

添付資料－５ 質問表への回答

ANSWER OF QUESTIONNAIRE
ON
THE PROJECT FOR URGENT FLOOD MITIGATION IN
LIMBOTO-BOLANGO-BONE BASIN
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

(DRAFT on 15-May-03)

MAY 2003

THE GOVERNMENT OF GORONTALO PROVINCE

Chapte 1. Basin Administration / Basin Management Plan

1.1 Basic Policy and Plan for Flood Control and River Management by the Nation, Province, City and Municipality

1.1.(1) National policy for flood mitigation in PROPENAS 2000-2004

The “National Development Program (PROPENAS) of 2000-2004” was established as a five-year development plan. The PROPENAS is based on decentralization policy in all aspects of national development. Among various aspects of national development, economic development policy was directed in the macro-economic framework. The framework was composed of the following prospects.

- 1) To accelerate economic rescue and recovery so as to enable the real sector to recover
- 2) To attain a reasonable level of interest rates, inflation under control, and to attain a stable and realistic exchange rate
- 3) To restructure the state budget, by reducing budget deficits, gradually reducing subsidies and foreign loans and make the tax structure progressive and equitable, and economize expenditures
- 4) To accelerate banking recapitalization and restructure corporate debt
- 5) In coordination with other policy efforts, to reduce poverty and unemployment
- 6) To support the development of the people oriented grassroots' economy.

National Development Program (PROPENAS: 2000 - 2004)

Indicator	1999	Projection				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Economic growth (%)	0.3	4.0-5.0	4.5-5.5	5.0-6.0	6.0-7.0	6.0-7.0
GDP per capita						
Nominal (US\$)	691	760	912	1,011	1,196	1,312
Real (Rp.1000) *1	4,785	4,929	5,111	5,328	5,583	5,873
State budget balance/GDP (%)	-3.9	-3.4	-3.7	-2.2	-0.7	1.5
GDP growth (%)						
Agriculture	2.1	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9
Manufacturing	2.6	4.8	6.4	7.3	8.4	9.2
Non-oil & natural gas	2.2	5.5	6.9	7.9	9.2	10.0
Others	-1.2	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.4

(Note) *1: At 1998 constant prices

1.1.(2) Basic policy and plan for flood control and river management by DGWRM

(It will be summarized later)

1.1.(3) Basic policy and plan for flood control and river management by Dinas-KIMPRASWILs of Gorontalo Province, City and Municipality.

(It will be summarized later)

1.1.(4) Relocation of officers in the central government to the local governments of Gorontalo Province, Gorontalo city and Gorontalo Municipality, according to the decentralization policy.

(It will be summarized later)

1.1.(5) Budget allocation from the central government to the local governments of Gorontalo Province, Gorontalo City and Gorontalo Municipality.

The Law No. 11/1974 pertaining Water Resources states that all the budget for implementation of the activities of water resources management and water resources development shall be regulated by the Government, and the community which gets direct benefit from the water resources can participate in budgeting.

The water contribution has been going on, especially for the farmers which is known as Iuran Pelayanan Irigasi (IPAIR: Irrigation Service Contribution) and water fee is not in effect. The water fee and water contribution constitutes total revenue (TR) of the water.

According to the Law No. 11/1974, all the costs for developing water consist of three elements, namely, costs of (1) water use development, (2) keeping water balance, and (3) water conservation. The total cost (TC) and total revenue (TR) for water management in a river basin may have three cases of possibility:

- 1) TC is bigger than TR ($TC > TR$),
- 2) TC is same with TR ($TC = TR$), and
- 3) TC is smaller than TR ($TC < TR$).

Considering the fact that water is public goods, if $TC > TR$ the government/local government should give subsidy.

The following table shows the breakdown of regional revenue based on the Law No. 25/1999.

REGIONAL REVENUE BASED ON LAW No. 25/1999

Regional Revenue	Source Classification	Breakdown of Regional Revenue	Allocation for Central/ Regional (%)
Regional Income Sources	a. Local Original Revenue	a.1. Regional Tax a.2. Regional Retribution a.3. Regional Company a.4 Others	
	b. Balancing Budget	b.1. Regional Portion of PBB b.2. Tax of land consession b.3. Income from forestry, Agriculture & Fishery b.4. Income from oil Mining b.5. Income from Gas Mining b.6. General Allocation Budget b.7. Special Allocation Budget (reboisasi)	10% C, 90 R 20 % C, 80 % R 20 % C, 80 % R 85 % C, 15 % R 70 % C, 30 % R 25 % APBN, 10% Prop, 90% city 60% C, 40% R
	c. Regional Loan	c.1. Inland Source c.2. Foreign Source c.3. Longterm Loan c.4. Short term loan	
	Others		

Note: C = Central Government
R = Regional Government
P = Province
Kp = Producted Kabupaten
Ko = Others Kabupaten in the Province

Province and Kabupaten/Kota Portion

- b1 Adjustment to the Law
b2 Adjustment to the Law
b3 Forestry :
- i) Forest Management Authority Retribution R = 80%, P = 16%, Kp = 64%
 - ii) Forest Resources Provision R = 80%, P = 16%, Kp = 32%, Ko = 32%
- Agriculture/Fishery:
- i) Land rent R = 80%, P = 16%, Kp = 64%
 - ii) Expl/explor, Retribution (royalty) R = 80%, P = 16%, Kp = 32%, Ko = 32%
 - iii) Fishery yield picking R = 80%, to all Kabupaten of Indonesia
- b4 Oil Mining R = 15%, P = 3%, Kp = 6%, Ko = 6 %
- b5 Gas Mining R = 30%, P = 6%, Kp = 12%, Ko = 12%

The following table shows the revenue of Kabupaten Gorontalo in the fiscal year of 1998/1999 and 1999/2000.

ACTUAL REVENUE OF KABUPATEN GORONTALO
(TA, 1998/1999 and 1999/2000)

Details	1998/1999 (000 Rupiah)	1999/2000 (000 Rupiah)
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. REGIONAL INCOME	83,477,693	96,178,470
1. Balance from Previous Year Calculation	628,751	2,001,513
2. Original Regional Income		
• Regional tax	1,978,431	2,399,416
• Regional Retribution	669,057	833,583
• Profit of State Company	941,397	1,238,347
• Income from Dinases	118,934	13,000
• Others Income	249,043	261,491
3. Income from Government Allocation and / or High Level Agency	77,870,512	91,777,541
• Sharing taxed income	-	8,109,904
• Sharing non- taxed income	4,222,711	1,405,906
• Regional Autonomus Subsidence	45,706,621	62,170,049
• Development Allocation	27,941,180	20,091,682
• Income from others	-	-
4. Regional Government Loan	-	-
B. ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT		11,153,253
TOTAL	92,618,059	107,331,723

The following table shows the budget of Kabupaten Gorontalo in the fiscal year of 1998/1999 and 1999/2000.

