

February 16, 2005

Mr. Nalin P. Samarasingha

**Special Project Facilitator
Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue
Mandaluyong City 1550
Philippines**

Dear Mr. Samarasingha,

Request for Consultation: Community Empowerment of Rural Development Project, Indonesia Loan 1765-INO (OCR) & 1766-INO (SF)

INTRODUCTION

The Community Empowerment for Rural Development Project (CERD Project) is a project that **aims to improve the standard of living of rural communities**. This project is designed to reduce the impacts of the economic crisis in Indonesia. The rationale for this project is: rural poverty, poor people's lack of access to services, and the need to promote the role of women in development.

Of the US\$ 170.2 million funding for this project, US\$ 115 million (68%) comes from ADB loans (Loan 1765-INO (OCR) & Loan 1766-INO (SF)), and US\$ 55.2 million (32%) from the Indonesian government. This project came into effect on March 15, 2001 and will be implemented over a period of 6 years in 6 provinces of Indonesia: Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi and North Sulawesi.

The CERD Project consists of 4 components: Component A – Increasing Public Participation in Community Development, Component B – Development of Rural Financial and Economic Institutions, Component C – Improving Rural Infrastructure, and Component D – Management & Monitoring.

In 2002 project implementation, the communities of several of the CERD Project target villages in South Kalimantan felt that the **CERD Project had violated project design, principles and approach (*desain, prinsip dan pendekatan proyek*), with implications for these communities**. Efforts to resolve this problem were made between March 2003 and December 2004, beginning at the sub-district, district, provincial and central levels up to the level of the ADB-Indonesia Mission. These problems experienced by the communities have yet to be resolved definitively.

In view of this condition, in 2002 project implementation, we, the communities of 5 of the target villages of the CERD Project in South Kalimantan in 2002 and NGOs

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associated in **FORUM MASYARAKAT PEDULI CERDP** feel that it is necessary to ask the SPF to conduct a **review and investigation** (*peninjauan dan investigasi*) of the CERD Project in the context of the ADB's Accountability Mechanism. We request that the SPF carry out these activities specifically with regard to implementation of the CERD Project in **the following 5 villages:**

- a. Kiram Village, Karang Intan Subdistrict, Banjar District, South Kalimantan
- b. Mandiangin Village, Karang Intan Subdistrict, Banjar District, South Kalimantan
- c. Handil Baru Village, Aluh-aluh Subdistrict, Banjar District, South Kalimantan
- d. Handil Negara Village, Kurau Subdistrict, Tanah Laut District, South Kalimantan
- e. Kali Besar Village, Kurau Subdistrict, Tanah Laut District, South Kalimantan

1. PARTY REQUESTING CONSULTATION

This request for consultation is made by *Forum Masyarakat Peduli CERDP*, which consists of:

(Names and addresses of signatories are withheld at their request for confidentiality)

The aforementioned have agreed to select joint addresses for the purposes of communication and coordination, as follows:

(Contact Addresses are withheld at the request for confidentiality of the complainants)

This effort to resolve this problem through consultation is also supported by other communities in the form signatures of support (enclosed) from:

- Kiram Village, Karang Intan Subdistrict, Banjar District
- Mandiangin Village, Karang Intan Subdistrict, Banjar District
- Kuin Besar Village, , Aluh-aluh Subdistrict, Banjar District
- Handil Baru Village, Aluh-aluh Subdistrict, Banjar District
- Handil Negara Village, Kurau Subdistrict, Banjar District
- Kali Besar Village, Kurau Subdistrict, Tanah Laut District
- Gunung Mas Village, Batu Ampar Subdistrict, Tanah Laut District
- Tajau Pecah Village, Batu Ampar Subdistrict, Tanah Laut District

2. HARM CAUSED BY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CERD PROJECT

A. SOCIAL HARM

Implementation of the CERD Project in South Kalimantan in 2002 was the cause of horizontal conflict and will elevate the potential for this kind of conflict in the community. This conflict arose because **the low level of public participation and the lack of transparency of information and accountability with regard to implementation of this project at the village level culminated in argument with and feelings of confusion, doubt and suspicion towards the project implementor at the village level.** As a result, relations between the community and the project implementor soured, exacerbating the block in the flow of information.

Another factor behind the conflict arising in 2002 CERD Project target villages was violations of project implementation procedure. Of the four components that should have been received by the project target villages, only one component was received in 2002, namely component C, which is a supplementary components to components A and B. In other words, components A and B, which should have produced the decision on what infrastructure was to be developed, were not carried out.

