ha, which was distributed in three installments during the year for maintenance costs.

3. PAFs Recommendations With Respect to Rubber Plantations

The PAFs suggest and recommend the following :

- Construction of road and bridge in order to be able to go to the rubber plantations
- Extension of the maintenance money for another 3 years, as to care and look after the rubber trees, the PAFs must abandon daily jobs that would provide money for the family.

-
- Implement foster father or PIR pattern to manage planting and maintenance of the rubber plantations.

G. Income

1. PAFs impression on source of income at the new location

The Kotapanjang HEPP development has modified the sources of the PAFs income. At the old village the PAFs earned their livelihoods from a variety of sources such as tapping rubber, growing rice, selling coconut and looking for wood in the forest. Their earnings were enough to support their families as well as send their children to school. Given that the rubber plantations pledged by the government were unsuccessful, the PAFs main source of income is from catching fish at the lake, however the yield is unsteady.

2. Efforts undertaken by the government to improve PAFs' income

The PAFs reported that the government has made no efforts to improve the PAFs income, with the exception of replanting the failed rubber plantations. However, the PAFs can not yet harvest the trees, as the latter are only now 1-2 years old.

3. PAFs recommendations with respect to increasing income

PAFs suggestions and recommendations with respect to income are as follows:

- Extension of the living allowance ("jadup") for another 1 – 2 years until the rubber trees start to produce.
- Provision of capital or loans, either in the form of funds or tools to develop fish and animal husbandry.
- Request that the Government restock the Lake with fish.

H. NGO

The PAFs reported that no NGOs have ever been to visit them.

10.3 Other findings

The meeting indicated that the 3 issues that should be resolved in priority are:

1. **Land compensation:** the PAFs request that the land compensation be increased, as they consider that the amounts that they originally received were too low. Hence that the appraisals be reexamined.
2. **Clean water:** that each house is provided with clean water facilities.

3. **Living allowance:** that the PAFs receive living allowance for another 3 years until the rubber trees can be tapped.
4. In addition, that each household receives Rp. 20 million as money to compensate for their sufferings.

The complete findings of the priority ranking of problems are as follows:

PRIORITY OF PROBLEMS SOLVING IN TANJUNG ALAI VILLAGE

NO	TYPE OF PROBLEM	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1	Land Compensation	46	0	1
2	Rubber/Palm Oil Plantation	2	1	1
3	Clean Water Supply	0	0	17
4	Electricity	0	2	4
5	House Condition	0	2	3
6	MCK	0	0	0
7	Road Condition	0	8	23
8	Livelihood	1	28	9
9	Household Evolution	0	0	0
10	Village Boundary	0	0	0
11	Jadup (Living Allowance)	0	0	0

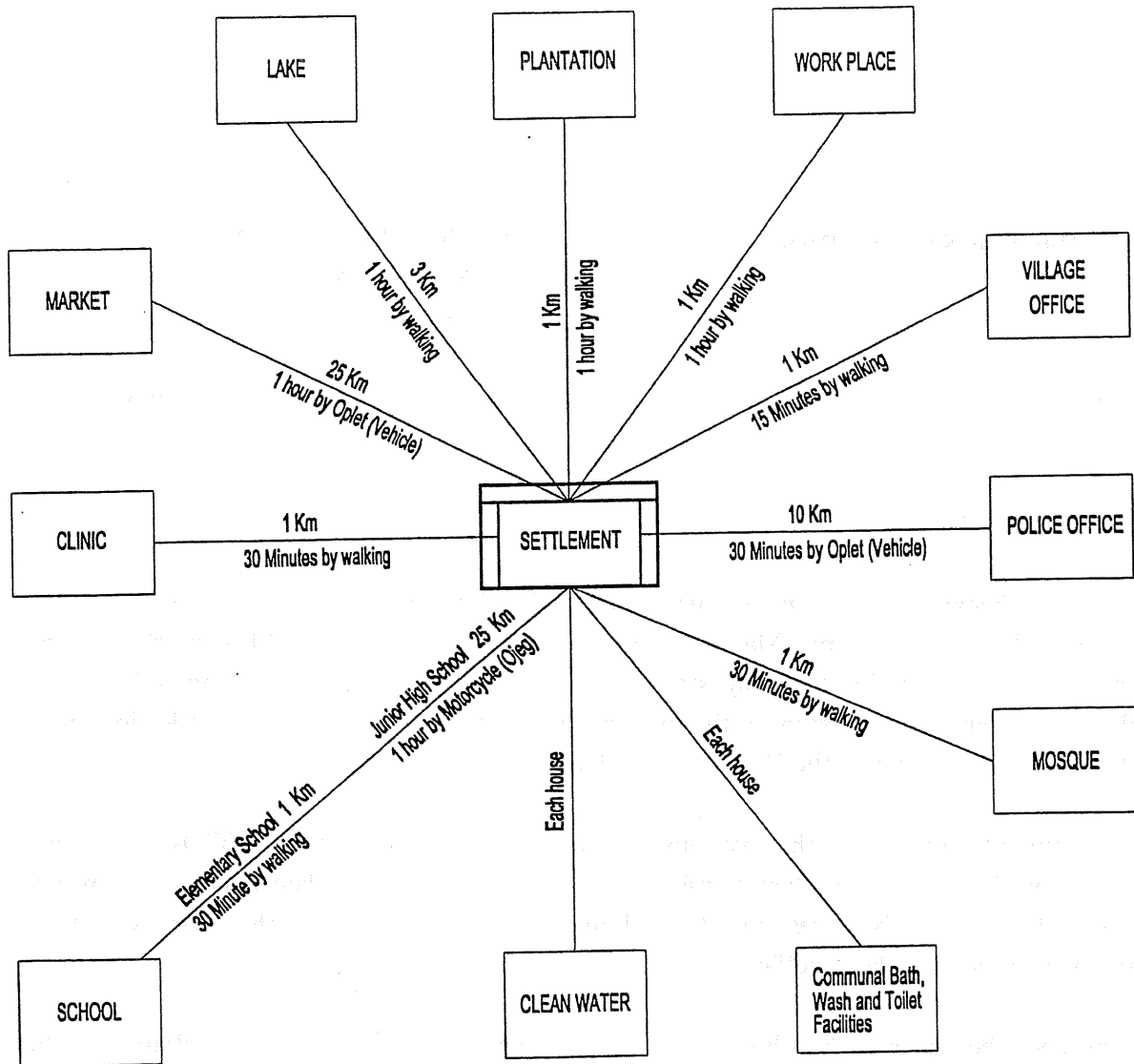
The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 10*).

10.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

1. The positive impacts of Kotapanjang include availability of access road and electricity. Whereas, the negative impacts include difficulty of life in new village and difficulty in obtaining clean water.
2. With respect to the land compensation that the PAFs received, the PAFs are basically dissatisfied.
3. The government pledged to provide clean water facilities at the new village, including houses with piped-in water, however such promises turned out to be empty.
4. Hitherto, the government pledged to provide each house with MCK facilities. However, the promises were never fulfilled.
5. With respect to the provision of electricity the PAFs reported that the government pledged to provide each house at the new village with electricity, including installation of electricity free of charge and a year's usage for free. However, in reality the PAFs did not find the government's promise.

-
6. Hitherto, the government pledged to provide the PAFs with type 36 semi-permanent houses, with roofs from corrugated iron and cement plastered flooring. In reality, the PAFs obtained type 36 wooden planked houses with roofs from asbestos, and thin layered cement flooring. The PAFs perceived the houses more like emergency shelters.
 7. The government hitherto pledged that when the PAFs moved to the new village each household would receive 2 Ha of ready to harvest rubber plantation or 3 years old rubber trees. In reality, the rubber plantations were non-existent, or not yet planted much less ready for harvesting.
 8. At the old village the PAFs earned their livelihoods from a variety of sources such as tapping rubber, growing rice, selling coconut and looking for wood in the forest. Their earnings were enough to support their families as well as send their children to school. Given that the rubber plantations pledged by the government were unsuccessful, the PAFs main source of income is from catching fish at the lake, however the yield is unsteady.
 9. The PAFs reported that no NGOs have ever been to visit them.
 10. According to the PRA meeting, the priority problems, which should be solved as soon as possible are land compensation, clean water and living allowance.

Figure 10
Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Tanjung Alai Village



11.0 MUARA TAKUS VILLAGE PRA MEETING

Name of Village	:	MUARA TAKUS VILLAGE
Date	:	11 March 2002
Time	:	02.30 – 05.30 p.m.
Place	:	SD 014 Desa Muara Takus (EL School)
Chaired by	:	AHMAD RIFAI, SP, MP
Team Members	:	
• University of Riau (UNRI)	:	1. Ir. Sakti Hutabarat, M.Agro.Econ 2. Ir. Lumen Mundi
• PT. Bita Bina Semesta (BBS)	:	1. Dr. Ir. Bambang Panuju, M.Phill 2. Dr. Lucia Nugroho, MSc 3. Ir. Agus Darsono.
Attendees	:	58 Participants (list of attendees is attached)

11.1 General Issues

The meeting began at 02.30 p.m. and was attended by about 58 participants including village officials, village elders (Ninik Mamak), community leaders as well as Muslim clerics, and women as well as youths. Opening statements were given by the Team from UNRI who explained the purpose and intent of the meeting, followed by introductions. In addition, prior to starting the day's agenda the Head of the Village gave a short address.

The community remarked that various parties claiming to be from NGOs and other organizations have contacted them to ask for information and data on their condition, however no results have to date been realized. Accordingly, the community hopes that today's meeting would be beneficial to their welfare.

To this end, they asked who should they later on address their queries and claims on the results of today's meeting. Should today's meeting brings no benefits, the community will as a result bring suit against the organizers of the meeting.

A. PAF's general impression on current conditions:

Community feels that their current lives are pitiable when compared to conditions before the realization of the Kotapanjang HEPP project. They consider that their situation is extremely below standard from an economic standpoint as they are completely paralyzed due to the lack of livelihoods. Their deplorable condition is attributed to the infertility of the present village's soil, whereas in the old village the soil was fertile enough to grow rice, coconut trees, rubber trees, and oranges. The yield from their agricultural activities was sufficient to feed them and

send their children to school. Whereas, the new village has no rice-fields and coconut trees, while the rubber plantation has not yet begun to produce. Accordingly, their lives have become very difficult, even for feeding themselves it is difficult, much less to educate their children.

The community was willing to leave their old village and the graves of their ancestors for the development of the country and also because the government promised to provide them with houses, free electricity, clean water as well as rubber plantations ready for tapping. Hence, the community was enticed and was willing to leave the old village.

Currently, most of the community earn their living by catching fish at the lake. However, the lake's yield is also decreasing. Therefore, the community felt better off living in the old village and if they could turn back the clock many wish to go back to the old village.

B. Impact of the changes planned before the inundation, which in the end turned out to be unfavorable for the community.

The community feels that the promises made by the government prior to being relocated were exemplary and would allow them to have better lives. However, in reality none of the promises were kept. Hence, many of the PAFs feel disappointed with the Kotapanjang HEPP project. Governmental pledges included provision of ready to switch on electricity in the houses, tap running water and rubber plantations ready for harvest on the community's arrival at the new location. Given the enticing promises, the community now feel very disaffected, as not even one of the promises have been kept.

C. Examples of some positive and negative impacts arising from the Kotapanjang Dam development

- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| Positive | : | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Good roads,• Lighting from electricity• Catching fish |
| Negative | : | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The PAFs lives have become more difficult as the only means of livelihood is catching fish, which currently is giving fewer yields, hence many of the people's earnings, are dropping.• Many of the children are unable to go to school, as the parents' do not earn enough to educate their children. |

11.2 More Specific Issues

A. Land Compensation

1. PAF Impression on Compensation:

With respect to land compensation, the PAFs feel that they have been deceived, as many of the governmental pledges were not kept. The government pledged that nobody would suffer any losses and that the welfare of the community would improve. But, the PAFs feel that on the contrary their lives have become miserable.

The community feels that the compensation awarded them is extremely below normal and that they were forced to accept the price as if they had refused, they would not have received anything, whereas all their land and goods would be under water. The compensation value that they received is as follows :

- a. Courtyards were valued at Rp. 550 / m²
- b. Plantations located nearby was valued at Rp. 35 / m² and distant plantations were valued at Rp. 30 / m².
- c. Durian trees were appraised at Rp. 9000 / tree
- d. Coconut trees were compensated at Rp. 8000 / tree (fruit producing tree) and non-producing trees at Rp. 4500 / tree
- e. Rubber trees were compensated at Rp. 4500/ tree (producing tree) and non-producing tree was valued at Rp.3000/ tree
- f. The cost to relocate graves have not been paid, appraised at Rp. 75.000/ grave

2. Efforts to file claims against the government for compensation:

The PAFS have tried to petition for compensation with the Camat, Pemda Level II, Pemda Level I and HEPP officials; some have even openly cried before the Pemda. Alas, to date no results have come out. The community has also tried to state their grievances to visitors to the village.

With respect to the compensation issue, the PAFs recommend that it be reviewed and paid according to normal prices. Compensation dissatisfaction should also be compensated with reparations of facilities, such as leaking houses, health facilities, road and additional living allowance ("jadup").

B. Clean Water Supply

1. Governmental pledges with respect too clean water supply:

The government pledged to provide a drill well and reservoir tank for the new village as source of clean water for the community, which in turn would be distributed to each house. However, in reality the water was foul (odorous), thus completely unsuitable for use.

2. Efforts to provide clean water:

Given that the water supply provided by the government was unsuitable for use, the community constructed individual wells on their own initiative. However, not everybody had the means to do so, hence those who have no wells use the river as source for washing, bathing and toilets.

Finally in 2000, aided by the PPK or *Projek Pembangunan Kecamatan* (District Development Project) the community looked for other sources, this being river water delivered through 3 inch pipes and each 7 houses were provided with 1 reservoir tank. The success rate of this effort was 25 %.

3. With respect to clean water supply, the community suggests that the existing water pipe that they made be improved, such as enlarging the size of the water pipes and delivering water to every house.

C. MCK Facility

1. The government hitherto pledged to provide each house with a MCK. However, the state of the MCKs provided by the government were appalling. According to the PAFs, the MCK should be part of the house, alas no MCK was available only a latrine. The latrine itself was quite unsuitable, as the hole was very shallow and the pipe consisting only of an elbow pipe and covered with a plank. Accordingly, the PAFs didn't use the latrines very long. Currently some of the community use their gardens and dig a hole for bowel movements.

2. The government to date have done nothing to repair the MCK.

3. With respect to MCK, the community suggests that a new suitable/permanent MCK be constructed at each house with a disposal outlet.

D. Electricity Supply

1. Hitherto the government promised that each house would be connected with electricity free of charge, including installation, meters and free consumption for a whole year. In other words, the PAF need only switch the electricity counter to turn on the electricity upon their arrival at the new village.

2. However, in reality the community had to pay an installation fee of Rp. 160 000.- . Given this amount, to date about 60 % of the community do not have electricity, as they can not afford to pay the installation fee.

To date the government have made no efforts to improve electricity supply.

-
-
3. Suggestions with respect to supply of electricity:
 - That the money be returned to those who have already paid for installation
 - The PAFs also demand that electricity bills be abated until the rubber trees start to produce.

E. Provision of Housing

1. Government pledges with respect to housing
Hitherto to the relocation, the government pledged to provide each PAF with type 36 semi-permanent house, complete with water and MCK facilities. However, the government only made bombastic promises as in reality the community received 4 x 6-meter wooden walled houses with thin cement flooring.
2. The government has done nothing to improve the state of the houses
3. With respect to housing the community suggests that the government construct houses conforming to their promises and complete with MCK. Some of the community also recommends financial aid for house renovation.

F. Rubber/palm oil plantation

1. Government pledges with respect to rubber plantation:
The government hitherto pledged that upon the PAFs relocation to the new village each household would received 2 Ha of ready for harvesting rubber plantation. However, such promises were empty words as in reality each household received 1 Ha of empty land. Each plot contained only 2 – 10 trees, hence they considered the plots to be empty.
2. Efforts undertaken by the government to provide rubber plantations:
In order to petition for rubber plantations, the PAFs jointly with other Kotapanjang HEPP PAF villages held a demonstration before the Governor's office in 1999. Accordingly, in 1999 the government of Riau Province provided 3 year assistance in the form of seedlings and maintenance cost to improve the rubber plantations that failed
3. PAF suggestions with respect to the rubber plantation include :
To extend governmental assistance for rubber plantation maintenance cost until the trees start to produce (not just for 3 years). In addition, the community recommends that rubber plantations that are located in swampy areas should be relocated to more appropriate locations as rubber trees do not grow well in swamplands.

G. Income

1. PAF source of income in the new village:

The livelihoods of the PAFs in the old village were mostly from farming. They tended rubber trees, coffee plants, grew oranges, and rice as well as raised water buffaloes. Their income from farming was enough to sustain daily needs and even sent their children to school. According to the PAFs, in the old villages they had enough to educate their children and fulfill household needs. However, in the new village their income has drastically dropped, as there is no fix income. Their only source of livelihood is catching fish at the lake, whereas the soil of the land provided by the government is infertile. Hence they are unable to sustain themselves, much less educate their children (the term used by the PAF is that earnings is just for eating). Under such conditions, the PAFs feel that life in the new village is a lot more difficult than in the old village.

2. Efforts undertaken by the PAFs to improve their fate is to look for jobs elsewhere, such as becoming farm laborers.
3. PAFs' recommendations with respect to income is that they be provided with new sources of livelihood. In addition, they request financial aid to develop new ventures.

H. NGO

1. The PAFs feel that to date no NGOs have helped them improve living conditions.
2. The PAFS have no exact knowledge of any NGOs intent on helping the community improve social and economic welfare.
3. The PAF can give no exact information on the number of times that the village has been visited by NGO, some even said that they have never been visited.

11.3 Other findings

1. The PAFs queried the follow up of this meeting and even asked where and whom should they later address their questions with respect to the results and follow up of today's meeting. They stressed on this fact, so that it would not be a waste of time for the PAFs.
2. A PAF inquired on the land compensation issue, as the location of the present village is on land belonging to his parents and the government hitherto promised to provide compensation. Alas, in reality the person only received Rp. 200.000/Ha, as "sago hati" ("consolation").
3. The PAFs also demand that their dissatisfaction be recompensated by the construction of public facilities in Muara Takus Village, such as paving the roads, and renovation of damaged houses.

4. The PAFs stated some of the people received compensation in excess, whereas others did not receive enough. Therefore, they suggest that the latter be paid compensation from those who received too much.
5. The PAFs demand that they be given “jadup” (living allowance) for an additional 2 years.