**ACTUAL BUDGET OF KABUPATEN GORONTALO
(TA 1998/1999 and 1999/2000)**

Details	1998/1999 (000 Rupiah)	1999/2000 (000 Rupiah)
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Routine Expenditure	52,201,110	69,852,318
1. Staffs Expenses	44,410,182	60,263,425
2. Material Expenses	3,473,395	4,144,812
3. Details Expenses	739,152	884,191
4. Field Trip or Duty Travel Expenses	775,413	1,008,162
5. Others expenses	1,786,623	1,810,336
6. Installment Payment (loan), Debt, interest	29,016	-
7. Subsidence Fine & Donation for Lower Level Region	571,065	1,187,723
8. Retired, donation & Ordo stand	-	-
9. Others Expenditure	218,392	438,359
10. Miscelenous	197,862	114,860
B. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE	29,275,050	23,111,102
TOTAL	81,476,180	92,963,420

The following table shows the regional income and budget for operation maintenance of public work in Gorontalo Province.

**REGIONAL INCOME AND BUDGET FOR PUBLIC WORK O&M IN
GORONTALO PROVINCE**

No,	Institution	Local Original Income	Budget for O&M
1	Regional Government		
1.1	Province of Gorontalo	1,640,190,050	
1.2	City of Gorontalo	4,953,300,000	
1.3	Kabupaten of Gorontalo	5,115,134,864	
2	Public Works		
2.1	Province of Gorontalo	-	1,596,177,640
2.2	City of Gorontalo	-	908,481,020
2.3	Kabupaten of Gorontalo	-	1,007,272,450
3	Kecamatan		
3.1	City of Gorontalo	-	-
3.2	Kabupaten of Gorontalo	-	-
4	Kelurahan/Village		
4.1	City of Gorontalo	-	-
4.2	Kabupaten of Gorontalo	-	-

The source from Dinas PU Prop, Gorontalo

The following table shows the budget of flood control in LBB River basin in the year of 2002.

**ACTIVITY OF FLOOD CONTROL IN LBB - BASIN
GORONTALO PROVINCE 2002**

Rp. 1000.-

NO	ITEM	RIVER	Budget		
			NATIONAL	PROVINCE	KAB/KOTA
I.	<u>Pro. PBPP Prov. Gorontalo</u>		3.309.000	-	-
1.	Dike	Bone River	727.000		
2.	Dike	Tamalate River	645.000		
3.	Dike	Biyonga River	863.000		
4.	Dike	Bolango River	1.074.000		
II.	<u>Proyek Penanggulangan Banjir Wil. I Prov.Gorontalo</u>			3.150.000	
1.	Flood Control	Bolango River		900.000	
2.	Flood Control	Bone River		700.000	
3.	Flood Control	Hepuhulawa R.		250.000	
4.	Feasibility Study	Bone River		1.300.000	
III.	<u>Proy.Normalisasi Sungai Kabupaten Gorontalo</u>				589.000
1.	Checkdam	Bulota River			175.000
2.	Revetment	Nata River			150.000
3.	Bank Protection	Bulota River			264.000

Chapte 2. Legal Base of Environmental Evaluation and Management Procedure

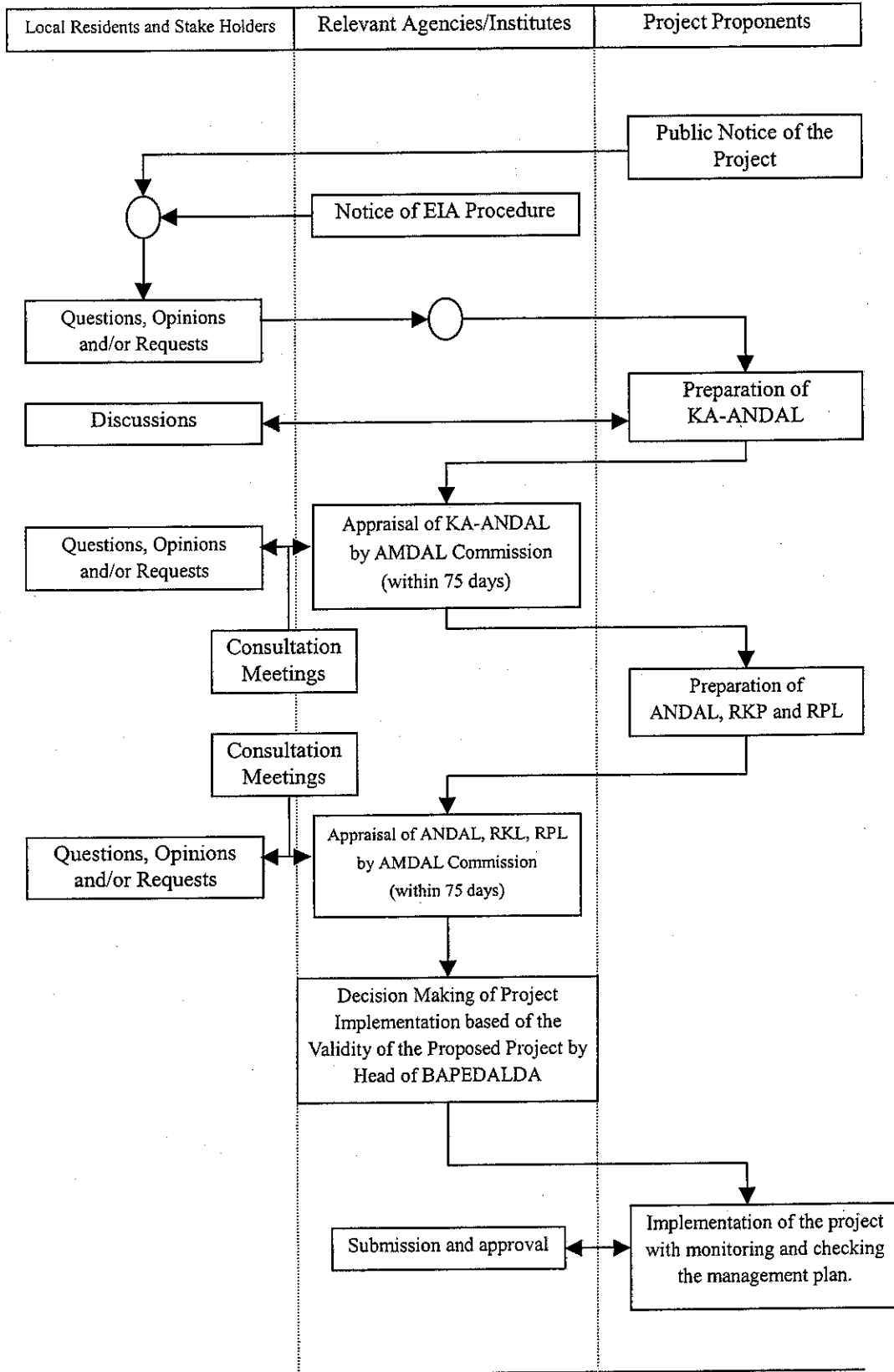
2.1 EIA (AMDAL) procedure

2.1.(1) Name the every law and concerned regulations (including decrees) that prescribe the procedure to review and authorize EIA (AMDAL) and corresponding environmental management/monitoring plan.