In Handil Negara Village, this conflict took the form of **physical violence** between members of the community and the CERD Project implementor at village level (also a member of the same community). This situation arose because **information about the CERD Project was not communicated to the community, leading to misunderstanding between them.**

In several other villages besides the 5 target villages submitting this request for consultation, conflict also occurred for the same reasons. This conflict took the form of **confusion, doubt and suspicion towards the project implementor at the village level.**

B. MATERIAL HARM

Implementation of the CERD Project in South Kalimantan in 2002 caused direct material harm (*kerugian materiil yang langsung dirasakan*) to the communities. Specifically, harm caused by implementation of the CERD Project, included:

- **Decrease in Agricultural Productivity**

In Handil Negara Village, Kurau Subdistrict, Tanah Laut District, the contractor that carried out construction of roads in the context of the CERD Project filled in existing drainage channels when digging the road.

There were originally two drainage channels made from *ulin* wood on the RT 3 road (prior to the CERD Project). These were the drainage channels for the

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paddy fields. However, when construction of the road was complete, only one drainage channel had been reconstructed.

This loss of one drainage channel delayed the drainage of the paddy fields. This caused, at least, a decrease in the productivity of approximately 3.5 hectares/± 120 *borong* (the local measurement of land is the *borong*; 1 hectare is the equivalent of 35-36 *borong*; 1 *borong* measures 17m x 17m) from 8 *blek* of paddy per harvest (1 *blek* is the equivalent of 20 liters) to just 3-5 *blek* per harvest.

This flooding of the paddy fields also prevented local inhabitants from employing their usual method rat control, causing an uncontrollable infestation of rats.

- **Land Donated for Construction of Roads Rendered Useless to the Community**

Handil Baru Village, Aluh-aluh Subdistrict, Banjar District

Infrastructure development in Handil Baru Village, Aluh-aluh Subdistrict, Banjar District, was welcomed with enthusiasm by the community, which had long hoped for a road link to the city of Banjarmasin (provincial capital). This enthusiasm was evident from the willingness of the local people to donate a portion of the paddy fields in the village to be used for widening the road.

However, construction of this infrastructure was appalling by measure of the funds used for this development. The results fell far short of the community's expectations as the elevation of the land was too low, the surface of the road was full of cracks and holes and was uneven, which meant that the road could not be used as transportation within the village or between villages.

This land, donated by the community, had previously been productive farmland, producing regular harvests each year. Although at the end of 2004, repairs were made to this road using operational & maintenance funds, the community is still unable to use the road as it is still muddy and several sections of the road have subsided.

Because of this, it is regarded more suitable as wet farmland (paddy) than as a road, and several sections of the road have been used by the community to grow rice seedlings.

Handil Negara Village Kurau Subdistrict Tanah Laut District

The condition is the same in Handil Negara Village, Kurau Subdistrict, Tanah Laut District. From the outset, the road infrastructure that was constructed has been unusable as a transport facility. The rocks used to pave the road

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were too large, making it difficult to negotiate, and the elevation of the road was so low that it was submerged during the rainy season. As a consequence of this condition, CERD Project operational & maintenance funds disbursed at the end of 2004 were used by the community to repair/finish this infrastructure so that it could be used by the community.

However, the question that arises in the community is how continued maintenance of the road can be carried out if the operational & maintenance funds, meant to be used for maintenance, have been used instead as rehabilitation funds?

- **Process of Road Construction Severely Damaged Village Bridge**

The use of heavy equipment (excavators) during implementation of the construction of road infrastructure in Handil Baru Village, Aluh-aluh Subdistrict, Banjar District had to be paid for dearly with the damage to the 20m x 3m village bridge made from *ulin* wood (*Eusideroxolyn zwageri*).

Excavators brought to the road construction site by river were unable to pass under the bridge regularly used by the community. As a result, the bridge had to be dismantled.

Although this bridge was later reconstructed, because the reconstruction was not done properly, the bridge was not restored to its previous condition. With the passage of time, two years later, this bridge finally collapsed (the condition in January 2005).

This condition has caused the loss of a facility linking two settlements of the community (RT 2 and RT 3), forcing the inhabitants to cross using another bridge some distance away.