Results of priority ranking for order of problems, which must be solved in priority is as follows:

1. Compensation: the PAFS demand that the compensation value be reconsidered, or that they be given Rp 20 million /household as compensation.
2. Rubber plantation: the PAFS demand that aid for this matter be extended until the trees are ready for harvesting..
3. House: the PAFS demand that the houses be renovated to conform with governmental promises.

Complete results on priority-ranking :

PRIORITY OF PROBLEMS SOLVING IN MUARA TAKUS VILLAGE

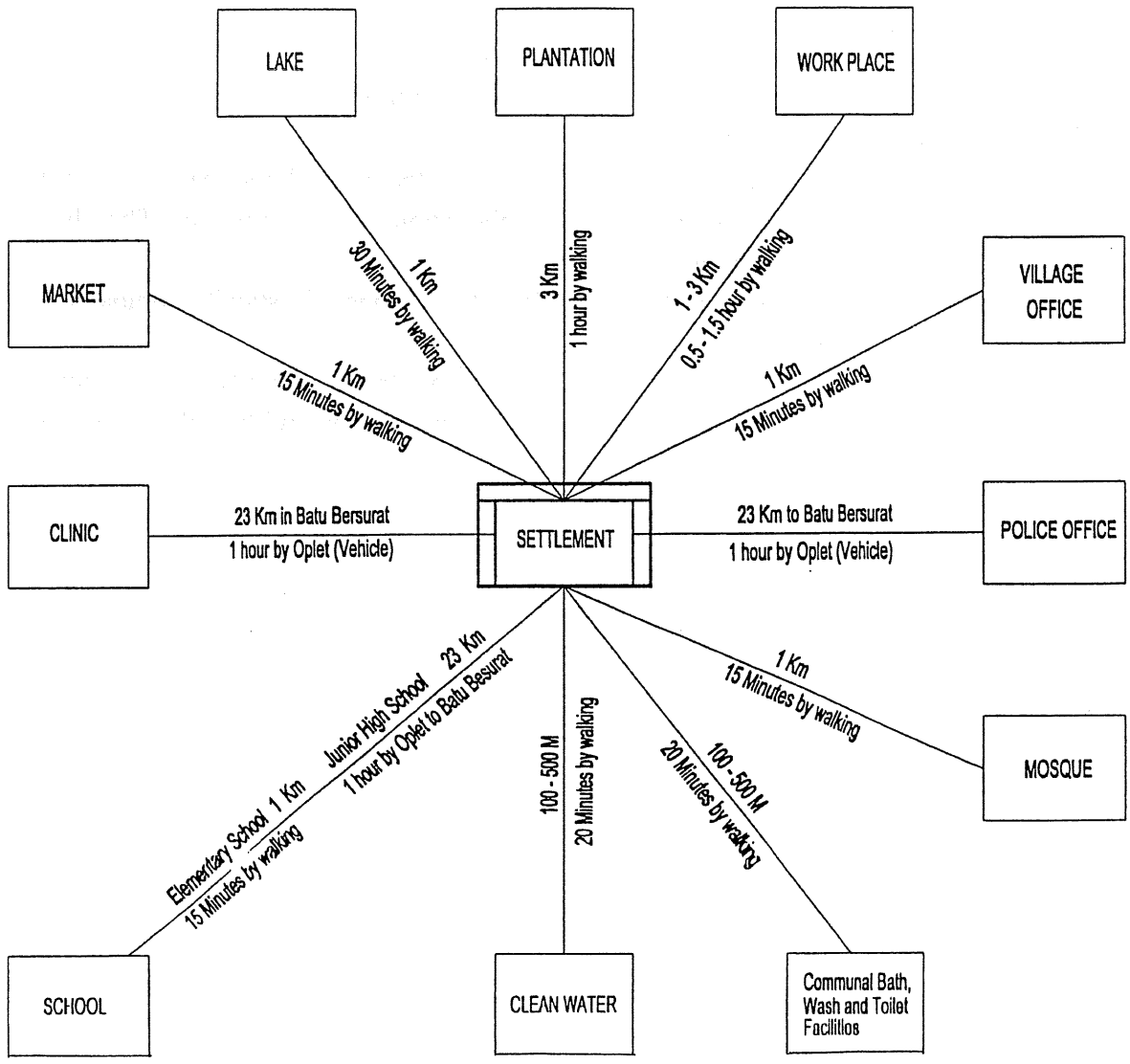
NO	TYPE OF PROBLEM	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1	Land Compensation	40	8	7
2	Rubber/Palm Oil Plantation	9	32	9
3	Clean Water Supply	0	1	5
4	Electricity	0	0	3
5	House Condition	13	8	23
6	MCK	0		0
7	Road Condition	0	5	8
8	Livelihood	0	0	0
9	Household Evolution	0	0	0
10	Village Boundary	0	0	0
11	Jadup (Living Allowance)	0	0	0

The PAFS were also requested to describe distance and time required to reach frequently visited areas in order to fulfil daily needs such as rubber plantations, market, school (Grade School, Junior Secondary School, Senior Secondary School), place of worship, health facilities, village office etc (See *Figure 11*).

11.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

-
1. In general the current living quality of life of the PAFs at Muara Takus is more dismal than in old village given that the rubber plantations have not begun to produce and the only other means of income is catching fish from the lake.
 2. According to PAFs, there are some positive impacts of the dam namely good road network, availability of electricity and opportunity for catching fish. The negative impacts are PAF's life has become more difficult and many children can not continue their education.
 3. Up to date, land compensation problem has not been solved.
 4. The government promises with respects to water supply, MCK facility, electricity supply and provision of housing, turned out to be unsatisfactory.
 5. The government pledged that upon the PAF relocation to the new village, each household would received 2 Ha of ready to be tapped rubber plantation, turn out just lies. They have only received 1 Ha of land without any rubber trees.
 6. Most PAFs said that their income in the new village has dropped drastically compared to their income in the old village.
 7. Some PAFs demand additional 2 years living allowance or "Jadup" from the government.
 8. PAF's priorities on problems to be solved are land compensation, rubber plantation and house condition.

Figure 11
Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Muara Takus Village



12.0 KOTO TUO VILLAGE PRA MEETING

Name of Village	:	KOTO TUO VILLAGE
Date	:	March 11, 2002
Time	:	08.15 – 10.15 p.m.
Place	:	Balai Desa Koto Tuo (Village Office)
Chaired by	:	Ir. LUMEN MUNDI
Team Members	:	
• Univercity of Riau (UNRI)	:	1. Ir. Sakti Hutabarat, M.Agro.Econ 2. Ahmad Rifai, SP, MP 3. GME Manurung, SP, MSi 4. Drs. Yoserizal, MS 5. Desriwan, SH
• BBS	:	1. Ir. Agus Siswanto 2. Ir. Baban Suhendar
Attendees	:	41 Participants (list of attendees is attached)

12.1 General Issues

The meeting began at 08:15 p.m. and was attended by about 41 participants including village officials, village elders, community and religious leaders, women and youths. The meeting was opened by the UNRI team who advised the audience on the purpose and objective of the meeting, followed by introductions and keynote address by the Village Head.

The community stated that on many occasions various organizations and NGOs have come to obtain data and information on conditions without resulting in any outcomes. Thus, they hope that the current visit would bring about benefits for the betterment of their lives.

A. PAF's General Impression On Current Conditions

The community feels that their present lives are much worse off than before the existence of the Kotapanjang HEPP. They view their current condition as far below normal standards. The drastic degradation in current living standards is attributed to the soil of the new village, which is infertile, whereas the soil of the old village was fertile. Hence, in the old days, they were able to conduct agricultural activities such as rice farming, cultivation of coconut, rubber, orange etc. Their earnings from such activities were enough to meet basic needs such as daily consumption, and education for their children. In the new village, such activities are non-existent except for rubber cultivation, which is not yielding any sap yet. Given such a

situation, it has become very difficult to meet basic daily needs, and even more so to send their children to school.

The PAF reported that the Koto Tuo village was once famous for its educated inhabitants, however present conditions has forced many children to cease schooling.

Presently, the main occupation of most of the inhabitants is fishing from the lake where output has begun to decrease. Thus given such a situation, the community feels that life in the old village was better than in the new village. Moreover, fishing cannot be relied upon as their main source of income due to decreasing catch. In the past, fishing could be done while going to the river for a bath, hence at no extra cost. However, nowadays even fish is hard to find.

B. Impact of changes planned before the inundation, which turned out to be unfavorable for the community.

The community considered that the promises made by the government before the inundation was enticing and would bring about improvements to their lives. However, none of the promises has been fulfilled leaving many villagers disappointed with the realization of the Kotapanjang HEPP. Promises such as ready to turn on electricity and running tap water upon entering the house, as well as ready to be harvested rubber plantation once the community moved to the new village, were but empty promises. The PAF feels that many among them have lost their occupation.

C. Examples of positive and negative impacts arising from the Kotapanjang HEPP development.

1. Positive Impacts:

- Availability of roads, which in turn allows smoother transportation. Hence, this condition is slightly better than that in the old village.
- Availability of electricity as source of lighting for the community.

2. Negative Impacts:

- The community's lives have become more difficult because output from fishing, which is their main form of occupation, has decreased. Hence, the economic level of many villagers has declined.
- Many children do not go to school, as parents cannot afford to pay the cost of schooling. On the average, most of the children attain only primary or junior secondary school levels since the parents cannot afford to send their children to the senior secondary school located far away in the regency capital town. As such, they would be required to spend additional money for lodging and food.
- No community land ("tanah ulayat"), therefore expansion of plantations is very limited, especially for new households.

-
- The new village has no land available where new housing for married offspring could be constructed; hence, 2-3 households can be found below one roof.

12.2 More Specific Issues

A. Land Compensation

1. PAF's view on compensation issues

With respect to compensation issues, many PAFs feel deceived by the government, as most of the governmental promises were never fulfilled. The government promised that the community at the new location would not suffer, and that the relocation would bring many benefits. However, in fact, the community has suffered deeply because they moved to a location that proved to be barren.

The community feels that the compensation, which they have been coerced to accept is far below their expectations, this being as follows:

- Garden was appraised at Rp 600/m²
- Nearby farmland was appraised at Rp 600/m² while distant farmland, at Rp 30/m².
- Durian tree was appraised at Rp 4,800/tree
- Rubber trees were appraised at Rp 4,500/tree (productive) and Rp 3,000/tree (unproductive).
- Cost of relocating community graves, which to date has not been paid was promised at Rp 75,000/grave.

2. Community efforts to submit land compensation claims to the government

The PAFs have tried to claim compensation by conveying the problem to the District Head (Camat) and the HEPP official. However, there has been to date no response.

3. PAF's suggestion to solve land compensation issues is to re-examine the compensation value and to repay the community as appropriate.

B. Clean Water Supply

- #### **1. Governmental promise with respect to clean water supply**
- The government promised piped water with 1(one) HU/tank per 4 households. However, the community could not use the constructed water facilities as the main pipe was too small and the water flow was therefore too low.

2. Efforts to improve clean water supply facilities

As the community could not use the water facilities that were provided by the government, they therefore constructed on their own initiative individual wells at their respective houses; and deepen the depth of existing wells. However, not all villagers had the means to construct wells. Therefore, the villagers who do not have wells use the river for washing, bathing and latrine.

3. The community suggests that the government provides a bigger water tank and install bigger pipes to allow water to be channeled to every household.

C. MCK Facilities (Public Bath, Wash and Latrine)

1. The government's promise to provide MCK was not fulfilled except for latrines, which were not fit for use. MCK facilities were not provided for each household except for a WC, which was very unsuitable as it only consisted of a 1-m deep hole covered by a wooden plank.
2. To date there has been no effort to improve MCK facilities.
3. The community suggests that each house is provided with better MCK (permanent).

D. Provision of electricity

1. The government promised the community that every household would be provided with electricity free of charge, which includes installation, connection as well as meter and free consumption for one full year. However, in reality, the community had to pay an installation charge of Rp 160,000, which is too expensive for some households. To date, about 50% of the households are without electricity. The PAF reported that 450 households paid for electricity, whereas 150 have not yet installed electricity in their homes.
2. In order to increase the supply of electricity, the government tried to sue the PLN with respect to installation and consumption charges, but to date there has been no response.
3. PAF's suggestions on electricity provision are as follows:
 - To refund the cost of electricity that has been paid.
 - To reduce the cost of electricity.
 - To give to the community profit sharing from the Kotapanjang HEPP.

E. Provision of Housing

1. Government's promise on housing provision:
2. The community claimed that before they were relocated, the government promised to provide type 36 semi permanent houses complete with water and MCK facilities. However such promises did not materialize and instead they were given 4 x 6 meter wooden plank houses with thin cement flooring.
3. To date there has no government effort to improve housing facilities.
4. PAF's suggestions with respect to housing provision:

-
- That the houses should be constructed to conform to the specifications of the government's promise.
 - That new households should be provided with new houses.
 - That their old houses be renovated.

F. Rubber/Oil Palm Plantation

1. Government's promise on the provision of plantation:
2. The government promised that once the community moved to the new village, each household would be provided with 2 ha of ready for tapping rubber plantation. However, such promises proved to be empty because when they moved to the new village, there were no rubber trees.
3. Government's effort to improve plantation
4. In an effort to file suit for the rubber plantation, the community together with other Kotapanjang HEPP affected villages held a street demonstration before the Governor's office. Because of the demonstration, the Riau provincial government provided 3-year assistance to rehabilitate the failed rubber plantation by providing maintenance cost. At present, the rubber plantation is 2 years old.
5. With respect to the rubber plantations, the community suggests that the government extend the 3-year assistance until the rubber plantation becomes productive. In addition, they suggested that efforts be undertaken to develop rubber plantation businesses.

G. Income

1. Sources of income in the new village:
In the old (previous) village, general occupations of the community of Koto Tuo village were rubber cultivation, rice farming, and raising buffalo. The income from such activities was sufficient to meet daily consumption and schooling needs. In fact, the old village of Koto Tuo was well known for its well-educated community. However, in the new village, their income has reduced drastically since they do not have steady employment and have to rely on catching fish from the lake to meet basic needs. Moreover, the land provided by the government is unsuitable for crop cultivation. Thus, the income they earn is barely enough for daily consumption, not to mention schooling. Given such a condition, it is obvious that life in the new village is much harder than in the old village.
2. The PAF's efforts to improve and increase income by chopping wood and fishing in the lake have not been sufficient.
3. The community suggest that they be provided with new occupations and investment capital assistance to develop floating nets, smoked patin fish businesses, etc. They request that UNRI's Faculty of Agriculture identify potential agricultural commodities and other feasible employment opportunities at Koto Tuo village. The community hopes that a partner or foster enterprise be located for them to assist in their economic activities.

H. NGO

1. Although, the community has been visited by NGOs such as the Riau Mandiri, but to date nothing has been done by that NGO.
2. The community does not know whether the NGO activities are aimed to improve their social economic welfare.
3. The community cannot with certainty recall the number of times they have been visited by NGOs or in fact, they claimed not to have been visited at all.

12.3 Other findings

1. The community hopes that the current meeting will bring benefits, which would materialize.
2. The community claims that their present condition is very dismal; their village was once known to have the highest number of educated children but in the present village, many of their children cannot continue schooling due to limited funds. Their disappointment is reflected in their statement that if the lake could be dried out, they would return to their old village.
3. Several demands by the community regarding their disappointment are construction of schools from the elementary to senior secondary schools, renovation of the government provided houses and reduction of the electricity tariff.
4. Several in the community who claimed to be members of an NGO headquartered in Bukit Tinggi plans to sue JBIC for compensation because they opined that Japan is responsible for making their lives miserable.
5. The community questions the rationale of issuing companies with timber felling permit (IPK) to fell trees in the forest around the lake, whereas the community itself is forbidden to fell trees in that area, which would be a source of income to feed their wives and children.
6. The community is also concerned that UNRI as part of the team would later on not be truthful in conveying the results of the meeting to the Japanese.

Polling on priority ranking of issues that according to the PAF must immediately be resolved is as follows:

1. Rubber plantation issue: the community hopes that their rubber plantations be given more attention and that they would be provided with development assistance.
2. Employment issue: the community demands that they be provided with employment in the floating fishing net business and investment capital for development of other businesses.
3. Electricity issue: the community demands that they be refunded for the cost of electrical installation and use; and to install electricity in those houses, which do not have electricity.