LIST OF LAW AND REGULATIONS, AND TECHNICAL GUIDELINES ON ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Subject/ Scope	Name (No. & Year)	Purpose/ Objective	Brief contents provided
Laws	Living Environmental Management (23/1997)	To harmonize the man with living environment in terms of utilization of natural resources, development with environmental consideration etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights, Obligations and Authorities. • Protection of the Living Environment. • Institutions. • Compensation and Restoration etc.
Governmental Regulation	Environmental Impact Assessment (27/1999)	To Prevent in the impacts before implementation of the activity or business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common definition and evaluation methodology in AMDAL. • Description on managing, establishing and monitoring of environment. • Disclosure of information on environment. • Methodology of community participation.
Ministry Decree	Decree of Living Environmental Ministry, No.2/ MENLH/ 02/2000, Regarding Guideline of EIA Document Evaluation	To improve the methodology and procedure of AMDAL, through which the business and/or activities will be improved. To promote the public participation, through which a better understanding to the business and/or activities will be build.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The methodology on which AMDAL Commission evaluates KA-ANDAL, ANDAL, RKL and RPL.
	Decree of Living Environmental Ministry, No.3/ MENLH/ 02/2000, Regarding Type of Business and/or Activities requiring EIA Document.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type and Size of Business and/or Activities requiring EIA Document.
	Decree of Living Environmental Ministry, No.4/ MENLH/ 02/2000, Regarding Guideline of Preparing EIA Document for Integrated Residential Development Activity.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic concept of Integrated Residential Development. • Guideline for Preparation of KA-ANDAL, ANDAL, RKL and RPL.
	Decree of Living Environmental Ministry, No.5/ MENLH/ 02/2000, Regarding Guideline of Preparing EIA Document for Development Activity in Wetland Area.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic concept of Integrated Residential Development. • Guideline for Preparation of KA-ANDAL, ANDAL, RKL and RPL.
	Decree of Living Environmental Ministry, No.8/ MENLH/ 02/2000, Regarding People Involvement and Information Exposure on the Analytical Process Concerning EIA.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology of Community Participation in AMDAL. • Right and obligation during the procedure of community participation.
	Decree of Living Environmental Ministry, No.9/ MENLH/ 02/2000, Regarding Designing Guideline of Environmental Impact Assessment.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOR and Implementation plan of EIA (KA-ANDAL). • Contents of Environmental Impact Statement (ANDAL). • Environmental Management Plan (RKL). • Environmental Monitoring Plan (RPL). • Executive Summary.

2.1.(2) Please clarify the EIA procedure authorized by the Indonesian Government once again. Use a Flowchart Specify the concerned organizations or committees that have any authority on the process.



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2.2 Resettlement

2.2.(1) Name the specific law and regulations (including decrees) that prescribe the resettlement procedure and its prerequisites.

For resettlement procedures, regulations below are concerned.

Keputusan Presiden (Presidential Decree)	Peraturan Pelaksanaanya (Implementation regulation)
1. Keppres No.55 / 1993	Peraturan Menteri Negara Agraria/ Kepala BPN No.1 / 1994

(Refer to Data 2-2-(1)/2-3-(1).)

2.2.(2) What dose Indonesian Law stipulate on the consent rate (%) of relevant inhabitants to resettlement? Is there any certain percentage over which the resettlement procedure is authorized by the government even with some disagreed inhabitants?

Article 13 of Keppres No.55 / 1993 mentions about "Resettlement" as type of the compensation. Article 16 (4) of Implementation regulation of Keppres No.55 / 1993 mentions that "Efforts shall be made so that any compensation which is provided shall not cause any changes in the way the communities involved make their living, taking into consideration their relocations to the appropriate areas". However, there is no specific percentage of that. In addition, Article 27 of Implementation regulation of Keppres No.55 / 1993 mentions about the specific percentage on land acquisition.

2.3 Land acquisition

2.3.(1) Name the specific law and regulations (including decrees) that prescribe the land acquisition procedure and its prerequisites.

For land acquisition procedures, two sets of regulations below are concerned. In addition to these, Keppres Number 2 (Keppres No.21 / 1993) was issued to treat the land acquisition by private companies.

Keputusan Presiden (Presidential Decree)	Peraturan Pelaksanaanya (Implementation regulation)
1. Keppres No.55 / 1993	Peraturan Menteri Negara Agraria/ Kepala BPN No.1 / 1994
2. Keppres No.21 /1993	Peraturan Menteri Negara Agraria/ Kepala BPN No.3 / 1994

(Refer to Data 2-2-(1)/2-3-(1).)

Land acquisition procedures are summarized in the next Table.

PROCEDURE FOR LAND ACQUISITION

Steps	Main parties concerned
1 Identification of the location < Request for identification of land < Coordination Meeting for investigation (compared with RTRW) < Approval of acquisition of requested lands < Request for land acquisition	Governor Bupati/ Walikota BPN Bappeda Agency
2 Land acquisition request < Preparatory work < Information dissemination/sharing ("sosialisasi") < Determination of area boundary < Inventory preparation < Publication of inventory results	Committee Agency Land owners Local residents
3 Consultation < Negotiation on the compensation < Notification of results of the consultation	Committee Land owners Agency
4 Objections to the Committee's decision < Submission of objections to the Governor < Examination by "Provincial" Committee < Governor's decision	Committee Land owners Agency
5 Payment of compensation (implement compensation measures) < Preparation of nominative list of beneficiaries < Payment /others	Committee Land owners Agency
6 Pronouncement of the release of land rights and transfer of the land < Pronouncement of release of land rights / transfer of use right < Proceed cancellation of land rights	Committee Land owners Agency
7 Cancellation of land rights < Formation of Estimating Committee by national level < Cancellation of land rights < Request for a new land right	Estimating Committee
8 Issue of land certificate	

Notes

Committee: Land Acquisition Committee / Panitia Pengadaan Tanah
 (members are from various agencies including Bappeda and Kimpraswil, and heads of local governmental bodies such as Kabupaten, Kota, Kelurahan/Desa and Kecamatan)
 * Committee charges 4 % of total compensation amount (of which 1% as a consultation fee, 1% administration fee and 2 % operation fee)

BPN: Badan Pertanahan Nasional / National Land Agency
 * Lands in Kabupaten are treated by Kabupaten BPN, those in Kota by Kotamadya and lands extending in two administrative territories are in charge of the provincial one.

Agency: Project executing government agency
 * In case of a private investment, this can be read as a private company.

RTRW: Regional Spatial Plan

2.3.(2) *Clarify the necessary prerequisites and conditions.*

BPN (Badan Pertanahan Nasional: National Land Agency, formally called as Agralia by 1988) is the main agency to treat land related matters. The fundamental law concerned is "Undang Pokok Agraria No.5/1960" established in 1960. The BPN is responsible for issuing land certificates in response to the application of landholders.