- **The Community Loaned Funds to the CERD Project for Infrastructure Construction**

Construction of physical infrastructure in Mandiangin Barat Village and Kiram Village, Karang Intan Subdistrict, Banjar District, required that funds of less than Rp 50 million be managed by the village implementing team.

During its implementation, the CERD Project violated procedure set forth in the work contract with regard to the timing of disbursement of funds and the target date for completion of the infrastructure development. The community was expected to complete construction of the infrastructure on target, but disbursement of the funds was not made on schedule.

The community worked hard to meet this target for completion of construction of the infrastructure by seeking loans from people with financial means, not

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only in their own village but in other communities too. Through these loans amounting to Rp 60 million (2 work contracts), the target for completion of the infrastructure was met. However, by the time construction of this infrastructure had been completed, there was still no confirmation of when the funds would be disbursed and the loans made to the community could not be repaid. It was not until around 45 days after the construction was completed that the infrastructure development funds were disbursed in full.

This process of borrowing and lending and the late disbursement of these funds caused material harm to the community in the form of costs that cannot be reimbursed, such as the cost of transport to seek the loans, not to mention the commercial rate of interest on these loans.

C. HARM TO THE GROWTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Measures to monitor project implementation have been developed in the target communities. This embryo of growth of democratization towards a civil society was unfortunately hampered by the behavior of project management, which took the form of threats against members of communities that tried to question the process of project implementation in their villages.

Efforts have been made by the community to solve the problems related to the CERD Project in their villages. But these efforts were responded to with intimidation, such as, for example, threatening village heads that if they failed to calm the inhabitants and stop them from making complaints, the community would not be the beneficiary of any future projects. At a meeting between the community and project management (16 April 2003) a similar threat was also made¹.

These threats against and intimidation of both village heads and communities that questioned or made protests about uncertainties in project implementation clearly hampered growth of democratization towards a civil society in this province. This condition also sparked the emergence of a new norm in local communities – to not be open, to not be accountable and to not participate.

These threats are at odds with project accountability, which is expected to be achieved if the community has a critical attitude. In point of fact, the CERD Project itself, specifically component D (Management & Monitoring) aims to promote community monitoring in order to minimize inconsistencies in project implementation.

3. CAUSES OF THE PROBLEM

A. VIOLATION OF PROJECT DESIGN

- **Project Goals**

The project is designed to reduce poverty in rural communities, especially poor communities close to growth centers, through efforts to empower communities by building the capacity of rural communities and supporting local investment activities.

The condition that existed in the 2002 project target villages – which did not receive a full complement of project components – clearly makes achievement of the project goals impossible unless a full complement of project components is implemented. In other words, to achieve this goal in 2002 project target villages, it is necessary to implement a full complement of project components, in the proper sequence.

- **Project Phases**

The project design clearly states that project implementation will be carried out through community capacity building/empowerment (Component A), to be followed by economic strengthening through formation of community-based credit unions (Component B). This two components would be supported by village infrastructure development (Component C). The role of facilitators and consultants would be in project management and monitoring (Component D).

Implementation of the 2002 CERD Project deviated far from its design, beginning as it did with Component C, without any community empowerment (Component A) or economic strengthening (Component B). This condition was exacerbated by the fact that there were no facilitators with the task of supporting the community. Looking at this condition, it is clear that the project has violated its own design.

- **Violation of Principles (Acceptability, Transparency, Accountability, Sustainability, and Integration) and of Approach (Participatory, Partnership, Public Real Demand, Autonomy and Decentralization and Increasing the Role and Capacity of Women) in Implementation of the CERD Projectⁱⁱ**

Not Transparent

Implementation of the CERD Project in 2002 very clearly violates the principle of transparency. This is indicated by the absence of socialization of the project in the CERD Project target villages for 2002. And, because there was no socialization of the project, even the beneficiaries themselves did not know what project was being implemented in their villages, or the basis for determining the type and location of infrastructure development.

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Although the CERD Project has general guidelines for project implementation (first published on July 3, 2001), this document was not distributed to the communities. What is more, this project was implemented without project operational procedure, up until March 2003.

This condition ultimately led to conflict between the communities of several CERD Project target villages for 2002, due to a lack of clear information.

Not Accountable

There is no clear accountability for implementation of this project at the village level or at levels above this. This relates to accountability for infrastructure development being completed without a full complement of components.

There is also no accountability for the conflict that arose as a result of the incomplete implementation of the project.

