

**PANTON**

Aneuk Leuk meusu ateuh u gadeng  
Aneuk peureuleng si judo dua  
Hai syedara Apa ngon Polem  
Aceh ta sandeng ngoen nanggroe lua

Moto geureubak dijak u Tangse  
Tip uroe sabe peuding boh mulleng  
Buleuen dua blah beujeulah ta pike  
Peumilu lahe pileh peumimpin

Peuraho raya bungka u pulo  
Ji peuding anoe ngon moto jungkat  
Ramee kandidat ubat jipublo  
Tugah geutanyoe pileh yang teupat

Bak buleuen duablah peujeulah tempo  
Pileh raja nanggroe di Aceh mulia  
Nyoe salah pileh seudeh ngon rugo  
Limong thon tempo seungkek lam dada

**Nurman Syamhas**

2. The Obscure Emergency Response Aid
3. Lambung, Candidate For Model Village
7. Fear of Abrasion in Kuala Jeumpa

**No Time to Consider Pilkada**

**Dina Damayanti**

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Some of the refugees in Aceh admitted that they do not really care about the approaching regional head election (pilkada) in Aceh next December. "We are presently more concerned about where we are going to live, because we have not acquired a house until present," stated Aminah (32), a refugee of Kahju barrack in Baitussalam sub district, Aceh Besar. "We are not thinking about the pilkada because we are still living in this barrack, furthermore the condition of the economy has not yet improved," stated Habibah (50). Presently, there are still hundreds of refugees in Kahju barrack. Most of them are still in the refugees barrack because they have not acquired houses yet.

**Not yet registered**

Aside from lack of enthusiasm, Habibah and Aminah both feel that they are not registered themselves to participate in pilkada. "I do not know, whether I have been registered or not," stated Aminah.

Aside from Kahju barrack, plenty of refugees in a number of refugees barracks have also admitted that they do not know whether they have been registered or not to participate in pilkada. Meanwhile, plenty of barrack refugees do not come from the villages' barracks where they are presently residing.

"If we are registered then we shall participate, if not then it is okay," stated Yusri, a refugee in Lhoknga area, Aceh Besar. Similar to refugees in Kahju, other refugees prefer to think about their lives. Especially since there are plenty of refugees who are busy looking for work, and the aid is slowly declining.

### **Through the Barrack Head**

According to the Kahju Village Head Usman AR, even though there are plenty of refugees who admitted that they have not been registered, they have indeed registered the refugees in village offices in accordance with the data which they received.

"Specifically in Kahju, there are 1,500 people who shall participate in the pilkada, some of them are refugees," stated Usman. The village head acquired data from each of barrack head. And each villager who is not a Kahju villager shall also be registered because they have been residing there for more than one year. "Specifically for Kahju, there shall be 4 Voting Locations (TPS) to facilitate the participants in casting their votes," stated Usman.

The registration conducted through barrack heads is considered more effective than the door to door system, because numerous refugees were not in place when the officers arrived. Plenty of refugees are busy working and they generally come home in the afternoon.

## **Ceureumen 33 – Page 2**

### **Cek Banun**

(cartoon)

### **Health Tips**

The rainy season in Banda Aceh is the season of diseases, starting from malaria, diarrhea, and itchiness. However, the dengue fever (DBD) is also the one disease to look out for, since mosquitoes causing DBD disease, the *Aedes Aegyptia*, live in pooling water.

What Are The DBD Symptoms?

- Sudden high fever up to more than 38 degrees Celsius
- Fatigue and tiredness
- Red dots appearing on skin (note: if the skin is stretched and the red dot does not disappear, then it is not a DBD symptom)
- Restlessness, the points of feet and hands are sweaty
- Pain in spleen and vomiting
- Nose bleeds, feces mixed with blood
- Declining number of thrombosis to 100,000/mm<sup>3</sup>

What Are The First Aid Steps to be taken in case of DBD?

- Drink plenty of cooked water
- Compress the patient with warm water
- Give fever remedy

Where Do *Aedes Aegypti* Mosquitoes Live?

- 21.9% live in buckets, drums, large water jars, washbasins
- 18.7% live in used goods filled with water
- 17% live in flower vases and flowerpots filled with water
- 8.7% live in holes in ground
- 8.3% live in canvases or plastics preserving water

### **Corruption**

#### **Muhammad Azami**

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What is the actual amount of aid for Aceh during the post tsunami emergency response period? No one knows the exact amount. The amounts of local, national and international organizations or institutions that have also assisted Aceh have not been registered during such period. The NAD-Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Body (BRR NAD-Nias) was only established in mid

2005. However, some of the aid was registered, specifically the aid in cash, meanwhile the aid in form of goods are even more difficult to decipher.

"The total income during Aceh's post tsunami emergency response period is around Rp. 5.8 trillion. About 1.2 trillion is in form of local aid, and Rp. 4.6 trillion is from foreign aid," stated the coordinator of Aceh GeRAK, Akhiruddin Mahyuddin.