For the government to acquire the lands which are already occupied and used, there are two alternatives. First, government assists the people to move from the flood prone areas and gives in return compensation in form of money. By doing so, the people will be able to look for new land to build their houses. Second option is that government provides the people with land of safe area for their use. In this alternative, government is supposed to obtain land by itself and then give to the persons to be moved.

Compensation is usually provided in the form of land or money and is obligatory especially for formal landowners who already have appropriate land certificates. However, a certain kind of compensation is to be considered for the residents without land certificate who it seems are the majority in the flood prone area of the region according to our observation.

Compensation procedure for the latter case would be complex and need to be carefully elaborated. Formal procedure of land acquisition including compensation payment, which is supposed to be coordinated and administered by a Land Acquisition Committee, is summarized in the previous Table. The BPN provincial office was established in 2002, which covers now the acquisition of the lands extending in both Kabupaten and Kotamadya and also in the case of residents' objection on the compensation.

Article 27 of Implementation regulation of Keppres No.55 / 1993 mentions about the specific percentage on land acquisition.

Chapte 3. Resettlement

3.1 On the Resettlement Action Plan

3.1.(1) Please explain the contents and schedule of the essential features of the Resettlement Action Plan by the Indonesian side.

It was explained through the discussion with JICA Preparatory Study Mission.
(It will be summarized later) .

3.1.(2) Please explain the contents and cost estimation of the compensation plan for the households needed to be resettled.

General procedures for land acquisition are shown in Chapter 2.3.(1) for reference. Land acquisition and compensation required for the project implementation cover following objects in general:

- 1) Land Acquisition: (1) Agriculture land, (2) residential land and (3) bush land. The land type (1) and (2) were assumed that owners have certificates and the compensation should be considered. The land type (3) was assumed that the land belongs to government property or no certificate owned by peoples.
- 2) Compensation for Building and Structures: (1) Private property owned by local people/ individual such as houses, fence etc; and (2) government property such as bridges, river structures, public roads and public offices.
- 3) Compensation for Plant: Coconut tree, paddy, and other neighboring plantations.

In the previous JICA Study, houses to be removed (urban and rural) and lands to be acquired (resident and agriculture) were estimated, using the topographic maps prepared based on the aerial photos taken in the year 2001. The quantities of these houses and lands are summarized below by component sub-projects.

Sub-project	Houses (nos)		Lands ('000 m ²)	
	Urban	Rural	Resident	Agriculture
① Lower Bolango R.I.	-	-	-	-
② Bolango R.I.: Stretch-I	-	-	-	-
③ Tenda COC	11	-	5.5	-
④ Bolango R.I.: Stretch-II _R	12	-	13	10
⑤ Bolango R.I.: Stretch-II _L	-	-	-	-
⑥ Bolango R.I.: Stretch-III	5	-	5.5	5
⑦ Tapodu R.I./Gate	-	50	35	530
Total	28	50	59	545
Estimated Cost	Rp.504 mil.	Rp.385 mil.	Rp.118 mil.	Rp.1,635 mil.

R.I: River improvement

Sub-projects which include important resettlement problems are Tenda COC, Bolango R.I./Stretch- II_L and Tapodu R.I./Gate. As to the Tenda COC and Bolango R.I./Stretch-II_L, resettlement sites could be found at the abandoned channel areas. Regarding the Tapodu R.I./Gate, the land reclaimed with the excess excavated soil in the area protected by dike would be available for resettlement.

The land acquisition and compensation issue often become the cause of social problems and delay or suspension of the project implementation. Careful consideration will be given on these matters and proper procedures will be taken with enough time to communicate with relevant organizations and individuals.

3.1.(3) Please explain the cost and task sharing among the relative organization to carry out the Resettlement Action Plan.

In general, the Central Government, Gorontalo Province, Kota Gorontalo and Kabupaten Gorontalo will share the cost of land acquisition and compensation depending on the total amount of required cost. Then, Kota Gorontalo and Kabupaten Gorontalo will take charge of the implementation of land acquisition and compensation.

3.2 On the consent of concerned inhabitants on resettlement and land acquisition

3.2.(1) Have the Gorontalo government explained about the project you requested and corresponding resettlement and land acquisition to concerned inhabitants so far?

Dissemination on necessities of resettlement and land acquisition for the Project is

going on, and basic consents are also obtained from many inhabitants concerned.

3.2.(2) List up the people who are already given explanation and the people need to be explained but not yet.

It will be prepared as Data 3-2-(2)/(5)

3.2.(3) What kind of explanation did you give them? What media and method did you use?

It was explained through the discussion with JICA Preparatory Study Mission.
(It will be summarized later)

3.2.(4) What were their response, their needs, and the expressions of their requests?

It was explained through the discussion with JICA Preparatory Study Mission.
(It will be summarized later)

3.2.(5) How many people concerned have agreed and how many have currently not agreed?

To be prepared as Data 3-2-(2)/(5)

3.2.(6) Is it possible for your side to obtain documents for consent with resettlement and land acquisition from all concerned before the commencement of the Basic Design Study?

It will be possible before the commencement of the Basic Design Study to obtain document as "basic consent" with resettlement and land acquisition from all concerned through the on going activities of dissemination on necessities of resettlement and land acquisition for the Project

3.3 On the consultation with concerned people

3.3.(1) Please explain about "Government Regulation PP. No. 69, 1996" that prescribes on right and obligations of people concerned on Spatial Planning and on people's participation on the planning process.

(It will be summarized later)

3.3.(2) Show the plan and schedule, if you have now, for public consultation meetings with local people, both benefited and adversely affected.

It was explained through the discussion with JICA Preparatory Study Mission.
(It will be summarized later)

3.3.(3) Show the plan and schedule, if you have now, for public consultation meetings with inhabitants to be resettled or land owners to be acquired.

It was explained through the discussion with JICA Preparatory Study Mission.
(It will be summarized later)

3.4 On the implementation plan and scheme for resettlement and land acquisition

3.4.(1) Are there any information of people to be resettled about their social, vocational, educational and religious living conditions? If there is not any information on them, some social survey will be necessary to comprehend their needs for the new life at the resettled place. If so, suggest any qualified local expert in social survey.

It was explained through the discussion with JICA Preparatory Study Mission.
(It will be summarized later)

3.4.(2) Have you, the Gorontalo Government Side, found the place for resettlement? Specify the place clearly on a detailed map. Explain the reason that it is supposed to be appropriate for the new settlement place?

It will be prepared as Data 3-4-(2)

3.4.(3) Do you form the implementing committee for resettlement and land acquisition? Explain the members who constitute it.

The implementing committee for resettlement and land acquisition is not formed yet. It will be established after the commencement of requested Project and detailed areas for land acquisition is clarified.