Complete results of priority of issues:

PRIORITY OF PROBLEMS SOLVING IN KOTO TUO VILLAGE

NO	TYPE OF PROBLEM	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1	Land Co,pensation	6	1	1
2	Rubber/Palm Oil Plantation	32	6	1
3	Clean Water Supply	0	1	2
4	Electricity	0	15	3
5	House Condition	0	4	0
6	MCK	0	0	0
7	Road Condition	1	9	5
8	Livelyhood	3	7	26
9	Household Evolution	0	0	0
10	Village Boundary	0	0	0
11	Jadup (Live Guarantee)	0		0

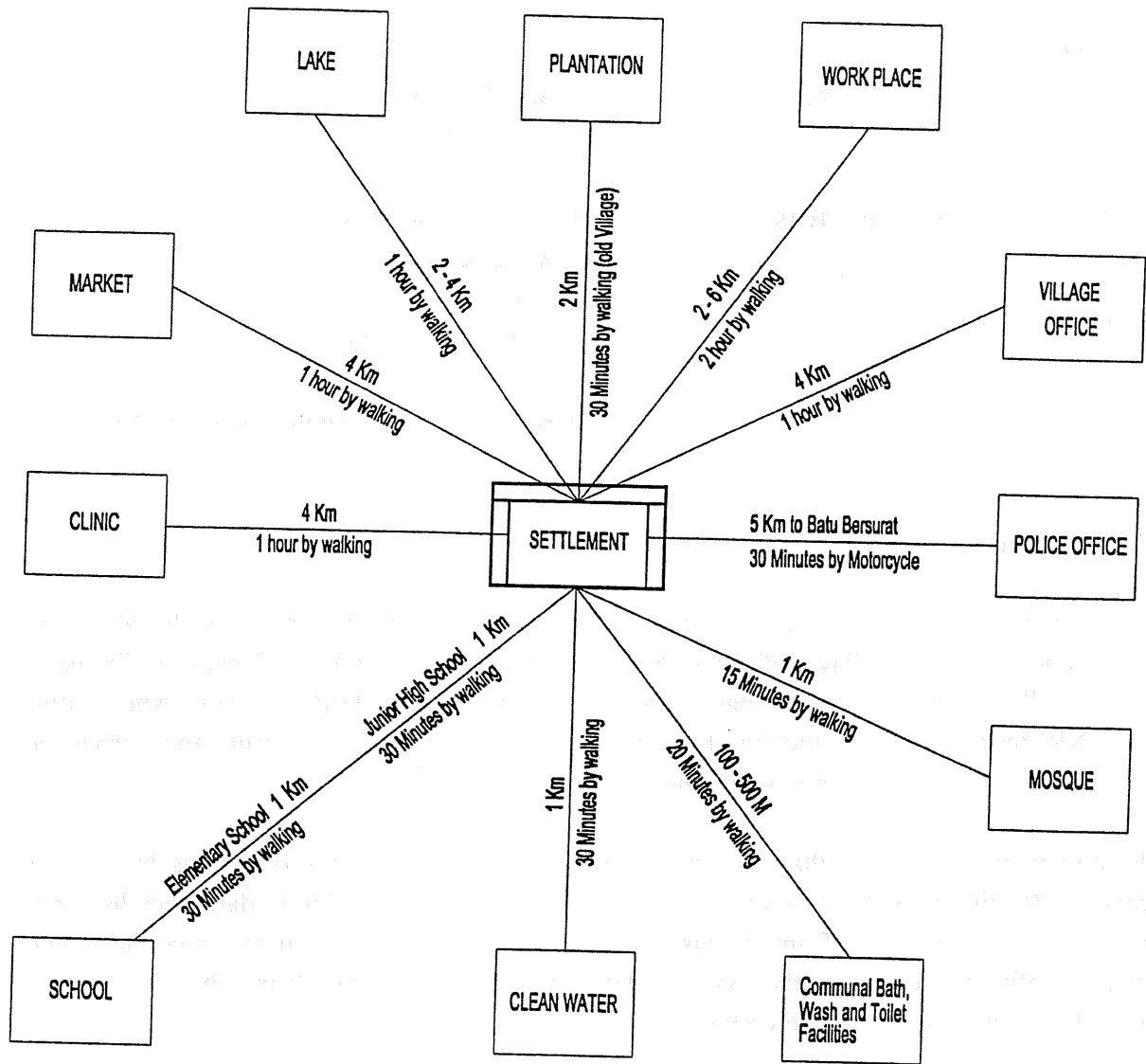
The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 12*).

12.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

1. In general, the PAFs reported that life in the current village is harder than in the old village. Beforehand they earned enough to support their families as well as educate their offspring. The PAFs also feel that they were pressured to accept the amount established by the government for land compensation, which in fact they consider to be too low. The PAF's state that the project has produced only two positives impacts, namely the availability of better road network and electricity. While the negative impacts include diminution of the PAF's income, drop out of many children from school because the parents have no money and no community land (tanah ulayat) for the village expansion.
2. The employment in the new village is scarce and relies heavily on fishing. Unfortunately, the fish catch is gradually declining. The rubber trees on the other hand have not yet attained maturity, hence are not producing any rubber yet. A potential business prospect is cultivating orange trees, which the community is doing on their farmlands.
3. Although the government promised to provide type 36 semi-permanent houses, with MCK facilities as well as piped water and electricity installation/connection free of charge, the PAFs in fact received 4X6 wooden plank houses. The water facilities were useless, as the diameter of the main pipe was too small, while the MCK facility consisted of a 1-m deep latrine covered by a wooden plank. With respect to electricity, the PAFs had to pay an installation charge of Rp 160000.- . Hence they demand that this fee be reimbursed.

-
4. Several in the community claim to be members of an NGO headquartered in Bukit Tinggi. This NGO plans to sue JBIC before a Court of Justice as they consider that Japan is responsible for making their lives miserable.
 5. Ranking of the 3 issues that need to be solved in priority are rubber plantation, employment and electricity.

Figure 12
Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Koto Tuo Village



13.0 MUARA MAHAT BARU VILLAGE PRA MEETING

Name of Village	:	MUARA MAHAT BARU VILLAGE
Date	:	March 9, 2002
Time	:	02.00 – 04.30 p.m.
Place	:	Community Hall
Chaired by	:	DR. SUARDI TARUMUN
Team Members	:	
• University of Riau (UNRI)	:	1. Ahmad Rifai, SP, MP 2. Dr. Suardi Tarumun
• PT. Bita Bina Semesta (BBS)	:	1. Dr. Ir. Bambang Panuju 2. Ir. Agust Siswanto 3. Suyono, SH 4. Ir. A. Rachman Sabiro
Attendees	:	54 Participants (list of attendees is attached)

13.1 General Issues

The meeting began at 03.00 p.m. in the Community Hall and was attended by about 54 participants including village officials, Self Reliance Group (LKMD), Heads of Farmers' Groups, village elders ("nirik mamak"), community and religious leaders, women and youths. The UNRI team opened the meeting by explaining the purpose of the meeting and introduced its members in the survey team, including the BBS personnel.

The community remarked that they have been visited on numerous occasions by various agencies claiming to be NGO or other organizations asking for data, but to date, they have not seen any results emerging from the visits. Thus, they hope that the current meeting would bring benefits in resolving the issues related to their relocation from the old village, particularly with respect to land compensation.

A. PAF's general impression on current conditions

A majority of the residents are quite satisfied with the current conditions.

B. Impact of the changes planned before the inundation, which eventually is unfavorable to the community

An impact that is considered significantly disturbing is flooding, which affects half of the village when rains last for a full day. This is due to poor drainage and gutters, which are

constructed above street level. The PAFs suggest the construction of appropriate drainage to overcome flooding.

C. Examples of positive and negative impacts arising from the Kotapanjang Dam development

1. **Positive Impact**
Flat settlement area, satisfactory income from oil palm cultivation, good access to regency capital town, and close interaction among residents since houses are in close proximity.
2. **Negative Impact**
Poor drainage construction causes flooding when it rains.

13.2 More Specific Issues

A. Land Compensation

1. **Compensation pledged by the government**

Almost all PAFs present at the meeting agreed that they have received land compensation. However, they feel that the compensation awarded was inadequate, this being as follows:

- Cultivated land: Rp 750/m²
- Plantation land: Rp 30/m²
- Rubber tree: Rp 2500/tree
- Coconut tree: Rp 2600/tree
- Cost of grave removal: Rp 75000/grave

They lament that the government failed to keep its promise to compensate both inundated land as well as land that was abandoned because of the relocation. In reality only inundated lands were compensated, whereas some land parcels can no longer be farmed even though it is not inundated, as it is isolated and located far from the present village; 11 households are affected.

Some residents reported that about 40 to 50 households have not been compensated for their inundated rubber plantation. To process compensation claims is difficult given the considerable distance from the new village to the old village i.e. 50 km to the rubber plantation and 70 km to abandoned cultivated land. According to Mr. Abdul Somat, the total land area that has not been compensated, including "tanah ulayat" (community land) is 1500 ha located at Pematang Meriam and Bukit Dasar. Presently, other persons without their permission are cultivating the land.

2. **Community efforts to submit land compensation claims to the government**

The PAF has brought their complains to the attention of the DPRD when it visited the Muara Mahat Baru village in 1998 but to date, there has been no response.

3. PAF's suggestion to resolve the land compensation issue

They suggest that the compensation scheme be reviewed and repaid as appropriate. They also demand that land abandoned but not inundated and ancestral graveyards, be compensated according to the government promise.

B. Clean Water Supply

1. Government's promise to supply clean water

Physically, the water supply is no problem as groundwater is relatively close, however access to clean water is an issue since the government failed to provide the facilities as promised. The government provided 1 well for every 2 houses, which consequently has caused physical conflicts arising between the two sharing households. The conflict arises because the well is not located at the center of the border that divides the land belonging to the 2 households. In 1997, the government supplied piped water but such effort was short-lived since the water debit was very low and the water colored. In addition, maintenance for the diesel machine to pump the water is too expensive for the community; hence the pump was abandoned.

2. Efforts to supply clean water

Since the water source provided by the government cannot be used, the residents on their own initiative dug wells in their houses. However not everyone can afford to dig their own wells and thus resort to using the river for washing, bathing and sanitation.

3. Some suggestions and recommendations given by the community with respect to clean water supply.

The PAFs suggest the construction of clean water facilities such as piped water or drilled well, which can be channeled to every house.

C. MCK facilities

The government pledged to provide MCK facilities for every house, however, the facilities provided were actually substandard. The PAF believed that MCK facilities would be provided together with the new house. In reality, only the latrine was provided. The latrine is substandard because the septic tank is located in a shallow hole. The latrine consisted of only an elbow shaped piped and covered with 1-meter high wooden plank. Given the poor construction of latrine, the community's use was short-lived.

-
- To date there has been no government efforts to repair the MCK facilities.
 - The PAFs suggest rebuilding the MCK facilities for every house.

D. Provision of electricity

The government failed to keep its promise to provide free electricity installation, ready to switch on electrical outlets for every house and electricity consumption free of charge for the first year.

In reality, it was only 2 years after the relocation that the village was supplied with electricity and the residents had to pay installation charges of Rp 150,000 for 5 electrical outlets. To date, 60% of the total households do not have electricity installed in their homes. In addition, the installation charges keep increasing ranging between Rp 300,000 to Rp 750,000, which hampers the PAFs from installing electricity.

To date the government has made no effort to increase power supply.

Suggestions on electricity provision:

- To refund the installation charges already paid by some residents.
- To reduce electricity tariff.

E. Provision of housing

1. Governmental promises on provision of housing

Before the relocation, the government promised to provide type 36 semi permanent house complete with water supply and MCK facilities. However, the government failed to honor its pledge and instead provided the residents with 4 x 6 m wooden plank house with thin cement flooring. According to written agreement, the government promised to allocate 20 x 50 m land plots for the house; such measurements are correct if one were to include the drains by the side of the road. Thus the net area of the land parcel excluding drainage measures 19 x 48 m.

- ##### 2. The government has made no efforts to improve the housing facilities.
- The PAF demands that their houses be renovated and reconstructed in accordance with the governmental promises, and that includes MCK facilities.

F. Rubber/Oil Palm plantation

1. Government's promise on provision of oil palm plantation

The community's main source of income at the new village is from the oil palm plantation. The plantation was developed through the nucleus plantation credit system. Hence, the PAF feels that they have been unfairly treated because the PAFs of the other villages received rubber plantation land free of charge. The PAFs are reluctant

to make credit payments because the 30% cut from oil palm production is deemed too large and leaves very little for their livelihoods.

About 20 households are unable to make credit payments because their oil palm plantations were located near the river and were destroyed during a landslide. Hence, produce has declined. In addition, several rows of rubber trees (2-3 rows out of the 13 rows provided) also fell during the landslide.

Another important issue voiced by the PAF is that according to the land title, the land provided by the government should measure 2 ha, but 90% of the residents complained that they received only 1.8 ha.

2. Government's effort to improve plantation

The PA's effort to demand improvements of plantation land especially those located along the river is to submit formal reports to the P3D and relevant government agency, but to date there has been no response.

3. The PAF suggest that credit charges for rubber plantation be waived, as with other villages and that they be refunded for the payments that have been paid. They suggest that the oil palm plantation located along the river be relocated to the main plantation area.

In addition, the PAFs suggest diversification of crops, which would create a new source of income for the community, particularly on land that is currently seldom used.

G. Income

1. Before relocation, the PAF's sources of income were from rubber and coconut cultivation, wood gathering, fishing and rock mining. In the new village, the main source of income is from oil palm plantation, therefore when the price in oil palm drops, the residents are compelled to seek other jobs such as fishing, sand mining and working as hired farm labor. Currently, they are relatively satisfied with the income from the oil palm. However, before the oil palm started to produce, life was quite difficult, as the PAFs had to return to their old village to tap the rubber trees that they had left behind. Ever since the oil palm plantation started to provide promising yields, they have stopped returning to the old village and other persons are currently tapping the rubber trees without their permission.

Since the cost of living in the new village is quite high, the increase in income from the new activity is only slightly higher from the old village.

2. To improve and increase their income, the community seeks additional employment as farm labor.

-
-
3. The PAFs suggest that they be provided with a new source of income, and given capital to develop other businesses, which include cultivation of the 0.4 ha garden land that they were provided with.

H. NGO

1. To date they have not received any assistance from NGO organizations.
2. They do not know for certain the existence of NGO activities to assist the community in improving their socio-economic welfare.
3. The community cannot recall the number of times that they have been visited by NGO organizations or whether they have been visited at all. However, the guest record at the Village Head Office indicated that NGO Patriot and NGO BMT Pekanbaru have visited the community.

13.3 Other findings

1. The cultivated lands in the previous village, which were not inundated, have not been compensated. They are unable to return to the old village to cultivate that land because of the great distance. Presently, other persons are cultivating that land without their permission.
2. About 75 households from the old village, who were left behind have not been compensated with land and houses in the new village. They suggest that these households receive the same treatment as other residents.
3. At present, the Muara Mahat Baru community has blended well with other ethnic groups such as Javanese and Batak.
4. The community demands to receive the same provisions that were granted at free of charge to other villages affected by the Kotapanjang HEPP, such as improvements in road, plantation, living cost assistance etc.
5. They have asked that the cost of village development be refunded to them as they felt that thus far, they have been responsible for its development on their own initiative.

The survey indicates the following priority issues.

1. Oil palm plantation issue: the community hopes that credit charges be waived and be given fertilizer assistance as in other villages where the rubber plantation is given free of charge.
2. Compensation issue: they demand that the compensation scheme is reviewed and the land they left behind in the old village be compensated.
3. Housing condition issue: They demand that their houses be renovated in accordance with the government promise.

Complete results of priority issues:

PRIORITY OF PROBLEMS SOLVING IN MUARA MAHAT BARU

VILLAGE

NO	TYPE OF PROBLEM	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1	Land Compensation	15	7	1
2	Rubber/Palm Oil Plantation	0	9	32
3	Clean Water Supply	1	0	1
4	Electricity	1	1	6
5	House Condition	3	2	15
6	MCK	0	0	0
7	Road Condition	1	2	1
8	Livelihood	1	1	1
9	Household Evolution	0	0	0
10	Village Boundary	0	0	1
11	Jadup (Living Allowance)	0	0	0

The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 13*).

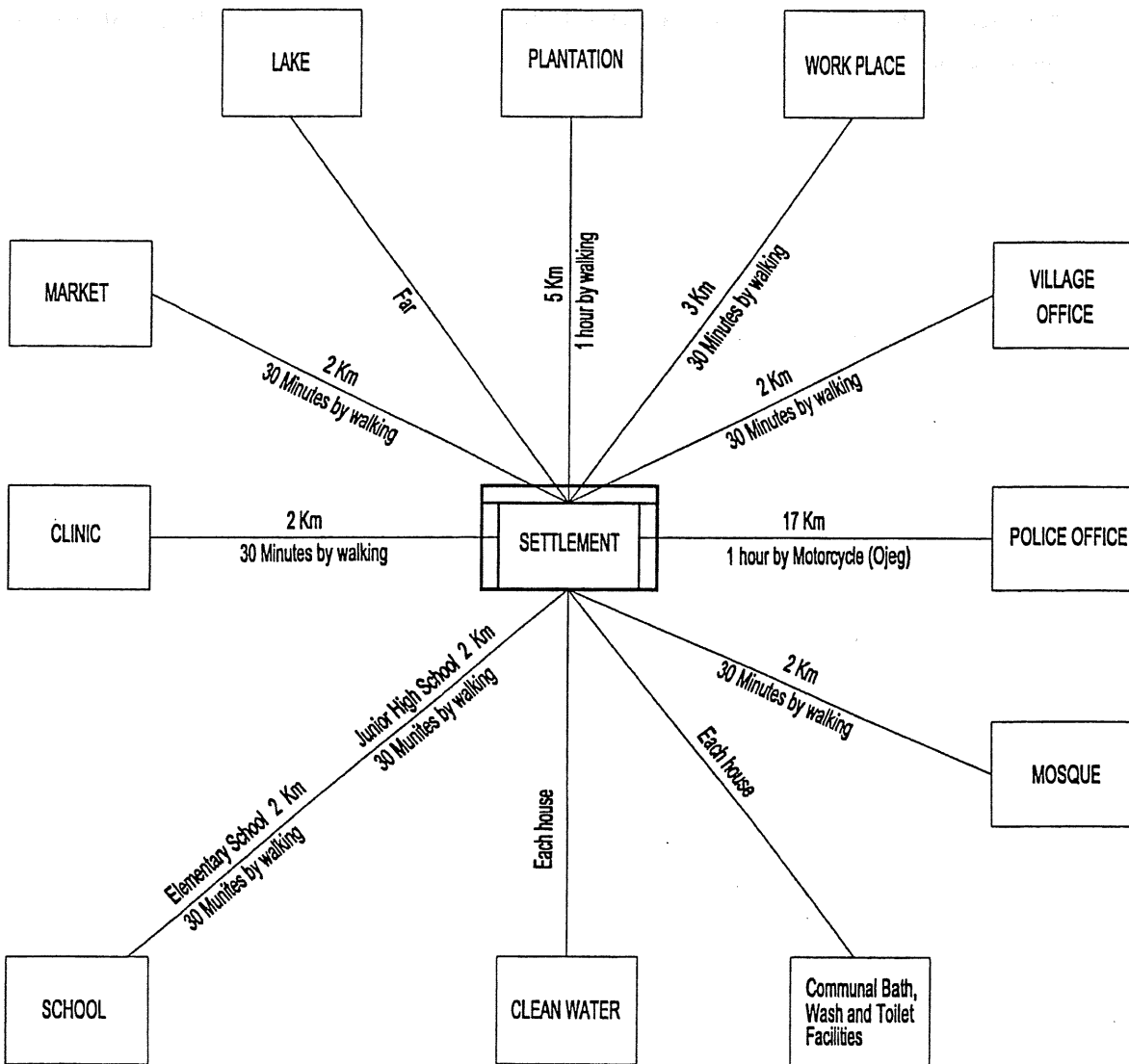
13.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

1. The PAFs reported that living conditions are relatively better than in the old village because the oil palm plantation provide substantial income for the residents. The palm plantations were developed through the nucleus plantation credit system. Hence, the PAFs feel that they have been treated unfairly as other villages received rubber plantations free of charge. Accordingly, the PAFs demand that they be waived from paying the credit charges.
2. Although the PAFs received land compensation, the amount should be reexamined as the amount disbursed by the government is considered below actual values. In addition, some of the lands in the old village were not inundated but the PAFs can no longer farm them, as they are located too far from the present village. Although the government promised to compensate the latter mentioned lands, the promises were not kept.
3. The 4 x 6-m wooden houses that the PAFs received did not correspond to the government's original promises of type 36 semi permanent houses complete with water supply and MCK facilities. Normally, the community should have no water supply problems, as the groundwater level is relatively close. However, even though each 2 houses was provided with a well for their water supply, this provoked physical arguments between the two households as the wells were not located on the border between the 2 houses. The MCK facilities provided by the government were also quite unsatisfactory, as the septic tank consisted of a shallow hole. Therefore, some PAFs

have dug their own individual wells, but many resort to using the river for washing, bathing and sanitation purposes.