Such amount of money, stated the coordinator of Aceh Anti Corruption Movement (GeRAK), was distributed through the Bakornas, an institution established by the government to coordinate aid during the post tsunami emergency response period in Aceh. Then, how many of them are in form of goods? Udin admitted that they have the data; however until present they have not been able to convert them into Rupiah.

Furthermore, one of the aids considered by GeRAK as "still obscure" with regards its distribution is the aid from Japan distributed through the Japan International Cooperation System (JICS) for Aceh rehabilitation and reconstruction. BRR is considered to be the responsible party by GeRAK.

Some time ago, BRR spokesperson Mirza Keumala denied such accusation. Mirza stated to a number of mass media that the aid distributed by Japanese Government through the JICS is not in form of money, but in forms of goods and services. "BRR did not interact with even one Dollar or Yen," he stated. However, Udin rejected Mirza's statement. "BRR's statement is absolutely incorrect. It is a 2004 aid; however the management is in 2005."

Udin even admitted that he has recorded the date of fund transfers. The first transfer, he stated, was on 18 April 2005. The second transfer was on 8 June 2005, and the third transfer was on 28 June 2005. Then, where were the funds transferred to? "They were transferred to the Bank of Tokyo," he stated.

Who distributed the funds? According to Udin, there are plenty of distributors, starting from department to the ministerial and to the BRR levels. About Rp. 258.1 billion of such aid is BRR's responsibility. "Our findings come up with the amount of Rp. 258.1 billion which is BRR's responsibility," he stated.

It is stated that the Supreme Audit Agency's (BPK) audit results also show that the Rp. 258.1 billion funds distribution was not accompanied by a DIPA authorization, and there were also no contracts. "Whereas in the chronology, Directorate General of State Treasury ordered the PBN Regional Office and special KPKN to issue SP2D, SPM, and SP2D. They were issued by the KPKN following an approval from the BRR Deputy of Accounting and Budget. Therefore, we observe that BRR is involved," he stated. Not only that. Udin also admitted that he has data showing a Ministry of Finance Regulation Number 71/pkm.02/2005 concerning Implementation Guidance on Goods and Services Distribution and Procurement under the Japanese Government for Aceh Reconstruction and Rehabilitation aid. "It also showed that BRR is the executing agency who is obliged to coordinate the grant distribution," he explained.

Notwithstanding whoever is responsible, it is certainly not only the Rp 258.1 billion aid which is considered as non transparent in its distribution.

BPK audit results also show that there are trillions of Rupiah of aid for Aceh which were unaccountable during the emergency response period.

### **Ceureumen 33 – Page 3**

#### **Lambung, Candidate of Model Village**

**Asri Zaidir**

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Bahmi Ibrahim (50) may now breathe freely again. His two-year-long wait shall soon end. His dream of sleeping in a new house shall immediately be realized following his house foundation which has been strongly imbedded on the land located behind Lambung Village Community Health Center, Meuraxa Sub district, Banda Aceh.

According to Bahmi, based on the information from village officers, if unobstructed, he and his family shall be able to reside in this new house after Idul Adha, mid next year. "I am extremely happy. I have lived so long in the barrack," stated Bahmi full of smiles.

This father of three children has acquired a type 36 house with a floor area of 167 square meters, in accordance with the agreement. The land area was determined based on the previous land area, even though there are three decisions concerning such issue. The land plots prepared by each village constitute 150 square meters, 250 square meters, and 300 square meters. And Bahmi is quite satisfied with what he acquired. "This is in accordance with my land area," he stated happily.

Presently, Lambung Village is still constructing. Heavy equipments are seen traversing from the village famous for Aceh traditional meals. A number of locations have even been leveled and upon these foundations for housing have been constructed.

According to Zaidi M Adan, Keuchik Lambung Village, it is planned that 309 type 36 aid houses, complete with 2 bed rooms, kitchen and toilet (MCK), shall be constructed. "Presently, 242 foundations have been completed," explained Zaidi.

Construction of Lambung village is quite unique. This village once a very wide main road, its width reaching 15 meters. The initial idea appeared based on the people's request themselves to avoid any events similar to what happened during tsunami recurring.

Tsunami has become a bitter experience for the villagers of the village famous as producers of Acehese unique cakes. More than half of the villagers of Lambung village became victims during the disastrous event last 2004. According to Zaidi, the disaster occurred because the villagers were trapped and unable to run to save themselves.

"The villagers were unable to save themselves because they were trapped inside the village, due to lack of wide roads. The existing road back then was just a narrow and small alley. We do not want to repeat the same foolish mistake," he stated.

The map scrambling process caused delays in the village construction process. "We scramble the lay out ourselves. We had to replace this a couple of times due to some disapproving voices, until it was in accordance with the people's wishes," stated Zaidi M Adan, Keuchik Lambung village.

From the map scrambling process it is expected that Lambung Village shall become a model village for other villages in Aceh. It is planned that the village shall use block systems with wide roads. All houses have similar models: an Aceh house model with a supporting pole underneath! No model village in Aceh has been designed like the model of Lambung village," stated Zaidi proudly.