3.4.(4) Do you have enough budget or fund for the assumed compensation? How much compensation do you assumed now? . It is equal to the amount the previous JICA development study assumed? If any change has appeared on the assumed conditions, please show it to this mission team.

New cost estimation for the resettlement and land acquisition are not made yet. The previous cost estimation done by JICA will be reviewed after clarifying resettlement and land acquisition conditions.

Chapte 4. Environmental Impact Assessment

4.1 On the status of the EIA prepared in the forgoing JICA development Study

4.1.(1) The concerned EIA is authorized by AMDAL Evaluation Committee with "Gorontalo Province Decree, No. 02, 2002", in 23rd September 2002. Is it the final authorization for the EIA? Or dose it need any other authorization by a higher authority?

In general, "Gorontalo Province Decree, No. 02, 2002" is the final authorization for EIA on proposed priority projects. In case there is a problem/trouble, Evaluation Committee of National level will authorize the concerned EIA.

(It will be summarized later)

4.1.(2) In the above decree, the complete execution of the Environmental Management Plan and the Environmental Monitoring Plan in the approved EIA is the requisite conditions for the EIA approval. However, the decree says in the third clause of the decree that JICA should undertake the equally shared responsibility with Dinas PU/KIMPRASWIL on the performance of environmental management and monitoring measures described in the Environmental Management Plan and the Environmental Monitoring Plan. Dose Indonesian Side have the recognition that the procedure of public consultation, resettlement and land acquisition should be included in the environmental management and monitoring measures?

(It will be summarized later)

4.1.(3) Please clarify and explain who/what group on the Gorontalo Side owe the responsibility and authority to perform the above measures described in the Environmental Management Plan and the Environmental Monitoring Plan. What implementation structure actually exists to carry out the concerned plans?

(It will be summarized later)

4.2 On the others

4.2.(1) Do you expect any other important environmental consideration on negative impacts at the basic Design? Please specify them, if any in mind clearly, through many are described in the Environmental Management Plan and the Environmental Monitoring Plan in the approved EIA?

(It will be summarized later)

Chapte 5. Improvement of Limboto-Bolango-Bone Basin

5.1 The contents, objectives and background of the requested project for the improvement of Limboto-Bolango-Bone Basin

5.1.(1) Please explain the contents and objective of the requested plan for the improvement of Limboto-Bolango-Bone Basin.

Objectives

In order to mitigate flood damages in the Limboto-Bolango-Bone Basin, the following urgent works shall be implemented:

- 1) Improvement work of Bone, Bolango and Tapodu rivers
- 2) Construction of Tapodu gate

In parallel with the above works, the following soft component aid shall also be provided for the newborn Gorontalo Province and Kabupaten/Kota Gorontalo:

- 3) Assistance to establish organizations for orderly and sustainable flood mitigation activities including capacity building of relevant staff to flood mitigation, watershed management, and flood plain management activities.

Implementation of the project is expected to accrue the following outputs which enable basin's sound development and people's stable livelihood:

- 1) Flood mitigation in the urban area of Gorontalo (135,000 of population) will be secured.
- 2) Water level of Lake Limboto will be controlled and the drainage of retained water will be improved, which enables stable fishery in the lake and farming around the lake.
- 3) Fundamental organizations with capable personnel for orderly and sustainable flood mitigation activities will be established sharing roles among local government agencies and communities.

Bone-Bolango River Improvement

The Bone-Bolango River is improved from the confluence of the Tapodu River to the river mouth so as to convey 20-year flood in safety. Major works include are as follows:

- 1) Channel works: For the total length of about 8.8 km; channel excavation works, cutoff channel works, earth dike and concrete dike works, bank protection works, sluice works, etc.
- 2) Bridge works: One (1) bridge for newly construction, two (2) bridges for

reconstruction, two (2) bridges for heightening.

Tapodu River Improvement with Gate

The Tapodu River is improved to lead floodwater of the Bolango River to Lake Limboto, and to drain it quickly after the flood. A control gate is constructed near the confluence with the Bolango River mainly to maintain lake water level in dry season. These facilities are also planned based on 20-year flood. Major works included are as follows:

- 1) Channel works: For the total length of about 2.8 km; channel excavation works, earth dike works, sluice works, etc.
- 2) Gate works: Gate width 70 m
- 3) Bridge works: Three (3) bridges for reconstruction.

5.1.(2) Frequency of flooding occurrence has increased in recent years, comparing with 10 years ago or 20 years ago?

Flood on Feb. in 2001 is the biggest in recent years. However, limited exact data and information are available to clarify a change of flood condition comparing with 10 years ago or 20 years ago. Refer to Data 5-1-(2)/(3)

5.1.(3) Please explain the number of casualties and estimated amount of damages by the flood in the last 10 years

Limited data and information are available in Data 5-1-(2)/(3)

5.1.(4) Placement of this flood control in the total basin management

The requested plan of Bone-Bolango-Tapodu river improvement with Tapodu gate is the key flood control measures to mitigate flooding problems in Gorontalo city and around Limboto Lake, and further river improvement and flood control measures of rivers flowing into Lake Limboto, middle and upper reaches of Bolango and so on.

5.2 Implementation and Operation / Maintenance Plan

5.2.(1) Separate roles and responsibility for central and local governments concerning with river management under the decentralization policy

Administrative Authorities: According to the Act No. 22 of 1999 pertaining Local

Government Administration, the authorities of Kabupaten/Kota covers all administrative issues except for the policies of foreign affairs, defence and security, judicature, money and finance, religion, etc. A diagram of shearing authorities and responsibilities is shown in Figure 5-2-(1).

Authority Shearing: The shearing of authorities and responsibilities among central and local governments with respect to water resources management are as follows:

- 1) The central government has the authorities and responsibilities to conduct water resources management, covering policy of national planning and the control macro national development, efficiency in water resources use, strategic and high technology, conservation and national standardization;
- 2) The authorities of provincial government cover those inter-Kabupaten/Kota administrative issues. As to public work/water resources the authorities of provincial government cover:
 - Determination of water resources standard in inter-Kabupaten/Kota;
 - Support for cooperation among Kabupaten/Kota;
 - Support for resources management;
 - Permission for changing and demolishing water structures for the use of inter-Kabupaten/Kota
- 3) Beside the above, provincial government can implement the authority which Kabupaten is not able to implement.

Decentralization and De-concentration of Authority: The decentralization means the transferring authorities owned by the central government to the local governments, while the de-concentration system is an implementation procedure of the authorities of the central government to be implemented by the local government.

The authorities of Province in De-concentration and those to be done for Kabupaten are shown in Table 5-2-(1).