Not Participatory

The entry of the CERD Project into the villages involved only the village heads and several other elements of the village administration (the village elite), without any involvement of the community. This village elite was chosen by the project to represent the community, but since this was not done through a proper process of election, it would be a mistake to refer to these people as community representatives. This is clearly not the fault of the village heads or the village administration, since this action was taken by the CERD Project implementor.

The failure to apply the principle of participation in implementation of the 2002 CERD Project resulted in several instances of construction of infrastructure not needed by the community. Because these infrastructure development decisions were not taken together with the communities, they feel they do not own the infrastructure that has been constructed and some of the results of the development are not acceptable to the community.

Not Acceptable

Much of the implementation of infrastructure development was not compatible with the norms of the local community, and, because it was not participatory, there was no identification of real needs in the community.

That this process was not participatory is another reason why implementation of the CERD Project in South Kalimantan in 2002 was not acceptable. As an example, in the context of the impacts that resulted, it is unacceptable to the community of Handil Negara Village that only one drainage channel was constructed where there used to be two.

Not Sustainable

The abandonment of several of the 2002 project target villages demonstrates a complete disregard for the principle of sustainability, not to mention the many problems left behind by the CERD Project target villages for 2002 in particular, related to the quality of project implementation and the failure to implement the full complement of project components.

Did Not Increase the Capacity of Women

Implementation of the CERD Project in 2002 in no way promoted an increase in the capacity of women. Not one activity in this project involved women in a formal or structured way.

• **Violation of the Selection of the Area of Project Implementation**

Selection of the project target villages for 2002 was not done properly, through identification of needs with the community. The tendency for selection of target villages for 2002 to made be randomly is evident from the fact that only a proportion of the 2002 target villages are included among the project beneficiaries for 2004. The villages that are no longer included among the project target villages have received no confirmation about what action will now be taken, despite the fact that the quality of project implementation has had long-term impacts in the communities. This discriminatory treatment demonstrates that there has been a violation of the selection of the area of project implementation.

B. VIOLATION OF LOCAL KNOWLEDGES AND PRACTICES

The CERD Project does not respect local knowledges and practices that have been built, tested and recognized by the community as appropriate to the local context. This is evident from the fact that from the very outset of the project process the local communities were not involved.

The case of the drainage channels in Handil Negara Village is one form of this lack of respect for local knowledge. On the basis of their knowledge of the conditions of the local area – the local geographical and hydrological condition – the local community decided that it would be necessary to install two drainage channels in the road sections to ensure proper drainage of water from the paddy fields. However, the CERD Project contractor, after constructing the road made only one drainage channel, with fatal implications for the community. The contractor did not carry out any mapping with the community before making the plans for construction of physical infrastructure, for example regarding the number and location of drainage channels. The same condition occurred in Kiram Village. Due to an insufficient number of

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drainage channels the community was forced to cut into the body of the road to allow water to drain and not flood the road.

Another instance is the subsiding of several sections of the road as a result of the *galam*^{III} wood for the *siring*^{IV} being too short. This condition occurred in the villages of Handil Baru, Handil Negara, and Kali Besar. The measurements of the *galam* wood used for *siring* were not compatible with local practices.

In yet another case, in Handil Baru and Kali Besar villages, bridges were constructed without *suai*^V. According to the local inhabitants, without these *suai* the bridges would not last long. And if they do not last long, then it is the local community that ultimately bears the brunt.

C. VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Unscrupulous project management have taken measures to obstruct the growth of a critical stance being taken by communities that wish to have clarification about the project. Evidence of this is intimidation of the community in an attempt to make them keep quiet about any problems in implementation of the project. Also, threats have been made when problems arising have been communicated to another party, to the effect that the location of the project would be moved to another village or that the village concerned would have difficulties becoming the target of other development projects.

This condition arose because unscrupulous project management do not understand and have no respect for human rights. The right to a feeling of security and the right to freedom from fear are basic human rights.

This intimidation by unscrupulous project management also shows an ignorance of and failure to adopt the principles of good governance. If the local community takes a critical stance, they are seen as a threat or as enemies, despite the fact that this critical stance is assumed in the effort to pursue project transparency and accountability. In fact, this critical attitude is characteristic of the growth of democratization towards civil society, which will at the same time support the achievement of the goals of the CERD Project itself.