Not only that. Lambung village is also facilitated with praying mosques, Sports Arena, Community Health Centres, and also education facilities starting from Kindergarten to High School. The schools are now under construction, funded with donations from RCTI, a private television station in Jakarta.

The villagers' mature design is obviously shown in a three story building which is useful as a safe haven during a tsunami or floods. This building is equipped with a helicopter pad on its roof. Zaidi is presently planning to construct a Sports Arena (GOR). "We used to have a Sports Building/GOR, even though it was constructed in compartments; we shall construct a better one now," he stated.

Plenty of plans require quite a substantial amount of funds. However Zaidi is unworried. The funds acquired from the World Bank are expected to be sufficient until the completion of the construction. According to Zaidi, there shall be no reduction or addition in the new village lay out. Everything shall remain the same, only the location will change.

The Keuchik who is a graduate from Social Politics studies had an interesting experience concerning determination of location map. According to him, there was an idea which would result in fatal consequences. Back then he requested the villagers to be willing to provide a license to move the family graves' locations. The people's response was unexpected. They provided the licenses and they agreed to turn the graveyard area into roads. "I did not expect them to agree. However the request was not only for the villagers. The Village Secretary was also forced to move his parents' grave which stood in the road's way," stated Zaidi.

Zaidi was not a single player in constructing his village. All of his conducts were based on meeting results with his villagers. For the location map drawing alone, Zaidi and the villagers have repeatedly discussed to determine the location of their new houses. "The first meeting provided suggestions; the second meeting determined the map. There were approximately four meetings to determine the map," stated Zaidi.

Even though the villagers conducted the whole process, Zaidi and the villagers did not limit their visions in constructing their village. They continue to engage in a relationship with the National Land Body and P2KP. "We requested for help from BPN concerning certificates. And for the map finishing we consulted with P2KP," explained Zaidi.

Presently, Lambung village is gradually changing. Red bricks buildings have begun to appear there. Soon this village with an abundance of uniqueness shall exist in Banda Aceh with a new nuance. This is a village which is willing to learn from their experience.

### **Do Not Neglect Lay Out**

#### **Muhammad Azami**

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The houses presently being constructed by various donors for victims of tsunami in Aceh are of great variety, starting from its quality to its surface area. The locations are also of great variety. Some are still brave enough to live beside the sea, in the same area of their former houses. Some are also constructed in new locations, far away from the tsunami area last 26 December 2004.

Additionally, there are plenty of houses that were discovered as not in compliance the master plan, which paid great attention to the lay out.

Lay Out is an arrangement of spatial organizing of rooms based on various functions and needs, in other words, arrangement of places for various activities which shall be able to meet the needs of all parties fairly. Presently, a re-growth of slum areas have taken place. The roads constructed are very narrow. There are no escape hills as ordered in the master plan.

"The houses must be in accordance with the village master plan which was drafted together. It must be arranged, that there is a necessary road to lead to a safe haven (escape road). On plenty of roads which we have discovered, even firefighter cars are unable to enter the place, stated Dr Nazamuddin, an Economy expert from UnSyiah, some time ago. That is why, a Lay Out expert mentioned that the Lambung Village shall soon become an example of how a village should be constructed. However, as stated by Zaidi M Adan, Keuchik Lambung Village, it is not easy to actualize a village master plan. It requires immense patience, diligence, and sincerity to give and to receive.

### **Ceureumen Editorial**

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Publishment and distribution by Serambi Indonesia

CEUREUMEN is a bi-weekly newspaper funded and issued by the Decentralization Support Facility (DSF). DSF is a multi donor initiative designed to support the government decentralization policy by increasing harmony and effectiveness of support from the donors on each government level. Ceureumen's mission is to provide information in Aceh concerning reconstruction and humanity news. Aside from that Ceureumen is also expected to facilitate information among the donor countries community or between the NGO and the local people.

**VOICES OF THE POOR**

**Inside the Heart of the Tsunami Victims**

We are victims of tsunami, who have been staying in Glumpang Payong Village barrack for nine months. We have indeed received housing aid from two donors, namely Mammamia and Rekompak. We have also received other aid such as boats, nets, and other fishing equipments, thanks to the world.

However, what we are deeply disappointed about is the attitude from the BRR itself, which until this very second, has not had the time to “stop by”, not to mention helping us with anything at all. Whereas we are in need of capital to continue our business in the future.

Approaching two years after the tsunami, our lives have become more difficult, selling is the only way to get by with our lives. Thank you for the attention given by Ceureumen, which has published the concerns in our village.

**Aiyub**

**Fisherman in Kuala Jangka**

Jeumpa Sub District, Bireuen

**Concerning Attributes of Pilkada**

Congratulations to the candidates of governor and deputy governor, mayor and deputy mayor, and also Head District and Deputy Head District, who had been established as candidates. You are the candidates of leaders of Aceh in the future. You must work hard to give the people, who have voted and believed in all of you, prosperity.

I do not expect too much there. I am certain that you, who have prepared yourselves from a long time ago, are indeed prepared physically and spiritually. Whether concerning funds or energy. Therefore, it is not a surprise that candidates who have sufficient funds are able to afford to rent large spaces to put up their faces on the main road, such as in front of Pante Pirak.