<p>5.2.(2) <i>Implementation outline of river management in Gorontalo Province by the central and local governments</i></p>

Job Shearing: The LBB basin extends crossing the border of Kabupaten Gorontalo and Kota Gorontalo in the Province of Gorontalo. In this case Province of Gorontalo has authority to manage the LBB-Basin in cooperation with Kabupaten and Kota of

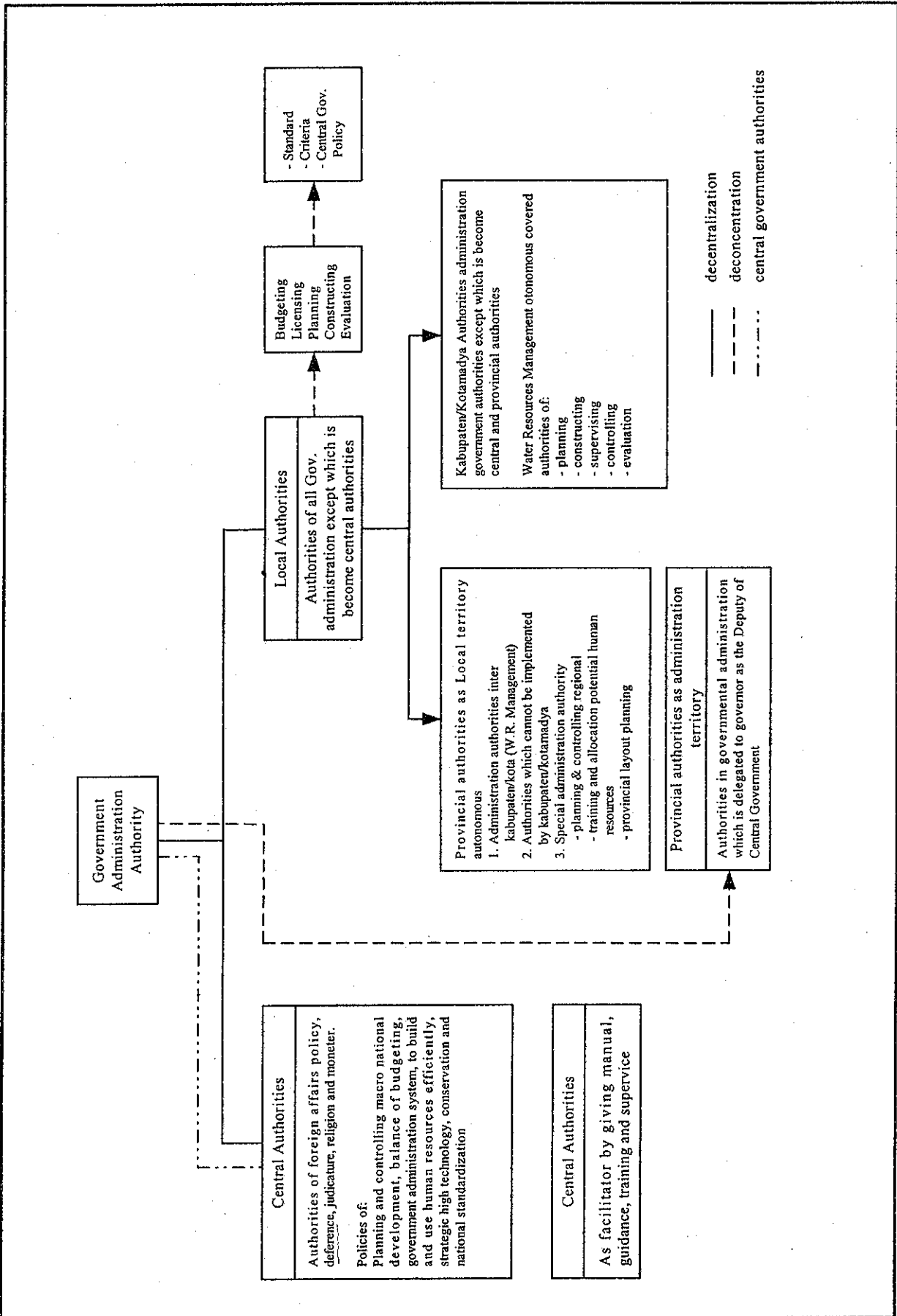


Figure 5-2-(1)
WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
UNDER DECENTRALIZAION

Table 5-2-(1) AUTHORITIES OF PROVINCE UNDER DECONCENTRATION

No.	Authority	Form of Authority		
		Formulation	Implementation	Evaluation
1	De-concentrated Authorities	-	✓	✓
1.1	National Planning & Dev. Control	-	✓	✓
1.2	Financial Balance	-	✓	✓
1.3	State Administration System & Economic Inst.	-	✓	✓
1.4	Human Resources Building & Efficiency	-	✓	✓
1.5	Eff. Natural Resources Strategic & High Technology	-	✓	✓
1.6	Conservation	-	✓	✓
1.7	Standardization	-	✓	✓
2	Authority done by Province for Kabupaten/Kota	✓	✓	✓
2.1	Public Works	✓	✓	✓
2.2	Healthy	✓	✓	✓
2.3	Education & Culture	✓	✓	✓
2.4	Agriculture	✓	✓	✓
2.5	Communication	✓	✓	✓
2.6	Trade and Industry	✓	✓	✓
2.7	Capital investment	✓	✓	✓
2.8	Environment	✓	✓	✓
2.9	Land Affairs	✓	✓	✓
2.10	Cooperation	✓	✓	✓
2.11	Human Power	✓	✓	✓

Source: Profile of Province Gorontalo from Law No. 22/1999 and Gov. Regulation No. 25/2000.

Gorontalo, according to the Government Regulation No. 25/2000 concerning Authority of Government and Province. The job and authority of central government, province and kabupaten/kota for flood mitigation are shown in Table 5-2-(2) in comparison with those before and after implementation of decentralization. As shown in the Table, under the decentralization system, the flood mitigation authorities will be transferred to the Kabupaten and Kota in principle. However, province will implement the authorities as ever until Kabupaten / Kota will have capability for implementation. Province will also implement de-concentrated authority from the Central Government. Central Government will budget and control some important construction and rehabilitation projects which are not capable of Province.

Implementation under De-concentration: Implementation of the Flood Mitigation Master Plan proposed by JICA Study Team may be executed through “De-concentration system”. The de-concentration is an implementation system to transfer the authorities of central government to Governor as a representative according to the law (Gov. Reg. No. 39/2001, Article 2 and Article 3). In carrying out of the authority de-concentrated, a special unit tentatively called as “Flood Mitigation Project in LBB Basin” will be organized in the province from autonomous authority on responsibility and budgeting. The Flood Mitigation Project (the Project) in LBB Basin will be responsible to Directorate General of Water Resources (DGWR) and operational activities, under guidance of the DGWR, to Dinas PU/Kimpraswil of Gorontalo Province through Sub-Dinas of Water Resources Management.