4. The community received electricity only 2 years after their relocation and had to pay for installation as well as connection.
5. The guest record at the Village Head Office indicates that Patriot NGO and BMT Pekanbaru NGO have visited the village, although the PAFs reported that they do not know for certain whether any NGOs have visited them.
6. The 3 issues that the PAFs consider should be solved in priority are palm oil plantation, compensation and housing condition.

Figure 13
 Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Muara Mahat Baru Village



14.0 GUNUNG BUNGSU PRA MEETING

Name of Village	:	GUNUNG BUNGSU VILLAGE
Date	:	March 9, 2002
Time	:	08:00 - 11:10 p.m.
Place	:	MDA (Madrasah Diniyah Awaliyah)
Chaired by	:	Drs. Yoserizal, MS
Team Members	:	
• University of Riau (UNRI)	:	1. Dr. Suardi Tarumun 2. Ir. Sakti Hutabarat, M.Agro.Econ 3. Ahmad Rifai, 4. GME. Manurung, SP, MP 5. Ir. Lumen Mundi 6. Desriwan, SH
• PT. Bitu Bina Semesta (BBS)	:	1. Ir. Agust Siswanto 2. Ir. A. Rahman Sabiro 3. Soeyono, SH
Attendees	:	90 Participants (list of attendees is attached)

14.1 General Issues

The meeting began at 08.00 p.m. and was attended by 90 participants. The first question forwarded by one of the residents concerned the follow-up and purpose of the meeting. The latter noted that visitors from NGOs as well as universities had already visited the community on numerous occasions to query them on the same issues but to date, there has neither been any follow-up nor any improvement in their lives.

The community also questioned the compensation, which they deemed inappropriate. Thus they fervently hope that the current visit would bring about benefits for the improvement of their lives.

A. PAF's general impression on current conditions

In general, the community laments on the fact that they have been cheated and victimized by the government. The government has failed to live up to its promises. Unfortunately, nothing was written down and all governmental promises conveyed orally. However, it should be noted that in the other villages, the inhabitants uniformly reported the same governmental promises. The community admits that none of the pledges were realized and consequently they have lost faith in the government. Their economic livelihood has changed as in the previous village they earned their livelihood from growing rice, farming, and cultivation. Alas,

the area of their old village is now inundated to provide water needed to power the electric generators of the HEPP project. Accordingly, they now have no fix means of livelihood.

B. Impact of changes planned before the inundation, which turned out to be unfavorable for the community.

One of the most important issues currently confronting the community is related to border conflicts between the villages of Gunung Bungsu and Tanjung. Such conflicts have escalated significantly. In fact during the PAF meeting, a mass scuffle between the two communities almost occurred; the reason being that trees belonging to the Gunung Bungsu community were felled by the Tanjung community. The underlying conflict is that the provincial government has established no clear border demarcation. The Tanjung community being native inhabitants claimed that they owned the land cultivated by the Gunung Bungsu community, as the disputed land parcels were not given to the latter who came to the area as local transmigrants. On the other hand, the Gunung Bungsu community feels that the land represents compensation from the government. Conflicts with a tendency towards physical scuffles have occurred quite often but there has been no response from the authorities.

The community suggests that the government through a decree letter establish the village borders or find another settlement area. The PAFs prefer to relocate to a new area rather than face continuous border conflicts with their relatives.

C. Examples of positive and negative impacts arising from the Kotapanjang HEPP development.

1. Positive Impact:

- Development of the HEPP project for purposes of providing electricity for the community, firms, industries, and government, has resulted in both direct and indirect positive impacts on the community and village located around the inundated area.
- The provision of water powered electricity has enabled the community to save on fuel and provided lighting which allows the children to study at night.
- The Kotapanjang HEPP has also brought benefits to the home industry because houses affected and unaffected by the inundation receive direct power supply.

2. Negative Impact:

The project, which has inundated 12 villages in the Tigabelas Koto Kampar District has resulted in direct negative impacts to the residents within the project area. These include impacts on various community aspects such as farming, settlement, housing, fishing and transportation. The sources of income that the Gunung Bungsu community earned in the previous village are now no longer available. Hence, they are very concerned on the future of their children who have had to stop going to school, as their

parents cannot afford to pay for the cost. The most obvious impact is the emergence of social community conflict with regard to land compensation to those affected by the inundation and to those unaffected. If the promised renovation in the new village is not realized, the government stands to lose any faith the community might have in them.

14.2 More Specific Issues

A. Land Compensation

1. PAF's view on compensation issues

The basic underlying problem that emerged, as a result of the project concerns land compensation, some of which to date have not been fully paid. Practically all the PAFs recognized this matter. However, the predominant complain among the PAFs was that the compensation was undervalued and that there was no certitude on land prices for the landowners affected by the Kota Panjang HEPP. Given the low compensation, the local economic system has in turned suffered since the land that the PAFs gave up previously provided significant contribution to their livelihoods.

2. Community efforts to submit land compensation claims to the government

The PAFs has approached the relevant agencies such as the BPN (National Land Agency), Public works and Kampar Pemda (Regional Government) and has spent considerable money, with alas no results to commensurate their expectations.

Several PAFs claimed that some land parcels have not been compensated and requested that the issue be resolved.

3. The PAFs suggest that the compensation scheme be reviewed so that they can receive a price that conforms to the prevalent market price.

B. Clean Water Supply

1. Government's promise for clean water supply

The PAFs in the new village do not have a clean water supply because the wells provided by the government are only 2 to 3 meters in depth, whereas a depth of at least 10 meters is needed to access groundwater. Therefore, since their relocation to the new site the PAFs prefer to collect rainwater and to utilize a local water source, which has only a limited flow.

2. Efforts to improve clean water supply facilities

The PAFs feel that to date the government has made no efforts to resolve the problem, even though a nearby groundwater source capable of providing water to every house is available.

3. The PAFs suggest that the government pay for the cost of drilling ground wells, which in turn will be realized by the PAFs.

C. MCK Facilities (Public Bath, Wash and Latrine)

1. The government's promise to provide MCK was not fulfilled except for latrines, which were not fit for use. Presently 50% of the households do not own a latrine and either use the river or other grounds dug for sanitation purpose. Information compiled from the meeting indicates that the PAFs are very disappointed with the project authorities that failed to provide MCK facilities as promised. Presently, many of the residents disposed off their bowel movements in plastic bags, which in turn are discarded. Such bags are often called flying toilets.
2. To date the government has made no efforts to improve MCK facilities that are fit for use.
3. With respect to this issue, the PAFs suggest that new suitable MCK facilities be constructed.

D. Provision of electricity

1. The government explicitly promised the PAFs that every house in the new village would be provided with switch on ready electricity. Moreover, the PAFs would not be charged for installation and monthly use. However in reality, the PAFs had to wait for 2 years and pay installation charges of Rp 150,000 plus monthly bills. The PAFs was compelled to queue for a long period before they receive electrical installation not unlike that in the city.
2. The PAFs can do nothing and is at the government's mercy because to date, streetlights have not been installed leaving the streets dark at night even though they pay monthly charge for street lighting. They are fed up with the government and expect the latter to resolve the electricity issue.
3. The PAFs suggest that the government fulfil their promises. They request that they be given special treatment with respect to the provision of electricity, as they have given up their homes for the sake of the HEPP, which in turn is providing electricity from mainland Riau to West Sumatra.

E. Provision of Housing

-
1. Government's promise on housing provision:
The government promised to provide semi permanent houses with walls partially from cement and partially from wood. However, such promises did not materialize and instead they were given wooden plank houses with thin cement flooring. As such, many residents abandoned the houses and chose to build houses nearer the main street.
 2. Although they have submitted complains to the government but to date there has been no response, and eventually the residents are fed up with the government.
 3. They suggest that the government keep its promises by constructing healthy houses for the sake of their children so as to avoid threats of diseases such as dysentery, cholera and others.

F. Rubber/Oil Palm Plantation

1. Government's promise on the provision of plantation:
Since rubber cultivation is the main source of income, its cultivation is a very important issue. Although the government promised the PAFs with ready for tapping rubber plantation upon entering the new village, however, in reality, the new village had no plantations or rubber trees. In fact the PAFs had to wait 5 years before the trees were planted. Presently the trees are 2 years old and will require another 4 years before they are ready for tapping. To fulfill daily consumption needs, some PAFs returned to the old village to tap the rubber trees that were not inundated, while others seek any employment, which allows them to survive in the new location.

Rubber cultivation was realized in 1999 and the location is quite far from the village, thereby making access quite difficult especially during the rainy season. Thus they hope that the roads will be improved to allow for better access.

2. The PAFs have suggested that the government guarantee to provide maintenance cost for the plantation as long as the trees are not ready for tapping.

G. Income

1. Sources of income in the new village:
In the old (previous) village, general occupations included farming, wood chopping in the forest, rice farming, fishing in the river and rubber tapping. In the new village they have been compelled to switch occupations. Some resort to fishing in the lake (dam). However, over fishing has reduced the fish population since there are too many fishermen trying to catch a limited school of fish.
2. An alternative source of income is gambir cultivation but that too is limited. Others seek employment as farm labor, coolie etc.
3. The PAFs has suggested that they be provided with living cost allowance until the rubber can be tapped. They also asked for loans to develop alternative income sources.

H. NGO

Their response towards NGO has been positive because some NGOs have really fought to defend the community's aspirations. Nonetheless some PAFs have negative perceptions of the NGOs, because of its unrealistic promises that have caused conflicts in the community. They feel that to improve the living conditions in their village, other parties in Riau should also be engaged such as UNRI.

14.3 Other findings

1. Conflict between the Gunung Bungsu and Tanjung communities with respect to cultivated land, which is used for rubber plantation. The Gunung Bungsu community feels that the land was given to them as a compensation for their inundated village, but the Tanjung community claims that the compensation issue has not been resolved and they are thus still the rightful landowners.
2. The community is very concerned for its married children who do not have land for cultivation; and thus hope that there will be assistance for such young families.
3. The PAF has identified 3 priority issues:
 - To resolve the conflict between the Gunung Bungsu and Tanjung communities.
 - To provide credit for the development of alternative income sources.
 - To resolve the problem of young married families.

Complete results of priority of issues:

PRIORITY OF PROBLEMS SOLVING IN GUNUNG BUNGSU VILLAGE

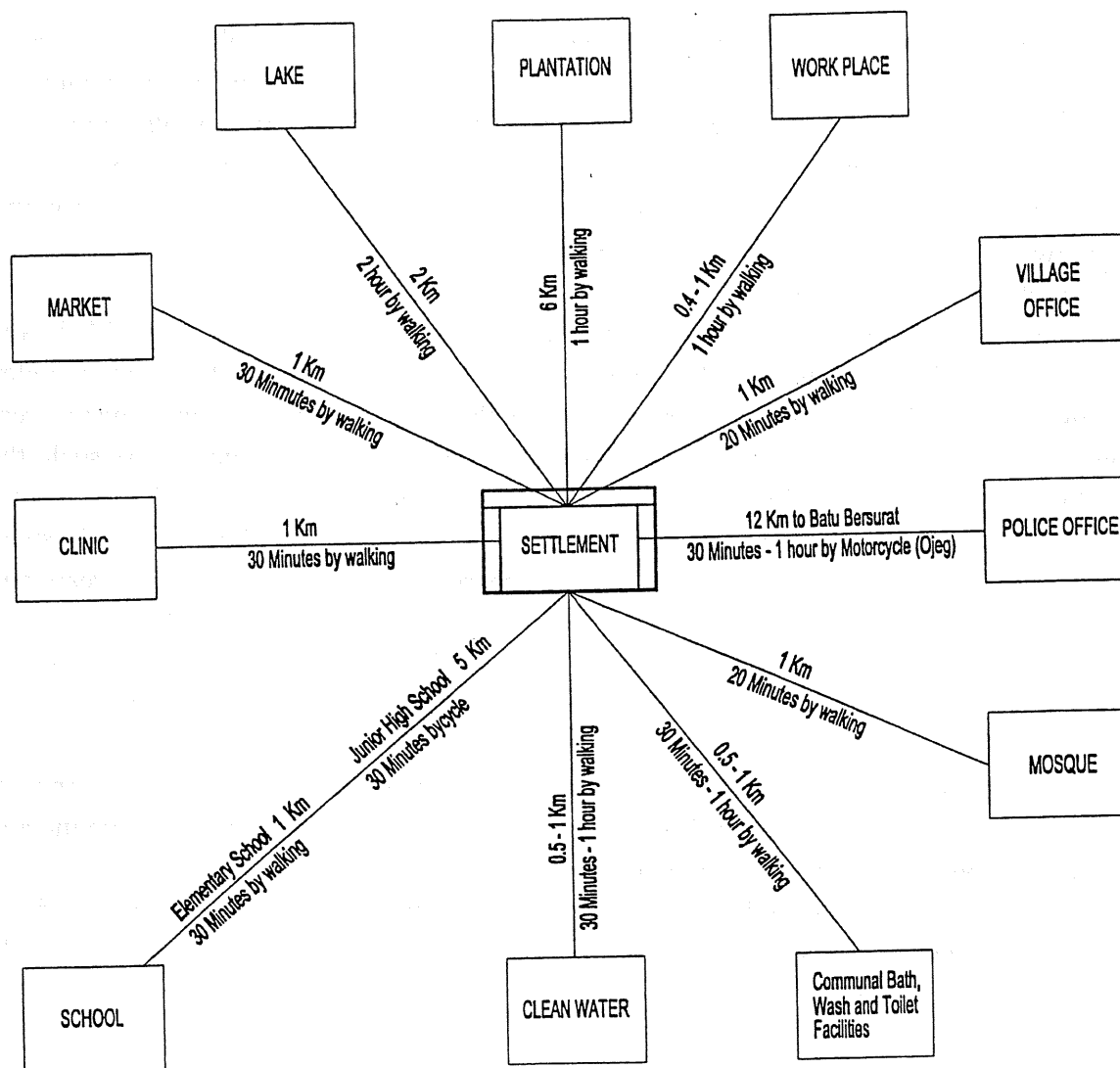
Issue	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1. Land Compensation	29	5	6
2. Rubber/Palm Oil Plantation	3	3	5
3. Clean Water Supply	0	1	1
4. Electricity	1	2	3
5. House Condition	0	2	2
6. MCK	0	0	0
7. Road Condition	1	0	6
8. Lively hood	6	12	7
9. Household Evolution	0	0	0
10. Village Boundary	44	33	11
11. Jadup (Living Allowance)	0	26	31

The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 14*).

14.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

1. The predominant complain among the Gunung Bungsu PAFs is with respect to the land compensation, which they considered as being too low. In addition, not all land parcels have been compensated.
2. Rubber cultivation is the main source of income. However, in stead of finding ready to harvest rubber trees as originally promised by the government, the PAFs had to wait 5 years before the trees were planted. Currently, the trees are 2 years old and still require another 4 years to attain maturity. In addition, conflicts have arisen between Gunung Bungsu and Tanjung communities with respect to the land used for rubber plantation. The Gunung Bungsu community feels that the land was given to them to replace their inundated lands, however the Tanjung community feels that they are the rightful landowners. Therefore, the conflict between the communities must be resolved as quickly as possible to avoid bloodshed.
3. The government promised semi permanent houses complete with clean water, MCK and electricity facilities. However, the houses turned out to be constructed from wooden planks with thin layer cement flooring. The wells that were intended to supply water were only 2 – 3 meters deep, whereas the groundwater level is at least 10 meters. As such, the PAFs currently either collects rainwater or use local water source. The MCK facility consisted of defective latrines, hence 50 % of the households are without toilets. In stead of installing each house with electricity free of charge, the PAFs had to wait 2 years and pay for the installation.
4. Many of the PAFs view NGOs in good faith as they feel that NGOs advocate the community's aspirations, however there are those who consider that the commitments made by the NGOs are unrealistic.
5. The community is concerned about newly married couples and hope that the government will take them into consideration. In the previous village, the children were still young and unmarried, but many of them are now grown up.
6. The 3 issues that have the highest priority are resolving the conflict over village boundary, providing loans for the development of alternative sources of income and providing help to young married couples.

Figure 14
 Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Gunung Bungsu Village



15.0 TANJUNG VILLAGE (NON RELOCATION) PRA MEETING

Name of Village	:	TANJUNG VILLAGE (NON RELOCATION)
Date	:	15 March 2002
Time	:	02.00 – 05.30 p.m.
Place	:	Elementary School of Tanjung Village
Chaired by	:	IR. LUMEN MUNDI
Team Members	:	
• University of Riau (UNRI)	:	1. Ir. Sakti Hutabarat; M.Agro.Econ 2. Ahmad Rifai, SP, MP
• PT. Bitu Bina Semesta (BBS)	:	1. Dr. Lucia Nugroho, MSc 2. Ir. Agus Darsono 3. Ir. Agust Siswanto
Attendees	:	53 Participants (list of attendees is attached)

15.1 General Issues

The meeting commenced at 02.00 p.m. in the premises of Tanjung Village SD (Elementary School) 016 and was attended by 53 participants including village officials, LKMD, Head of Farmers Group, village elders, community leaders and Muslim clerics, women as well as youths. The meeting was opened by the team from UNRI who advised the participants on the purpose and objective of the meeting.

The Head of Tanjung Village thereafter addressed a few words of welcome, where he stated that the Kotapanjang HEPP development project had also affected Tanjung Village, notably the community at Balik Tanjung whom to date has received no housing and plantation assistance.

The community's reaction to the team's visit appeared jaded, as many teams have already come to visit them for the same purposes without any results. Accordingly, the community queried on the intention of the day's meeting, the place of origin of the team and what the team was going to do with all the information and data that was being collected.

A. PAF's general impressions on current conditions.

1. A majority of the community stated that their lives from economic and educational standpoints have remained the same as before the existence of the Kotapanjang HEPP.
2. Impact of changes planned prior to the inundation, which in the end turned out to be unfavorable for the community.

The negative impacts instigated by the Kotapanjang HEPP project include deterioration of social ties due to ambiguities in the compensation process. This state of affairs is attributed to the presence of "compensation middlemen"; hence many rightful owners have never received the compensation money that the government paid out. This in turn has instigated many of the people not to trust their own Village Elders ("nirik mamak") anymore.