Not only that, there are others in other locations. I am sure that large funds are needed to be able to do such. What I am concerned about is where you shall take back from – in order to gain back your capital for campaign – if you are elected as mayor or even governor.

It is possible that the people must also be able to clearly assess who actually are worthy to be our leader. The one who has large funds, thus to return the capital they must conduct corruption, or the one with limited funds. Indeed it all comes back to the voters.

However, I would like to suggest that we, the voters, be very careful. However, it is all up to you, but to quote a community service advertisement: Do not let wealth influence your choice.

It is not the poor, the wealthy, the charmer, and the smooth talker, but how they accommodate our needs. Meuriri uroe tak ikat beunteng, meuriri ureung jaut tapilih keu radja.

**Anshari**

**Peunayong, Kuta Alam**

Banda Aceh

For those who would like to send ideas, suggestions, and critics about reconstruction to the Voices of the Poor, may send letters to

**CEUREUMEN Tabloid  
PO BOX 061 Banda Aceh 23001  
e-mail: ceureumen@gmail.com**

Ceureumen Tabloid opens the “Your Comment” column. This column invites the participation from the readers to give comments concerning the topic that we discuss in each edition.

“Your Comment” shall appear in every two editions or every even edition of Ceureumen. You may send your opinions to 081360044730 by typing komentar\_(your comment), and your address.

You can also send your comments through e-mail: ceureumen@gmail.com, or through the mail to PO BOX 061 Banda Aceh 23001.

### **Where to report violations?**

**Mohammad Avicena and Muhammad Azami**

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Every conduct that is not in accordance with the election laws is considered a violation. Spokesperson of Panwaslih (Panitia Pengawas Pemilihan – Election Monitoring Committee) Aceh, Buchari HYSH said that those who are entitled to report the violations in Pilkada (Regional Head Election) are all Aceh citizens registered as voters, and election observers, and the candidate partner or the campaign team.

### **How to Report?**

You may report every violation in Pilkada 2006 through:

- Letters and / or come in person to every office of Election Monitoring Committee at the Provincial, District / City, and Sub District levels.  
Address: Secretary of Aceh Election Monitoring Committee  
Jalan Teungku Lam U No. 18 Kampung Pineung, Kota Baru, Banda Aceh, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam  
e-mail: fafad24@yahoo.co.id  
SMS: 085260799578  
Phone: 0651-7551833  
Facsimile: 0651-7551832

### **Period of Violation Report**

Oral or written report must be submitted at the latest 7 days since the election violation takes place. Thereafter, how do we actually count the days? We do it by, "Not including the first day and including the last day." For instance, if the violation takes place on 2 November 2006, the last day to submit such report is on 9 November 2006. A report that is submitted on 10 November 2006 is considered to be reported outside the time limit and shall not be processed. Where do we have to submit the report to? The report must be submitted to the Election Monitoring Committee in the concerning working area, which has been appointed to receive violation reports on every process in every phase of the election.

### **Dispute on the Results of Election**

Dispute on election results is not in the authority of the Election Monitoring Committee, but instead it is in the authority of the Supreme Court. The party reporting must submit his/her plea to the Supreme Court in 3X24 hours after the announcement from KIP concerning establishment of results of election.

### **Campaign Regulations**

The purpose of campaign is to convey vision, mission, and the program of the candidate pairs in order to influence voters to vote for the candidate pairs at the time of voting. In the implementation, often the candidates violate a number of campaign regulations. There are a number of important points that can be references in deciding whether or not a campaign conducted by a candidate is violating or not. The mentioned regulations are in accordance with Qanun No. 7 of the year 2006 and KIP regulations.

1. Campaign is conducted in locations that can be attended by the people freely.
2. Campaign is not to be conducted in praying buildings, educational buildings, government offices, and locations that cause disturbance to public order and traffic smoothness.
3. If campaigns are conducted at the same time, the campaign location of one candidate to another must be in a minimum of 2 kilometers distance.

4. In conducting the campaign, the candidate pair and the campaign team are prohibited to involve Governor/Deputy Governor, Head District/Deputy Head District, and Mayor/Deputy Mayor.
5. Candidate pairs are prohibited to involve PNS, members of Indonesian Army, members of Indonesian Police, as campaign participators and campaigners in the election.

Candidate pairs and / or campaign team are prohibited to promise and / or give money or other materials to influence voters.

#### **Entitled to Propose Objection**

If one objects the results of election established by the KIP in the future, therefore there is a right to propose objection towards the results of election. However, this objection can only be proposed by candidate pair to the Supreme Court at the latest three business days after the results of election are established. Such objection is only towards the results of vote count that influences the election of candidate pair. And the MA shall decide the dispute on vote count results at the latest 14 days after the objection proposal is received.