5.2.(3) Law and regulation on the central and local governments relating to river management

Legal framework of Water Resources Management in Indonesia reflects local customs and evolving policies. It consist of the Indonesia Constitution of 1945, and Water Resources Development Law No. 11 (1974) and numerous subsequent regulations. In accordance with Indonesian Constitution of 1945, all water resources and natural riches contained therein shall be owned by the nation’s people and shall be managed by the state for the optimum welfare of the people. Under the Indonesian Constitution of 1945, there are various some other legal authorities, namely:

- 1) The Indonesian Constitution of 1945
- 2) People’s Consultative Assembly Decrees

Table 5-2-(2) JOB SHARING IN FLOOD MITIGATION AUTHORITY
(RIVER BASIN LOCATED INTER-KABUPATEN/KOTA)

No.	Related Institution	Initiative			Planning			Actuating			Budgeting			Control		
		Before Decent.	Now	Under Decent.	Before Decent.	Now	Under Decent.	Before Decent.	Now	Under Decent.	Before Decent.	Now	Under Decent.	Before Decent.	Now	Under Decent.
1	MASTER PLAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Central	-	-	-	-	√ ^②	√	√	√ ^①	√	√	√ ^③	√ ^③	√ ^③	√	√
	- Province	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Kabupaten/Kota	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CONSTRUCTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√ ^②	√ ^②	√ ^②	√ ^②	√ ^②	√ ^②	√ ^②	√ ^②
3	- Province	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Kabupaten/Kota	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	REHABILITATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	- Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Province	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Kabupaten/Kota	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	OPERATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Province	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6	Kabupaten/Kota	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MAINTENANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	- Province	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Kabupaten/Kota	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	REHABILITATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note :

- ① In condition if Kabupaten is not capable yet.
- ② In condition if Province is not capable yet.
- ③ In condition budgeting by Central Decent. : Decentralization
- ④ Small Scale Structure

- 3) Statute Laws
- 4) Government Regulation
- 5) President Decrees
- 6) Regional Regulation, etc.

Major regulations relevant to flood mitigation are listed in Table 5-2-(3). The basic policy statement for the water resources management is the Law No. 11 (1974).

5.2.(4) Outline of basin management committee for Limboto-Bolango-Bone River Basin

According to the Public Work Minister's Decree No. 67/PRT/1993, it is necessary to establish Provincial Water Resources Management Committee (Panitia Tata Pengaturan Air Propinsi - PTPA) and River Basin Water Resources Management Committee (Panitia Pelaksana Tata Pengaturan Air - PPTPA) for coordination. PTPA has jobs to assist Governor in coordination for water and water resources management. PPTPA has jobs to respond the development demand and assist PTPA in the river basin concern. The roles of PTPA and PPTPA are very important for the all activities of water resources management. For instance, mechanism of arrangement in planning and implementing flood control is shown in Figure 5-2-(4). In the province of Gorontalo PTPA and PPTPA are not yet established, but will be soon established since provincial governor's decree on this matter has already been issued. These will be finally incorporated in the Balai PSDA (Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air) for integrated water resources management. An organization forum was established in Kabupaten Gorontalo for water resources management, by the name Panitia Pelaksana Tata Pengaturan Air (PPTPA) Wilayah Sungai Kabupaten Gorontalo and the Secretariat of PPTPA River Basin in Kabupaten Gorontalo was decided by Bupati's Decree No. 527/2001 dated 8 May 2001.

5.2.(5) To clarify the responsible organization for the project implementation

Central Government

Ministry of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure (MSRI or KIMPRASWIL) is the authority in public work sector. KIMPRASWIL handles spatial management, regional infrastructure (urban and rural) housing and settlement and water resources. The water resources are administrated in the Directorate General of Water Resources (DGWR) of KIMPRASWIL.

Table 5-2-(3) MAJOR REGULATIONS RELATED TO FLOOD MITIGATION (1/5)

No.	NUMBER / YEAR	TITLE OF REGULATION, DECREE
01.	I. Undang - undang UUD 1945	I. Law Undang-undang Dasar Republik Indonesia, 1945 <i>Constitution 1945 of The Republic of Indonesia</i>
02.	UU No. 11 / 1974	Undang-undang No. 11 Tahun 1974 tentang Pengairan <i>Law No. 11 the Year 1974 concerning Water Resources Management</i>
03.	UU NO. 23 / 1997	Undang-undang No. 23 Tahun 1997 tentang Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. <i>Law No. 23 The Year 1997 concerning Living Environmental Management.</i>
04.	UU No.22 / 1999	Undang-Undang No. 22 Tahun 1999 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah <i>Law Number 22 The Year 1999 concerning Regional Government Administration</i>
05.	UU No. 25 / 1999	Undang-undang No. 25 Tahun 1999 tentang Perimbangan Keuangan antara Pusat dan Daerah. <i>Law No. 25 The Year 1999 concerning The Balance of Finance between Central and Regional Government.</i>
06.	UU No. 38 / 2000	Undang-undang No. 38 Tahun 2000 tentang Pembentukan Provinsi Gorontalo <i>Law No. 38 The Year 2000 concerning The Establishment of Gorontalo Province.</i>
01.	II. Peraturan Pemerintah PP 22 / 1982	II. Government Regulation Peraturan Pemerintah No. 22 Tahun 1982 tentang Tata Pengaturan Air <i>Government Regulation No. 22 The Year 1982 concerning Water Resources Management</i>
02.	PP No. 23 / 1982	Peraturan Pemeritah No. 23 Tahun 1982 tentang Irigasi <i>Government Regulation No. 23 The Year 1982 concerning Irrigation.</i>
03.	PP No. 29 / 1986	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 29 Tahun 1986 tentang Analisa Dampak Lingkungan <i>Government Regulation No. 29 The Year 1986 concerning Environment Impact Analysis.</i>

Table 5-2-(3) MAJOR REGULATIONS RELATED TO FLOOD MITIGATION (2/5)

No.	NUMBER / YEAR	TITLE OF REGULATION, DECREE
04.	PP No.14 / 1987	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 14 Tahun 1987 tentang Penyerahan Sebagian Urusan Pemerintahan di Bidang Pekerjaan Umum Kepada Daerah <i>Government Regulation No. 14 The Year 1987 concerning Transfer of Government Affairs in Public Works Sector to The Regional Government.</i>
05.	PP No. 20 / 1990	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 20 Tahun 1990 tentang Pengendalian Pencemaran Air. <i>Government Regulation No. 20 The Year 1990 concerning Water Pollution Control.</i>
06.	PP No. 27 / 1991	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 27 Tahun 1991 tentang Rawa <i>Government Regulation No. 27 The Year 1991 concerning Swamp</i>
07.	PP No. 35 / 1991	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 35 Tahun 1991 tentang Sungai <i>Government Regulation No. 35 The Year 1991 concerning River</i>
08.	PP No. 25 / 2000	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 25 Tahun 2000 tentang Kewenangan Pemerintah dan Kewenangan Propinsi sebagai Daerah Otonom <i>Government Regulation No. 25 The Year 2000 concerning The Authority of Central Government and the Authority of Province as an Autonomous Region</i>
09.	PP No. 84 / 2000	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 84 Tahun 2000 tentang Pedoman Organisasi, Perangkat Daerah. <i>Government Regulation No. 84 The Year 2000 concerning The Guideline of Regional Institution Organization.</i>
10.	PP No. 39 / 2001	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 39 Tahun 2001 tentang PENYELENGGARAAN DEKONSENTRASI. <i>Government Regulation No. 39 The Year 2001 concerning The Deconsentrated Functions.</i>
11.	PP No. 77 / 2001	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 77 Tahun 2001 tentang Irigasi <i>Government Regulation No. 77, The Year 2001, concerning Irrigation</i>