3. Forty-five (45) households from Balik Tanjung village received compensation, however did not obtain any of the other facilities that were granted to the PAFs of the other resettled villages, such as rubber plantations, etc.

B. Examples of positive and negative impacts arising from the Kotapanjang Dam development:

1. Positive Impacts:

Good road facilities, which in turn allows transports to circulate freely. Hence, farm products are easily marketed. Other positive impacts include electricity for the whole community and the emergence of a new source of income, i.e. catching fish at the lake.

2. Negative Impacts:

- a. Social ties have eroded and been destroyed because the people no longer trust their village elders ("nirik mamak"), whom are normally the role models of the general public.
- b. Lack of clean water sources, as the river that was previously used as a clean water source is now under water.
- c. Some of the Tanjung inhabitants own land that is now under water. Hence, such land can no longer be used and livelihoods have declined.

15.2 Specific Issues

A. Land compensation

The findings from the meeting indicate that a majority of the Tanjung inhabitants were not affected by the inundation of the Kotapanjang Dam, with the exception of 45 PAFs from Tanjung Balik village that were situated exactly at the planned elevation of the inundation, this being at +85 m asl. The 45 PAFs received compensation from the Government for housing, land and plants. As the PAFs chose to move independently to a more elevated location in Tanjung village, the PAFs accordingly did not obtain any facilities from the Government, such like the PAFs who moved under the government resettlement program.

Nevertheless, during the PRA meeting it was divulged that the PAFs felt that they were coerced to move to a higher elevation. Hence, during the meeting representatives of the 45 PAFs demanded that they be treated in the same manner of the other resettled villages, including provision of housing, 2 Ha of plantation land, rubber trees and living allowance.

They justified their demand by stating that they are also PAFs that had to move because of the inundation of the Kotapanjang Dam. Currently, the PAFs have no land to cultivate and some of the PAFs that received resettlement facilities have united with the Gunung Bungsu community.

B. Clean water supply

The main source of Tanjung's clean water supply is dug and drilled wells using sanyo pumps.

C. MCK Facilities

40 % of the Tanjung inhabitants have MCK facilities in their houses, whereas 60% use the river for MCK activities.

D. Supply of electricity

The Kotapanjang HEPP has allowed the Tanjung inhabitants to enjoy electricity for house lighting as well as other domestic activities such as cooking rice.

B. Housing

In general the people's houses in Tanjung Village are constructed from concrete and neatly arranged.

F. Plantation

Plantation activities undertaken at Tanjung deal mostly with rubber and gambir as well as orange trees.

G. Income

The main source of income for the people of Tanjung is from agriculture, notably from rubber and gambir trees. However, with the development of the HEPP some of the people now catch fish at the lake.

H. NGO

The community reported that to date no NGOs have assisted them improve community welfare.

15.3 Other Findings

1. It appears that as much as 45 families were directly affected by the Kotapanjang HEPP, these being the people living at Balik Tanjung. The 45 families are part of the relocated category included in the Gunung Bungsu Village. However, the 45 families

to date have received none of the rights allocated to the other relocated people such as housing and plantations.

2. Among the 45 families mentioned above 2 families were provided with houses in Gunung Bungsu Village. However, the Village Head of said village will not give them their house certificates, hence to date the families concerned can not possess the houses.
3. It appears that some inhabitants have land at the Gunung Bungsu location, however a market and palm oil plantation has now been developed on said land.
4. The Tanjung Village has a semi-technical irrigation system for the paddy fields, which is not functioning optimally. Accordingly, floods still occur during the rainy season, whereas during the dry season the irrigation ditches dry up.
5. The community requests a map of the inundated areas to avoid any negative suspicions against the "ninik mamak" (village elders).

Issues that the PAFs consider must be immediately resolved are:

1. Palm oil plantation: the inhabitants hope that they are dispensed from repaying the loan of the plasma plantation and that they are given aid such as fertilizer and maintenance, like that in the villages that received free rubber plantations.
2. Compensation: the inhabitants' demand that the compensation amount is reconsidered and that they receive compensation for the land that they were compelled to leave behind.
3. Housing condition: the inhabitants demand that the houses be renovated to conform to the promises made by the government.

Ranking of issues is as follows:

PRIORITY OF PROBLEMS SOLVING IN TANJUNG VILLAGE (NON RELOCATION)

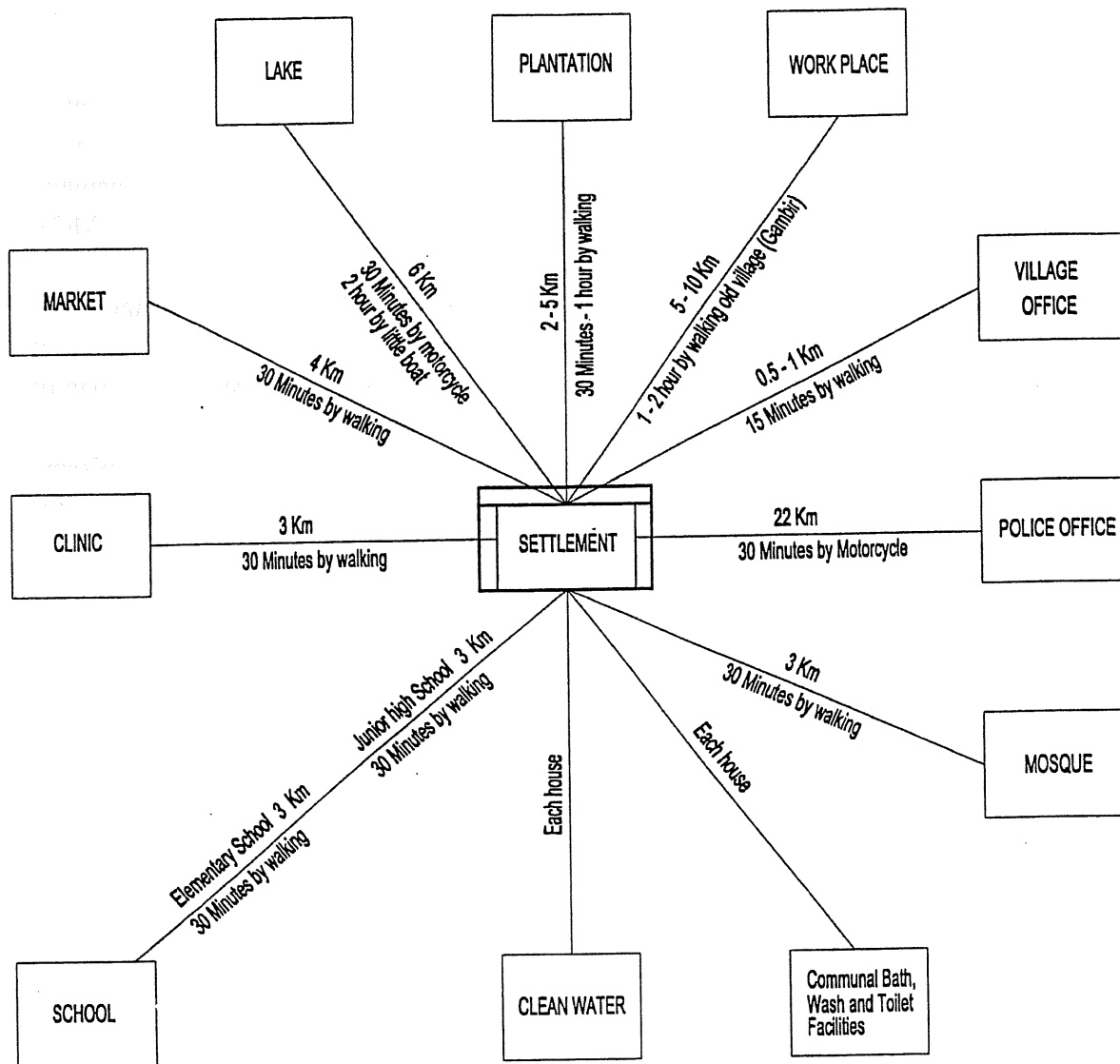
NO	TYPE OF PROBLEM	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1	Land Compensation	71	4	1
2	Rubber/Palm Oil Plantation	2	30	10
3	Clean Water Supply	0	9	3
4	Electricity	0	1	5
5	House Condition	0	7	6
6	MCK	0	2	0
7	Road Condition	0	3	6
8	Livelihood	6	5	27
9	Household Evolution	0	0	0
10	Village Boundary	0	0	0
11	Jadup (Living Allowance)	0	0	0

The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 15*).

15.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

-
1. Tanjung Village that was originally considered as not being affected by the Kotapanjang HEPP project appears to have about 45 households that were affected by the inundation. The latter originate from Tanjung Balik village, which was situated exactly at the planned elevation of the inundation, i.e. + 85 m asl. The 45 households are considered to be part of the relocated Gunung Bungsu village, however to date the families have received none of the rights normally allocated to relocated PAFs including settlement of compensation, housing, garden and plantation.
 2. The community's main source of income is from rubber and gambir as well as orange trees. The houses at Tanjung village are mostly constructed from concrete and obtain water from groundwater wells equipped with electric pumps. Hence, the Kotapanjang HEPP has provided the village with electricity. The inhabitants have either MCK facilities at their houses (40%) or use the river.
 3. Social ties within the community have eroded, as many of the people no longer trust their own "Village Elders" or "*ninik mamak*". This state of affair is a result of ambiguities in the land compensation process. Hence the community requests a map of inundated areas to avert suspicions against the village elders.
 4. The 3 issues that the community considers must be resolved in priority are the plasma palm oil plantations loans that the community is unwilling to repaid, compensation for the land that they had to abandon and renovation of houses.

Figure 15
 Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Tanjung Village (Non-Relocation)



16.0 GUNUNG MALELO VILLAGE PRA MEETING

Name of Village	:	GUNUNG MALELO VILLAGE
Date	:	18 March 2002
Time	:	07.45 – 09.35 p.m.
Place	:	Desa Gunung Malelo (Village Meeting Hall)
Chaired by	:	AHMAD RIFAI, SP, MP
Team Member	:	
• University of Riau (UNRI)	:	1. Ir. Sakti Hutabarat, M.Agro.Econ 2. GME. Manurung, SP, Msi
• PT. Bita Bina Semesta (BBS)	:	1. Ir. Agust Siswanto 2. Ir. Agus Darsono 3. Ir. A. Rachman Sabiro.
Attendees	:	44 Participants (list of attendees is attached)

16.1 General Issues

The meeting began at 07:45 p.m. and was attended by 44 Participants including Village Officials, Village Elders (nirik-mamak), community leaders and Muslim clerics, women as well as youths. The meeting commenced with a short speech from the Village Secretary who stated that the Gunung Malelo Village is an IDT village and is the poorest village in the Kampar Regency. The meeting then continued with the UNRI team providing introductions and explications on the purpose and objective of the meeting.

The community reacted very favorable to the purpose of the meeting, as demonstrated by their responses to the survey team. During the course of the meeting the community enthusiastically provided comments and opinions and at times even raised questions that were outside the agenda of the meeting, such as the alleviation of poverty in an IDT village.

A. The community's general impressions on current conditions :

The Gunung Malelo community reported that the Kotapanjang HEPP development has affected their lives, notably perturbing livelihoods because of the decline of the fish population (50% of the inhabitants earn their money from catching fish). Due to enlargement of the river (lake) as a result of damming the lake's water many of the fishes have been swept into the lake. Decrease in the flow of deep currents has resulted in increase of algae, which in turned affects netting the fish. In addition, the water has become more turbid. As such, less and less fish is available to catch and the community's income has likewise declined. Moreover, the community reported that beforehand many expensive fishes were found in the river, such as Sikam and Kelang, however such fishes have now become scarce.

In general the meeting's participants reported that they do not feel disturbed or upset by the relocation of their relatives from the project-affected area.

B. Impact of the changes planned before the inundation, which in the end turned out to be unfavorable for the community.

Nowadays, whenever the Gunung Malelo Village is flooded it requires at least 4-5 days before the water subsides. Before the event of the Kotapanjang HEPP Dam, floodwater would subside after only 2-3 hours. Given such conditions plants growing in the vicinity of the river's watershed area are perturbed. In addition, algae have appeared at the surface, which in turn affects clean water supply. The community also reported that in the old days they could cross the river without the use of boats, however nowadays they need to use small boats.

B. Examples of positive and negative impacts arising from the Kotapanjang Dam development,

1. Positive Impacts:

- a. Semi-permanent roads and bridges that lead to the village have been built, which beforehand consisted of a temporary bridge. Hence, it is easier to market agricultural products as many large enterprises (with trucks) now come to the village.
- b. Availability of PLN electricity, which beforehand was provided by diesel-powered generators from 18:00 to 23:00 only.

2. Negative Impacts:

- a. Disappearance of a source of livelihood, as the quantity and quality of fish caught has drastically declined.
- b. The quality of the Kampar River, which is the community's main source of clean water has decreased.
- c. Time required for floods to subside is now longer (4-5 days). Beforehand it took only 4 hours for the water to disappear.
- d. Enlargement of the river, in particular during floods.

16.2 More Specific Issues

A. Land compensation

1. Opinion with respect to compensation : no compensation
2. Efforts to file claims with the government for compensation: none
3. Community suggestions with respect to compensation: none

B. Clean water supply

1. Clean water condition:

The inhabitants of Gunung Malelo village uses the river as a source of clean water, including for drinking, bathing, washing and toilet. Before the development of the Kotapanjang HEPP Dam the flow in the river was swift enough to sweep away any refuse. Hence, the water remained clean.

With the inundation affected by the Kotapanjang Dam, the water's flow has in turn become less swift and mosses as well as plants grow more profusely. Given that the refuse in the upstream reach of the river is not swept away, the river's water quality has declined and the people living in the lower reach is affected.

To date, not many of the Gunung Malelo inhabitants use wells as source of clean water as the wells must be dug to a depth of 15 – 18 m. Nevertheless, some inhabitants own wells, though the wells are very deep and the amount of water rather small. Furthermore, during the dry season the wells dry up.

The inhabitants reported that a potential water spring is available, however it is located 2-3 km away in the hills.

2. Efforts to obtain clean water supply

The community has undertaken no efforts and projects to provide clean water supplies. Accordingly, the community relies heavily on the river for clean water. The government has constructed a ladder leading to the river with funds from the PPK (Program Pembangunan Kecamatan or District Development Program).

3. Suggestions with respect to clean water supply: The community recommends that water from the spring located in the mountain is used to supply the village with water as the water is clean and fresh.

B. MCK Facility

1. MCK Facilities:

Likewise for MCK facilities, the inhabitants at Gunung Malelo have no MCK facilities. The people use the Kampar River as a MCK. However, the river's flow is now less rapid, therefore water quality has drastically gone down.

2. To date, the government has undertaken no efforts to improve the MCK situation as water is a limiting factor.

3. Community suggestions with respect to MCK: If the water from the spring located in the mountain could be flowed with help from the government to the village then the inhabitants are confident that many would construct individual MCKs in their homes.

C. Supply of electricity

-
1. The construction of the Kotapanjang HEPP has improved the electricity supply of Gunung Malelo. Prior to the HEPP, the inhabitants used diesel powered generators for electricity and some even used kerosene lamps. Currently, 60% of the inhabitants have electricity in their homes. Nevertheless, 40% of the population can not afford to install electricity. The cost for installing 900 Watt electricity is at least Rp. 1.450.000. If the distance from the electrical pole is far (500 m), the cost becomes Rp. 1.750.000. This latter figure includes the price for the pole and cable. Another restricting factor is distance from the electric poles (1 hamlet).
 2. To date the government has undertaken no efforts to improve the supply of electricity.
 3. Recommendations with respect to the supply of electricity:
Many of the inhabitants feel that the cost of electricity consumption is too expensive. Accordingly, the community suggests that cost for consumption and charge is lowered or the community is taught on how to estimate electricity charge cost.

D. Housing

1. Governmental promises with regard to housing: none
2. Efforts undertaken by the government to provide housing facilities: none
3. People's recommendations with respect to housing facilities: none

E. Rubber/palm oil plantation

1. Condition of people's plantations:
Since the beginning, the inhabitants of Gunung Malelo cultivated rubber trees inherited from their parents. Hence, the trees are now quite old and need to be rejuvenated. In general, each household owns 1-2 Hectare of rubber plantation.
Currently, aside from cultivating rubber trees, the inhabitants also cultivate gambir trees, i.e. around 2-3 hectare per household. Some families also cultivate oranges.

With the event of the Kotapanjang HEPP the transport of the plantation products has become more difficult as the people must now cross a deep and wide (50 –60 meter) river. Hence, the inhabitants need boats to cross the river as most of the inhabitants' plantations are found across the Lake. However, the inhabitants do not have enough capital to buy boats. Beforehand, it was enough to bring the product across the river on foot.

During the rainy season, floods occur lasting 4-5 days, whereas previously it lasted only 3-4 hours. The floods usually reach the orange orchards, but not the rubber and gambir plantations.

2. Efforts undertaken by the government to improve plantations:

Given their low supply of capital, it is difficult for the inhabitants to ameliorate their plantations. Whereas, no efforts have been undertaken by the government. The inhabitants have made suggestions that the government provide assistance/loans/partnerships to develop/rejuvenate their rubber plantations (in 1999/2000), however to date nothing has been realized.

3. Suggestions made by the community with respect to rubber plantations:
The community suggests that the government provide aid such as loans or partnerships for rehabilitating the rubber trees.

G. Income

1. Source of income :

Prior to the Kotapajang HEPP project the population of Gunung Malelo earned their livelihood by catching fish, cultivating rubber trees, slash and burn agriculture, collecting rotan, hunting animals, and collecting wood.

Impact of the HEPP development, which has deeply affected the inhabitants lives is the declining fish population of the river, notably some species that were favorites of the people, i.e. Kelan and Sikam, selling at Rp 25 000/kg. Currently, the types of fish that are frequently caught are siban, ongon and motan, which go for Rp. 10.000/kg.

Prior to the arrival of the HEPP the inhabitants would tap for rubber in the mornings and catch fish during the afternoons. The income generated from catching fish was relatively large. They could even wait before selling their rubber sap as income from selling fish was enough to buy daily needs. However, nowadays the fish population has dropped and the only source of income that remains is from tapping rubber. Even so, the rubber trees are becoming old.

Livelihood that the people currently favor is cultivation of gambir and rubber trees, whereas the orange groves and catching fish represents a sideline.

