



Public Information Booklet West Tarum Canal Rehabilitation

Updated: 24 October 2013

What is the Rehabilitation of West Tarum Canal??

The rehabilitation of West Tarum Canal (WTC) is one of the projects under the Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program (ICWRMIP), which is implemented by the Directorate General of Water Resources (DGWA), Ministry of Public Works.

The total length of WTC rehabilitation project is 54.2 km, stretching from Curug Weir in Karawang District to Bekasi Weir in the city of Bekasi. The WTC is 50 m in width to its right and left side when measured from the middle of the canal. While the final technical design of the WTC rehabilitation only requires 3 to 8 meters in width of land clearance when measured from both edges of the canal.

The main objective of this project is to provide clean water and build a water supply system which meets the need of a sustainably quality standard of drinking water as well as irrigation and industrial purposes. The WTC rehabilitation project covers 12 sub-districts and 34 villages located in three districts/cities, namely Karawang District, Bekasi District and Bekasi City.

What is the impact of WTC rehabilitation?

The WTC rehabilitation affects 124.53 hectares of land. Except a 233.7 square meter plot of land owned by a local resident, the whole land area belongs to the Ministry of Public Works and is managed by Perum Jasa Tirta II (PJT II) as the operator of WTC. A survey of data collection and measurement of affected assets based on the latest technical project design was held between November 2011 and March 2012.

Based on the survey, a total of 1,320 households or 4,702 people are expected to lose non-land assets (buildings and plants), in addition to a household that will lose a private land ownership. Moreover, 9 assets owned by the government will also be affected by the project. The total of 1,320 Affected Households (AHs) consist of: (i) 223 AHs evicted in Bekasi District in 2009 and 2010 whose whereabouts could

be eventually traced in addition to 3 AHs which have been temporarily relocated in connection with Bekasi Siphon construction, (ii) 954 AHs which suffer losses of more than 0% of their total asset or productive income, including 556 AHs to be resettled.

What is the Resettlement Plan?

Resettlement Plan (RP) is an action plan designed for a certain period of time and consisted of resettlement principles, such as the rights of AHs, compensation payment strategy, relocation facilitation, livelihood improvement, sources of funding, implementing institutions' tasks, monitoring and evaluation.

Resettlement is an action needs to be taken to lessen the impact of land clearance for the project against the assets and/or the livelihood of the AHs in which compensation payment, relocation allowances and other restoration necessities are also covered. RP was made based on a 2008 initial technical design of WTC rehabilitation. RP was then revised to accommodate the needs of final technical construction works.

The revision of RP was done through consultations with Affected People (AP) and other concerned groups of people. The revised RP shows the most up-to-date data of the AHs/APs, affected assets and livelihood, Livelihood Restoration Programs as well as the amount of compensation.

What is the main principle of RP in the WTC rehabilitation project?

The main principle of RP in the WTC rehabilitation project is not to make the future lives of the APs/AHs worse than theirs before the project.



Principles of RP in WTC rehabilitation project are as follows:

- a. Doing all the best efforts to avoid and/or minimize the impact on assets and livelihood of the people.
- b. All of the members of AHs who live, work, operate business/cultivate land within the affected areas of WTC project and were identified in the survey of the revised RP prior to the deadline as well as those who were registered on the 2008 RP document and those affected by eviction program in Bekasi District whose contacts could be traced, are entitled to compensation for their assets (land and non-land) lost to the project based on their compensation values.
- c. AHs with legal rights, or with documents considered to be legal, over a plot of land are entitled to compensation for their lost land. While AHs with no legal rights, or with documents not considered to be legal, are entitled to compensation for their lost non-land assets.
- d. Physically relocated AHs are entitled to transport allowance, transitional period allowance and relocation facility. The issue related to the loss of livelihood has been studied and a Livelihood Restoration Program in the form of training program will be given to the Vulnerables and seriously affected people as they are deemed to fail to maintain the same living standard, income and productivity like they had prior to the project.
- e. AHs participate in consultation process and are given information on WTC rehabilitation project. A special attention is given to groups of vulnerable people and women.
- f. BBWSC and Resettlement Working Group (RWG) of three districts/cities will do their best efforts to expedite the implementation of resettlement plan. Every construction work in any area will not be started before compensation payment and relocation facility are completed.
- g. There is an effective mechanism to hear and respond to complaints and grievances lodged by people during the implementation of RP.

What are the entitlements of residents affected by WTC project?