Table 5-2-(3) MAJOR REGULATIONS RELATED TO FLOOD MITIGATION (3/5)

No.	NUMBER / YEAR	TITLE OF REGULATION, DECREE
12.	PP No. 82 / 2001	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 82 Tahun 2001 tentang Pengelolaan Kualitas Air dan Pengendalian Pencemaran Air <i>Government Regulation No. 82, The Year 2001, concerning The Management of Water Quality and Water Pollution Control</i>
01.	III. Instruksi Presiden / Keputusan Presiden INPRES No. 2 / 1984	III. Presidential Instruction / Presidential Regulation Instruksi Presiden RI No. 2 Tahun 1984 tentang Pembinaan Perkumpulan Petani Pemakai Air <i>Presidential Instruction No. 2 The Year 1984 concerning Strengthening of Water User' Association</i>
02.	KEPPRES No. 23 / 1990	Keputusan Presiden RI No. 23 Tahun 1990 tentang Badan Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan (Bapedal) <i>Presidential Decree No. 23 The Year 1990 concerning The Establishment of Environment Impact Control Body.</i>
03.	KEPPRES No. 22 / 1990	Keputusan Presiden RI Nomor 32 Tahun 1990 tentang Pengelolaan Kawasan Lindung <i>Presidential Decree No. 22 The Year 1990 concerning Management of Protected Area.</i>
04.	KEPPRES No.9 / 1999	Keputusan Presiden RI No. 9 Tahun 1999 tentang Pembentukan Tim Koordinasi Kebijakan Pendayagunaan Sungai dan Pemeliharaan Kelestarian DAS <i>President Decree No. 9 The Year 1999 concerning the Establishment of Policy Coordination Team for River Efficiency Use and Conservation of River Basin</i>
05.	KEPPRES No. 177/ 2000	Keputusan Presiden RI No. 177 Tahun 2000 tentang Susunan Organisasi dan Tugas Departemen. <i>Presidential Decree No. 177 The Year 2000 concerning Organization Arrangement and Obligation of Department.</i>
06.	KEPPRES No. 234 /M- 2000	Keputusan Presiden RI No. 234/M Tahun 2000 tentang Pembentukan Kabinet Periode 1999 - 2004 <i>Presidential Decree No. 234/M The Year 2000 concerning Establishment of Kabinet Period Of 1999 - 2004</i>

Table 5-2-(3) MAJOR REGULATIONS RELATED TO FLOOD MITIGATION (4/5)

No.	NUMBER / YEAR	TITLE OF REGULATION, DECREE
07.	KEPPRES No. 123 / 2001	Keputusan Presiden RI No. 123 Tahun 2001 tentang Tim Koordinasi Pengendalian Sumber Daya Air <i>Presidential Decree No. 123 The Year 2001 concerning Coordination Team of Water Resources Control.</i>
01.	<p>IV. <u>Peraturan / Keputusan Menteri</u></p> <p>PERMEN PU 49/PRT/ 1990</p>	<p>IV. <u>Ministerial Regulation / Decree</u></p> <p>Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 49 / PRT / Tahun 1990 tentang Tata Cara dan Persyaratan Izin Penggunaan Air dan atau Sumber Air <i>Minister of Public Works Regulation No . 49 / PRT / 1990 concerning The Procedures and Condition for Water or Water Resources Use License</i></p>
02.	PERMEN PU 57 / 1991	Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 57 / PRT / 1991 tentang Pelaksanaan Penyerahan Sebagian urusan di Bidang Pekerjaan Umum Kepada Pemerintah Daerah Tingkat I dan Pemerintah Daerah Tingkat II. <i>Minister of Public Works Regulation No.57/PRT/1991 concerning The Implementation of Transfer Part of Government Affairs to The Regional Government Level I and Level II.</i>
03.	PERMEN PU No. 63 / 1991	Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 63/PRT/1991 tentang Garis Sempadan Sungai, Daerah Manfaat Sungai, Daerah Penguasaan Sungai dan Bekas Sungai. <i>Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 63/PRT/ 1991 concerning River Buffer zone, River Benefit Boundary, River Authority Boundary and Rivers Trace..</i>
04.	PERMEN PU No.67 / 1993	Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 67/PRT/ 1993 tentang Panitia Tata Pengaturan Air Propinsi Daerah Tingkat I <i>Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 67/PRT/ 1993 concerning Water Management Committee of Provincial Regional Level I.</i>
05.	KEPMEN KIMPRASWIL . No.01/KPTS/ 4 / 2001	Keputusan Menteri Kimpraswil No. 01/KPTS/4/2001 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Departemen Permukiman dan Prasarana Wilayah.. <i>Minister of Public Works Decree No. 01/KPTS/4/2001 concerning Organization and Work Order Ministry of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure.</i>

Table 5-2-(3) MAJOR REGULATIONS RELATED TO FLOOD MITIGATION (5/5)

No.	NUMBER / YEAR	TITLE OF REGULATION, DECREE
01.	<p>V. <u>Keputusan Gubernur / Keputusan Daerah</u></p> <p>Kep.GUB No. 2 / 2001</p>	<p>V. <u>Governor's Decree / Regional Decree</u></p> <p>Keputusan Gubernur Gorontalo No. 02 Tahun 2001 tentang Pembentukan Dinas di Provinsi Gorontalo <i>Governor of Gorontalo Decree No . 2 The Year 2001 concerning Establishment of Dinases of Gorontalo Province</i></p>
02.	<p>PERDA Prov. Gorontalo No. 07 / 2002</p>	<p>Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Gorontalo No. 07 Tahun 2002 tentang Pembentukan Dinas di Provinsi Gorontalo.</p> <p><i>Governor of Gorontalo Decree No .07 The Year 2002 concerning Establishment of Dinases of Gorontalo Province .</i></p>
03.	<p>PERDA Kota Gorontalo No. 19 / 2000</p>	<p>Peraturan Daerah Kota Gorontalo No. 19 Tahun 2000 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Dinas di Daerah Kota Gorontalo</p> <p><i>Gorontalo City Regional Regulation No. 19 The Year 2000 concerning Organization and Work Order of Dinases in Kota Gorontalo.</i></p>
04.	<p>PERDA Kabupaten Gorontalo No. 43 / 2000</p>	<p>Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Gorontalo No. 43 Tahun 2000 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Prasarana Wilayah Kabupaten Gorontalo</p> <p><i>Kabupaten Gorontalo Regional Regulation No. 43 The Year 2000 concerning Establishment the Organization and Work Order of Dinas Pekerjaan Umum and Prasarana Wilayah Kabupaten Gorontalo.</i></p>