



Technical Assistance Consultant's Report

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TA 7566-REG: Strengthening and Use of Country Safeguard Systems

Subproject: Capacity Development for Social
Safeguard Preparation and Implementation in
Water Resource Management and Energy
(Indonesia)

TRAINING MATERIAL COMPILATION: SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS—LAND ACQUISITION FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST IN WATER RESOURCES AND ENERGY (PART 2 OF 2)

Prepared by ADB Consultant Team

This consultant's report does not necessarily reflect the views of ADB or the Government concerned, and ADB and the Government cannot be held liable for its contents.

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Appendix 1

LRP Document Format

LRP document at least has the following format:

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2. List of Tables
3. List of Figures
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 - A. Background
 - B. Objectives
6. LRP Development Method
7. Characteristics of Entitled Persons / Parties
8. LRP Plan to be implemented
 - A. Training programPlan
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 - C. Plan monitoring and evaluation system
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 - A. Implementation Stage
 - B. Implementing agency
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Appendix

- A. Nominative list of Entitled Persons and LRP that will be received
- B. Technical Guidelines of LRP Implementation and appendixes

Appendix 2

Documentation Example of FGD





DOKUMENTASI KEGIATAN FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) DI DESA HEGAR MUKTI
KABUPATEN BEKASI, 8 MARET 2012





MATERIAL 7

Involuntary Land Acquisition of Land Owned by the Indigenous People

Material 7 Involuntary Land Acquisition of Land Owned by the Indigenous People [As specified in Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest and President Regulation No. 71 of 2012 on Implementation Regulations]

7.1. Introduction

The objective of the material 8 is to explain and emphasize the articles related to indigenous peoples in Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest and President Regulation No. 71, 2012 on Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development in the public Interest.

Law No. 2 and President Regulation No. 71 clearly state procedural requirements for government institutions in acquiring land owned by entitled parties including land owned by indigenous peoples as entitled party. When the government acquires a customary land for development in the public interest, the institution at stage one, the governor at stage two, and the BPN at stage three should refer to the Law No. 2 and President Regulation No. 71 and should carefully implement specific article in the laws and regulations relating to customary land and indigenous territories.

In addition to providing information on specific provisions related to indigenous peoples, the material indicates articles in the laws and president regulations related to the objectives of ADB Social Saveguard policies on indigenous peoples. ADB Objectives is to develop and implement projects upholding indigenous peoples identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as indicated by the customary law of the community itself, so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer a loss on the impact of the project results, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them⁶.

⁶Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards, ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009, P-17

7.2. Definition of Indigenous Peoples under the law and regulations in Indonesia

7.2.1. Constitution of 1945 (UUD 1945) of the Republic of Indonesia

UUD 1945 has mandated that indigenous peoples' rights are recognized and protected by the state. Constitutional mandate as stipulated in the Constitution of 1945 have asserted the recognition and respect for indigenous peoples as part of Indonesian citizens with full recognition of their rights under the laws and regulations related. Article relating thereto are as follows:

- Article 18B
 - (2) The State recognizes and respects the indigenous communities and their traditional rights as long as they still exist and in accordance with the development of society and the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which is regulated by law.**)
- Article 26
 - (1) Citizens are native Indonesian and people of other nations who have passed the law as citizens.
 - (2) Inhabitants are Indonesian citizens and foreigners who reside in Indonesia.**)
 - (3) Matters concerning citizens and residents governed by laws.**)
- Article 27
 - (1) All citizens shall be equal before the law and government and shall abide the law and government, with no exceptions.
 - (2) Every citizen has the right to work and has decent living for humanity.
 - (3) Every citizen has the right and duty to participate in defending the country.**)
- Article 28
 - (1) The right to life, freedom from torture, freedom of thought and conscience, freedom of religion, the right not to be enslaved, the right to recognition as a person before the law, and the right not to be prosecuted based on retroactive laws are the human rights that can not be reduced under any circumstances.**)
 - (2) Every person shall be free from discriminatory treatment on the basis of anything else and are entitled to protection against the discriminatory treatment.**)

- (3) The cultural identity and rights of the indigenous peoples are respected in accordance with the development of society and civilizations.**)
- (4) The protection, advancement, upholding and fulfillment of human rights is the responsibility of the state, especially the government.**)
- (5) To uphold and protect human rights in accordance with the state principles of a democratic constitution, the implementation of human rights guaranteed, regulated, and set forth in the legislation.**)

7.2.2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5 of 1960 on Basic Agrarian Regulations

This law was promulgated in 1960, contains specific provisions related to land held by indigenous peoples in the acquisition of indigenous lands. The articles are as follows:

- ❑ Article 2
(4) State's Right to control, its implementation can be delegated to the autonomous regions and the communities of indigenous law, merely necessary and not contrary to the national interest, in accordance with the provisions of Government Regulation.
- ❑ Article 3
Keeping in mind the provisions of articles 1 and 2, implementation of customary rights and similar rights of the indigenous peoples, as long as they exist, should be in such that it is in accordance with national interests and the state, which is based on national unity and must not conflict with the other higher laws and regulations.
- ❑ Article 5
Agrarian law that applies to the earth, water and air space is the customary law, to the extent not contrary to the national and the State interest, which is based on the unity of the nation, the Indonesian socialism as well as with the regulations set forth in this law and the other laws , everything with regard to the elements that rely on religious law.
- ❑ Article 9
 - (1) Only Indonesian citizens can have a full relationship with the earth, water and air space, within the limits of the provisions of Articles 1 and 2.
 - (2) Each of Indonesian citizens, both men and women have equal opportunity to acquire rights over the land as well as to benefit from the results, both for themselves and their families.
- ❑ Elucidation of Article 3

This provision originates from first of all the recognition of the customary rights in the new agrarian law. As we know in reality although the customary rights exist and apply / prevail, and considered also in the decisions of the judges, the rights have not been formally recognized in legislation, consequently, in the implementation of agrarian legislation, the customary rights were often ignored during colonial era. Since the customary rights are mentioned in the Basic Agrarian Law, intrinsically it means that there is recognition of the rights, then basically customary rights will be respected, as long as such rights still exist / apply in reality in the indigeneous community. For example, in the granting of land rights (e.g. right to-business) for the indiginious community concerned. Previously, their opinions will be heard and will be given a "recognitie", which indeed is their right as holders of customary rights.

7.2.3. Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights

Law No. 39 of 1999 on human rights to strengthen the role of indigenous peoples and their control of the land. As follows:

- ❑ Article 6
 - (1) In order to uphold human rights, differences and needs of indigenous peoples must be considered and protected by the law, society, and government.
 - (2) The cultural identity of indigenous community, including indigenous land rights are protected, in harmony with the changing of times.

7.2.4. The Peoples Consultative Assembly Regulation No. IX/MPR/2001 on Agrarian Reform and Natural Resources Management

Although neglected, MPR decree is still valid and important in protecting the rights of indigenous people.

- ❑ Article 4
Recognize, respect, and protect the rights of indigenous people and cultural diversity of the nation on agrarian / natural resources;

7.2.5. Law of the Republic No. 32 of 2009 on the Environmental Protection and Management

□ Article 1

In this Law referred to as:

31. Indegenious Peoples, are groups of people who for generations have been living in a particular geographic area because there is a bond on the ancestral origin, a strong relationship with the environment, as well as a system of values that determine the economic institutions, political, social, and law.

7.2.6. Law No. 11 of 1974 on Irrigation

In Law No. 11 of 1974 on irrigation, there are articles relating to customary land in Chapter 3 version 3 stating that the implementation of national provisions on tenure rights, which respect the right to water by customary / indigenious communities, is not consistent with the national interest.

7.2.7. Law No. 27 of 2007 on Coastal and Small Islands Management

In Law No. 27 of 2009 there are some related articles. Article 33 paragraph 1, "Indigenous/ customary Communities are groups who for generations have been living in a particular geographic area because of the ties to the ancestral origins, the existence of a strong relationship with Island Coastal Resources and Small islands, as well as a system of values that determine economic institutions, political, social, and law". Article 63, paragraph 1 states and the Government shall encourage business activities through various peoples activities in the field of Coastal Resources Management and Small Island of efficient and effective.

7.3. Articles in Law No. 2 of 2012 and President Regulation No. 71 of 2012 that are specifically related to Land Acquisition for Indigenous People

7.3.1. Land Acquisition Planning

The articles in the laws and president regulations associated with indigenous community should be included in the preparation of the Land Acquisition Plan by government institutions that require land are as follows:

Law No. 2, Phase One, Article 15, Paragraph 2, 3 and 4

Planning documents for land acquisition based on a feasibility study that has some paragraphs related to the identification of indigenous peoples. The documents are as follows:

- ❑ (2) Land Acquisition planning documents referred to in paragraphs (1) shall be prepared based on a feasibility study conducted in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- ❑ (3) Land Acquisition planning documents referred to in paragraphs (2) shall be determined by the agency requiring land.
- ❑ (4) Land Acquisition planning.
- ❑ (4) Land Acquisition planning documents referred to in paragraphs (3) submitted to the provincial government.

Law No. 2, Phase One, Elucidation of Article 15

The feasibility study has specifications, which include a socio-economic survey to identify land held by indigenous peoples, and other requirements that are important for communities, including indigenous peoples. This article in paragraph (2) also indicates other feasibility studies that might be conducted, such as study the impact of land acquisition for indigenous peoples.

- ❑ Paragraph (1) Preparation of Land Acquisition planning documents can be conducted jointly by the agency requiring land with relevant technical agencies or can be assisted by a professional agency designated by the agency requiring land.
- ❑ Paragraph (2) feasibility study includes:
 - A. socio-economic survey;
 - B. Location feasibility;
 - C. analysis on Costs and development benefits for the region and community;
 - D. The estimated value of the land;
 - E. The environmental and social impacts that may arise as a result of land acquisition and development; and
 - F. Additional studies deemed necessary.

Presiden Regulation No. 71, Phase One, Section 6

President Regulation No. 71 of 2012 provides detailed guidelines for land acquisition. Phase one to be followed by government institutions requiring land, details of the Land Acquisition Planning Document includes community's culture specifications that can be interpreted that it applies to indigenous peoples:

- ❑ (1) Land Acquisition Planning Document as referred to in Article 5 paragraphs (1) shall be prepared based on the feasibility study include:
 - A. socio-economic survey;
 - B. Location feasibility;
 - C. analysis of development costs and benefits for the region and community;
 - D. environmental and social impacts that may arise as a result of land acquisition and development and
 - E. additional studies deemed necessary.
- ❑ (2) Socio-economic surveys as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, conducted to produce a study on the socio-economic conditions of communities who might be affected by land acquisition.
- ❑ (3) Location feasibility study referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, conducted to produce analysis of the physical suitability of plan site of the development to be implemented in the public interest, outlined in the form of a map of the project location plan.
- ❑ (4) Analysis of the costs and benefits of development for the region and the public referred to in paragraph (1) letter c, conducted to produce analysis of the costs and benefits of development for regions and communities.
- ❑ (5) Estimated value of land referred to in paragraph (1) letter d, is conducted to produce estimate of the value of the Land Acquisition Compensation Objects.
- ❑ (6) Study on Environmental and social impacts as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e, conducted to produce analysis of environmental impacts or other environmental documents in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- ❑ (7) Other required studies as described in paragraph (1) letter f, is a study result that specifically require other than those referred to in paragraph (1) letter a to letter e, it can be cultural studies, politics and security studies, or religious studies, in anticipation of specific impacts from development in the public interest.

Public Consultation

Law No. 2, Phase 2, Article 19

this article states that all entitled parties, including customary / indigenous community whose lands are affected, are clearly stated, as follows:

- ❑ (1) Public Consultation on the development plan referred to in Article 18 paragraph (3) shall be implemented to get agreement on development plan site with the entitled Persons.
- ❑ (2) Public Consultation referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted involving entitled Parties and affected communities, conducted in the site of development plan in the Public Interest.

Elucidation of Article 19

- ❑ Paragraph (1) In Public Consultation, agencies requiring land explain, among others, regarding land development plans and Compensation calculation method to be performed by the Appraisers.
- ❑ Paragraph (2) the term "affected communities" refers to community that are directly adjacent to the location of the Land Acquisition.

7.3.2. Entitled Party /Person

This section explains that the entitled party/ person is essential for the identification and recognition of indigenous peoples.

Law No. 2, General Provisions, Article 1

- ❑ Entitled Party is the party that controls or has the object of as specified in land acquisition Law No. 2, General Provisions.

President Regulation, Phase Two, Section 17

Article 17 clearly states that indigenous people have rights on land, which must be respected and incorporated into every stage of the land acquisition procedures.

- ❑ (1) Entitled parties referred to in Article 16 are individuals, legal entities, charities, religious bodies, or government agency that own or control land acquisition objects in accordance with the law and regulation of the Land Acquisition.