### **Ceureumen 33 – Page 5**

#### **COVER STORY**

#### **COME ON, LET US MONITOR THE PILKADA**

Muhammad Azami  
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Besides the LSM (Non Government Organization) or other organizations, the monitoring of regional head's election is also conducted by voluntary individuals. The purpose is to ensure that all the regulatory provisions and stipulation are being observed, in that the election's atmosphere that is direct, public, free, confidential, honest and fair could be established. According to Qanun no.7 year 2006, to monitor the election which is organized by KIP, the Panitia Pengawas Pemilihan Aceh (Aceh Election Monitoring Committee) was established. This is the institution that monitors the conduct of the election organized by KIP. The monitoring committee has the authority among others, starting from supervising all the stages of the implementation of the election, to the settlement of dispute that appears during the election. However, they have limitation. That is why the monitoring must be conducted together in accordance with the regulation that has been stipulated.

The election monitoring can be done at every phase of the election that covers: Registration and determination of the voter list, registration and determination of the candidate partner, the campaign, voting, calculation of the votes, until the approval and inauguration. Therefore, a more comprehensive monitoring shall be required to be carried out by every party from the beginning. Thus, the one who shall then be elected as Governor/Deputy Governor, Regent/Deputy Regent and Mayor/Deputy Mayor of 19 Regents/Cities, are truly in accord with the people's expectation.

And however, the election's observer must obey the code of ethics of the election's observer. (Read: The Code of Ethics of Election Monitoring)

#### **CODE OF ETHICS OF ELECTION SUPERVISION**

Basic principles code of ethics that must be observed by the Election Observer in conducting the Election Supervision:

1. Non partisan and neutral. The observer must remain to be independent, non partisan, and fair. The information is collected, compiled and reported accurately, systematically, and verifiable.
2. Nonviolence. The observer shall not carry weapon, explosive materials, or sharp weapon, during the performance of the supervision.
3. Honor the Regulatory Provisions. The observer shall observe all the prevailing statutory laws and regulations and the sovereignty of the Republic Indonesia.
4. Volunteer. The observer when performing the duty shall voluntarily, attend briefing, training or workshop which shall be held by the observer agency and shall agree to return all the attributes of observer agency when requested by the agency providing them with the assignment and full responsibility.
5. Integrity. The observer shall not provoke which may affect the implementation of the rights and obligations of the organizer of election and voters.
6. Honesty. The observer shall report the observation result honestly based on the fact.
7. Objective. The observer shall conduct the observation objectively according to the observation's purpose.
8. Cooperative. The observer shall not disturb the organization of the election in performing its observation task.
9. Transparent. The observer is open in performing the observation task and is willing to explain the method, data, analysis and conclusion in relation to its observation report.
10. Confidentiality. The observer shall keep the confidentiality of the institution's document until it is allowed to do so by its observer agency after first reports the same to KIP NAD Province, KIP Regent/City.
11. Independency. The observer shall be independent in performing its monitoring duties without expecting the services from the organizer of the election or regional government.

## **TYPE OF ELECTION'S VIOLATION**

Based on experience, the types of election's violation which predicted to occur are:

### **A. Type of Violation of Pre-Voting**

1. Provide the incorrect information relating to the registration of the voters.
2. Deliberately causes other people to loose their rights to vote.
3. Forge the paper or document which is needed for election.
4. Use or force other people to use the paper or document which is known as having been forged.
5. Use violence or threat of violence to block other people from being registered as voter.
6. Conduct fraudulent by way of misleading other or promise compensation in order to get the support for nominating the candidate's partner.
7. Violate the provisions concerning campaign implementation.
8. Violate the prohibition to damage the display tools/political party campaign/ election's participants, or prohibition to using the religious house/education facilities during campaign.
9. Conduct campaign beyond the schedule and place which have been determined by KIP for each election participant.
10. Disorganize, block or interrupt the implementation of election's campaign.

11. Give or receive the campaign's funds in excess of the limit determined.
12. Receive or give campaign's funds from or to prohibited parties.
13. Provide the inaccurate information in the report of election's campaign funds.

#### **B. Type of election violation on Voting Day**

1. Use violence or threat of violence and block other to exercising his rights as a voter.
2. Deliberately give or promise money or other materials to someone for the recipient not to exercise the rights to vote or vote a certain election participant, or exercise his rights to vote in a certain way in that the voting paper becomes invalid.
3. Forge one's identity during voting
4. Cast more than one vote at one or more TPS.
5. Deliberately disrupt to fail the voting.
6. The employer or supervisor who does not provide its employee with the opportunity to cast vote.
7. Violate the provision on the assistance for the handicapped voters.
8. The handicapped voters' assistant who leaks the choice of the handicap/physically restrained voters.

#### **C. Type of Election Violation Post-Voting.**

1. Deliberately performs certain action that results in a voter's vote to become invalid or causes a certain election participant to get an additional vote or his total votes to decrease.
2. Damages or loses the voting result which has already been sealed.
3. Due to his negligence, causes the damage to or lost of voting result which has already been sealed.
4. Deliberately changes the voting result and or the minutes and certificate of the voting result.