The various causes of the problem as described above arise from placing the community as the object of the project, while it is project management that takes the role of subject. It is this condition that has resulted in the violations that have occurred in implementation of the CERD Project that have caused harm to project beneficiaries.

4. SOLUTION

A. ADB TAKES RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETING THE CERD PROJECT COMPONENTS THROUGH PROJECT RECONSTRUCTION^{VI}

The project should have been implemented in full, adopting the approaches and principles established by the project itself. This means that in the case of implementation of the CERD Project in South Kalimantan for the 2002 target villages it is necessary to carry out **project reconstruction** by implementing **systematically** the full complement of components **as per the project design**. This process of completing the components must be carried out via the following steps:

- Project implementation must be based on the principles of public participation, transparency of information and accountability in each stage of its implementation, from assessment of needs through planning, implementation and evaluation.
- Performance of needs assessments for each component that will be implemented must be participatory and transparent. Through these needs assessments, the principle of acceptability, which is promoted by the project, will be fulfilled.
- Implementation of project reconstruction must be performed in compliance with the concept of community empowerment for rural development. This requires that the full complement of project components be implemented in sequence as per the project design.

Component A must be implemented first to increase the capacity of the community. This capacity building must be complemented by improving local access to capital (Component B). Achievement of the aims of these two components will require supporting infrastructure (Component C). The entire implementation process is to be managed and monitored by facilitators and consultants (Component D). To maximize management and monitoring towards achievement of project goals demands optimal performance from Component D.

Through these stages, the principle of project sustainability will be fulfilled.

B. THE SPF CONDUCTS INVESTIGATION OF CERD PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS IN THE CONTEXT OF ACCOUNTABILITY

The trend towards frequent changes in project management in Jakarta and at the district level is an indication that there is no accountability for past performance. We recognize that there is not much information about the reasons for the changes made in project organizational structure and

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evaluation of project management. However, we recommend that the SPF conduct an investigation into the performance of all stakeholders in the CERD Project since the project began, at the village level, the subdistrict level, the district level, the provincial level, the national level, and at the level of ADB itself. We hope that investigation by the SPF will promote a culture of accountability, especially for the mistakes made by project management in project implementation in 2002.

C. ADB TAKES ACTION TO REHABILITATE INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTED IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CERD PROJECT IN 2002

Although operational & maintenance funds for infrastructure constructed in the 2002 target villages was made available at the end of 2004 (source of funds: ADB loan and district budget), the RRP for the CERD Project issued in September 2000 (paragraph 44 page 15) states that **operational & maintenance funds will be made available for infrastructure that has been properly constructed.**

But infrastructure built in the 2002 CERD Project target villages was far from properly constructed. If the infrastructure is not properly constructed then it should be repaired first, and only then maintained using operational & maintenance funds. What in fact happened, however, was that the operational & maintenance funds were used by the communities to repair and improve the existing infrastructure. As a result, these funds for maintenance of infrastructure were spent on repairs, not on maintenance.

The infrastructure condition in each of the villages must be reviewed in a participatory way by involving the local inhabitants. During this process, the local community can decide whether this improvement of infrastructure takes the form of re-building, finishing, rehabilitation or maintenance.

5. RECOMMENDATION: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE CERD PROJECT IN ALL LOCATIONS IN INDONESIA

These impacts of the 2002 CERD Project have also been felt in general by CERD Project beneficiaries in other provinces. Therefore, we recommend that the ADB SPF also conduct a comprehensive investigation of the CERD Project in Indonesia.

6. EFFORTS MADE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

To solve the problems that arose in the implementation of the CERD Project in the target village in South Kalimantan for 2002, the local communities have made many and varied efforts, engaging project management at the subdistrict, district, and provincial levels, and right up to the level of the ADB IRM. These efforts include:

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- A seminar to expose the results of monitoring performed by the community on 27 March 2003 in Banjarmasin, attended by all project stakeholders, local MPs, the press and academics.
- Meetings between the community and project management at the subdistrict level (16 April 2003, 17 April 2003, 26 April 2003)
- Meeting between the community and the Banjar district head (27 May 2003)
- Meeting between the community and project management at the district level (11 March 2004)
- Delivery of letters to CERD project management in Jakarta and to the ADB IRM (8 April 2004) communicating the community's demands regarding resolution of the problems.
- Public hearing with Banjar district parliament on 24 June 2004, attended by the community, district project leader and the chairs of district parliamentary commissions A and B.
- Meeting between the community and the ADB IRM mission review team on 1 December 2004