- ❑ (2) Eligible Parties referred to in paragraph (1) include:
 - A. holders of land rights;
 - B. concessionaires;
 - C. nadzir for waqf land;
 - D. owner of the land formerly belonged to indigenous community;
 - E. indigenous peoples;
 - F. party occupying state land in good faith;
 - G. basic land tenure holder; and / or;
 - H. Owners of buildings, plants, or other objects related to the land.

- ❑ Presidential Regulation No. 71, Phase Two, Article 21, Article 22 and Article 26 Article 21 and Article 22 of the President Regulation include detailed guidance in identifying customary land.

- ❑ (1) (2) owner of land formerly belonged to the indigenous community as referred to in Article 17 paragraph

Letter d is the holder of rights to land formerly belonged to customary community as stipulated in the conversion provisions under the terms of the Agrarian Law.

- ❑ (2) Ownership of land formerly belonged to the indigenous community as referred to in Article (1) is proven by:
 - A. Petuk Land Tax / Landrente, girik, ketitir, Verponding Indonesia or written evidences with whatever name as referred to in Article II, VI and VII Conversion provisions in Law No. 5 of 1960 on Basic Agrarian Regulation;
 - B. Deed of transfer of rights created under the counter which bearing the testimony by the customary chief, headman, village heads or other names that were made prior to the enactment of Government Regulation No. 10 of 1961 on Land Registration, accompanied by the right of the transfer;
 - C. Letter of proof of property rights issued by the related Autonomous Regulation;
 - D. decision letter granting property rights from competent authorities, either before or since the enactment of Law No. 5 of 1960 on Basic Agrarian Regulation, which is not accompanied by the obligation to register the rights granted, but it has met all the liabilities referred to in it; or
 - E. The certificate of land history ever made by the Office of Land and Building Tax accompanied with the title transfer.

Phase Two, of Article 22

- ❑ (1) Community of customary law as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) letter e should be qualified as follow:
 - A. A group of people who are still bound by customary legal order as a member in a particular group of customary law, which recognizes and implements the provisions of the alliance / community in their everyday lives;
 - B. A certain communal land which is the living environment of the residents of the customary law union and where they take the needs of everyday life; and
 - C. Customary prevailing law regarding the maintenance of order, control and use of communal land adhered to by the members of the customary law union.
- ❑ (2) Community of customary law / Indigenous community as referred to in paragraph (1), its existence is recognized after research is conducted and determined by local regulations.

Phase 2. Article 26

- ❑ In the evidence of ownership or control of a parcel of land referred to in Article 21 and of Article 23 does not exist, ownership or control can be proven with other evidence such as written statement from the relevant party and reliable information from at least 2 (two) witnesses from local communities who do not have family ties with the relevant party up to the second degree, both in vertical and horizontal kinship, stating that the person concerned is the owner of the land plot.

7.3.4. Inventory and Identification

Law No. 2, Phase Three, of Article 28

- ❑ (1) Inventory and identification of control, ownership, use, and utilization of land referred to in Article 27 paragraph (2) letter a includes activities of:
 - A. measurement and mapping parcel per parcel of land;
 - B. data collection of entitled persons and Land Acquisition objects.

Presidential Regulation No. 71, Phase Three, of Article 57

- ❑ (1) work unit / Task Force in charge of the inventory and identification of data of entitled Party Land Acquisition object as referred to in Article 54 paragraph (1) letter b shall implement data collection, as follows:
 - A. name, occupation, and address of entitled Person;
 - B. Citizen identity number or other identification of entitled Person;
 - C. evidence of occupancy and / or ownership of land, buildings, plants, and / or objects relating to land;
 - D. location of land, areas of land and identification number;
 - E. status of the land and documents;
 - F. types of use and utilization of land;
 - G. ownership and / or occupancy of land, buildings, and / or other objects relating to land;
 - H. imposition of land rights; and
 - I. space below and above ground..
- ❑ (2) The results of inventory and identification data of entitled party and land Acquisition objects as referred to in paragraph (1), made in the form of maps and plots of land and nominative list signed by the Chairman of the work unit.
- ❑ (3) Nominative list referred to in paragraph (2) are used in the process of determining the value of Compensation.

7.3.. Compensation

Law No. 2, Phase Three, Article 33

- ❑ Assessment of the value Compensation by appraisers as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1) is conducted by parcel per parcel of land, include:
 - A. land;
 - B. space above ground and underground;
 - C. structures;
 - D. plants;
 - E. objects relating to land; and / or;
 - F. Other losses can be valued.
- ❑ Elucidation of Article 33 (Act 2) Letter f
- ❑ What is meant by "other losses that may be assessed" is a non-physical damages that can be compared with the value of money, such as loss of business or loss of job, relocation costs, costs over the profession, and the residual value of the property.
 - A. Law No. 2, Phase 3, Article 36

- ❑ Compensation can be given as:
 - A. cash;
 - B. Land replacement;
 - C. resettlement;
 - D. share ownership or
 - E. Other form agreed by both parties.

Law No. 2, Phase 3, Article 40

- ❑ Compensation for Land Acquisition should be submitted directly to the entitled person.

Elucidation of Article 40

- ❑ Compensation in principle must be submitted directly to the parties entitled for compensation. If absent, the Entitled Party can legally give legal power / authorization to another party or heirs. Power receiver can only receive power from a person who is entitled to Compensation.
- ❑ Those entitled to, among others:
 - A. holders of land rights;
 - B. concessionaires;
 - C. nadzir, for waqf land;
 - D. owner of the land formerly belonged to indigenous community;
 - E. indigenous community / peoples;
 - F. party that occupying the state land in good faith;
 - G. basic land tenure holder; and / or;
 - H. owners of buildings, plants or other objects associated with the land.

According to its provisions, compensation is granted to holders of Land Rights. For right to build or right of use of objects that are above ground and not belong to him, compensation is granted to the holder of the right to build or right to use the building, plant, or other objects relating to land owned by him. While, the Compensation over the land granted to the holder of property rights or rights of manage.

Compensation for customary rights to land granted in the form of replacement land, resettlement, or any other form agreed by customary communities concerned. The process of determining compensation for indigenous peoples must be ensured and adjusted with the decision-making process that has been run by indigenous peoples for generations in the region. There is no intervention of outsiders on the agreement

decided by the indigenous peoples by reference to the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

Persons occupying state land who are entitled to receive compensation are users who comply with or do not violate the provisions of the legislation e.g., former holder of the rights whose rights period has been expired, but still using or exploiting the land, the party that exploits the state land by lease, or other parties who use or exploit the free state land who does not violate the provisions of the legislation .

What “basic land tenure holder” means is the party who has the evidence issued by the competent authority, which proves the existence of land tenure. E.g., the holder of the deed of sale which ownership name has not been reversed, the holder of the deed of sale of the customary land which have not been issued a certificate, and habitation license holder.

Structures, plants, or other objects related to land owned by those who has not yet or does not have a Land Rights, Compensation is awarded to owners for the structures, plants, or other objects related to land.*



MATERIAL 8

Grievance Redress Mechanisme

Material 8 Grievance Redress Mechanism

8.1. Background

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a management to receive, evaluates, and facilitates the settlement of objections raised by the affected persons, as well as objections to the performance of the project implementation. In this context, grievance mechanism will be more focused on the social aspect or the land acquisition and resettlement.⁷ Accordingly, the GRM is also an institutional, instruments, methods, and process whereby the objection / grievance is resolved.⁸ Structures and mechanisms for resolving objection can be simple; can be also very complex depending on the complexity and diversity of a project or a land acquisition and resettlement. Development of such grievance redress has become a requirement in environmental and social safeguard policy of the Government of Indonesia and ADB.

8.2. Importance of Grievance Redress Mechanism

Complaint or objection is not something that should be avoided, as the complaint / objection has actually happened in the daily life. Grievance should be addressed by considering the scope of objection, the resources available, prevailing values, social dynamics, and mechanisms applicable law. In the context of the project or land acquisition / resettlement, settlement of objection / grievance must be associated with the components in the project, such as planning, rules and procedures, institutional structures, networking, and project personnel who play different roles.

Grievance handling mechanisms is very important for the following reasons:

- i) It provides resolution process that is transparent, effective, fair, and acceptable to all parties.
- ii) It avoids project delays. GRM is very important in minimizing and even eliminating bottlenecks in the project, so that the project runs smoothly.

⁷ In Law No. 2 of 2012, land acquisition is activity of acquiring land by giving adequate and fair compensation to the entitled parties. Entitled party is the party occupying or has the object on the land. See, Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest..

⁸ *Designing and Implementing Grievance Redress Mechanism: A Guide for Implementers of Transport Projects in Sri Lanka*. Asian Development Bank, 2010.

- ii) It supports efficiency in project financing. With an effective resolution of the complaints / grievance, project can be executed timely with efficient financing.

Some more detailed benefits of GRM can be seen in the table below.

Table 1: Benefits of Grievance Redress Mechanism for the project and the project-affected persons.

Benefits for Project	Benefit for Affected Persons and other Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide objection settlement space at the lowest level • Resolve problems more quickly before the problem / conflict rises to the level of the more difficult to handle • Facilitate effective communication between the project and the affected people / entitled parties • . Increase the trust of the entitled parties in the project and create a good relationship between various parties involved. Improving the quality of work, avoid project delays, and improve the efficiency of project financing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an effective method for delivering the grievance. • Provide an opportunity to get a fair and transparent settlement • Provide access to negotiations and influence projects the decision / policy that may have a negative impact on people. • Provide access to information

8.3. Minimize Grievance/ Objection

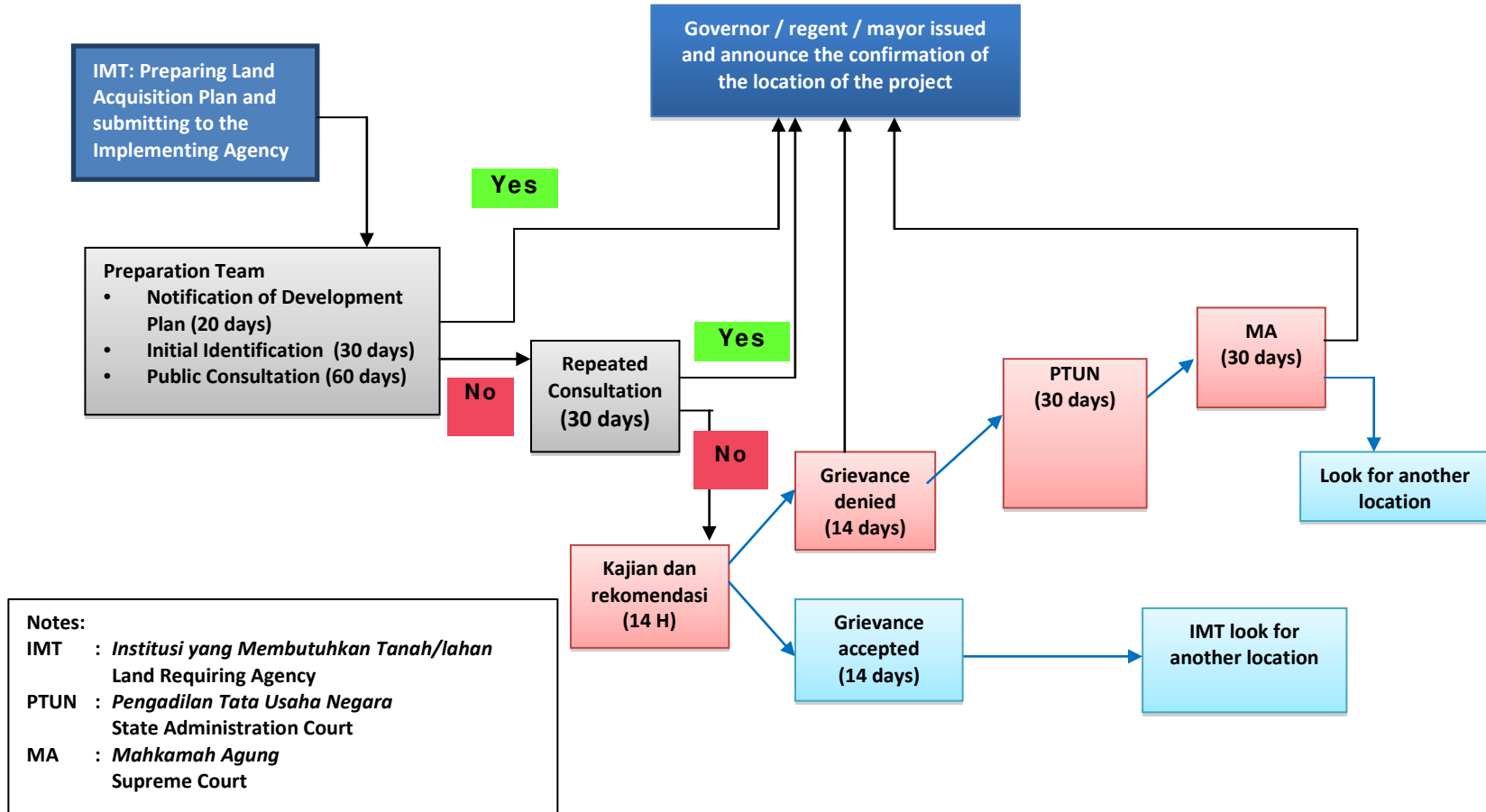
One success indicator of a project or land acquisition / resettlement is when the project is implemented smoothly and there are no complaints or, if any, is minimal. Therefore, it is important to seek measures to minimize objections / grievances. The following measures can be conducted to minimize objections / grievance:

- i) Provide sufficient and timely information in affected persons (AP) and community
- ii) Consultation since the beginning of, and in the entire project cycle
- iii) Capacity building of project staff, particularly community facilitators (project, communication, conflict resolution, etc.)