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#### **INFO: Where to get Ceureumen**

For the reader who is located at South West Aceh – South Aceh – and South East Aceh, You can get this tabloid at:

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Kecamatan Babah Rot  
South West Aceh  
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Puskesmas Kuala Batee  
Ds. Blang Makmur  
Kec. Kuala Batee  
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Kec. Labuhan Haji  
South Aceh  
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Puskesmas Peulumat  
Kecamatan Labuhan Haji Timur  
South Aceh  
Contact: Bp. Darman, AmK-Tgk.Badarudin

Puskesmas Meukek  
Kecamatan Meukek  
South Aceh  
Contact: Dr. Yurnalis  
Yunus  
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Puskesmas Sawang  
Kecamatan Sawang  
South Aceh  
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Kecamatan Sama Dua  
South Aceh  
CP: Ibu Nur Hafni  
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Kantor Camat Simpang  
Kiri  
Jl. Teuku Umar-  
Subulussalam  
Aceh Singkil

Dharma Wanita Persatuan  
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Daulat  
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Wanita  
Kantor Bupati Aceh  
Tenggara  
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Martin  
Desky – Ibu Sri Astuti

Sekolah Tinggi Agama  
Islam  
Sepakat Segenep  
(STAISES)  
Jl. Pelajar, Kutacane  
South East Aceh  
CP: Bp. Sukarman  
Delvia Fidona

City Puskesmas  
Babussalam Distict  
South East Aceh  
CP: Dr. Indrawansyah  
Ibu Sujanah

Masjid Taqwa  
(Depan Lapangan Ahmad  
Yani)  
Kutacane – South East  
Aceh  
CP: Bp. Asaludin Pinem

STIT Gunung Lauser  
Jl. Iskandar Muda No.1  
Kutacane – South East  
Aceh  
CP: Arba'l

Perguruan Tinggi Gunung  
Lauser (PTGL)  
Jl. Iskandar Muda No.1  
Kecamatan Babussalam-  
Kutacane  
CP: Bp. Alyas SKD  
(Kelapa Gading-  
Kec. Babel, Kutacane)

Public Health Center  
Perawatan Plus  
Biak Muli  
Kecamatan Babel  
South East Aceh  
CP: Ibu Zunaida  
Dr. Suhelman

General Hospital (RSU)  
Sahuddin  
Jl. Kutacane – Blang  
Kejeren  
Kutacane – South East  
Aceh  
CP: Drg. Agus Pramono

PPK Office at Hotel  
Mardatilah  
Gayo Lues  
CP: Ir. Yusferizal  
Nazamuddin Arbi

Kantor PPK Blang Pidie  
South West Aceh  
CP: Ir. T. Jasman  
Drh. Iqrawati

PPK Office Aceh Tengah  
Jl. Yos Sudarso, Lorong  
Bulok  
No.282  
Balang Kolak2 – Dusun  
Tengah  
RT.02  
CP: Iswandi

## **QUESTION AND ANSWER**

The Electricity for Tsunami's victim.

**Q.**

Must we, the tsunami's victims, pay certain amount for the PLN to install the electricity to our houses. Please explain, what are the exact rules. Because, in the field there are many who ask money from us.

**Sulaiman Idris**

Lhoknga, Aceh Besar

**A.**

The General Manager of PT PLN (Persero) Area I NAD, Ir. Syarifuddin Ibrahim says that, the distribution of electricity and new meter to houses of the earthquake or tsunami's victims shall be free. All the electricity installation charges are already borne by BRR, except the lamp installation in the houses. This shall become the responsibility of the house owner. If there is any the installer that collects charges for new meter installation and distribution of the electricity into houses of victims of the earthquake and tsunami, the owner house is asked not to provide such. If he is forced to do so, they should report it to the police.

Number of Houses Built by BRR.

**Q.**

We want to know as to how many houses that have already been built by BRR. Because if there is no obstacle, on the coming December 26<sup>th</sup>, it has been two years since the tsunami. But, I do not see that there are many houses built by the institution. Thank you for Ceureumen that is willing to seek for the answer to BRR.

**Zamanhuda**

Kahju, Aceh Besar

**A.**

According to the BRR's spokesman Tuanku Mirza Keumala, BRR have already finished 3,400 unit houses in year 2005, while in year 2006 it is building 10,405 houses. This shall include the house package which already made with contract and those that are still being developed. While total of houses which have already been built by various donors have reached 44,000 units.

## **CROSS WORDS CEUREUMEN NO.33**

Across:

1. Diabetic
5. Pleasant Behavior
6. Width measurement
7. Light substance
8. Small wave
9. Dan (English)
10. Hope
12. Heroic rhyme
14. Transportation

Down:

1. Information
2. Name of snake
3. Skillful
4. Seasoning
5. Free, Independent
9. Follow, Embraced a religion
11. Lower part of the tree
13. Unit of weight

**MY VILLAGE KUALA JEUMPA**

Alarmed by the Abrasion at Kuala Jeumpa

Desi Saifan – Bireuen

Desi-saifan@yahoo.com

The location of Kuala Jeumpa village, sub-district Jeumpa, Bireuen regency is very strategic. There are at least 390 Head of Families (KK) who live in this area following the tsunami. Previously there were only 319 KK. The majority profession of the people there are fishermen, meanwhile the amount of other line of work such as entrepreneurs or local government employees can be counted with fingers.