Followings are detailed category of the loss of assets and income and the entitlements to resettlement compensation related to the project:

- a) Private ownership of land. Compensation is paid in cash for such a plot land based on market value. There is no tax deduction and administrative cost for transaction. The cost related to changes in land ownership document will be paid by the project.
- b) Loss of buildings (houses, shops, secondary building). Compensation is paid in cash in accordance with the compensation value based on the market values of the materials, cost of labor to tear down buildings, cost of relocation and resettlement. No compensation cut is applied to building value due to the age of the building, transaction cost or any reusable building materials. Valuation of loss of buildings is carried out by an independent appraiser.
- c) Loss of government owned public facility. The facility will be rebuilt under the agreement of both sides.

d) Loss of crops/plants

Cash compensation will be given based on:

- i. Market value for annual crops.
- ii. Market value for a single crop of seasonal plants.
- iii. Market value for timber/plants based on the diameter of the tree trunk. Valuation of the loss of timber/plants is made by an independent appraiser.

e) Loss of business income

Compensation for the loss of business income is paid in cash equivalent to: (i) 2.5 times the current monthly minimum wage in respective district/city for the total loss of a business (when a relocation is needed) (ii) 1 times monthly minimum wage for business owners who partly lose their business and owners of mobile business.

f) Allowances given to relocated AHs.

Allowances given to relocated AHs are:

- i. A transitional period allowance, paid in cash equivalent to 12 kg of rice per family member per month for a period of three months.
- ii. A relocation transport allowance, paid in cash equivalent to the cost of a day renting of a pickup vehicle with its driver and hiring a porter.
- iii. BBWSC together with RWGs will send facilitators to accompany AHs which need their help in (i) gaining access to rent a kiosk in a traditional market or a business area nearby the project area, (ii) gaining access to rent a house or get credit facility on low cost housing complex nearby the project area.

g) Vulnerables and seriously affected AHs. Livelihood Restoration Program will be given in the form of training to:

- (i) Seriously affected AHs, namely those AHs which lost more than 10 % of their total assets and economically productive income and displaced AHs due to the lost of their houses or shops.
- (ii) Vulnerable AHs, including poor households, people having no land, widows, aged or disabled heads of household.

h) For the loss of access to waterway Bathing, washing, toilet use and drinks, water and sanitation facility will be provided by a Ministry of Health's program to build clean water and sanitation facilities as well as communal toilets in selected locations along WTC.

i) Impact during construction period.

- (i) Land is rented by contractors based on the market price, and the rent will be paid to the land owner. Land will be recovered to the level of the same or better condition of pre-project period.
- (ii) Compensation for non-land assets (building, Trees/plants) will be paid based on compensation values to the owner of the assets. Residents who have received compensation are not allowed to return to the project area along the WTC. Every returnee to such cleared areas along the WTC, where construction works can start anytime, is not entitled to any more compensation.

Residents who have received compensation are not allowed to return to the project area along the WTC. Every returnee to such cleared areas along the WTC, where construction works can start anytime, is not entitled to any more compensation.

Who are eligible to receive compensation and assistance under WTC rehabilitation project??

AHs who are entitled to receive compensation are:

(i) AHs whose data are included in a survey on revised RP document prior to the following deadlines:

- (a) Bekasi City: 21 June 2012
- (b) Bekasi District: 27 January 2012 for AHs living along the canal, and 17 March 2012 for AHs living in a proposed disposal site for dredged sediment
- (c) Karawang District : 31 March 2012

(ii) AHs which were registered on the 2008 RP Document and were eventually traced during the RP Document revision process after being evicted by the Authority of Bekasi District between 2009 and 2010.

All of those AHs are entitled to receive compensation and assistance in accordance with the type of their lost assets.

Who is responsible for resettlement works and project implementation?

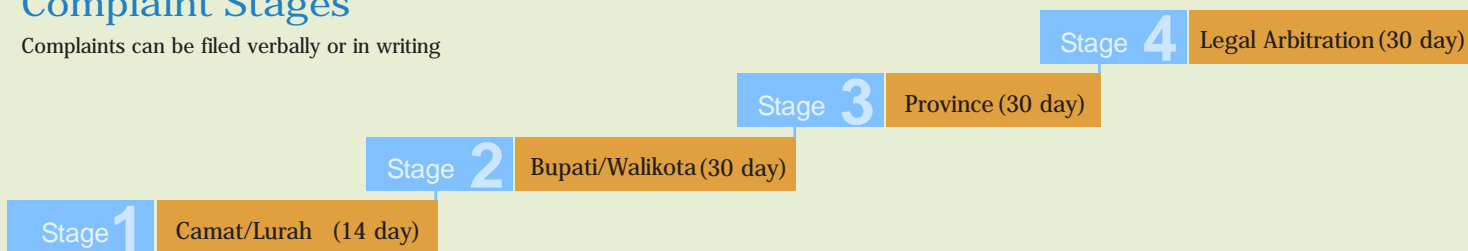
The Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works, is responsible for the overall program of ICWRMIP. Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Citarum (BBWSC) is responsible for the overall implementation of WTC project.

Karawang District, Bekasi District and Bekasi City have established Resettlements Working Groups (RWGs), whose members come from BBWSC, local governments and related agencies. RWGs are expected to update and execute RP. When doing their works, RWGs are supported by a "Resettlement" team under the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) Consultant.



Complaint Stages

Complaints can be filed verbally or in writing



How is a complaint/grievance heard and resolved?