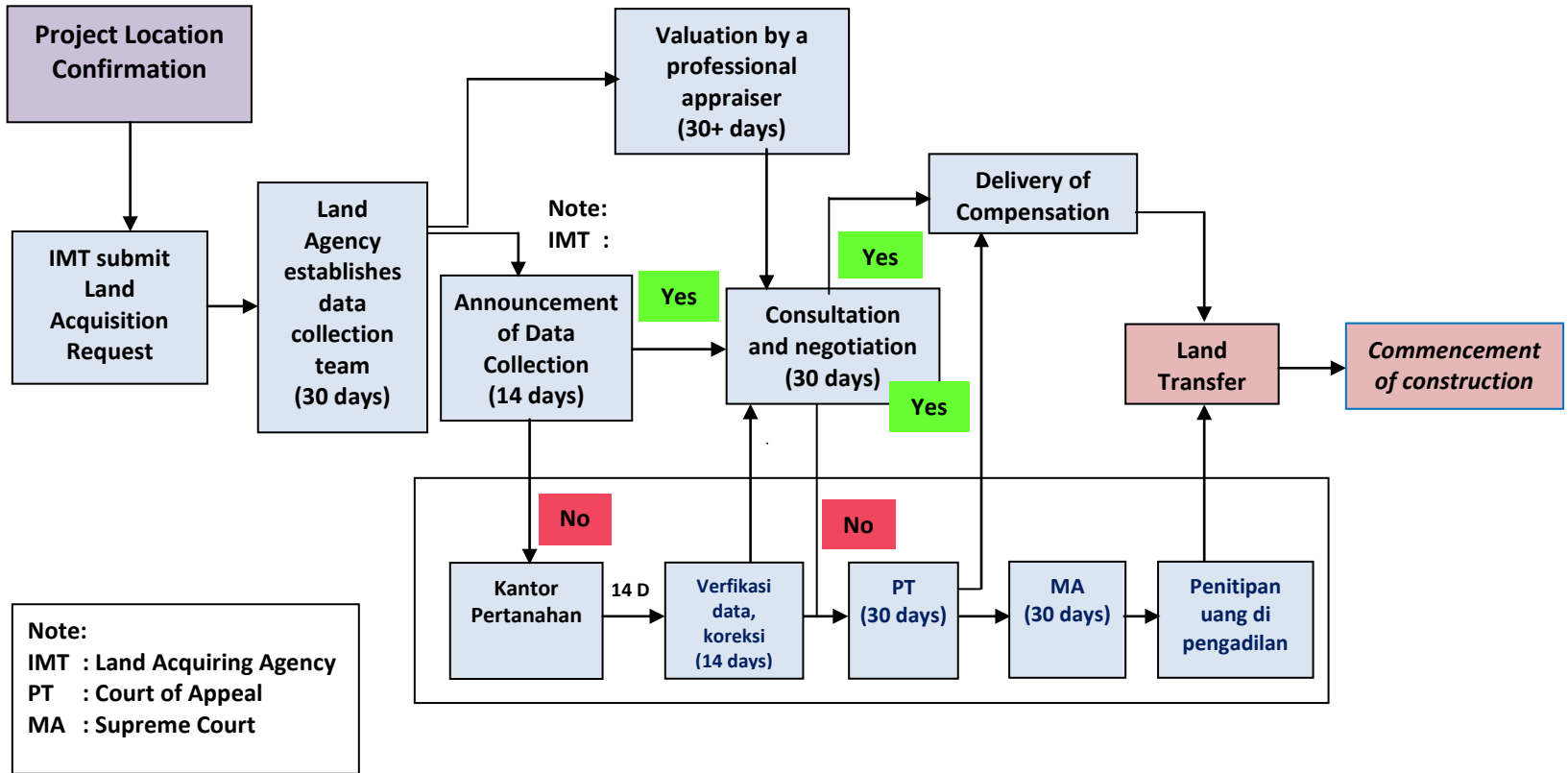
8.4. Grievance Redress Mechanism In Land Acquisition / Resettlement: Law No. 2 of 2012 and Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012 on Land Acquisition

Law No. 2 of 2012 in Land Acquisition and its implementing regulations; Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012 regulate in detail the mechanism of delivery and settlement of grievances, both in the preparation phase and implementation phase of land acquisition. The chart below illustrates the mechanism for grievance resolution at the preparation stage which resulted in the confirmation of the location by the Governor or Regent / Mayor;

GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCEDURE Law No. 2 of 2012 - PREPARATION PHASE



PROCEDURE OF GRIEVANCE SETTLEMENT IN LAW No. 2 of 2012 - IMPLEMENTATION STAGE



8.5. Grievance handling Process.

Issues to consider in handling grievance / objections, as follows.

1. **Establish a focal point**
 - a. Designate a person responsible for handling the resolution of objection
 - b. Grievances are managed under a division or a team, depending on the mandate and scope of work
2. **Receive and register objections.** Registration of objection includes following information:
 - a. Reference numbers
 - b. Date of grievance submission
 - c. Complainant's identity
 - Name of complainant
 - Gender
 - Identity Card
 - Address of complainant
 - Summary of grievance
 - Signature of complainant
3. **Filtering objections:** Not all grievances are followed up. Issues to consider in determining eligibility of objections.
 - a. Complainants could be identified; provides name and address / contact clearly.
 - b. Complainant is affected by the project.
 - c. Complainant has a direct connection with the project
 - d. Issues of the grievance are related to land acquisition / resettlement and project.

- e. If represented by other person there must be a written power of attorney of the complainant.

If it does not meet the requirements, complainant will receive an explanation why his/ her objection is not accepted.

4. **Coordination.** Coordination with other teams in redressing grievance has very crucial functions as follows:

- a. Facilitate the delivery of the case to the relevant parties.
- b. Monitoring objection resolution process and the results.
- c. Updating the data base of the grievances received, status, and settlement progress of objections and the proposed follow-up action
- d. Identify capacity building of GRM team members.
- e. Identifying the needs of awareness among relevant institutions and communities
- f. Communicating with the media and monitoring media reports
- g. Provide feedback to project management

5. **Reviewing Grievances**

- a. If in the initial screening and assessment phase, the complaint meets the requirements, further study of the objection will be conducted.
- b. Classification of the seriousness of objection: as high, medium, low.
- c. Determine the assessment criteria for determining the seriousness of the objection:
 - the seriousness, severity and profile of the grievance.
 - The potential impact of the objection raised in the lives of individuals or groups and projects.
 - Data collection and field visits, discussions, interviews with the complainants and other related parties.

6. **Formulate responses.** Responses to grievance must be submitted to the complainants. Responses should include:
 - a. Acceptance or rejection of objection and the reasons
 - b. The next stage – where will the objection be submitted for resolution
 - c. Time frame of objection resolution
 - d. If accepted, the document or further evidence required for the investigation in resolving the objection.

7. **Selecting redress approaches.** Possible approaches to resolve the grievance is as follows:
 - a. Mediation
 - b. Direct negotiations or dialogue between the complainant and related institutions.
 - c. Facilitation of negotiations by a third party.
 - d. Investigating grievance through a review of documents, investigations, interviews with various parties.
 - e. Referring to the court proceedings.

Affected Persons or objecting parties should be informed about:

- a. Who is handling grievance?
- b. Where is the location of handling grievance?
- c. How grievance are reported and delivered?
- d. Who / which parties can accompany an objection submission?
- e. What measures are taken in the investigation or resolution process?
- f. What documents and evidence needed to support the grievance?
- g. How much time it takes to initiate and complete the process of resolving grievance?

8. **Implementation of Grievance Redress.** Important aspects to consider in handling grievances /objections are;
 - a. Creating an enabling environment for the affected people to submit grievance without fear and feeling intimidated
 - b. Allow affected persons (if necessary) to be accompanied by a third party, such as a family member or neighbor in submitting grievance
 - c. Conduct a field review (if necessary) to review and verify the grievance
 - d. Validating objections by checking with the relevant parties, the results of the research / survey, and others.
 - e. Avoid delays
 - f. Referring to laws, regulations, or rules relating to the legal base / ground in the decision-making process
 - g. Inviting institutions / stakeholders to provide any additional information needed.
 - h. Creating opportunities for negotiations
 - i. Establish clear objective criteria for making decisions
 - j. Ensure the affected persons that the decision-making process was independent and fair.
 - k. Documenting grievance resolution process and the results, and communicating the results to the complainant and other relevant parties.
9. **Resolve complaints / grievance.** Strategies to resolve grievance, among others:
 - a. Request relevant institutions responsible for land acquisition or project activities to take appropriate action to eliminate the cause of the grievance. For example, a contractor transporting dredged material at night, and others.
 - b. Provide compensation for affected assets at replacement value.

- c. Conduct monitoring to assess the further impact, both related to the project, the process of land acquisition, compensation, and the impact of the project on the livelihood of affected persons.
10. **Documenting grievance and evaluation process and results.** Important questions in the evaluation are:
- a. How many complaints have been submitted?
 - b. Type of submitted grievances
 - c. What is the status of the grievance (rejected or eligible to be resolved, in the study, the completion of grievance, grievance has been resolved)?
 - d. How long will it take to resolve grievance
 - e. How many affected persons use grievance settlement procedures? What were the results?
 - f. Is the objection handling effective? Is the approach used varied and appropriate?
 - g. Has the grievance handling mechanism been improving grievance settlement effort, such as capacity building with experts, and others?
 - h. Has the grievance resolution mechanism been integrated into the overall management of the project

Sample of Objection Data Collection (As of June 30, 2015)

No	objection	Category	Reception of grievance (date)	Impacts location	BTB	Grievance complainant Name	Address	Information
1	Data Collection of affected asset is invalid	land acquisition	TPT. 09/02/2014	Serang Regency	15	Bonar	Karangrejo Kec. Cikarang, Serang Regency	
	Dust from transport of dredging material	Dredging						

FORM of Grievance Settlement Data Collection and Monitoring

A. The complainant information

1. Name :
2. Address:
3. Citizen Identity Card :
4. Gender: Male Female
5. Tel :
6. Email :
7. Fax :
8. Grievance Type:
 - Affected People ,
 - Intermediary (on behalf of the AP),
 - Community Organization/NGO,
 - government institutions,
 - Other (specify) _____

B. Details of Objection

9. Objection reception tool:

- Letters
- Phone calls,
- SMS
- Fax,
- Email
- Grievance verbal,
- Proposed in the box,
- other, please specify _____

10. Problem / issues location presented in the grievance.

- District :
- Sub-district :
- Village :
- BTB :

11. Problem/ objection/ grievance types

- Asset measurement
- Compensation
- Relocation,
- Livelihood improvement training
- construction,
- other, specify _____

12. Brief Description of grievance

13. Brief Description of the problem causes

14. Person / institution responsible for causing problems

15. Actions that have been done by people who expressed grievance

16. Detail of the focal point receiving the grievance

a. Name of the person receiving the grievance :

b. Position :

c. Name of office receiving the grievance:

d. Date :

17. Actions / measures taken by the grievance receiving office.

Measure 1	Measure 2	Measure 3	Measure 4
Brief Description	Brief Description	Brief Description	Brief Description
Name of staff who take action	Name of staff who take action	Name of staff who take action	Name of staff who take action
Intitution:	Intitution:	Intitution:	Intitution:
Date/Month/Year	Date/Month/Year	Date/Month/Year	Tanggal/bulan/tahun

18. Final Settlement

Name of staff who fill out the form:

Signature :

Date/Month/Year :



MATERIAL 9

Cost Estimates and Budgeting

Material 9. Cost Estimates and Budgeting

Activities of development in the public interest need to prepare a budget for the Implementation of land acquisition. Estimated cost of land acquisition implementation for development in the public Interest should be prepared from the design stage by referring to applicable laws and regulations. The relevant regulations that should be referred to in preparing the financing and budgeting for the land acquisition implementation for development for public interest are:

1. Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, No. 13/PMK.02/2013 about operating costs and supporting costs of land acquisition implementation for development in the public Interest funded from the State Budget of Revenue and Expenditure (APBN);
2. Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 72 of 2012 about operating costs and supporting cost of land acquisition Implementation for development in the public interest funded from Budget of Regional Revenue and Expenditure (APBD), and
3. Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 37/PMK. 02/2012 about standard costs of 2013 (or current year).