Their education is not high. "Mostly are from junior high school (SMP) level, while at college level there are only one or two" said the Keuchik of Kuala Jeumpa village, Sukirman Abidin Rahman, to Ceureumen recently.

**Getting Support**

Sukirman said that during the tsunami almost two years ago, at least 88 housing units were completely destroyed. While almost all villagers experienced slight damages to their homes. Not to mention their possessions including the villagers' cattle at that time. "Luckily, not long after living in the barracks, the villagers received housing aid from donors," he said.

The people have received housing aid type 42, which consists of 25 units. While the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase consists of 88 housing units type 36; these they received from other donors. The different types of housing aid are not a problem for them. But, there are other problems disturbing the fishermen's minds. The desire to empower the economy of the coastal villagers to return to a normal life constantly arises.

Sukirman gave an example of the quality of the dam at the border of Kuala Jeumpa, which has become a problem for them.

**Kuala Dangkal**

The construction of the estuary only dredged several meters to the bottom of the sea and besides that, the constructed dam is not sturdy enough; there are no river stones that are secured together like the usual method. "Normally the depth of dredging from the water level is three meters," said Husaini, a local fisherman to Ceureumen. The result, yes you can imagine: the dam could collapse by abrasion. Abrasion is soil eroded by sea water.

Prior to the tsunami, the fishermen estimated that there are around 60 types of small boats and 12 big boats belonging to the fishermen operating in Kuala Jangka. Following the tsunami, only 60 percent or 36 units remained. Such condition has a hard turnover influence to the local fishermen. Previously they could earn 300 thousand Rupiah to 400 thousand Rupiah a month, now they only get half of it.

At present, the abrasion condition that has hit Kuala Jangka has worsened. The daily attack of waves could destroy anything restraining it, including an unsteady dam. The water level from the surface is only around three meters.

**Will Collapse**

It is not unlikely that within a short period of time the fish landing-place (PTI), which is quite near the border of the estuary, will be dredged by the waves that have been eroding the dike. The fishermen admit that even the boats that do not go out to the sea are moved by them to a safer location.

No doubt, the construction of the landing dock, shelter and the latrine plus the dredging of the estuary border will only be a redundant project and not worth it. The fishermen regrets BRR's attitude, which until now has never looked after the development of the project and disregards the fate of the local tsunami victims.

## CANDIDATE

Malik Raden – A Candidate for Governor of Aceh  
Ready to Compete for a Peaceful Regional Head Election (Pilkada)  
Mounaward D. Ismail – Banda Aceh  
sjechsyoh@gmail.com

The activity of this Aceh's figure of education is beyond any doubt. During the last legislation election in 2004, he had gathered significant votes to reach the position as member of the Provincial Deliberation Board (DPD). Nevertheless at the end of 1999 Malik failed to sit in the Governor of Aceh's chair, he was defeated during campaigning against Abdullah Puteh, the former Governor of Aceh, who is now imprisoned after being proven guilty of being involved in corruption. And now, this member of DPD is running for Governor of Aceh. What are his commitments to develop Aceh if he would be elected as the 1<sup>st</sup> person in this land of Rencong? (Acehnese dagger with a curved handle). Following is a brief explanation by Malik Raden to Ceureumen.

What is your target if you are elected as the Governor of Aceh?

The most important target is to watch over the peace so that it will not be disturbed anymore. Thereafter, to prioritize the agenda for the people's welfare. Many political agendas have been carried out in order that Aceh will be peaceful and could be restored again. We hope that subsequent to the Pilkada, we will start all over again with the agenda of how to bring the people of Aceh to prosperity and security. From thereon we will continue on how to promote education and improve the health services for the people. To create employment so the people's economy will improve in the future.

From which elements are your constituents?

My partner would for sure like to get support from all the people's elements in all regions and cities in Aceh. If we were elected, we would work hard for the sake of all the groups of people. Therefore, support is expected to be obtained are from all of these components.

Formerly you received the majority votes during the last legislative election on 2004, is this that drives you to compete in this coming Pilkada?

Primarily, it is the result of the election that drives me. From 27 candidates, my serial number is also the lowest, 26. But I received majority votes with a significant distinction of votes between the other winners behind me. That has been the foundation that triggers me to move forward. Indeed, besides receiving huge support from the people, a strong support from several of the available political parties was also achieved.

How is your commitment in eliminating corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN) in Aceh if you were to be elected as the Governor?

Certainly I would like all governmental officers to work cleanly in good governance. To be more concrete, we will explain this later.

Your comment on the implementation of the Islamic Law?

I think at the moment it is running, moving forward, we would like the process to be better and the pattern of application could be maximized thereafter.

What are your other expectations?

We would like this PILKADA to be held in a peaceful situation and without any distortions and frictions prior to the voting. We hope that the people are ready to accept whoever wins and loses. Basically, to not make any disturbances if eventually their candidate champions fail. Similarly, I am sure that KIP and the government would like to carry out the Pilkada peacefully and honestly.

Then, how about yourself?