2. Efforts undertaken by the community to increase and ameliorate income with the entrance of PLN include profiting from the availability of electricity to make ice sticks. However, aside from the above no other ventures are currently being undertaken.
3. Suggestions made by the community with respect to income include training to increase skills associated to home industries and aqua-culture with floating cages.

H. NGO

1. To date the community feels that they have never received aid from a NGO to improve their lives.
2. The inhabitants do not know for certain whether there is any NGOs operating in the area with the objective of helping the community to improve social and economic welfare.

3. The inhabitants do not know for certain if their village has ever been visited by a NGO.

16.3 Other findings:

The land that beforehand they used for slash and burn agriculture has been taken by PT. PADASA to develop a palm oil plantation. Accordingly, most of the inhabitants no longer grow rice. The inhabitants reported that hitherto, PT. PADASA promised to provide them with palm oil PIR plantations, however the promises were not kept.

Results of priority ranking of problems confronting the community due to the development of Kotapanjang HEPP Dam are:

1. Clean water: the river that serves as a source of clean water is now polluted. Due to the inundation the water's flow has decreased, hence refuse is not swept away.
2. Income: Due to the HEPP Dam, income from catching fish no longer yield satisfactory results as many fishes favored beforehand by the consumers have now disappeared.
3. Rubber plantation: many of the people's trees are now old. Therefore yields have gone down.

The results of the priority ranking is as follows:

PRIORITY OF PROBLEMS SOLVING IN PULAU GADANG VILLAGE

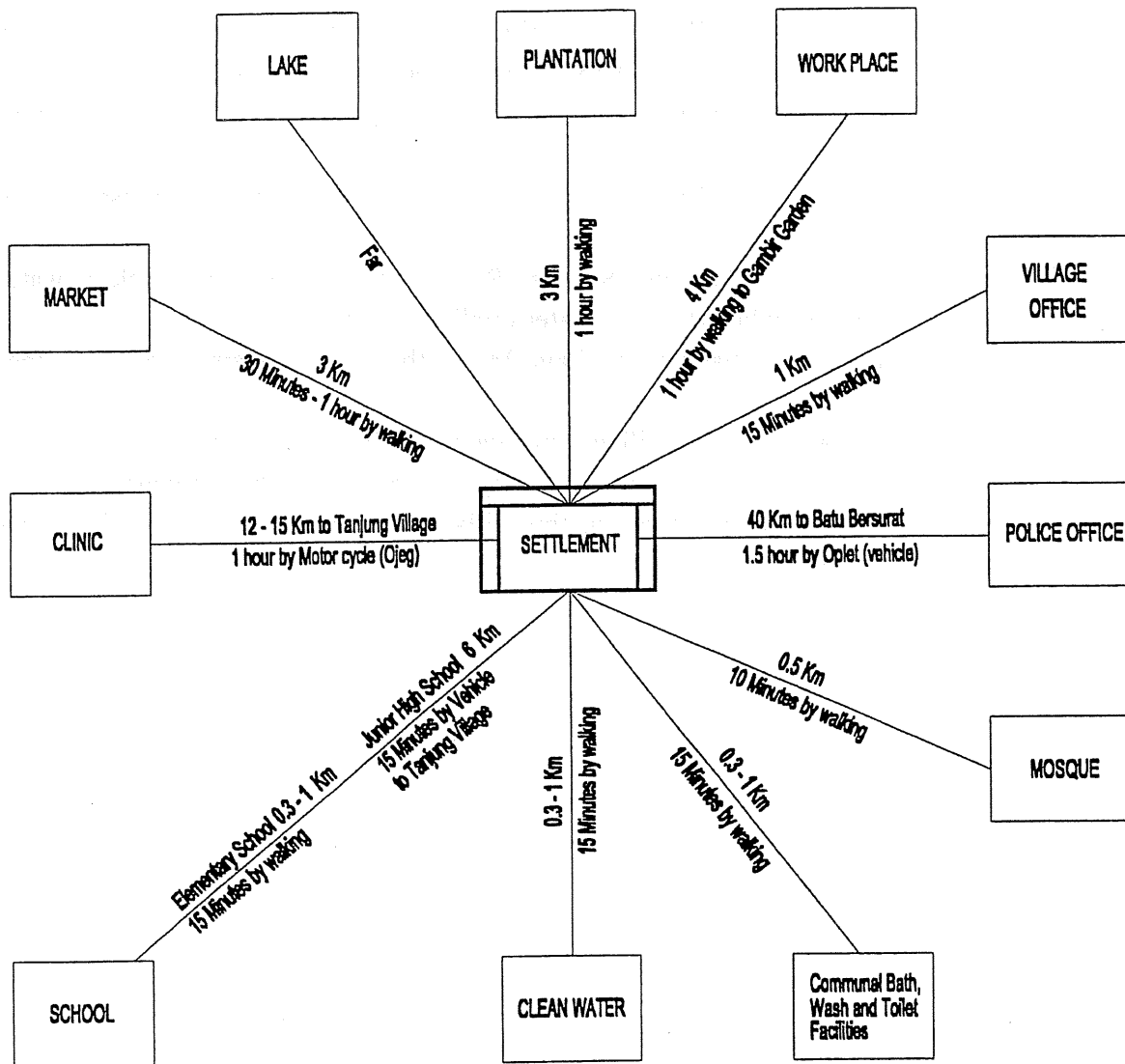
NO	TYPE OF PROBLEM	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1	Land Co, pensation	0	0	4
2	Rubber/Palm Oil Plantation	12	10	9
3	Clean Water Supply	23	8	3
4	Electricity	0	0	2
5	House Condition	0	0	1
6	MCK	0	1	4
7	Road Condition	1	6	7
8	Livelyhood	5	16	9
9	Household Evolution			
10	Village Boundary			
11	Jadup (Live Guarantee)			

The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 16*).

16.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

-
1. The inhabitants of Gunung Malelo feel that the Kotapanjang Development project has made their lives more difficult. This is attributed to loss of income because of the declining fish population.
 2. The Dam has affected the river's water quality, which serves as a water source for various domestic activities.
 3. According to local people, the positive impacts of Kotapanjang project are better road and bridges lead to their village and availability of PLN electricity. The negative impacts are disappearance of livelihood source, degradation of Kampar River water quality, time required for floods to subside is now longer and enlargement of Kampar River during flood periods.
 4. Since this village is not resettlement village, there is no land compensation and housing provision problems.
 5. The inhabitants of this village use Kampar River water as a source of clean water. That's why they suffer when the river water quality has declined.
 6. Most inhabitants of this village do not have MCK, they use the Kampar River as their MCK.
 7. Almost all inhabitants of this village cultivated rubber trees inherited from their parents. To date, most of the trees are becoming old and need to be rejuvenated.
 8. Priorities of problems to be solved in this village are water supply, livelihood and rubber plant rejuvenation.

Figure 16
Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Gunung Malelo Village



17.0 KARYA BAKTI VILLAGE PRA MEETING

Name of Village	:	KARYA BAKTI VILLAGE
Date	:	March 16, 2002
Time	:	10.00 – 12.00 a.m.
Place	:	Karya Bakti Village Office
Chaired by	:	DRS. YOSERIZAL, MS
Team members	:	
• University of Riau (UNRI)	:	1. GME. Manurung, M.Si 2. Desriwan, SH
• PT/ Bitu Bina Semesta (BBS)	:	1. Ir. Agust Siswanto 2. Ir. Agus Darsono
Attendees	:	28 Participants (list of attendees is attached)

17.1 General Issues

The meeting started at approx. 10:00 a.m. until noon and was attended by 28 participants, including the village head, religious leaders, village elders (“nirik mamak”), community leaders, youths, and the community (men and women). The meeting was opened by the UNRI Team, who advised the audience, that, the visit by the teams from UNRI and the Bandung consultant was to assess the social impacts of the Kotapanjang HEPP development at Karya Bakti Village. Prior to commencing with the meeting’s agenda, the community expressed their gratitude, and reported that since their migration from Java, the community has had to deal with a multitude of problems. Thereafter, the Village Head opened the meeting and stated that the latter mentioned problems could be discussed during the course of the meeting. The Village Head then address a few words of welcome and explained why the teams from Bandung and UNRI were visiting Karya Bakti Village, which is known as a transmigration settlement.

A. The community’s general impression on current conditions

The Kotapanjang HEPP dam development has had no impact on their way of life, which consists of farming, cultivating plantations, housing, irrigation, clean water resource, forestry, growing rice and other economic source of incomes. Currently the community at SP 1 uses self-provided diesel to generate electricity, whereas the community at SP2 and SP 3 is already served by the PLN network.

In general, the common issue confronted by the community of Karya Bakti Village is the amount of time needed to process their request for electricity with PLN. To date many in the community do not have electricity in their homes. The community reported that the

topography of the land for farming is different than that in Java, however the community considers that their present situation is on the whole better.

Based on our visual observations as well as information provided by the villagers, it appears that when the community first arrived at the new location the quality of the village facilities and infrastructure was unsatisfactory. Notably the land intended for agriculture (LU-1) had been cleared but the LU-2 land was still covered with trees. Accordingly, the villagers felt disappointed as conditions were below expectations and different from what the government originally pledged.

Moreover, the villagers were disappointed to discover that the houses were hard to find, as it was covered by bushes.

Hence, as the lands were empty and unproductive, the villagers during their first years at the new site were compelled to work as laborers in order to support their families. Some in the community who were not industrious enough returned to Java or moved elsewhere after selling their property including house and land.

The community was also disappointed with the state of the water supply. They were compelled to go the river, which was located at some distance from the village to collect water for drinking, cooking, washing, bathing and toilet. Although every 4 houses were provided with a well, the well's bottom was lined with cement. Given that they arrived during the rainy season, the well contained rainwater, but during the dry season the wells dried up.

B. Impact of the changes planned before the inundation, which in the end turned out to be unfavorable for the community.

The impacts of the planned changes due to the Kotapanjang HEPP Dam have not had any adverse effects on the transmigrants. Prior to moving to Karya Bakti the community already had a general idea with respect to the changes that the move would bring about. Many of the community did not own anything in Java, whereas they were promised housing and land to farm at the new site. Hence, many hoped to have their own land to cultivate at the new village.

Nevertheless, they questioned the many facilities provided for the project affected families of Mayang Pongkai Village, particularly with respect to electricity and paved roads. The Karya Bakti community, which arrived before the Mayang Pongkai community has not been provided with the same kind of facilities, although they recognized that as a project affected village Mayang Pongkai is entitled to more privileges.

C. Examples of some positive impacts arising from the Kotapanjang Dam development.

The positive impacts to the Karya Bakti villagers generated from the Kotapanjang HEPP project include :

- a. The presence of new neighbors that have access to electricity and paved roads that in turn can be utilized by the people from Karya Bakti.
- b. Availability of electricity, which will increase the electric puissance of Karya Bakti.

D. Examples of some negative impacts arising from the Kotapanjang Dam development.

The Karya Bakti community stated that the Kotapanjang HEPP development is to provide electricity to the villages. However, Karya Bakti's application to PLN for electricity has not yet been granted as the village, in particular SP-1 is considered to be too far from the other villages and the network is not yet in place.

17.2 More Specific Issues

A. Land Compensation

1. Karya Bakti Village is not a village that was relocated due to the Kotapanjang HEPP project, but a village founded by transmigrants from Java Island, therefore they did not receive any compensation from the government.
2. Community efforts to submit land compensation claims to the government. Given that no compensation was promised to the community, hence the community has made no claims.
3. The community's suggestions in order to solve the land compensation issue. The community considers that they are not concerned with this issue.

B. Clean Water Supply

1. Community opinions concerning clean water against Government pledges. Before moving to Karya Bakti in Sumatra, the community utilized ground water as their clean water supply for drinking and daily activities. The government pledged to provide suitable clean water facilities in the new settlement. However, at the new village the government provided facilities consisted of a 3-meter deep well for every 4 houses. The bottom of the well was lined with cement, hence the well could only contain rainwater and during the dry season dried up. Accordingly, the community was compelled to use water from the swamp and river, which are located far from their houses.
2. Governmental efforts to improve and provide clean water facilities

To date, the government has made no efforts to construct new clean water facilities. However, as the community considers that water is a basic necessity, the community jointly as well as individually made new 7-8 meter deep wells as well as renovated some of the existing dug wells.

3. Suggestions and recommendations given by the community with respect to provision of clean water

The community suggested that the government provides clean water facilities and infrastructure for community houses and provide common tanks along the roadsides.

C. MCK Facilities (Public Bath Wash and Latrine)

1. Government's pledges for providing MCK

With respect to MCK facilities, the promises made by the government were similar to those made to the projected affected villages, this being MCK facilities for every household. However, in reality the government provided MCK facilities were either non-existent or unsuitable for use. Hence, the community rebuilt or constructed their own latrines.

2. Government's efforts to repair the non-functioning MCK facilities.

The government has made no efforts or endeavors to improve or repair the unsuitable government provided MCK facilities. Hence, the community self-repaired the facilities as they considered it to be a basic necessity.

3. Recommendations of the community with respect to MCK.

The community have no recommendations, as they self repaired the MCK

D. Provision of electricity

1. Government's pledge for provision of electricity.

The government made no promises to the Karya Bakti villagers concerning the provision of electricity. The Government pledged to provide house and courtyard (0.25 Ha) and garden consisting of cultivation area 1 (0.75 Ha) and cultivation land 2 (1 Ha) as well as settlement facilities. With respect to the supply of electricity, those who can afford to utilizes a self-provided diesel generator, while those do not have the means use kerosene lamps.

To date, SP II and SP III have procured electricity whereas SP I, which is the center of the village is still without electricity.

SPI has applied to PLN for electricity, and an electricity installation company (CV Mahligai Teknik) even made an inventory. Nevertheless, the area is still without electricity as it is considered to be too far away from the network set up in the other villages.

2. Government's effort for the provision of electricity

The extent of governmental efforts to provide electricity network has so far attained Mayang Pongkai. Hence, this is in line with the pledges made by the government to the PAFs of Mayang Pongkai.

Karya Bakti which consists of SP1, SP2 and TSM is located about 5 km from Mayang Pongkai. As it is, SP2 and TSM is located not far from Mayang Pongkai, hence these locations are still attainable to the electricity lines. On the other hand, SP1 is the furthest away from the lines, hence to date the area is not yet served by PLN.

With respect to the provision of electricity, inventory of prospective customers has already been done by an electrical installation company, whereas nothing has yet been done by the Government. The community through the auspice of the Village Head has inquired with the PLN in Pekanbaru on the possibility of procuring PLN electricity, however the response was that the network is still unavailable. Through the offices of the above mentioned electrical installation company, the community has applied for electricity to PLN, however to date no reply has been forthcoming.

3. Suggestions and recommendations proposed by the community with respect to the provision of electricity

The community recommends that electricity should be installed in every household as they have applied to PLN for electricity a long time ago without any results.

E. Provision of Housing

1. Government's Pledge for the provision of housing

With respect to housing, the government never made any specific promises in terms of the dimensions, material, classification etc. The government provided wooden plank houses, with asbestos roofing and dirt floor, without any electricity, and installation. Given that the water supply and MCK facilities were unsatisfactory, the community was therefore compelled to repair or renovate them.

2. Government's efforts or endeavor to improve house condition

The government has made no efforts or endeavor to improve the condition of houses. Contrarily, in order for the houses to be habitable, the villagers have repaired them to their utmost ability.

3. Community's recommendations and suggestions for the provision of housing

In spite of the shortcomings, the community considers that the present condition of the housing is habitable. The community has no recommendations with respect to the housing, however they request that they be provided as soon as possible with electricity.

F. Rubber and Palm Oil Plantation

1. Government's Pledge for the provision of garden

The Karya Bakti Village consists of SP1, SP2 and TSM. The SP1 and SP2 area follows a general transmigration model, this being for food crops. Whereas, TSM is for Palm Oil Plantation (Palm Oil PIR or Perkebunan Inti Rakyat) by the KKPA system (or Kredit Koperasi Primer untuk Anggota or Primary Cooperative Credit for Members).

Under the general transmigration model, aside from receiving house and courtyard (0.25 Ha) as well as supporting facilities, the migrants also obtained gardens consisting of 0.75 Ha of "Lahan Usaha (LU1)" or Cultivable Land 1 intended for food crops and 1 Ha of "Lahan Usaha (LU2)" or Cultivable Land 2 as back up land.

The Palm Oil PIR with KKPA modal provides each household with 2 Ha ready to harvest palm oil trees, whereas provision of housing is the responsibility of the associated household. In the beginning, each household head is considered as an employee of the main company for a period of 5 – 7 years, until the credit for the plantation has been fully reimbursed. Thereafter, the plantation with the trees belong to the associated household head.

In addition to providing house and gardens, the Government also provided 1 year living allowance, farming tools, fertilizer, pesticides and seeds for various food crops. In general, most of the government's pledges to the citizens of Karya Bakti transmigration village has been fulfilled, this being the provision of housing and courtyard as well as garden.

When the villagers arrived at Karya Bakti in 1987, basically the Palm Oil PIR program proceeded without any mishaps as the main company provided care. Hence the community had a fixed source of income from working for the palm oil plantation. However, for the transmigrants associated to the food crop program it was a different story. LU1 had already been cleared, but LU 2 was still covered with trees (forest), hence the villagers had to work hard to grow the food crops in order to have a fix source of income.

For around 5 years the community tried to grow food crops at LU1 under the supervision of the Government through farming extension courses, however the yields were disappointing. This is attributed to the soil which is unsuitable for growing food crops. Based on experience, the soil at Karya Bakti is more appropriate for plantation

crops. However, because they were tied down by regulations that obliged them to grow food crops, during the first years the community survived with what ever they could grow and in addition some of the people hired themselves out as laborers. Some who found life too harsh returned back to Java or moved elsewhere after selling their house and garden.

2. **Government's efforts to ameliorate the plantation**
Efforts undertaken by the government to rehabilitate the garden and increase productivity include training, providing fertilizers and pesticides. However, given that the soil is for food crops, life was still very difficult for the transmigrants. Finally in 1993/1994 the government implemented the SRDP (Smallholder Rubber Development Program) Program with the aid of the World Bank, and permitted the community at Karya Bakti to plant rubber trees.

The SRDP consists of providing each household head with rubber seedlings, fertilizer, pesticides and work wages of Rp 150000/Ha. Hence, the community planted rubber at LU1 and LU2 and began to enjoy the fruit of their labors in 1997/1998. With the harvesting of rubber sap, life for the people has become better. Currently, the yield of rubber at Karya Bakti is about 15 tonnes per week.