Summary of the financing of land acquisition implementation for development in the public Interest include items in the following table.

Category	Costs Item includes
a. Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Socio-economic surveyb. Location feasibilityc. Analysis of costs and benefits of development for regional and publicd. Estimated value of land e. Environmental and social impacts that may arise from land acquisition and construction project.f. Additional studies deemed necessary
b. Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Notifications of development planb. Initial data collection on the location of the development planc. Public consultation on development plans

Category	Costs Item includes
c. Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inventory and identification of ownership, possession, use, and land utilization b. Compensation assessment c. Negotiating Compensation Determination d. Compensation Delivery e. Relocation f. Transfer of land to a government agency requiring land g. Livelihood Recovery Program
e. Administration and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Physical facilities (office space, staff housing, and others) b. Transportation / vehicles, fuel c. Operational (managerial, technical), and support staff d. Staff training for capacity building and monitoring e. Disclosure of information, consultation, and grievance redress mechanism f. NGO Services for the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement
f. Socialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preparation and multiplying of public information booklets b. Training related to land acquisition and capacity development Orientation c. Disclosure of information, consultation and complaints handling
g. Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Costs for monitoring of LARP implementation b. Verification of monitoring by external experts who are reliable and experienced or qualified NGOs on project with involuntary resettlement impact. c. Evaluation of the implementation and reporting of LARP.
h. Contingency	Approximately 10% of the total estimated cost

Pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13/PMK.02/2013; activities that can be supported by the financing scheme of the state budget (operational costs and support costs) are:

1. Activities at the planning stage, consisting of:
 - A. Study and analysis of the spatial development plans, development priorities, medium-term development plans, strategic plans, and work plans of the government;
 - B. Coordination with relevant technical agencies;
 - C. Analysis of the development plan;
 - D. Conduct technical studies with relevant agencies;

- E. Conduct assessment by professional organizations;
 - F. Formulate land acquisition plan;
 - G. Conduct analysis on the purpose, objectives and development plans;
 - H. Formulate the results of the study which outlines the purposes and objectives of development plans;
 - I. Record object and subject of land acquisition location plan;
 - J. Confirm the development location, status of the land and the land area required;
 - K. Calculate the length of time needed for land acquisition process;
 - L. Analyze the time required including land acquisition stages that include:
 - (i) Preparation of land acquisition implementation;
 - (ii) Implementation of land acquisition;
 - (iii) Submission of the results of land acquisition; and
 - (iv) Implementation of development;
 - M. Conduct surveys on locations feasibility, including the ability of land acquisition and the impact of development plans;
 - N. Conduct study on community's culture, politics, religion, culture, and environmental impact assessment studies;
 - O. Analyze the physical suitability of the location, especially the ability of the ground set forth in the plan map of the construction site;
 - P. Calculate the compensation of space above ground and below ground, buildings, plants, and objects relating to land;
 - Q. Prepare costs and resource requirements plan;
 - R. Calculate the budget allocation including planning, preparation, execution, delivery of results, administration, management, and socialization;
 - S. Perform calculations and analyzes of necessary expenses; and
 - T. Conduct analysis on development benefits.
2. Activities in the preparation phase, consist of:
- A. Notice of the development plan;
 - B. Initial location data collection;
 - C. Public consultation / repeated public consultation;
 - D. Location confirmation;
 - E. Announcement of location confirmation;
 - F. Reception of objection from entitled party;
 - G. Review on objections of entitled party;
 - H. Accept / reject objections of entitled party;

- I. Proceedings in administrative court over the objection of a party entitled; and;
 - J. Proceedings in the Supreme Court over the objection of entitled party.
3. Activities at the implementation stage, consist of:
- A. Preparation of land acquisition implementation;
 - B. Notice to the entitled party;
 - C. Inventory of physical aspect;
 - D. Identification of juridical aspects;
 - E. Publication of inventory, identification results and the nominative list;
 - F. Re-verification of the objections of the entitled party by the work unit;
 - G. Appointment of an appraiser or appraiser public services by the National Land Agency and the announcement of appraiser;
 - H. Value assessment and prepare minutes of assessment;
 - I. Consultation with the community;
 - J. Consent and relinquishment of rights and payment;
 - K. Proceedings in the district court and the Supreme Court; and
 - L. Delivery of compensation or deposit money.
4. Activities at delivery stage results, consist of:
- A. The submission of land acquisition results;
 - B. Monitoring and evaluation; and
 - C. Certifications.

According to article 3 and article 4; Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, No. 72 of 2012; activities that can be funded by the Regional Budget of Revenue and Expenditure (APBD) are as follows:

- Article 3: operational costs and supporting costs as referred to in Article 2 paragraph (1), are used to finance the following activities:
 - A. Planning;
 - B. Preparation;
 - C. Implementation;
 - D. Delivery of result;
 - E. Administration and management; and
 - F. Socialization.
- Article 4:
 - 1. Planning activities as referred to in Article 3 paragraph a, consist of:

- A. Research and analysis of development plan with spatial planning, medium-term development plans, strategic plans, and government work plans
- B. Coordination with relevant technical agencies;
- C. Analysis of development plans
- D. Technical study with relevant agencies;
- E. Studies by professional organizations;
- F. Formulation of land acquisition plan;
- G. Analysis on the purpose, objectives and development plans;
- H. Formulating the review which outlines the aims and objectives of development plans;
- I. Assessment of data of object and subject on land acquisition site plan;
- J. Confirmation of the location, status of the land and land area required;
- K. Calculation of the length of time required for the land acquisition process;
- L. Analysis of the length of time required for land acquisition phase which include:
 - (i) Preparation of implementation of land acquisition;
 - (ii) Implementation of land acquisition;
 - (iii) Delivery of the results of land acquisition;
 - (iv) Implementation of development;
- M. Surveys on locations feasibility, including capability of land acquisition and the impact of development plans;
- N. Study on community culture, political, religious, cultural, and environmental impact studies;
- O. Analysis of the suitability of the location, especially the ability of soil physical suitability, set forth (outlined) in the construction site plan map;
- P. Compensation calculations of space above ground and below ground, buildings, plants, and objects relating to land;
- Q. Development of plans on resource and cost requirements;
- R. Budget allocation including planning, preparation, implementation, delivery of result, administration, management, socialization;
- S. Calculations and analysis of necessary expenses; and
- T. Analysis on development benefits.

2. Preparatory activities referred to in Article 3 paragraph b, consist of:

- A. Notification of development plans;

- B. Initial data collection on location;
 - C. Public consultation / repeated public consultation;
 - D. Confirmation of the location;
 - E. Announcement location confirmation;
 - F. Receiving Objections of entitled party;
 - G. Studies on objections of entitled party;
 - H. Accept / reject objections of entitled party;
 - I. Process of litigation in the State Administrative Court (PTUN) over the objections of the entitled party; and
 - J. Process of litigation in the Supreme Court (MA) over the objections of the party entitled.
3. Implementation activities as referred to in Article 3 c, consist of:
- A. Preparation of the land acquisition implementation;
 - B. Notice to the entitled parties;
 - C. Inventory of physical aspect;
 - D. Identification of juridical aspects;
 - E. Publication of the results of the inventory and identification as well as a list of the nominative;
 - F. Objection of the entitled party to be reverified by the work unit;
 - G. Appointment of appraiser or appraiser public services by the National Land Agency (BPN) and the announcement of appraiser;
 - H. Assessment and preparation of minutes of assessment;
 - I. Meeting with the community;
 - J. Consent and relinquishment of rights and payment;
 - K. Process of litigation in the District Court and the Supreme Court; and;
 - L. Delivery of compensation or money deposit.
4. Delivery results activity referred to in Article 3, letter d, consisting of:
- A. Delivery of the land acquisition results;
 - B. Monitoring and evaluation; and;
 - C. Certification.
5. Activities as referred to in Article 3 paragraph e covers the cost of administration and management to support the orderly administration and orderly management of the land acquisition implementation for development in the public interest.
6. Activities as referred to in Article 3 letter f covers the cost of socialization or face-to-face discussion regarding proposals made by the Preparatory Team either directly or indirectly, through print or electronic media.

Appendix 1

Annex II Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. Number 13/PMK.02/2013



LAMPIRAN II
PERATURAN MENTERI KEUANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 13/PMK.02/2013
TENTANG BIAYA OPERASIONAL DAN BIAYA PENDUKUNG
PENYELENGGARAAN PENGADAAN TANAH SAHIB
PENGANGGARAN UNTUK KEPENTINGAN UMUM YANG
BERSUMBER DARI ANGGARAN PENDAPATAN DAN
BELAJAR NEGARA

BIAYA OPERASIONAL DAN BIAYA PENDUKUNG UNTUK KEGLIATAN PADA TAHAPAN PELAKSANAAN DAN PENYERAHAN HASIL

Biaya Operasional dan Biaya Pendukung untuk kegiatan pada tahapan pelaksanaan dan penyerahan hasil ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan dimulai dari 4% (empat persen) untuk nilai ganti kerugian tanah sampai dengan atau setara dengan Rp10.000.000.000,- (sepuluh miliar rupiah) pertama dan selanjutnya dengan prosentase menurun sebagai berikut:

s.d Rp10 miliar	=	(4 % x Rp10 miliar)	=	paling tinggi Rp400 juta
di atas Rp10 miliar s.d Rp15 miliar	=	(biaya s.d Rp10 miliar sebelumnya) + (3% x Rp5 miliar)	=	paling tinggi Rp450 juta
di atas Rp15 miliar s.d Rp30 miliar	=	(biaya s.d Rp15 miliar sebelumnya) + (2% x Rp15 miliar)	=	paling tinggi Rp850 juta
di atas Rp30 miliar s.d Rp55 miliar	=	(biaya s.d Rp30 miliar sebelumnya) + (1% x Rp25 miliar)	=	paling tinggi Rp1,100 miliar
di atas Rp55 miliar s.d Rp105 miliar	=	(biaya s.d Rp55 miliar sebelumnya) + (0,50% x Rp50 miliar)	=	paling tinggi Rp1,350 miliar
di atas Rp105 miliar	=	(biaya s.d Rp105 miliar sebelumnya) + (0,25% x Rp100 miliar)	=	paling tinggi Rp1,600 miliar

Biaya-biaya yang berkaitan dengan Biaya Operasional dan Biaya Pendukung dalam rangka kegiatan pada tahapan pelaksanaan dan penyerahan hasil, antara lain untuk: honorarium, pengadaan bahan, alat tulis kantor, cetak/stensil, fotokopi/penggandaan, rapat, sidang-sidang yang berkaitan dengan proses pengadaan tanah, satuan tugas (satgas), biaya keamanan, penunjang musyawarah, sosialisasi, dan biaya perjalanan dinas dalam rangka penyelenggaraan pengadaan tanah bagi pembangunan untuk kepentingan umum.

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
KEPALA BIRO UMUM
u.b.
KEPALA BANTUAN TUJUH KEMENTERIAN
GIATOK BIDG UMUM
NIP 195904201984921001



MENTERI KEUANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttt.

AGUS D.W. MARTOWARDOJO

Appendix 2

Appendix III, Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.
Number 13/PMK.02/2013

II.	SATUAN TUGAS	<p>Mengacu pada ketentuan dalam:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peraturan Pemerintah mengenai Jenis dan Tarif Atas Jenis Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak Yang Berlaku Pada Badan Pertanahan Nasional;
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan mengenai Indeks Dalam Rangka Penghitungan Penetapan Tarif Pelayanan Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak Pada Badan Pertanahan Nasional; dan 3. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan mengenai Persetujuan Penggunaan Sebagian Dana Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak Pada Badan Pertanahan Nasional.

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
 KEPALA BIRO UMUM
 u. b.
 KEPALA BAGIAN TUJUH KEMENTERIAN

GIANTO
 NIP. 1959042019884021061



MENTERI KEUANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

td.