Me, I am ready to win, but am ready to lose too. Naturally, if I win, I shall have very big responsibilities. If I loose that means we have not yet gained the people's trust. Still, we would

also give our support to the winner. Since, whoever the winner is, he will lead this part of the country for five years to the fore.

A brief data:

**Full name:** Drs. H. A. Malik Raden, MM  
**Born:** Aceh Besar, August 17, 1945  
**Occupation:** Member of DPD-RI/MPR-RI.

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### PEACE

#### A Corresponding Trauma similar to Afghanistan

(Photo caption)

Several children are learning Arabic letters at Baiturrahman Mosque, Banda Aceh. Religion therapy is an effective one to erase the trauma of the people following the conflict and the tsunami.

**Dina Damayanti**

**Banda Aceh/Aceh Besar**

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Nurhayati (29) – not her real name – is a resident of Siron village, Indra Puri district, Aceh Besar, admits that she is beginning to feel at ease. The peace agreement (MoU) between the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the government has brought changes to her family. Yes, her husband Hasbi (35)- not his real name – is recovering from his trauma.

“In the past, he would be afraid to even go out to look for a job, let alone gather around with friends in a coffee shop. He was afraid of being trapped in the arms contact,” she said smilingly.

Indeed, Hasbi used to lock himself at home for months during the conflict in Aceh. Siron village is known as the black area, a place where bullets are confronted by the conflicting parties.

According to Nurhayati, the trauma that her husband experienced started off when he was working in the paddy field and he was trapped in the cross-fire of the arms contact for 30 minutes. Since then Hasbi has been afraid to go anywhere, so Nurhayati took over Hasbi’s work. Nurhayati worked in the field, while Hasbi took care of the children. “If he happened to hear the sound of bullets, his whole body would tremble and he would perspire,” she narrated.

Now, with the peace agreement, Hasbi is starting a normal life. He has the courage to go to the field and get together with friends in the village or the coffee shop.

#### Nightmare

Different when compared to Hasbi, a deep trauma was also experienced by Abdullah (25), a guy from Pidie. During the raging conflict in 2000, he lost his father.

With his own eyes he saw his father taken away and he did not know where to, by one of the conflicting parties. Since then, he has no idea about the fate of his father. “The whole family has been looking for him, but we never received any information on his whereabouts,” said Abdullah, smiling sourly.

For one, two months, Abdullah’s family still believed that their father was still alive. They even visited a soothsayer to find out about his whereabouts. However, when for months he could not be found, they lost faith.

Losing a father during the conflict has made Abdullah experience a trauma. He still has nightmares. Watching his father dragged out of the house and the vehicle with dark glass windows going off rumbling. “Maybe, I went into trauma, not to mention I was only 19 at that time,” said Abdullah.

#### Never visited a Psychiatrist

Hasbi and Abdullah never visited a psychiatrist. They mostly erase the trauma with the time that passed by and brought themselves closer to God. “Visit the psychiatrist? It is even hard to find food,” said Nurhayati laughing. While Abdullah admits that his trauma faded away on the day the

peace agreement was signed. "Back then, I started to sweat whenever I saw people wearing uniform stripes," he confessed honestly.

### **Just like Afghanistan**

The traumatic condition of the people in Aceh since 1976 for sure could not be avoided. Nurhayati and Hasbi are only two of the many Acehnese who experienced heavy traumas due to the conflict. Jessee Grayman is the psychosocial coordinator from the International Organization of Migration (IOM) and through her survey she has discovered that the people of Aceh have experienced reasonably high traumatic problems. Either the men or the women in Aceh have undergone a different kind of trauma according to their gender. And this is similar to the people in Afghanistan and Bosnia following the conflicts there.

IOM utilizes 596 samples of people that were prepared for their research from 30 villages in three regions that had highest intensity of conflict, Pidie, Bireuen and North of Aceh.

"The psychosocial symptoms of these groups of people are extremely high and correspond to the people in Afghanistan and Bosnia following their conflicts," said Grayman during a seminar on the Problematic Economic Empowerment for Former Combatants and People that were Affected by the Impact of the Conflict.

### **Mental Health Service**

The survey has identified that 65 percent from the total samples show a high level of depression symptoms and 69 percent are at the scale showing anxiety symptoms. "What is needed is that the mental health services should handle the consequences of mental health from this conflict," said Grayman. In spite of this, the survey has also identified that the people who experience the trauma have a strong will to hold on. "They overcome the traumatic experience by praying, consulting with the Moslem scholars, and find medical treatment including making an effort to forget what recently occurred," said Grayman. "There were almost no consultations with any mental health consultants."

Grayman added that the provision of aid for income of the conflict victims is a key condition to settle the traumatic issues due to the conflict.

(Photo Caption)

A counselor is performing a puppet show to entertain the children who experienced trauma in Lhoknga, Aceh Besar.

### **Survey Result**

Experiencing the war	78%
Experiencing an event that made them run away from danger	38%
Women who lost their husbands	8%
Losing a child due to being assassinated	5%
Family or friends that have been kidnapped	33%
Belongings that have been confiscated or destroyed	45%
N: 596	

Source: International Organization of Migration (IOM).