A resolution of a complaint/grievance in connection with RP document revision and how it will be handled will be dealt with through following stages:

i. First Stage—the Camat and Desa/Lurah level

APs may lodge a complaint, verbally or in writing, to Kepala Desa/Lurah or Camat, or to either RWGs or field facilitators. RWGs together with Camat and/or Kepala Desa/Lurah will have up to 14 days since the day the complaint is lodged to respond to the complaint.

ii. Second Stage—the Bupati/ Walikota level

When complainants do not get any solutions or feel dissatisfied with the response to their complaints, they may proceed by filing complaints to Bupati or Walikota verbally or in writing. Bupati or Walikota will resolve the complaints within 30 days. When necessary, complainants, RWGs as well as BBWSC could be summoned to resolve the complaints.

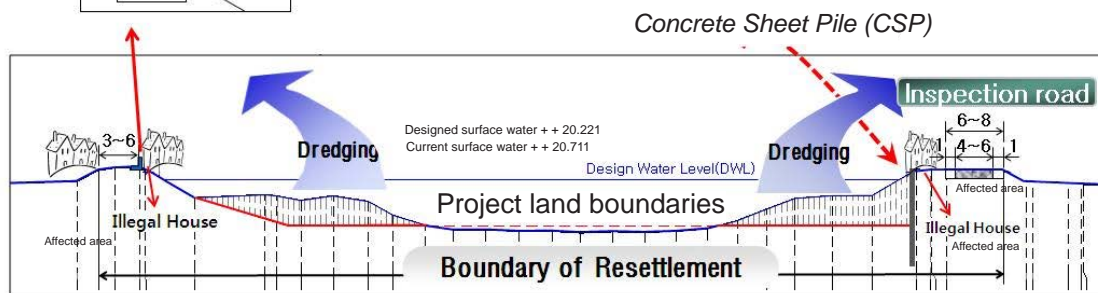
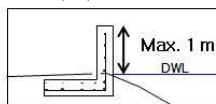
iii. Third Stage—The Provincial Level

When the 30-day deadline has passed with a complainant left with no solution or feel dissatisfied with the response made by Bupati or Walikota, a complainant may proceed by filing the complaint, either verbally or in writing, to the Governor Office. The Governor has up to 30 days to resolve the complaint.

iv. Final Stage —Legal Arbitration

When 30 days have passed since a complaint/grievance was lodged and there is no solution given by District/City or Province to the complainant, the complaint may be brought to a court of law for adjudication.

Concrete parapet wall, when necessary



How is the revision and implementation of Resettlement Plan monitored?
There are two kinds of monitoring to be done, namely:

Internal Monitoring

BBWSC is to assure that monitoring and internal supervision is done in order to make the RP be revised accurately and implemented transparently in accordance with resettlement principles.

External Monitoring

External Monitoring is required to provide a periodically independent evaluation of

- (i) an accurate, transparent, resettlement principles based RP revision process;
- (ii) whether or not the goal of resettlement is achieved;
- (iii) living conditions of the affected people upon compensation;
- (iv) the necessity for any improvement.

What is the tentative schedule of RP revision and its implementation?

Tentative schedule of Resettlement works



Activities	Schedule
Revision of Resettlement Plan Document	
RWG formation	May - September 2011
Meeting with stakeholders and Consulting with residents	April 2011 – March 2013
Survey on affected assets and social and economic survey	November 2011 – March 2012
Notification of revised RP document to ADB and ADB's approval	November 2013
Announcement of Resettlement Plan	November 2013
Implementation of approved Resettlement Plan	
Consultation	October – November 2013
Compensation payment	December 2013 and March 2014
Relocation facilitation	December 2013 - July 2014
Training and assistance (Livelihood Restoration Program)	December 2013 - August 2014
Monitoring	
Internal Monitoring	June 2011 – finish
External Monitoring	March 2011 - finish
WTC Rehabilitation Implementation	
Land clearance	December 2013 - finish
Physical preparation and works	December 2013 - finish

Who should be contacted for any inquiries about the Project?

1. Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Citarum (BBWSC)
Jl. Inspeksi Cidurian Soekarno-Hatta
STA 5600 Bandung 40292
Tel: 022-7564073, Fax: 022 7505760

2. Kantor Pengelolaan Air Baku, BBWSC
Jl. MM Hasibuan no 23, Bekasi 17113
Tel: 021-8802753, Fax : 021 88347622

Kelompok Kerja Pemukiman Kembali (KKPK) /
Resettlement Working Group (RWG)

1. Sekretariat RWG Kota Bekasi,
Kantor Bappeda Kota Bekasi,
Jl, Ir. H. Juanda no 100, Bekasi, Tel: 021-8801339

2. Sekretariat RWG Kab Bekasi
Kantor Bappeda Kab Bekasi, Komplek Perkotaan Pemkab Bekasi,
Desa Sukamahi-Kecamatan Cikarang Pusat
Tel: 021-88970140

3. Sekretariat RWG Kab Karawang,
Kantor Bappeda Karawang, Jl. Jend A. Yani No 1 Karawang
Tel : (0267) 429835