



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS SUPPORT PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT) PROGRAMME IN ACEH, INDONESIA

Building Houses, Rebuilding Communities Participatory Land Mapping and Community Adjudication of Land



In Aceh where property records and the land administration system were severely damaged, and where a large number of people did not hold registered title to their property, participatory mapping was critical to reconstruction.

Community empowered village planning begins with the community mapping exercise – a joint endeavour to identify previous tenure conditions and to establish claims on the land. After confirmation of the beneficiary list by the community, each beneficiary marks the location of his plot of land on the village map in consultation with his neighbours. These maps are then certified by the village-, community-, and religious- leaders.

The participatory process also provides answers to many critical questions, such as the legality of ownership, the agreement on the total area the beneficiary can use in relation to the house design, the security of building in this location or other land issues to avoid problems in the future.

UN-HABITAT facilitators provide training in how to work out plot boundaries and in the procedures for cadastral mapping.

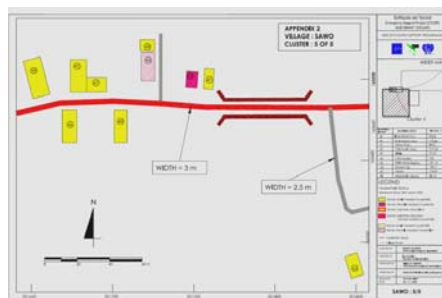
The steps which have to be followed by beneficiaries to assure land rights are the following:

1. Submit Request for Housing Assistance form with copy of ID.
2. Attach a sheet with a rough boundary of land witnessed (signature of thumb print) by surviving families on the four boundaries or contiguous land.
3. This is witnessed by the Kepala Desa/Geuchik (village head) community- and religious- leaders.
4. UN-HABITAT field staff measures and peg the land identified in the above application.
5. This information is put on a map and displayed in a public place to allow complaints.
6. The beneficiary then completes a form called “Statement Letter for Land Title / Ownership” which includes personal family details, status



- of land, availability of land certificate, guardianship (Hak Tanggungan), time of land possession (Tanah Ini Dikuasai Sajak), information on how the land was acquired (Diperoleh Dari), etc.
7. This is witnessed by the Kepala Desa/Geuchik (village head) community leaders and religious leader.
 8. The letter is then registered at the National Land Agency Office (BPN) or Adjudication Committee.

When the initiative for land adjudication comes from the community with or without support from other projects, BPN calls it a *Community Driven Adjudication*. (Ref. to Manual Pendaftaran Tanah Berbasis Masyarakat by National Land Agency). Otherwise it will directly facilitate the process.



As part of the World Bank funded Reconstruction of Aceh-Nias Land Administration System (RALAS) project BPN will conduct a cadastral survey. The map will be displayed for objections and after this due process the cadastral map is finalised and land certificates will be issued to the land owner.

RALAS Process for Land Certification