See appendices for a more detailed description of the efforts made by the community and their results.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

We desire a consultation process with regard to implementation of the CERD Project in South Kalimantan in 2002 in the five target villages with which we are associated as the complainants, to be carried out in the form of three stages of meetings:

A. FIRST STAGE

Consultation at the provincial level attended by *Forum Masyarakat Peduli CERDP* and the SPF. The expected output of this meeting is a consensus on general problems related to implementation of the CERD Project in 2002 in South Kalimantan. In addition, it is expected that this meeting will produce a **consultation schedule for each village, and present stakeholders' recommendations about what needs to be investigated by the SPF.**

2. SECOND STAGE

Consultation at the village level will be carried out in each village proposing this mechanism. These meetings will be attended by the village community and the SPF. During this process, presentations will be made of **the specific problems of each village and specific solutions**, for the purposes of subsequent investigation into these problems.

3. THIRD STAGE

Consultation at the provincial level attended by **multi stakeholders associated with the CERD Project**, which *include Forum Masyarakat Peduli CERDP*, the SPF and project management at the national, provincial and district levels, and ADB IRM. This multi-stakeholder consultation is intended as **media for clarification of all problems associated with the 2002 CERD Project**.

Through these stages, we believe that the SPF will be able to gain a full understanding of the problems that have occurred, which can be used as input for formulating recommendations for resolution of these problems.

8. AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

We have available all important information. Please contact us for any information required.

9. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

We enclose supporting documents with this letter for reference in assessing the viability of the consultation process we recommend. These documents are:

- Map of the location
- Appendices
 - Official translation (in English)
 - Details about the advocacy process
 - Signatures of support
 - RRP, 2002 General Guidelines, monitoring report, related newspaper articles
 - Letters to ADB-IRM and responses
 - Photographs and captions

10. WE CONSIGN TO THE SPF PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THIS CONSULTATION

11. WE REQUEST THAT THE IDENTITIES OF ALL SIGNATORIES TO THIS DOCUMENT BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF THE REPORTERS FROM THE POSSIBILITY OF INTIMIDATION AND PRESSURE.

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^I See attachment on details of the advocacy process on the CERD Project in South Kalimantan, 2002.

^{II} General Guidelines of the Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CERD) Project, Director General of Community Empowerment, Department of Home Affairs - Regional Autonomy, Republic of Indonesia, 2001.

^{III} **Galam** is the name of a type of wood that grows on peat land, commonly used as props when constructing buildings, and also to prevent landslides/erosion of soil by water.

^{IV} **Siring** is a wooden construction embedded flush to the edge of the body of the road to reinforce the road to prevent the road subsiding at the edges, commonly used in villages, especially in areas of paddy field where the land is not stable or is often flooded with water.

^V **Suai** are wooden blocks installed under the drainage channels that function as props or braces to reinforce or strengthen the structure.

^{VI} Based on information we obtained during participatory monitoring of the CERD Project in South Kalimantan for 2002, ADB disbursed loan funds even though not all the project components had been prepared. This demonstrates ADB's contribution to the abominable implementation of this project, for which, of course, it must be accountable.

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Forum Masyarakat Peduli CERDP CERDP Complaint List of Appendixes

- Appendix 1: Map of Location
- Appendix 2: Official translation Request for Consultation with SPF-ADB
- Appendix 3: Detail process of advocacy toward CERD Project in South Kalimantan 2002
- Appendix 4: Tanda tangan dukungan/Signatures of support (**Confidential**; hardcopy in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Appendix 5: RRP: INO 32367 Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on Proposed Loans and Technical Assistance Grant to the Republic of Indonesia for the Community Empowerment for Rural Development Project, September 2000 (softcopy in English)
- Appendix 6: Pedoman Umum Proyek Pemberdayaan Masyarakat untuk Pembangunan Desa/Guideline of Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CERD), Dirjen Bina Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Depdagri Otda, Republik Indonesia. 2001
- Appendix 7: Rakyat Memantau Proyek Utang, Laporan Pelaksanaan Monitoring Partisipatif terhadap Community Empowerment for Rural Development Project. 2003/Report of Participatory Monitoring on CERD Project in South Kalimantan year 2002
- Appendix 8: Letter to ADB-IRM and the reply
- Appendix 9: Photographs and the caption

Additional Information:

Additional Information sought by OSPF, 01 March 2005