3. **Community's recommendations and suggestions concerning the rubber plantations**
The community suggests that
 - The government rehabilitate the road leading to the village until the rubber plantations so that it will be easier for trucks to come and transport the rubber.
 - The government provides training on rubber processing and post harvesting such as storage and improving rubber quality.

G. Income

1. **Source of Income in the New Village**

For the first 5 years at the new location, the community's source of income consisted of whatever they could grow, working as laborers or collecting wood in the forest, as the land produced disappointing results. However, after they started to harvest rubber in 1997/1998, their source of income has improved. As such, some of the people who abandoned their lands have returned to the village. Hence, all the LU1 and LU2 land at Karya Bakti has now been turned into rubber plantations.

2. **Community efforts to increase their income**

Efforts to increase the income of Karya Bakti Village community include growing food crops and vegetables in the home gardens and growing palm oil in the LU1 and LU2 areas that are not planted with rubber.

3. Recommendations and suggestions proposed by the community in order to improve their income
The community recommends that the roads and bridges be renovated to facilitate transportation of the farm harvests to the market.

H. NGO

1. The community stated that no NGO or other organizations have ever contacted them. Therefore they were flattered in receiving enormous attention from UNRI and the Consultant. The community hopes that the teams from UNRI and BITA could convey to the Government the difficulties that the community experienced at the new village, in particular to aid the community to procure electricity and renovate the bridge.

17.3 Other findings

The most significant characteristic exhibited by the community is their self confidence and hard working ethics, in particular when confronted by difficulties, which is different from the attitudes of the PAFs of Kotapanjang HEPP.

The meeting indicated that 3 issues should be settled in priority, this being:

- **Electricity**, which has only attained SP2 and TSM, whereas SP1 which is the village center is not yet served by electricity. According to reports, SP1 has applied for electricity but PLN has not granted this request with the pretext that the area is located too far away.
- **Road condition**, the road connecting Karya Bakti Village with other villages has not been paved with asphalt, whereas the roads in the villages relocated by Kotapanjang HEPP project such as Mayang Pongkai Village has been paved with asphalt ever since the relocation.
- **Clean water**, since their migration from Java Island, the Karya Bakti villagers have never obtained clean water supply facilities from the government. The community started their lives in the area with wells that were unsatisfactory and dry.

Ranking of issues is as follows:

PRIORITY OF PROBLEMS SOLVING IN KARYA BHAKTI VILLAGE

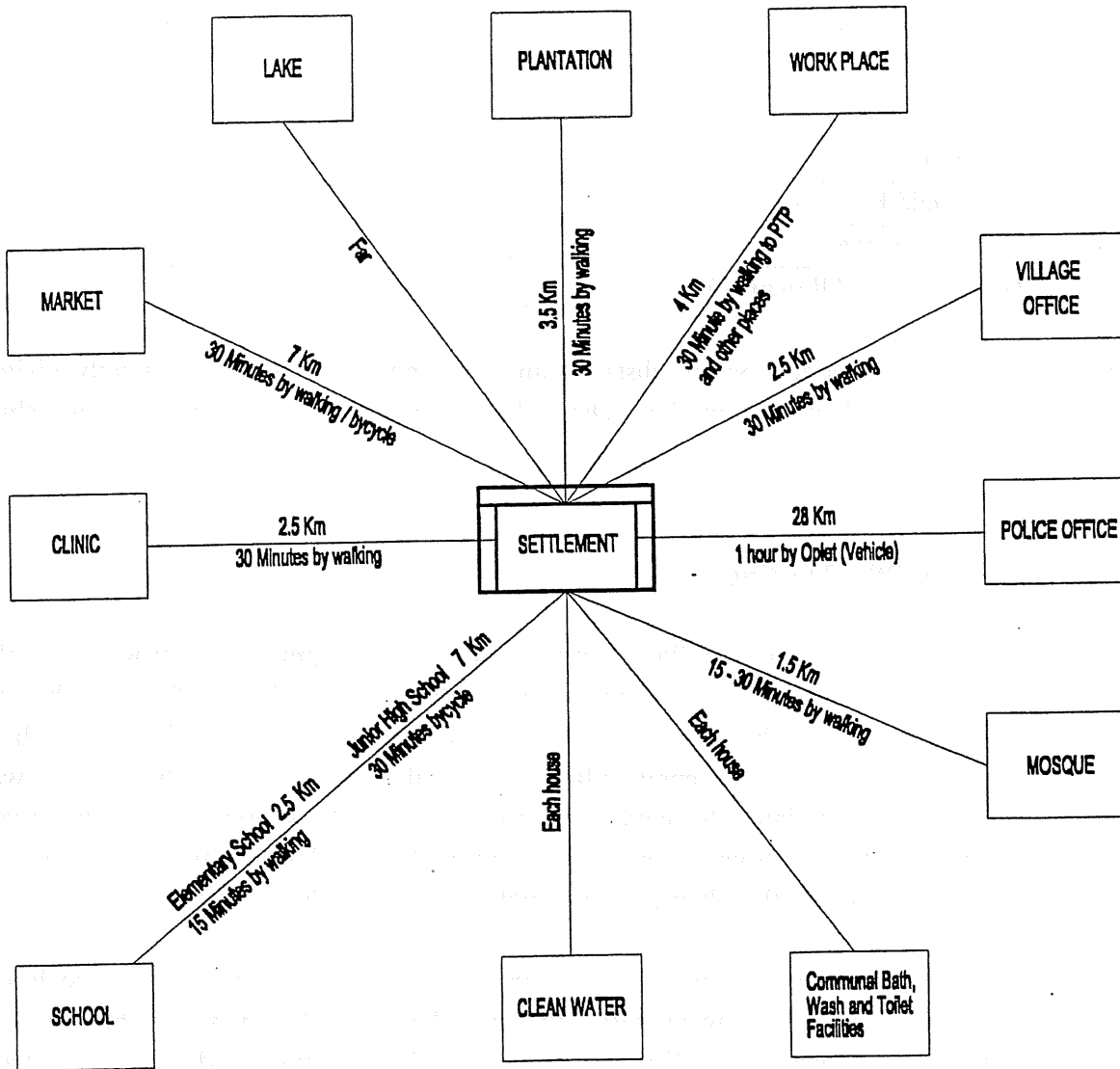
NO	TYPE OF PROBLEM	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1	Land Compensation	0	0	0
2	Rubber/Palm Oil Plantation	1	0	5
3	Clean Water Supply	0	0	13
4	Electricity	18	5	0
5	House Condition	0	0	1
6	MCK	0	1	0
7	Road Condition	4	18	2
8	Livelihood	1	0	2
9	Household Evolution	0	0	0
10	Village Boundary	0	0	0
11	Jadup (Living Allowance)	0	0	0

The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 17*).

17.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

1. Karya Bakti Village is a village formed under the transmigration program of the Indonesian government. The findings of the meeting indicate that the facilities that the community received when they moved to the new location consisted of house and land to cultivate crops and perennial plants. Originally, the state of the houses was inhabitable, and the land still covered by forests, while the supporting facilities were far from expectation. Some villagers even moved back to Java. However, most of the community considers that their present situation is on the whole better.
2. The government provided only 1 year living allowance, consisting of crop seedlings, rice and food, as well as agricultural extension, hence the first years of their lives at the new village was very difficult. However, the community demonstrates hard working ethics and self-confidence notably when confronted with difficulties.

Figure 17
 Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Karya Bhakti Billage



18.0 TANJUNG BALIK VILLAGE PRA MEETING

Name of Village	:	TANJUNG BALIK
Date	:	March 8, 2002
Time	:	02.00 – 05.00 p.m.
Place	:	Tanjung Balik Village Community Hall
Chaired by	:	DRS. AFRIZAL, MA
Team Members	:	
• University of Andalas (UNAND)	:	1. Prof. Dr. A. Azis Saleh 2. Prof. Dr. Bujang R 3. Dra. Mira E. MS 4. Drs. Syahrizal, MS
• PT. Bitu Bina Semesta (BBS)	:	1. Drs. Ano Sumarno 2. Ir. Baban Suhendar
Attendees	:	55 Participants (list of attendees is attached)

18.1 General Issues

The meeting started right after lunch at 02.00 p.m. and ended at 05.00 p.m.; and was attended by 44 participants including village head, religious leader, community figures, youths, women, village representative and head and BPAN secretary. Towards the end of the meeting, the district officer arrived and was asked to close the meeting. The meeting was opened by the moderator, followed by addresses from the village official and UNAND representative, discussion session and meeting closure.

The chaired explained the purpose of the meeting to collect data on relocation problems and experiences. The residents were told to voice their grievances as relevant.

In his speech, the Tanjung Balik village representative mentioned that the arrival of the UNAND team has been long awaited as it is expected to help future living condition in the village. To facilitate its work, cooperation from the community is required by providing the team with the necessary information.

Before the discussion began, several residents questioned the following issues:

- Whether the nature of the UNAND team visit was to evaluate or follow-up from the previous meeting, to inspect, and/or to improve the negative impacts of the Kotapanjang dam.
- The absence of the West Sumatra provincial government and 50 Kota regency as mentioned in the invitation. The village representative said that there has been a miscommunication about the meeting.

-
- The PAF participants are bored by the data collection meeting and demanded that the present event will result in real actions.

A. PAF's general impression on current conditions

On the whole, the residents suffered as a result of the relocation. Although some residents experienced improvements in their livelihood, about 70% suffered living in the new village. The new village has not been able to provide significant contribution to their livelihood. The rubber and other crop plantations (respectively 4000 m²) cannot be cultivated due to various reasons such as insufficient capital and inappropriate soil for rubber and gambier cultivation. Moreover firewood and water are not readily available to process the gambier

Majority of the residents has difficulty accessing clean water, which is very limited. They are very disillusioned by the promises which the government failed to deliver and consequently, their trust in government is very low. They are fed up by the data collection efforts and demand actions to resolve their problems.

The village representative confirmed the community's assessment of living condition in the new village. The improvement in livelihood for some is the result of their own initiative and while others suffered due to the relocation. However there are still others who use the compensation money for personal enjoyment.

B. Impact of changes planned before the inundation, which eventually is unfavorable to the community

The meeting disclosed that instead of the positive impacts from the Kotapanjang HEPP project, they received negative impacts since the pledge to provide rubber plantation, clean water, house and free electricity did not materialize. Thus the residents are disadvantaged by the dam development.

C. Examples of positive and negative impact arising from the Kotapanjang Dam development.

The positive impacts as promised by the government, resulting from the Kotapanjang HEPP turned out to be negative since those promises were not fulfilled. They did not receive tapped ready rubber tree plantation, appropriate compensation, good housing, clean water and free electricity installation, as pledged by the authorities.

1. Positive Impact
 - a. There are presently many concrete houses funded from the compensation and income obtained outside the new village.
 - b. Wider roads.

-
-
- c. Presence of a health clinic.
 - d. Electricity installation

They conceded that the dam development has brought electricity to their village, where 60% of the houses have installed power supply. Such facility has allowed the residents to consume electronic goods such as televisions and radio cassette, and in fact several of them own rice cooker and refrigerator.

The relocation has provided land and house to newly-weds who do not have such facility in the previous village. For example a resident reported that in the old village he had to maintain 4 households in his house but presently, each household has its own house and tittle land.

A minority has resort to fishing in the dam as a secondary occupation.

2. Negative Impact

- a. Access to income becomes distant and difficult

The plantation provided by the government fell short of their expectation and other sources of income are not available. As a consequence, they had to rely on their rubber and gambier plantations in the old village which have not been inundated, that are at least 10 km away. Moreover, if the water debit in the plantation is high, the residents had to go by boat.

- b. Decreasing agricultural land

The dam has reduced the area size of agricultural land. Farmlands that have not yet received compensated cannot be cultivated due to poor access and inundated when water debit is high.

- c. Employment change

A minority of the residents have switched occupation from farming to stone collector because they have lost their farmland.

Access to clean water becomes difficult

- No piped water facilities.
- Shallow wells cannot be used because of poor quality water (colored and bad odor), and in the dry season, the wells dry up.
- Many residents cannot construct deep well because of the high cost.
- Water sources are scarce and costly to be channeled to houses.
- In the dry season, the community has to turn to neighboring village and in fact the old village, for water.
- Some had to spend as much as Rp 2000 per water trip.

Change in culture tradition in that the community cannot have wedding parades.
Loss of historical places.

18.2 More Specific Issues

A. Land Compensation

1. Compensation pledged by the government

The PAF's opinions on the land and housing compensation:

- a. The government promised to compensate all lands and crops inundated and made isolated. To date only inundated land has been compensated, while the rest pending further action.
- b. About 50% of the lands have not been compensated.
- c. Some residents reported that lands which were previously categorized as inundated were later considered not yet inundated, thus its compensation is postponed.
- d. There are few inundated land parcels which have not been compensated.
- e. Many rubber plantations and orange groves which are not compensated.
- f. The compensation scheme is as follows:
 - Value of house depends on type.
 - Value of crops depends on type.
 - Value depends on its distance from the main road.
 - The village head announced the compensation values once fixed.
 - However some residents reported that they were not allowed to negotiate the compensation values fixed by the government.
- g. Inventory of community's wealth was recorded as far as 5 km into the forest.
- h. The compensation values were deemed unjust.
- i. The community regretted the coercion by government personnel to accept the compensation scheme.
- j. Some complained about the inconsistency and unfairness of the compensation scheme.
 - It was agreed that land along the road will be compensated at Rp 750/m but in reality the value was less (although the actual price was not mentioned).
 - Crops on distant farmlands are supposed to be compensated.
 - When the compensation value of houses was fixed, amortization was not taken into account. However during payment, amortization costs were deducted from the property value. For example, if a house was appraised at Rp 25 million, actual payment received would be Rp 15 million after amortization. The residents regret such action since the compensation received will not be sufficient to build a new house.
 - Determination of compensation is not clear. For example, a house may be appraised at Rp 3 million but upon being shown a picture of the house, the compensation increased to Rp 7 million. The residents sense that the compensation scheme is subject to make over by irresponsible personnel.
 - All commercial crops will be compensated.

-
- Some land parcels were not compensated.
 - Crops on inundated land were not compensated.

2. Community efforts to submit land compensation claims to the government

The community has made several efforts to claim compensation:

- a. The community has declared their reluctance on the compensation values awarded. Some of their aspirations have been fulfilled.
- b. The residents have submitted a complain to the village head and district officer but to date, there has been no result.
- c. A resident took the case to a legal court, representing several households. His efforts failed because the lawyer was bribed. He was further intimidated by the security officers and was told to retract his suit. His case has been brought before the Human Rights Commission.
- d. Some residents are afraid to demand their rights because of intimidation.

3. PAF's suggestions to resolve land compensation issue

All land parcels that are pending compensation should be reviewed and totally compensated.

B. Clean Water Supply

1. The PAF identified several issues as follows:

Before relocation, they were promised clean water in the new village as found in the previous village. A well is to be provided for every 2 houses. Upon relocation, they discovered the wells were shallow (3-4 meters with concrete base) and water quality is low (colored and poor odor); in the dry season, the wells dry up.

2. Improvement efforts

To resolve the shallow well problem, the PDAM provided clean water facilities for the residents.

- The PDAM brought in water trucks to distribute water to residents of Tanjung Balik but such effort was short-lived.
- The PDAM constructed piped water facilities, which include piping network and reservoir but after two days, the facilities broke down.

3. The PAF suggested the following:

- Piped water to every house.
- The demand that the government repairs the existing PDAM reservoir since the piping network has been laid.

C. MCK Facilities

1. Pledges and realization

The PAF feels that MCK facilities are inclusive in the clean water provision in the new village. Some residents received MCK facilities which do not include latrines. Such facilities are useless in the dry season due to poor water source and located in inundated area.

2. Improvement efforts

The government has made no effort to improve the MCK facilities.

3. PAF's suggestions

- The community does not want communal MCK facilities because of maintenance problems.
- MCK facilities for every house.

D. Electricity provision

1. Before relocation, they were promised free installed electricity in their houses and charge waivers for the first year of use. However:

- They had to pay Rp 120,000 for installation charges..
- They were billed for the first year of use.
- To date about 50% of the houses do not have installed electricity because they cannot afford to pay the cost at Rp 500,000 (present charges)

2. To date the government has not responded to fulfill its promises on electricity provision.

3. The residents demand free installation of power supply to every house without electricity

4. The meeting did not disclose suggestion from the PAF on electricity.

E. Housing provision

1. Before relocation, they were promised 6x6 semi permanent type house but in reality, they received non permanent house.

- The houses were built of wood and corrugated metal roof.
- Poor quality flooring (thinly cemented wooden floor).
- Several houses were constructed on hills and marshland.

2. The government did make improvements to the houses by adding 2 rows of hollow bricks, from the base. In general, the community took it upon themselves to renovate the houses.

3. The meeting did not disclose suggestion from the PAF on housing improvements.

F. Rubber Plantation

1. Before relocation, they were promised 2 ha of tapped ready rubber plantation.
 - They received an empty land except for a few rubber trees.
 - The rubber trees should have been tapped ready two years ago.
 - According to land title, they were supposed to receive 2 ha but in reality, they received less.
 - They also received 4000 m of farmland for crops per household.
 - It takes about 30 – 90 minutes to reach the rubber plantation.

2. Efforts to improve the rubber plantation.
 - The government provided Rp 700,000 and 800 new seedlings for replanting per household.
 - Such effort failed because of poor quality seedlings and insufficient fund. Some residents said that the fund was not used for replanting but for other basic daily needs being poor.

3. Suggestions
 - The government should provide full assistance for rehabilitation of the 2 ha rubber plantation.
 - Some residents suggested that responsibility for the 2 ha rubber plantation should be equally shared with the government (1 ha respectively)
 - Assistance should not be given in the form of cash since it can be misappropriated and use for other needs.
 - The government should provide direct assistance in rehabilitating the plantation.
 - The community is willing to accept less than 2 ha rubber plantation as long as it is tapped ready.
 - Before rehabilitation, the land should be re-measured so that the residents can watch over the rehabilitation.

G. Income

1. Source of income

There has been a change in occupation for some residents after relocation. A minority has switched jobs from being a farmer to stone collector along the Payakumbuh-Pakan Baru highway, while some resort to fishing in the dam.

The residents have undertaken various efforts to improve their income. Such efforts are not directed towards cultivating land in their new village but to returning to their old village or areas outside the new village. In fact many village youths migrate to other areas in search of employment.

The PAF suggests to specifically undertake efforts to alleviate poverty in their village. There should be a study to identify the relevant needs of the poor residents and recommended the involvement of BPAN in such study.

H. NGO

They are aware of NGOs but to date, none has assisted them to demand their rights as promised by the government.