AGUS D.W. MARTOWARDOJO

Appendix 3

Attachment of Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 72 of 2012

LAMPIRAN
PERATURAN MENTERI DALAM NEGERI REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 72 TAHUN 2012
TENTANG
BIAYA OPERASIONAL DAN BIAYA PENDUKUNG PENYELENGGARAAN
PENGADAAN TANAH BAGI PEMBANGUNAN UNTUK KEPENTINGAN
UMUM YANG BERSUMBER DARI ANGGARAN PENDAPATAN DAN
BELANJA DAERAH

KODE REKENING PENGANGGARAN BIAYA OPERASIONAL DAN BIAYA
PENDUKUNG

1. Kegiatan Perencanaan Pengadaan Tanah

- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx Program
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx Kegiatan Perencanaan Pengadaan Tanah
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.1 Belanja Pegawai
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.1.01 Honorarium PNS
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.1.01.02 Honorarium Tim Perencanaan Pengadaan Tanah
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.1.02 Honorarium Non PNS
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.1.02.01 Honorarium Tenaga Ahli
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2 Belanja Barang dan Jasa
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.01 Belanja Bahan Pakai Habis
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.01.01 Belanja ATK
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.07 Belanja Sewa Rumah/Gedung/Gudang/Parkir
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.07.02 Belanja Sewa Gedung/Kantor/Tempat
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.11 Belanja Makanan dan Minuman
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.11.02 Belanja Makan dan Minum Rapat
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.15 Belanja Perjalanan Dinas
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.15.01 Belanja Perjalanan Dalam Daerah
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.15.02 Belanja Perjalanan Dinas Luar Daerah
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.21 Belanja Jasa Konsultansi
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.21.01 Belanja Jasa Konsultansi Penelitian
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.21.02 Belanja Jasa Konsultansi Perencanaan

2. Kegiatan Persiapan Pengadaan Tanah

- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx Program
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx Kegiatan Persiapan Pengadaan Tanah
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.1 Belanja Pegawai
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.1.01 Honorarium PNS
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.1.01.02 Honorarium Tim Persiapan Pengadaan Tanah
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.1.02 Honorarium Non PNS
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.1.02.01 Honorarium Tenaga Ahli
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2 Belanja Barang dan Jasa
- x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.01 Belanja Bahan Pakai Habis

x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.01.01 Belanja ATK
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.06Belanja Cetak dan Pengadaan
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.06.03BelanjaPublikasi Proses Pengadaan Tanah
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.07Belanja Sewa Rumah/Gedung/Gudang/Parkir
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.07.02BelanjaSewaGedung/Kantor/Tempat
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.11 Belanja Makanan dan Minuman
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.11.02 Belanja Makan dan Minum Rapat
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.15 Belanja Perjalanan Dinas
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.15.01 Belanja Perjalanan Dalam Daerah
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.2.15.02 Belanja Perjalanan Dinas Luar Daerah

3. Kegiatan Pelaksanaan Pengadaan Tanah
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx Program
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xxKegiatanPelaksanaanPengadaan Tanah

x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.3 Belanja Modal
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.3.01Belanja ModalPengadaan Tanah
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.3.01.01BelanjaModal Pengadaan Tanah(DPA-SKPD
dilengkapidengan RAB)
4. Kegiatan Penyerahan Hasil Pengadaan Tanah
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx Program
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xxKegiatanPenyerahanHasilPengadaan Tanah

x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.3BelanjaModal
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.3.01BelanjaModal Sertifikasi Tanah
x.xx.x.xx.xx.xx.xx.5.2.3.01.01 BelanjaModal Sertifikasi Tanah (DPA-SKPD
dilengkapidengan RAB)

MENTERI DALAM NEGERI
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

ttd

GAMAWAN FAUZI

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
KEPALA BIRO HUKUM

ttd

ZUDAN ARIF FAKRULLOH
Pembina Tk.I (IV/b)
NIP. 19690824 199903 1 001



MATERIAL 10

Monitoring and evaluation

Material 10 Monitoring and Evaluation

Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012 Section 115 states that the National Land Agency (BPN) conducts monitoring and evaluation of control, ownership, use and utilization of land acquisition for development in the public interest.

Furthermore, the BPN Regulation No. 5 of 2012 Article 50 provides:

1. The Indonesian National Land Agency (BPN) conduct monitoring and evaluation of control, ownership, use and utilization of land acquisition for development in the public interest.
2. Monitoring as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted in stages by the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia.

In a more comprehensive perspective, the resettlement monitoring means data collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement based on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement plan (LARP). Monitoring relies on the physical and financial targets and delivery of entitlement (appropriate assistance received by entitled party based on the type of loss suffered by the entitled party). Monitoring is usually conducted by the implementing agencies, sometimes with the help of external monitoring experts. Reports are usually submitted to the donor banks, if international donors such as ADB, World Bank, and others finance the project.

The evaluation of resettlement takes place during and after the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement. This is done to assess the achievement level of resettlement objectives particularly livelihoods, or whether the standard of living has been recovered or improved. Evaluation of the resources and effectiveness, impact and sustainability of resettlement can be used as lesson and reference materials for the future plans. Evaluation is distinguished from monitoring, as evaluation has a wider scope, conducted not too often, with involvement of independent experts, usually by external party; it is an opportunity for planners and policy makers to think broader than just the success of the objectives, strategies and fundamental approaches of resettlement.

10.1. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M & E) Resettlement

Project Implementing agencies are responsible for organizing and empowering the efforts of monitoring and evaluation. Land acquisition and resettlement plan will establish details of M&E implementation including:

- ❑ Distribution of responsibilities in monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementing units or agencies. For large-scale resettlement, it is better if there is a special team of M & E. For resettlement involving other agencies or multiple government level, a good coordination plan is required;
- ❑ Responsibility for certain tasks, including data collection, data analysis, verification, quality control, coordination with relevant agencies, preparation of reports, delivery reports to decision makers and the donor banks if the project is supported by donors, responsibility for assessment and follow up reports;
- ❑ Methods used to collect and analyze data;
- ❑ Resources required for field surveys and record keeping, including requirements for an expert in the field of sociology, social anthropology and resettlement as determined in the Bank policy;
- ❑ Requirement to increase the monitoring and evaluation capacity and skills, including training plan and budget;
- ❑ Time frame for data collection, preparation and reports delivery; and
- ❑ Budget of monitoring and evaluation.

10.2. Internal Monitoring

Implementing Agency is usually fully responsible for internal monitoring. It monitors granting entitlements, time frame and budget specified in land acquisition plan and involuntary resettlement. Internal monitoring are often based on the card systems stored in the monitoring office that records entitlements and compensation received by the affected households. There are cases of some countries where resettlement card is provided for each person or household that records entitlements received for their interest. The recording system is supported by periodic surveys designed to measure changes in the basic data recorded at the beginning of the census and the survey. Periodic surveys rely on entitlement reception for entitled party and on the indicators of benefits received.

Conceptor of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Plan (LARP) will develop monitoring methods, including periodical survey method as well as methods of achieving progress of the activities and entitlement included in the plan. The method is to determine the survey plan, sampling frame, frequency, resources, and responsibilities. Monitoring is usually conducted during the project, even after a period of intensive resettlement activities. ADB policy stipulates that the completed resettlement recovery phase can be extended; need to be monitored after completion of resettlement activities, sometimes until the project facilities have been already functioning. Monitoring indicators will be chosen in such a way that they reflect the quality of the activity and entitlement matrix.

10.3. External Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementing agency usually appoint an independent agency to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) to provide complete and objective information. Evaluation after implementation of resettlement is an integral part of the project cycle. Independent evaluation can be conducted by an external research institutes, consultants, university or Governmental Organization (NGO). External agencies tasks are:

- ❑ Checking the results of internal monitoring.
- ❑ Assessing whether involuntary resettlement objectives has been achieved, in particular, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced.
- ❑ Assessing the efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of involuntary resettlement, the result will be a reference to the making and planning of involuntary resettlement policy in the future.
- ❑ Make sure whether the involuntary resettlement entitlement already meets the goal, and whether that purposes are in accordance with the situation of entitled party.

Table 1. Potential indicators for monitoring

Monitoring Type	Basis for Indicators
Budget and Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is all staff of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement has been appointed and mobilized to the field and office according to the schedule? • Have the capacity building and training activities been completed according to the schedule? • Has the implementation of resettlement activities been achieved in accordance with the approved implementation plan? • Have the resettlement funds been allocated to resettlement agencies on time? • Has the resettlement office received funds according to the schedule? • Have all of the funds been spent in accordance with RALP? • Did the social preparation phase take place according to the schedule? • Has the entire land been acquired and occupied on time for project implementation?
The delivery / implementation of Entitlement to the entitled persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all entitled parties received entitlements according to the number and category of loss listed in the entitlement matrix? • Have entitled parties received payments on time? • Has the entitled person who rent his / her land temporarily received compensation? • Have all entitled parties received transport costs; relocation costs, living allowance and whatever approved financial assistance according to the schedule? • Have all areas of replacement land or contracts been provided? Has the land preparation been conducted as specified? Have measures in giving legal land title to the entitled party been implemented? • How many entitled household have received legal title to the land? • How many entitled households have received a house as relocation options in Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Plan (LARP)? • Are the houses meeting the approved quality standards? • Have the relocation sites been selected and built according to the approved standards? • Do the entitled parties occupy the new house? • What assistance measures are being implemented as planned to the local community? • Is the recovery preceded by the provision of infrastructure and social facilities • Do the entitled parties have convenience / good access in terms of schools, health services, places of cultural and social activities? • Have activities on income and livelihood restoration been implemented as stated in the livelihood restoration plan, for example, using the land replacement, the production process is running well, a number of entitled parties get training and

Monitoring Type	Basis for Indicators
	employment, provision of credit, activities to help them to earn income?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the affected business or ventures received compensation, including the transfer of rights and payment of all damages due to loss of its business and production stops?
Consultancy, Complaints and Special Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has consultation been conducted as scheduled including meetings, group meetings, and other related community activities? Has settlement circular been prepared and distributed?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many entitled parties have knowledge about compensation they should receive?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many have received appropriate compensation?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there any entitled party who utilize the grievance procedure? What were the results?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the dispute been resolved?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the social preparation phase been implemented?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have special measures for indigenous peoples been implemented?
Monitoring benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes have taken place in terms of employment pattern, production and use of resources compared to the situation before the project?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes have occurred in terms of income and expenditure patterns compared to the situation before the project? Are there changes in the cost of living compared to what the situation before the project? • Is the income of entitled person in line with these changes?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What social and cultural change occurred relating to standard of living?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes have happened to vulnerable groups?

Table 2 . Indicators for External Monitoring and Evaluation

Basic Information on affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Age range, education level, skills • Gender of household head
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnical group
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities in health care service, education, public and other social facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House type
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pattern of land ownership and use and other natural resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of livelihood and job pattern
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income resources and level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture production data (for rural households)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in households or community group
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access to cultural conservation and custom event venues • The value of all property on which is the base of entitlement and resettlement entitlements

Livelihood Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the compensation payments for house structure exempted from depreciation, levy or transfer expenses of the entitled party?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the entitled parties accepted house built for them?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the perception of "community" been restored
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the entitled parties restored the primary social and cultural conditions?
Livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the compensation payments free of depreciation, levy and transfer fee of the entitled party?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can the compensation replace the lost wealth?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the replacement land meet the standards sufficiently?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the moving and relocation compensation payments cover the costs incurred?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does income allowance allow them to develop business and production as before?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the affected self-employed businesses received adequate assistance to redevelop their business?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have vulnerable groups been given the opportunity to earn income? Is it efficient and sustainable?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can the employments provided restore income and standard of living as before the project?
Level of Satisfaction of Entitled Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many entitled parties know the procedures of resettlement and compensation rights? Whether the entitled parties know that compensation is their right?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do they know if they have obtained their rights?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do the entitled parties measure, to know whether their standard of living and their livelihoods have been restored?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many entitled parties know about grievance procedures and dispute resolution procedures?
Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the number of entitled persons and their property calculated correctly?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there any land speculator who gets help? •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the time frame and funding sufficient to meet its objectives?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the compensation too much?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have vulnerable groups been identified and assisted?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did resettlement implementers deal with the unexpected issues?
Other Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any unintended environmental impacts?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any unintended impacts on employment or incomes?