18.3 Other findings

1. About 30% of residents left the new village to return to the old village for various reasons; the main reason being that they could not find sources of income in the new village. Several residents reside in the neighboring villages.
2. They had planted rubber trees, rambutan trees, cassava plants and durian trees on the vacant land parcels that were provided to them. However such lands were burned down and have remained vacant since then. They suggest that residents who have not cultivated their land, out of envy did the arson.
3. Soil pH in the village is below standard.
4. They demand separate facility assistance from the Tanjung Balik village, such as market.
5. Change in social culture orientation. Wedding parades are no longer held due to the hilly terrain. They have lost historical places such as ancestral graveyards which are not compensated by the relocation.
6. If an NGO is to be involved in the implementation of the assistance program, the village youth do not wish to be coordinated by the NGO based in Tanjung Balik village.
7. Relationship between the Tanjung Balik and Tanjung Pauh villages do not seem harmonious as indicated by their reluctance for shared programs and facilities such as common clean water source located in the latter village.
8. Priority of issues
9. The PAF identified 3 priority issues: rubber plantation, land and crop compensation, and clean water supply

Ranking of priority issues :

No	Specific issue	Number of votes
1	Land compensation	33
2	Clean water	26
3	MCK	1
4	Electricity	5

No	Specific issue	Number of votes
5	House	3
6	Rubber plantation	37
7	Occupation	12
8	Road condition	3
9	NGO assistance	0

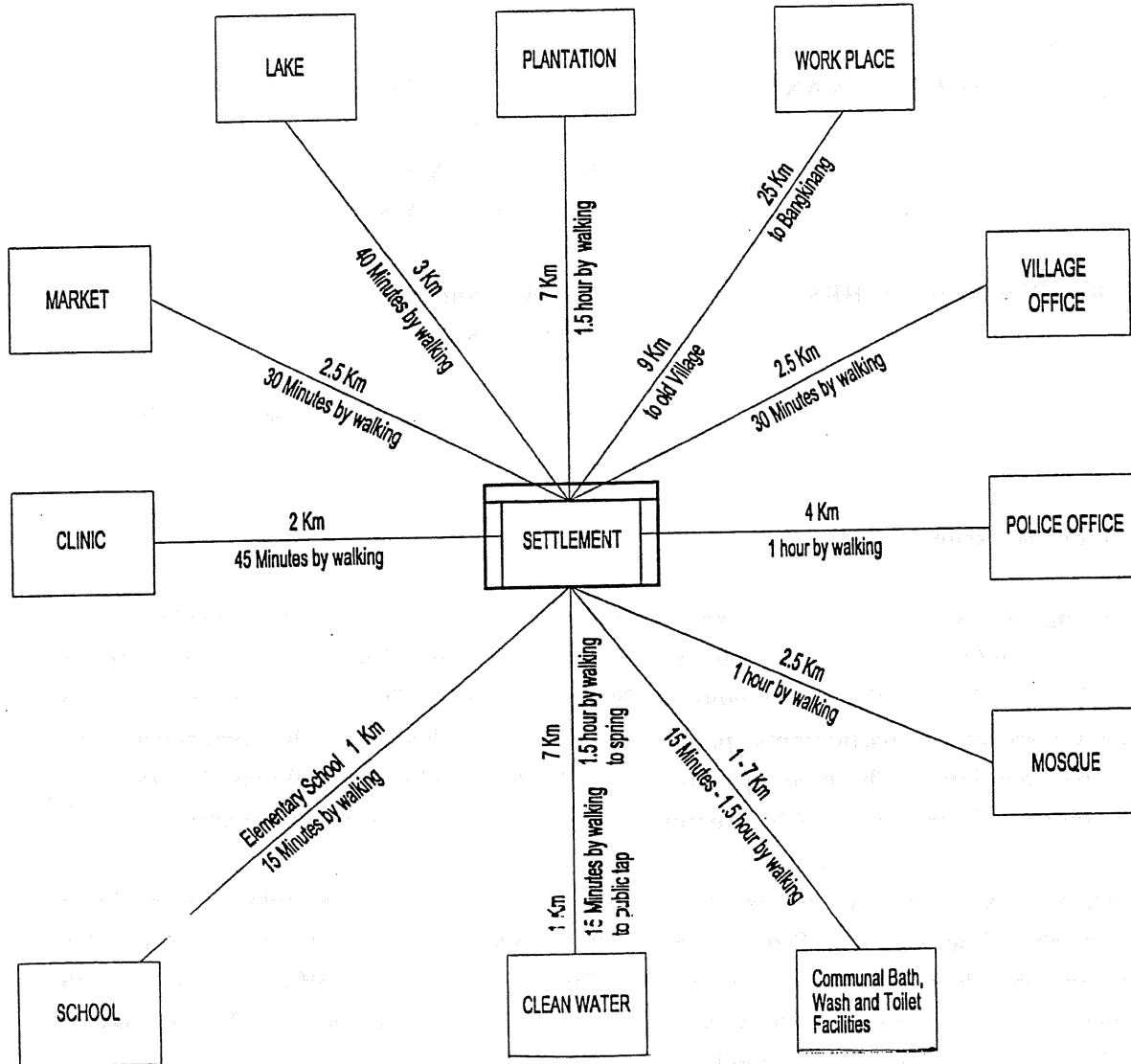
The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 18*).

18.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

1. PAFs of Tanjung Balik feel that the Kotapanjang Dam Project has made their lives difficult. They felt cheated by the government who did not fulfil all their promises.
2. According to PAFs, there are some positive impacts of this dam, such as there are some concrete or brick houses in the village, wider road, presence of health clinic and availability of electricity. The negative impacts are access to source of income become difficult, decreasing of agricultural land, employment change and lost of historical places.
3. The government did not keep their promise about land compensation. To date, only inundated land has been compensated, while the rest are still postponed.
4. Most PAFs said that the government would provide clean water supply and MCK for each PAF. In reality, the water supply facilities provided by the government were not satisfactory. Some of the MCKs were not supplied with latrine. To solve water supply problem, most of PAFs have to buy water from water vendor during dry season.
5. Although PAFs were promised by the government and PLN that they will get free electricity connection and one year free electricity consumption, but in reality they have to pay. Since the electricity connection cost is relatively expensive, many PAFs do not still have electricity connections.
6. PAFs think that their houses provided by the government are low standard and not in accordance with the government promise, which are semi permanent houses.
7. Before relocation, PAFs were promised 2 Ha of rubber plantation ready to be tapped, but in reality it was just lies. Although there were some programs prepared by the government to solve this problem, but in reality, to date the rubber plantation is not yet ready to be tapped.

8. PAF's priorities on problems to be solved are rubber plantation, land compensation and road condition.

Figure 18
Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Tanjung Balik Village



19.0 TANJUNG PAUH VILLAGE PRA MEETING

Name of Village	:	TANJUNG PAUH
Date	:	March 8, 2002
Time	:	08.30 – 10.30 p.m.
Place	:	Elementary School, Grade 1 classroom
Chaired by	:	DRS. AFRIZAL, MA
Team Members	:	
• University of Andalas (UNAND)	:	1. Prof. Dr. AA Saleh 2. Prof. Dr. Bujang R 3. Dra. Mira E, MS 4. Drs. Syahrizal, MS
• PT. Bitu Bina Semesta (BBS)	:	1. Drs. Ano Sumarno 2. Ir. Baban Suhendar
Attendees	:	33 Participants (list of attendees is attached)

19.1 General Issues

The meeting started at 08.30 p.m. and ended at 10.30 p.m.; and was attended by 33 participants including village head, religious leader, community figures, youths, women and village official. Two of the participants are NGO activities. The atmosphere was relaxed although several of the participants, particularly the youths became rather emotional when voicing their opinions. The meeting was opened by the moderator, followed by addresses from the village official and UNAND representative, discussion session and meeting closure.

The moderator explained the purpose of the meeting to collect data on relocation problems and experiences. Together with Prof. AA Saleh, the residents were told to freely express their opinions and apprehensions. In his address, the Tanjung Pauh village official encouraged the participants to provide inputs to the survey team regarding their aspirations. He emphasized that to date, the government has a tendency to force its wishes upon the community and not vice versa.

The meeting identified that the residents are bored with such data collection meeting because they have done so numerous times in the past but nothing has realized. Thus they fervently hope that the current meeting will result in real outcomes.

A. PAF's general impression on current conditions

On the whole, the residents suffered as a result of the relocation. Although some experienced improvements in their livelihood, the majority suffered living in the new village. In the past, parents were able to send their children to higher education but presently, to complete junior high school is even difficult.

Majority of the residents has difficulty accessing clean water, which is very limited. They are very disillusioned by the promises which the government failed to deliver and consequently, their trust in government is very low. They are fed up by the data collection efforts and demand actions to resolve their problems.

B. Impact of changes planned before the inundation, which eventually is unfavorable to the community

The meeting disclosed that instead of the positive impacts from the Koapnjang HEPP project, they received negative impacts since the pledge to provide rubber plantation, clean water, house and free electricity did not materialized. Thus the residents are disadvantaged by the dam development.

C. Examples of positive and negative impact arising from the Kotapanjang Dam development.

1. Positive Impact

Electricity

They conceded that the dam development has brought electricity to their village, where 60% of the houses have installed power supply. Such facility has allowed the residents to consume electronic goods such as televisions and radio cassette, and in fact several of them own rice cooker and refrigerator.

House and Land

The relocation has provided land and house to newly-weds who do not have such facility in the previous village.

Well planned settlement

The new village is better than the old village as the settlement in the former is well planned.

2. Negative Impact

a. Access to income becomes distant and difficult

The plantation provided by the government fell short of their expectation and other sources of income are not available. As a consequence, they had to rely on their

rubber and gambier plantation in the old village which have not been inundated, that are at least 8-15 km away. Moreover access to the work area becomes more difficult; some have to use public transport, then transfer to a boat and later on foot.

b. Decreasing Land

They have lost their heritage land and only owned the land given by the government. They are concern for the future because with increasing settlers, land for housing will become scarce.

c. Employment change

Several PAF participants expressed the following:

- A minority of the residents have switched occupation from farming to stone collector because they have lost their farmland.
- Some residents turn to fishing in the dam.

d. Access to clean water becomes difficult

- Shallow wells cannot be used because of poor quality water (colored and bad odor), and in the dry season, the wells dry up.
- Piped water facilities are not in working order.
- Many residents cannot construct deep well because of the high cost.
- In 2000, the residents receive Rp 15 million from a Japanese university student who conducted research in the village. However that assistance can only solve clean water issues for very few of the residents only.

19.2 More Specific Issues

A. Land Compensation

1. Compensation pledged by the government

The PAF's opinions on the land and housing compensation:

- a. The regency government of Limapuluh Kota promised to compensate all lands and crops inundated and made isolated. They feel that the compensation is not complete.
- There are many residents whose lands and wealth listed in the compensated category have not been compensated.
 - Many land parcels made isolated have not been compensated.
 - About 9 land parcels that are inundated have not been compensated.
- b. The PAF also complains on the inconsistency in the compensation scheme. Some residents receive compensation for land made isolate, yet none for land inundated.

2 Community efforts to submit land compensation claims to the government

The community has made or is making several efforts to claim compensation:

- a. About 67 households have sued for compensation from the government, in the courts but they lost the battle. As a result, they lost their believe in the legal system.
- b. Several residents opined that since the courts belong to the government, and therefore it is impossible for the government to lose.
- c. Some were threatened for suing for compensation claims.
- d. The youths of Tanjung Pauh have set up an NGO BKDP, the Defence agency for the Victims of Kotapanjang HEPP and is affiliated with NGO Taratak. This NGO fights for the right of 10 villages affected by the project and is further assisted by a Japanese NGO. If the government does not settle the claims, then the Japanese NGO will bring the case to Japanese courts.

3. PAF's suggestions to resolve land compensation issue

There are 2 suggestions to resolve the compensation issue:

- a. All lands (inundated and made isolated) in the old village that are pledged to be compensated, must be compensated.
- b. Before compensation is made. The lands should be re-measured.

B. Clean Water Supply

1. The PAF identified several issues as follows:

- a. Before relocation, they were promised clean water in the new village as found in the previous village.
- b. Upon relocation, they were provided with shallow wells, which produced colored and poor odor water quality; and during the dry season, the wells dry up.
- c. The poor water quality from shallow wells cause skin rashes among the residents.

2. Improvement efforts

To resolve the shallow well problem, the PDAM provided clean water facilities for the residents.

- a. The PDAM brought in water trucks to distribute water to residents of Tanjung Pauh but such effort was short-lived.
- b. The PDAM constructed piped water facilities, which include piping network and reservoir in 1993, but after two days, the facilities broke down.
- c. In 2000, a dam was constructed at Tanjung Balik and pipes have been laid but to date, there has been no water.

3. The PAF suggested the following:

- a. Piped water to every house.

-
-
- b. They are unwilling to accept water source from the Tanjung Balik village and prefer water source from their own village.
 - c. They prefer to undertake on their own, the construction of clean water facilities

C. MCK Facilities

1. Pledges and realization

The PAF feels that MCK facilities are inclusive in the clean water provision in the new village. The government has built 13 units of MCK at the cost of Rp 130 million, but such facilities do not include latrines. Such facilities are useless in the dry season due to poor water source and located in inundated area.

2. Improvement efforts

The government has made no effort to improve the MCK facilities.

3. PAF's suggestions

- a. MCK facilities are still required.
- b. The construction of MCK facilities should consider gender orientation. The latrine should not face the washing area, as the male residents are uncomfortable by the presence of women washing while they are using the latrine.
- c. They want separate MCK facilities for the men and women.

D. Electricity provision

1. Before relocation, they were promised free installed electricity in their houses and charge waivers for the first year of use. However:

- a. Such promises did not materialize.
- b. They had to pay installation charges.
- c. They were billed for the first year of use.
- d. To date about 40% of the houses do not have installed electricity because they cannot afford to pay the cost at Rp 520,000 (present charges)

2. To date the government has not responded to fulfill its promises on electricity provision.

3. The residents have 2 demands:

- a. Free installation of power supply to every house.
- b. The installation charges already paid by the residents should be refunded.

E. Housing provision

1. Before relocation, they were promised 6x6 semi permanent type house but in reality, they received non permanent house.

-
- a. The houses were built of wood and corrugated metal roof.
 - b. Poor quality flooring (thinly cemented wooden floor).
2. The PAF did not suggest improvements on housing.

F. Rubber Plantation

1. Before relocation, they were promised 2 ha of tapped ready rubber plantation. However, instead they received an empty land except for a few rubber trees.
2. Efforts to improve the rubber plantation.
 - a. The government provided Rp 750,000 and new seedlings for replanting.
 - b. Such effort failed because of poor quality seedling and insufficient fund. Some residents said that the fund was not used for replanting but for other basic daily needs being poor.
3. Suggestions
 - a. The government should provide full assistance for replanting and that the residents would implement the effort. The government's role is limited to capital provider and facilitator.
 - b. They want the village official to play the main role in the implementation of the rehabilitation program.
 - c. Before rehabilitation of the rubber plantation, the government should compensate for the loss from the unplanted 2 ha plantation dated from 1987.

G. Income

1. Source of income

There has been a change in occupation for some residents after relocation. A minority has switched jobs from being a farmer to stone collector along the Payakumbuh-Pakan Baru highway.
2. The residents have undertaken various efforts to improve their income. Such efforts are not directed towards cultivating land in their new village but to returning to their old village or areas outside the new village.
3. The PAF suggests to specifically undertake efforts to alleviate poverty in their village. There should be a study to identify the relevant needs of the residents and recommended the involvement of BPAN in such study.

H. NGO

Since 2000, the BKDP NGO has been active in helping the residents to fight for their rights. The NGO is affiliated with NGO Taratak headquartered in Bukittinggi.

19.3 Other findings

1. A significantly large number of residents left the new village to return to the old village for various reasons; the main reason being that they could not find sources of income in the new village.
2. They had planted rubber trees, rambutan trees, cassava plants and durian trees on the vacant land parcels that were provided to them. However such lands were burned down and have remained vacant since then. They suggest that residents who have not cultivated their land, out of envy did the arson.
3. They demand separate facility assistance from the Tanjung Balik village, such as market.
4. Change in social culture orientation. The youths seem to have lost their Minangkabau identity after relocating to the new village.
5. Two residents identified themselves as NGO members of BKDP and Taratak respectively. The former has just returned from a meeting with its NGO counterpart in Japan, which according to him will bring the case to Japanese court. The NGO Taratak member has just returned from a world NGO conference in Manila, on victims of dam development.
6. Relationship between the Tanjung Pauh and Tanjung Balik villages do not seem harmonious as indicated by their reluctance for shared programs and facilities such as common clean water source located in the latter village.
7. Priority of issues
8. The PAF identified 3 priority issues: rubber plantation, land and crop compensation, and clean water supply

Ranking of priority issues

No	Specific issue	Number of votes
1	Land compensation	25
2	Clean water	20
3	MCK	1
4	Electricity	0
5	House	2
6	Rubber plantation	25
7	Occupation	6
8	Road condition	1
9	NGO assistance	0

The PAFs were also queried on the distance and time needed to reach frequently visited places such as rubber plantation, market, school (Elementary, Secondary), places of worship, health clinics, village office etc (See *Figure 19*).

19.4 Resume of PRA Meeting

-
1. In general, the PAFs of Tanjung Pauh is restless and upset. They see themselves as victims of the Kotapanjang dam development. Life in the old village was better than the new village.
 2. According to PAFs, there are some positive impacts of Kotapanjang project, namely availability of electricity, opportunity to get a house and land for young families and well planned settlement. The negative impacts among other are access to income become difficult, unsolved land compensation, decreasing land, employment change and difficult access to water.
 3. The biggest issue for PAFs in Tanjung Pauh is unpaid land compensation. There are many parcels of land, which have not been compensated.
 4. Besides land compensation problem, PAFs also dissatisfy to the government and PLN promises on water supply, MCK, electricity, housing provision and rubber plantation, which turn to be unsatisfactory.
 5. Due to the unavailability of rubber plantation, there has been a change in occupation for most of the PAFs. This condition made many PAF's income decreased.
 6. Efforts to demand their rights are structurally obstructed. If the current condition persists, such restlessness may lead to radical actions that will be detrimental to the Kotapanjang HEPP.
 7. Affiliated with Taratak NGO, BKDP NGO has been active in helping PAFs to fight their right.
 8. There are 3 problems need to be solved urgently in Tanjung Pauh, namely land compensation, rubber plantation, and water supply problems.

Figure 19
Distance to Important Facilities Diagram in Tanjung Pauh Village