Table 3. Comparison of Evaluation Method

More Controlled Approach, Rational	More Subjective Approach, Participative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pros / Advantages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pros / Advantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast; easily calculated • Direct Methodology • May be directly related to project planning • Look more accountable • More easily handled and does not lead to complex issues in relation to activities control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate All opinions and perspectives of all stakeholders (relevant parties) • Provide opportunities to highlight another reality (such as issues outside of project framework) • Heading toward a more harmonious mutual understanding and sharing (foundation of humanity)
<p>Disadvantages / Drawbacks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrogant and less sensitive • The results may reflect evaluators personal opinion • False assumptions about the independent observation and the ability to capture the "reality" • Do not care about the reality of human change, and political dynamics • Assuming cause and effect in a simple way 	<p>Disadvantages / Drawbacks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It may not conform to the form or frame of the project • Can replace a thorough examination of the activities for the achievement of its objectives. • Only a few appraisers who know how to use participatory techniques. • Can raise hopes that will not or can not be reached

Table 10. Monitoring and Evaluation in the Project Cycle: Basic action items

Project Cycle	Principal Measures
Project Identification / Preliminary Assessment of Social Conditions (ISA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Preliminary Assessment of Social Conditions as the basis for planning, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement in the future
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the location of the project
Feasibility Study of Project Preparatory Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with all stakeholders
Management Review Meeting (RTM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct census and surveys to obtain baseline data
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the M & E plan as an integral part of the resettlement plan, which involved internal and external resources, to develop the existing data base

Project Cycle	Principal Measures
Management Review Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the M & E plan for the activities coordination between agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing budget and resources
Valuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether the proposed M & E will provide information about the progress and achievement of the purposes of resettlement
Loan Negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate M & E as collateral
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Monitoring Capacity on the site level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve local entitled parties and NGO in monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct internal monitoring on progress in achieving the budget targets and timeframes, delivery of entitlement to the entitled persons, consultation, complaints and other specific problems and other benefits
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving external and independent experts to monitor and evaluate the progress and achievement of the purposes of resettlement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare regular reports on all aspects of M & E
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct post-implementation evaluation to assess the effectiveness of resettlement, impact, and sustainability of entitlement in resettlement, and to learn strategies for policy formulation and planning in the future



Appendices

Appendix 1 Discussion / Questions & Answers on the Training of Trainers Event June 19, 2014

1		<p>In the discussions with resource persons from BPN in Pontianak it is said that Law No. 2 of 2012 is a super body Law. In the implementation of land acquisition for public purposes with reference to Law No. 2 of 2012, if it turns out that the Law collides with other laws, is the Law No. 2 of 2012 the main reference / to be prioritized and prevails against other regulations, e.g. the provisions of other sectors, for example?</p>	<p>For land acquisition for public purposes the Law used is Law No. 2 of 2012. Agencies or other laws should adapt to this Law.</p> <p>It is expected that all state officials (related agencies) may implement. Consultation with all relevant agencies including the sector has been conducted. The preparation process of this legislation has been conducted very democratically.</p> <p>As set forth in Law No. 2 of 2012 regarding time frame, if up to 60 days, the relinquishment of right of land owned by the government for public purposes is not finished / has not been released by authorities that own the land, then the status of the land is decided as "legally relinquished" (become state land) by the Supreme Court. In other words, the land implicitly can be used for development in the public interest (eg, building infrastructure), without the need to apply for the licensing process. BPN is the agency that made decision and declared, that the land is "legally relinquished".</p> <p>If an objection occurs on private / community land, then BPN can deposit "cash compensation" in the court (consignment). With the Consignment, the land will belong to the state. Thus, the process of land acquisition for the development in the public interest can be implemented</p>

2	Bapak Rafege (PLN West Kalimantan)	State Electricity Company (PLN) in the development of Tread Tower and High Voltage Air power line, often have to pass through the forest. There was a case in Kalimantan, where the governor thought that he was not entitled to issue permits of location confirmation in the state forest so that the PLN land acquisition process becomes hampered. What should be done to overcome this?	One of the requirements asserts that the planning documents shall be in accordance with the Regional Spatial Plan. If the assessment and land acquisition documents for the public interest has been declared in accordance with provisions, after the consultation mainly by forestry agency and have been approved, even if the governor did not issue a permit or "intentionally" retarded by stating "do not feel entitled to", then the case can be brought to the Administrative Court (PTUN).

		<p>In relation to the statement of Law No. 2 of 2012 as a super body and City Spatial Plan (RTRW), How a development should be carried out, if the development plan is not in accordance with the RTRW.</p> <p>In fact, RTRW is merely local regulations, and relatively lower in comparison with Law No. 2 of 2012. It looks paradoxical in case there is a need to build a road (although not in accordance with the Spatial), and Law No. 2 of 2012 emphasizes that development plans shall be in accordance with the RTRW. How should this be handled?</p>	<p>It is expected and ideally, in preparing planning documents, its compliance with the Spatial plan should be observed and taken into consideration. If it turns out (based on the results of various studies it is unavoidable) the construction site can not be moved, and if it is then recommended not to "follow Spatial planning", the probable solution would be to change or to modify the spatial planning. But it is also not easy because it needs to involve the House of Representatives (DPR) / Regional Parliament (DPRD) decision. Thus it is suggested that the development planning should be prepared very "carefully" and comprehensive.</p>
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		<p>Associated with the completeness of documents, there is no template to guide the problem-solving about land, for example, if people who object because of "differences on property documents used", ie certificates, tenure, etc., the completeness of documents is not solely based on the affected assets, but also on the status and differences in property rights?</p> <p>Moreover, there is no available guide about the inventory and identification of indigenous territories.</p> <p>What is the procedure of relinquishment of communally owned land / Communal land?</p>	<p>template on how to resolve the restitution of land with very different property rights (property rights, the right to cultivate, and so on) has not been created. Implementation of compensation under the Law No. 2 of 2012 does not "see" the status of ownership, but rather what is "there" on the land (land, buildings, plants, other objects related to land, and other losses which can be valued).The determination of value by appraiser (eg MAPPI) has used valuation approach not only based on market price; this is already a good method. But If a template is still needed, please notify formally to the BPN to be followed up.</p> <p>Indigenous identification, a separate regulatory mechanism of Indigenous peoples is expected to be developed, it is currently being prepared by the Ministry of Forestry, "indigenous friends" are expected to follow and accompany this process.</p> <p>Currently West Papua is in this process. Customary land need a study / research to ensure that the community is still there, has a clear boundary delineation of land. In addition, measurements are also necessary, until finally arranged in Regulation which states Recognition of Local Government on the existence of Community. If in the area an infrastructure development will be carried out, then the public consultation to obtain approval of the population will be carried out in accordance with local customs regulations, (so far, represented by the Chairman of the Indigenous community) but now it is not always so.</p> <p>BPN is currently putting together a mechanism of a "very detailed documentation" of any custom discussion forum. For example with photos, and even comes with a fingerprint.</p>
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5	Pak Leo (Land Agency Pontianak-Kalimantan Barat)	As if all the problems of land are charged to the BPN. Though the central government has mandated among others through PP 38 of 2007 (about 9 authority), the division of authority and responsibility (indigenous peoples issues have been assigned to the Regional Government). Therefore, "the issue of land" should be a responsibility of each party. For example, AMAN also actively advocate the indigenous peoples about government policy	Land court is needed.
6	Pak Maksum, Consultant BBWS Citarum	Related to land use. Infrastructure to be built that is not yet in accordance with the Spatial Planning. The options: (1) adjusting with the Spatial planing (2) issue a presidential regulation that accommodates the needs of the development. Can presidential regulation solve the problem?	yes
7	Pak Mahir (AMAN)	Memorandum of Understanding between AMAN and BPN In 2011, about the preparation of a work team to identify areas where there is customary land conflict. What about resuming the process of conflict resolution, so it can serve as a model for handling issues related to indigenous peoples? Currently only the Baduy (Banten) are recognized based on Regional Regulation. Law No. 41 on forestry and the Constitutional Court Decree No. 4 has not been synchronized	It would be good to follow up on MoU with AMAN to start with submission of a letter to the Head of BPN. BPN can make some sort of rule about the indigenous peoples management. But if a " technical instructions ", is needed, "technical guidance" could be / will be prepare, to be used by Regional governments.

8	Jeffry Anwar, TA 7566	Regarding an enclave issue, how to deal with residents living in the forest area (e.g. based on forest maps, they are considered to be in the forest area), which is "de facto" has been recognized. For example, Village completed with the entire facility?	If there are indigenous communities, then they are entitled to compensation.
9	Pak Ali (Bappeda Pontianak)	How about if a very important development site overlaps with protected forests?	A review need to be conducted to see which one is more important and seek for best solution. Basically, A well-prepared environmental analysis should be providing solution of this issue.
10	Bapak Rafege (PLN West Kalimantan)	What is definition of a stretch of land (eg, for the construction of transmission Tread Tower of PLN)? Is it calculated per Tread Tower or in total?	The definition of a stretch of land is a unity that is not disconnected or situated in one area. In case of PLN project, it is not a stretch because it is done one at a time and not in one spread. So the mechanism of the land acquisiton implementation in this case is as the mechanism of land acquisiton of under five hectares land area.

11		<p>How to calculate the permit of location confirmation for a Tread Tower development? Is it calculated per point Tread Tower or the total area?</p>	<p>In determining location confirmation Permit, it is important to see and examine whether the proposed development is in accordance with the spatial plan.</p> <p>If the total area of land acquisition for tread tower development does not exceed 5 ha, you do not need to follow the stages of land acquisition in Law No. 2 of 2012. The acquisition mechanisms are conducted as in a "regular purchase" with the owner of the land in accordance with the decision of Presidential Regulation No. 40 Year 2014. Before The regulation was issued, land acquisition under one ha technically guided by Regulation of the Head of BPN If its range exceeds 5 hectares, the land acquisition procedure should follow the stages (4 stage process) stipulated in Law No. 2 of 2012 (a committee should be prepared). One fiscal year for 1 stretches and in accordance with the spatial plan. President Regulation No. 40. For a 1 ha land. With the issuance of President Regulation No. 40 (Regulation of the Head of Land Agency) , the 1 ha land acquisition automatically has to be in accordance with the president regulation.</p>

12	Pak Leo (Land Agency Pontianak-West Kalimantan)	In regard with the Government Regulation No. 13 of 2010, related non-tax revenues, if the tower tread is calculated per unit / point, it would be very difficult to calculate the deposit liabilities by PLN.	The Government Regulation No. 13 of 2010, will soon be amended. Please remind with a written letter about obstacles encountered and what are the proposed solutions.
13		What if the completion of each stage of the process of land acquisition activity exceeding the maximum time limit established by law.	Law No. 2 of 2012, does not regulate sanctions against the deadline of land acquisition which are not met
14	Pak Dwi, Land Agency Bandung	According to regulations / legislation: "If there is a government-owned land (eg land owned by an agency) is required for public interest, then in a maximum of 60 days, the status of the land must be released by law, the release of government-owned assets were given only 60 days potentially poses a problem because most likely this time span (60 days) is not sufficient	
15		What are the criteria of a state land? Definition / criteria of the party who occupy state land in good faith?	The term good faith is intended more to community. For example a community applies for permission to the state (eg village head) to use a state land. Detailed proof tool are stipulated in Government Regulation No. 71 of 2012. In regard with a state land, if the land has been continuously occupied for 20 years, the occupying person can submit a demand of certification of the land The status of state land use is leasehold (HGU), if the tenure has expired, users can apply for the certification.

16		<p>What is an Appraisal Services? What is the difference with the Government appraiser (Article 21, Heads of National Land Agency (BPN) Regulation No. 5 of 2012 and Section 63-64 Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012)?</p>	<p>Public appraiser is an independent appraiser (professional private agency). But if in a certain area independent appraiser is not available, a government appraiser can be assigned (eg. from the Ministry of Finance). The definition of public appraiser in Law No. 2 of 2012 is a government appraiser. Private appraiser is prioritized.</p> <p>Related Appraisers. Principle of appraiser: 1) permit from the Ministry of Finance; 2) licence of BPN</p>
17		<p>What are the basis for determining the unit cost of appraisal services and the basis for determining the price? It has to be a standard price of appraisal service.</p>	<p>There is no standard. It is not determined. So based on market feasibility. It may be tendered. The amount must be known at the beginning (planning documents). As a basis "can be asked to MAPPI".</p>
			<p>MAPPI has the provision of billing rate. Meanwhile upon assignment, the mechanism is as a regular consultant. To be able to make an assessment, MAPPI need to study the work scope (land area, number of parcels, time frame, scope of work, etc.) to find out the resources needed (man-days etc).</p>
18		<p>If MAPPI cannot yet issue a detailed billing rate, this is a hassle for the government (on the procurement of goods and services) that is in need of detailed and precise information.</p>	<p>MAPPI will be featuring the billing of MAPPI official rate on the web as a reference for those who need.</p> <p>When consultation activities will be conducted, the government institutions requiring land could start by looking for information, by "asking" to the consultant candidate, as a basis for the TOR preparation.</p>
19		<p>What can be the legal basis of the handling of social issues related to the clearing of land belonging to land requiring agency. Example case: squatters residing on the banks of irrigation canals, right of way, on railroad.</p>	<p>For Land clearing, there is a Government Regulation No. 51 of 1960. This is the authority of the Regional Government.</p>

20		Definition of special assignments, is the whole work of PLN is considered as an assignment of government (as set out in existing legislation) or are there other specific legislation or regulations to conduct certain activities	Originally, discussion of Law No. 2 of 2012 about this particular assignment originated from the implementation of Upper Cisokan Hydroelectric Power Plant of PLN funded by the World Bank. Although the government has assigned the entire implementation of the national electricity development to PLN in the form of General Plan of Electricity Development (RUPTL), yet a special assignment refers to a special assignment for each project. It can be a Presidential Regulation or Minister regulation. For example in the case of Cisokan, PLN was assigned in Presidential Regulation???? On phase two of the 10,000 MW accelerated development. The location of each project is stipulated in the regulation of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM).
21		How to implement land acquisition by the government not for development in the public interest (besides the 18 items)? For example, the construction of an industrial park.	Because the land acquisition is not in the public interest, then it should be conducted directly on "consensual" basis of the negotiation, based on market prices.
22		Like the Presidential Regulation No. 40 of 2014 concerning different treatment between rural and urban areas ("price" 5 ha of land is different between rural and the one of urban areas	It would be very difficult to make rules considering each needs of rural and urban areas. So, for the acquisition of 5 hectares of land in rural and urban, Presidential Regulation No. 40 of 2014 is the benchmark.
23	Pak Leo (BPN Pontianak-West)	Satuan Honorarium untuk Satgas B, untuk posisi setoran PNPB ada pada saat pengukuran oleh panita. Bagaimana pembayaran honorarium Satgas B dalam rangka pelaksanaan Undang-Undnag Nomor 2 Tahun 2012? Honorarium unit cost for a work Unit B, in the case of the non-tax revenues deposits at the time of measurement by the committee. How is the payment of honorarium of the work unit B in order to implement law No. 2 of 2012?	Basic honorarium of work unit A and B are not yet set in Presidential Regulation No. 13, it is stipulated in Regulation of the finance minister. If in fact it is not stipulated in both regulations, please inform this matter to the BPN.

24		Within the framework of the ADB "entitled persons are still allowed to file objections later than 2 years after closing of the project", but according to the Law a submission of objections are closed after decision by the court.	Land requiring agencies and implementing agency comply with laws and government regulations.
25		What if the local governments are already using land before land acquisition is done (eg offices have been built before the land acquisition). Is this these land acquisition process stages need to be conducted? What's the solution?	In case of emergency, land acquisition should follow.
26		How long is the validity period of planning document, to the preparation stage?	There are no rules. But when documents are handed over to the local government, the local government should evaluate planning documents, and whether it can be accepted or not
27		Legal Safeguard Aspect. BPN as implementing agency in the field often faces many obstacles. What is the legal protection of "implementing agency in the field"?	Stages of implementation and delivery of results is the responsibility of the BPN. Procedures and mechanisms conducted by BPN are stipulated in the legislation and is the Legal Safeguard. Law No. Of 2012 has been prepared with a very careful consideration.
28		What if the valuation result by a public appraiser (eg by MAPPI) deemed too expensive by the BPN or agencies that require land?	BPN does not value, government agency should accept the results of the assessment of MAPPI. Those who entitle to complain are only the landowners. Professionalisme has to be valued.

29		<p>The Law determined types and amounts of compensation must be done with deliberation, but the presidential regulation only mention about the form of compensation (no phrase indicating the amount of compensation). What do you think?</p>	<p>So true. Because there is no room to deliberate on the "amount of compensation". Since the assessment has been done by a professional.</p> <p>Substantially, difference of sentences in the law and regulation is not a problem. Because the essence of "deliberation" do not only determine the amount of the compensation.</p> <p>Deliberation on compensation is interpreted as a process to convince the recipient to accept the compensation value (there is only one scale value-no value range) as determined by the appraiser.</p>

Appendix 2 Example of Entitlement Matrix In the Directorate General of Water Resources

LAND					
i.	1. Loss of control, ownership, use, and utilization of land. ⁹	1. Private land, the land of legal entity; Land held by the holder of tenure right given by the state in accordance with laws and regulations; Waqf land; Land formerly belonged to Customary community; ¹⁰	a. Holders of land rights; b. holder of right to manage; c. Nazir for Waqf land; d. Landowners of former customary land;	Compensation equal to the replacement as follows: 1. Equivalent Cash at Full Replacement Value 2. Replacement land with soil with attributes at least equivalent to the acquired land in terms of value, productivity, location, ownership and legality. 3. Resettlement 4. Shares ownership	At Replacement value in Law No. 2 and President Regulation No. 71 as follows: The Compensation appraiser conducts the assessment of compensation value. ¹¹ Compensation value is the value at the time of the announcement of the development site in the public interest. ¹² Replacement land given for and on behalf of

⁹ Article 27, Paragraph 2 (a), Law No. 2 of 2012.

¹⁰ Article 21, Paragraph 2 (a, b, c, d, e) confirms the terms of the ownership of former customary land, evidenced by, among others: a) Petuk Tax / Landrente, girik, pipil, ketitir, Verponding Indonesia or written proof with any name referred to in article II, VI and VII Conversion provisions in Law No. 5 of 1960 on Basic Regulation of Agraria; b) Deed of transfer of rights created under the hand bore the testimony by the customary chief, lurah, village heads or other names, which are made before the before the enactment of Government Regulation No. 10 of 1961 On Land Registry accompanied by the transferred title; c) Letter of proof of ownership rights issued based on the relevant Autonomous Regulation;; d) decision letter granting of property rights from the authorities, both before and since the enactment of Law No. 5 of 1960 on Basic Regulation Agrarian, which is not accompanied by the obligation to register the rights granted, but has fulfilled all the obligations referred to in it , or; e) The certificate of land history ever made by the Office of Land and Building Tax accompanied with the title transferred. b) The transfer of Deed hakyang made under the hand bore the testimony by the customary chief, headman, village heads or name lainyang made before prior to the enactment of Government Regulation No. 10 of 1961 On the Land Registry with title being transferred; c) Letter of proof of property rights issued by the Autonomous Regulation bersangkutan; d) A decree granting of property rights from the authorities, both before and since the enactment of Law No. 5 of 1960 on Basic Regulation Agrarian, which is not accompanied by the obligation to register the rights granted, but has fulfilled all the obligations referred to in it , or; e) The certificate of land history ever made by the Office of Land and Building Tax is accompanied with the title transferred..

¹¹ Article 33, Law No. 2 of 2012. (Land) appraiser is an individuals who assess independently and professionals who have obtained assessment practices permit from the Minister of Finance and has received a license from the Land Institute to compute the value / price of land acquisition object .

¹² Article 34, Law No. 2 of 2012

					the Entitled Person. ¹³
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TANAH					
				5. Other kind of compensation agreed by both parties. ¹⁴ 6. Remaining land ¹⁵ that can no longer be used in accordance with the designation and use; Eligible parties may request a full replacement over the land. ¹⁶ 7. Financial assistance to renew the land ownership documents (certificates and documents of land equivalent to a recognized certificate ¹⁷ 8. Tax incentives and transaction costs exemptions given to Entitled Parties. ¹⁸	Resettlement is given for and on behalf of the entitled person. ¹⁹ Shareholding given for and on behalf of the entitled person. ²⁰ Prosecutor explanations regarding Article 122 Paragraph (2b) stipulate that parties who filed an objection should bear the costs of the tax payable in the year they filed a lawsuit. However if there is an agreement / release of land rights, they are entitled to related tax incentives mandated by PERPRES No. 71 of 2012.
		I.2. Government land for the administration of government / state enterprises /regional government enterprises,	a. Holders of property rights to land; b. Holder of management rights over the land;	Compensation at Replacement Value as follows: 1. Cash and / or 2. Buildings	Compensation given to: 1) Land Acquisition object which has been a standing building used actively for the administration of

¹³ Article 77 Paragraph (3), President Regulation No. 71 Year 2012.

¹⁴ Article 74 Paragraph (1) of Presidential Regulation No. 71 Year 2012. At Paragraph 2 confirms Compensation can a single compensation or a combination of several forms of Compensation, awarded in accordance with the Compensation nominal value equal to the value set by Appraisers.

¹⁵ Elucidation of Article 25 of Law No. 2 of 2012, "the residual land" is land which right has not been relinquished by the entitled party until the location confirmation limit date is expired. Regarding residual land, if the land requiring agencies still need the land, the Land Acquisition process must be submitted from the beginning. It is to ensure the legitimacy of the residual Land Acquisition.

¹⁶ Article 35 of Law No. 2 of 2012, and Article 67 of Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012.

¹⁷ Government Regulation No. 24 Year 1997 on Land Registration and The head BPN Regulation No. 6 of 2008 on SPOPP.

¹⁸ Article 122 , of President Regulation No. 71 of 2012. Paragraph (2a and 2b) confirms the Taxation Incentives for entitled parties who support the implementation of the Land Acquisition for Development Public Interest and are not making claims on the verdict / decision and Location confirmation and on the form and / or amount of Compensation..

¹⁹ Article 78 Paragraph (3), President Regulation No. 71 of 2012

²⁰ Article 80 Paragraph (3), President Regulation No. 71 of 2012

	Village Treasury Land)		3. Relocation ²¹	government tasks;
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LAND				
				2) Land Acquisition Objects owned / controlled by state-owned enterprises, provincial enterprises. 3) Object of the Land Acquisition belongs to village treasury.
	I.3. State Land (land use in the form of forest and / or agricultural land for sustainable food protection)	a. Department of Forestry (For Forest Area) b. Department of Agriculture (For land / Sustainable Agriculture Land)	Forestry land: 1. Land Replacement of twice the area of acquired land ²² 2. Payments provision of forest resources (PSDH) ²³ , , Reforestation fund / reboisation, Indemnity stumpage value, and the cost of investment. Agricultural Land: Replacement land of at least three (3) times the acquired land for irrigated land Replacement land of at least two (2) times the acquired land area for non-tidal and tidal marsh Replacement lands at least one (1) times the area of the acquired land for the not irrigated land.	Land use in the form of forest and / or agricultural land for sustainable food protection, compensation will be guided by the laws and regulations related to land use permit issued by the Minister of Forestry and land acquisition provisions under Law No. 41 of 2009 on the Protection of Agricultural Land for Sustainable food Based on rules of the Director General of Forestry No. 13 of 2013, for the needs of the forest land less than five (5) hectares for Development in the Public Interest, the agencies requiring land, can directly use the land, while waiting for the process to obtain permits in accordance with the laws and regulations that apply.

²¹ Article 46 Paragraph1 (a, b,c) Law No. 2 of 2012, and paragraph 82 President Regulation 71 of 2012 Paragraph (a, b. c).

²² Law No. 41 of 2009 on the Protection of Agricultural Land, (Article 46) for irrigated land at least three (3) times the acquired land area; for non-tidal marsh and tidal at least two (2) times the area of the acquired land; for land not irrigated at least one (1) times theacquired land area.

²³ Provision of Forest Resources.

LAND					
		1.4. State Land (the land use of non-forest and / or agricultural land for food protection)	a. <i>Holder of management rights over the land;</i> b. <i>Holder of basic land tenure</i> ²⁴ c. <i>Party occupying state land in good faith</i> ²⁵	Compensation at replacement value principle including: 1. Equivalent Cash equal to replacement value	. The same with the provisions of loss of tenure, ownership, use, and exploitation of the land above.
				2. Land substitutes with at least the same attribute equivalent to the acquired land in terms of value, productivity, location, ownership and legal ownership assurance. 3. Share ownership 4. Other compensation agreed / approved by both parties. ²⁶	

²⁴ Article 24 Paragraph (1) a party who has evidence of land tenure issued by the competent authority, which prove the relevant land tenure. Paragraph (2) Tenure Basis referred to in paragraph (10) is proved with tenure evidences in the form of: a) Deed of sale of land rights that have been certified but has not yet been renamed; b) Deed of sale and purchase of the customary property that have not been issued a certificate; c) permit to inhabit; d) ruislag auction; or e) a pledge of the waqf deed, deed of waqf substitutes, or waqf pledge letter.

²⁵ Article 23 Paragraph (1) A party occupying the state land in good faith as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) letter (f) in the form of individuals, legal entity, charities, religious bodies, or government agencies that physically occupy, use, utilize and maintaining state land for generations within a specified time and / or obtain by not violating the provisions of the Law. Paragraph (2) Tenure of state land as referred to in paragraph (1) proved with evidence in in the form of: a) the certificate of land rights that has been expired; b) a land lease documents; c) land reform objects receiver decision letter; d) a license of cultivating land / open land; e) letter of appointment / substitutes purchase of land plots. The provisions of Article 26: In case there is no proof of ownership or tenure a parcel of land referred to in Article 21 and Article 23, proof of ownership or control can be done with other evidence, in the form of a written statement of the pertinent and reliable information of at least 2 (two) witnesses from the local community that have no family ties with the pertinent up to the second degree, both in vertical and horizontal kinship, stating that the person concerned is really the owner of the parcel of land..

²⁶ Article 74 Paragraph (1) of President Regulation No. 71 of 2012. Paragraph 2 confirms that compensations can be compensation on single loss or compensation on various damages, delivered in accordance with compensation nominal value deteminded by Appraisers.

TANAH					
		1.5. Losses / Loss of Communal Rights (land)	a. Indigenous Community ³²	Compensations include: 1. Land substitutes with at least equivalent attributes to the acquired land in terms of value, productivity, location, and legality or 2. Other kind of compensation agreed by the indigenous community concerned.	Constitutional Court decision 35/PUU-X/2012 (p. 171) provides fresh air for members of Indigenous Peoples. Land of Indigenous communities in the state forest under Department of Forestry should be excluded from forest maps. Nevertheless, recognition of ownership needs government's decision as regulated in Article 18b paragraph 2 of the Constitution of 1945.

³² Article 22 Paragraph (1) Indigenous peoples must meet the following requirements: a) a group of people that are still linked by their customary legal order as a member in an alliance of a particular customary law, that recognizes and implements the provisions of the alliance in everyday life; b) There are certain communal land that is the living environment of the members of the customary law alliance and where they take their daily needs; c) There is a prevailing common law order regarding the management, tenure and utilization of communal land and adhered to by the members of the customary alliance. . Paragraph 2. Indigenous community as referred to in paragraph (1) the existence is recognized after research has been conducted and determined by local regulations.

BUILDING / STRUCTURE					
II	2. Entitlement of compensation for Loss / Damage to Buildings	2.1. Permanent Loss of Primary Structure and / or Building Secondary Structure	a. The owner of the building / structure ³³ or other objects related to the land ³⁴ , regardless of land tenure and ownership of land where the building stand, and building permit of the affected structure Holder of Right to Use	<p>1. Cash compensation at the replacement value for the reconstruction of affected buildings / structures based on the assessment of a licensed appraiser.</p> <p>2. Not subjected to depreciation on buildings value in compensation for affected structures / buildings.</p> <p>3. When the buildings are affected partially and the rest of the building can no longer be used as the initial designation and use, then the overall compensation will be given at full replacement value, as stipulated above³⁵.</p> <p>4. Value of building materials that can be reused will not be deducted from the compensation at full replacement cost that will be paid for affected the building / structure.</p>	<p>MAPPI method is the new replacement cost with adjustment. Depreciation calculation is only used for adjustment of the physical condition However, MAPPI gives Solatium, (Additional compensation that calculated based on percentage of the value of physical loss, buildings, plant). For example, 10-30 percent of the value of Physical Losses</p> <p>Three (3) months prior notice to the affected persons is required for those whose buildings / structures are affected or partially affected.</p> <p>Six (6) months prior notice to the affected persons is good for those whose buildings / structures affected or entirely affected.</p>

BUILDING / STRUCTURE					
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³³ Article 25 of the Presidential Regulation No. 71 Year 2012; Paragraph (1) The owner of the building, plant, or other objects relating to land as referred to in Article 17 Paragraph (2) h are individuals, legal entity, social agencies, keagamaan agency, or government agency, has published evidence by officials that authorities that prove tenure the building, plant, or other object with respect to land. Paragraph (2) The basis of ownership of the building, plant, or other objects relating to land as described in paragraph (1) proved with evidence such as: a) Building Permit and building physical evidence; b) Statement of Physical Tenure, or: c) proof of payment of electricity bills, telephone, or water companies, in the last months.

³⁴ Elucidation of Article 40 of the article h: Buildings, plants, or other objects related to the land that has not been or is not owned with the land rights, Compensation granted to owners of buildings, plants, or other objects related with the land.

³⁵ Elucidation of Law No. 2 of 2012, section 35; "What is meant by 'no longer able to function' is a parcel of land that no longer can be used in accordance with the original allocation and use, such as residential homes are divided so that some part can not be used as a residential home. In relation thereto, the party that occupy/ owns the land may request compensation for the entire land.

				5. No Compensation for the electrical, telephone installation, and other services affected based on the cost of disconnection and reconnection. ³⁶	
		2.2. Loss of / Damage of infrastructure and / or public facilities	a. Government b. State owned enterprise, management building / public infrastructure	1. <i>Rebuilding facilities such as the original state or better or</i> 2. <i>Provide equivalent cash compensation based on an agreement with the parties affected</i>	
PLANT/ CROP					
III	3. To Get the entitlement of Compensation / Compensation Due to Loss of Crops	3.1. Lost of crops / trees on permanently or temporary (used temporarily during construction) affected land	a. Owner of plant / tree regardless of the ownership status of the land where the plant grow	1. Seasonal crop: cash compensation will be paid based on prevailing market value. 2. Annual crops: compensation according to market prices and taking into account productivity and age. 3. Timber / trees: compensation based on current market prices according to age, tree species and stem diameter at breast height.	MAPPI method distinguishes commercial and noncommercial plants. Commercial plant in addition to the market price calculation, method of Deferred Cash Flow (DCF) for one cycle is also used. . As for non-commercial plants, the assessment is conducted by using reference from relevant agencies. For immature plants the cost approach is used.

³⁶ Policy number 4 and 5 are based on compensation practices in projects, either using the full government budget or ADB financing.

				<p>established.</p> <p>Temporary job loss:</p> <p>Compensation in accordance with the estimated compensation for the disruption.</p> <p>Permanent Job Loss:</p> <p>Compensation in accordance with the value of compensation for income of least six (6) months.</p>	
		5.2. Transfer / change of Profession	a. Entitled parties who lost business / job and had to change professions	Appropriate compensation costs required to transfer the profession equivalent with the previous profession, based on the calculation of appraiser	MAPPI delivers premium value. ³⁹ It is expected that with premium calculation, the compensation provisions gap can be covered as required by ADB. Analysis and description of the components of the premium value is considered can cover a number of provisions, as described in detail in the compensation policy column.
		5.3. Transaction fee ⁴⁰ (Eg removal costs, discharge costs, expenses related taxes, Land Deed charges)	c. Entitled parties are charged to cover the cost of the transaction	Appropriate compensation at at the actual cost	According to MAPPI, an assessment of the cost of the transaction is also based on socio-economic study conducted by expert consultant and / or prevailing regulations

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ MAPPI puts the relocation cost and other costs such as evacuation; sales deed costs, and related taxes into one transaction costs category. While in the table below relocation costs is translated to relocation.

OTHER APPRAISABLE LOSSES				
		5. 4. Value of residual Property (residual losses)	a. Landowners whose properties are partially affected and cannot be used as original allocation.	1. Compensation cash at full replacement value In conformity
		5. 5. Waiting period ompensation (Interest)		1. Cash compensation conform with the calculation of interest accretion of the payments total value in accordance with delay in compensation payment 5. 5. Waiting period compensation (interest) is given when the payment of compensation is delayed.
		5.6 Compensation for other physical damage	a. Land, Building, plant owner	Cash compensation value according to the extend of damage ⁴¹
RESETTLEMENT / RELOCATION ASSITANCES				
VI	6. Entitlement of Relocation Assistance	6.1. Relocation of AP due to Loss of Structure / Main Building (eg, home and home stores)	a. Owner structure / main building which is fully exposed and relocated	1. Cash assistance for the cost of removal, if the project is not able to provide the use of a truck or other means of transportation to transport the belonging to a new place. . 2. Transition subsistence allowance equivalent to the cost of 3 months of basic living expenses (ie provincial poverty line per household member) 3. Provision of shelter /temporary housing or cash assistance equivalent to the rental payments during delay period MAPPI put the cost of removal and other costs such as evacuation, land deed costs, related taxes, into a single transaction costs category. In the negotiation process conducted by successive meetings until it attained agreement (for example: an agreement, or failing agreement, will withdraw and look for alternative options).

⁴¹ Covered under the assessment standards of MAPPI, non-physical loss.

RESETTLEMENT / ROLOCATION ASSISTANCES					
				<p>4. Relocation area is equipped with public services and facilities and access to employment and production.</p> <p>5. Participate in livelihood recovery program</p> <p>6. Transaction or relocation fee assessed at the actual cost of the transaction, including fees, duties or taxes incurred.</p>	<p>. Location relocation / resettlement are discussed with the entitled parties.</p> <p>Implementation of resettlement shall not exceed 1 year from the determination of compensation by the land acquisition-implementing agency.</p> <p>Resettlement is given on behalf of the entitled persons</p> <p>According to MAPPI if the government can not meet the target in one year to prepare relocation the entitled parties (AP) of the relocation program are entitled to receive the waiting / transitional allowance.</p>
			b. Tenant of house / store	<p>1. Cash allowances equivalent to the cost of two (2) months rental</p> <p>2. Three (3) months prior notice to the affected tenants on the need to move the location / relocate 3. Transaction or relocation fee assessed at the actual cost of the transaction, including fees, duties or taxes incurred.</p>	<p>Provisions will be adjusted or taking into consideration if the agreement content between the owner and the tenant is still valid.</p>
HIGH RISK impoverishment					
VII	7. Entitlement on Social Protection Assistance	7.1. Loss of the resource base	a. AP / AH who are physically displaced and lost 10% or more of total assets or sources of income, poor and vulnerable, AH regardless of the severity of the impact	<p>1. Participate in livelihood recovery program that includes agricultural support, provision of training, job placement, additional financial grants and micro loans for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational support / logistics to help a displaced person in alternative income generating activities</p> <p>3. Given the job opportunity related to project</p> <p>4. Assistance in the identification and purchase or lease a new plot and / or structure</p>	<p>Provisions of the Social Welfare Law: Article 21</p> <p>Implementation of poverty reduction implemented including:</p> <p>a. Social counseling and guidance;</p> <p>b. Social services;</p> <p>c. Providing access to employment opportunities and business/ venture;</p> <p>d. Provision of basic health care services;</p> <p>e. Providing access to basic education services;</p> <p>f. Provision of access to housing and resettlement services; and / or</p> <p>g. Providing access to training, venture capital, and</p>

					marketing of business result.
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HIGH RISK of IMPORVERISHMENT					
				6. Cash compensation paid directly and jointly to the affected person and spouse (if any) 7. Assistance in the construction of new structures 8. Provision of access to land and housing suitable for disabled and vulnerable elderly	Article 22 The implementation of poverty reduction as referred to in Article 19 is the responsibility of the minister. Article 23 further provisions on poverty reduction are regulated by the government regulations. Serang district government initiated the social action program to address social impact of land acquisition for the flood prevention project in Ciujung Banten. This is an exemplary precedent and should be supported
RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS to LAND USE AND WATER RESOURCES ⁴²					
VIII	8. Rights to obtain access to water	8.1. Restrictions on the use of water for household needs and other	a. Entitled parties who loss or have limited access to water due to the project	1. Obtain a program to provide water and sanitation facilities.	
	9. Rights of land use	8.2. Restrictions on land use	a. Entitled parties who are limited in land use	ADB follows the provisions of the host country	PLN is using the latest Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Decree of 2014, which establishes a compensation of 15 percent of the market price of land of nearby locations, for affected persons whose land are affected in the Right of Way of SUYY / SUTET lanes.

⁴² Notes; if Access restrictions on land and water resources use are identified during surveys of assets and loss, the scope of loss, the entitled party and the compensation provided for the loss occurred should be formulated.

Appendix 3 Invitation and Training Schedule

- Banten, April 16 -17 2014


REPUBLIK INDONESIA
**KEMENTERIAN NEGARA PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL/
BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL**

Jakarta, 8 April 2014

Nomor : 1535 /Dt.6.1/04/2014
Perihal : *Undangan Pelatihan Safeguard Sosial dalam Rangka Pengadaan Tanah dan Pemukiman Kembali Untuk Program Sumber Daya Air*
Lampiran : 3 lembar

Kepada Yth.
(Mohon lihat daftar terlampir)
di tempat

Dalam rangka memperkuat kapasitas kelembagaan pemerintah, khususnya dalam pelaksanaan perlindungan sosial di sektor sumber daya air dan energi, bersama ini kami informasikan bahwa Direktorat Pengairan dan Irigasi, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas, dengan dukungan *Asian Development Bank (ADB)* akan menyelenggarakan "**Pelatihan Safeguard Sosial Dalam Rangka Pengadaan Tanah Dan Pemukiman Kembali Untuk Program Sumber Daya Air**", yang akan dilaksanakan di Ratu Hotel Bidakara, Jl. KH Abdul Hadi No.66, Serang, Banten, pada tanggal 16-17 April 2014.

Pelatihan tersebut bertujuan untuk: (i) meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kesadaran tentang prinsip dan kebijakan pengadaan tanah dan pemukiman kembali di Indonesia; (ii) sharing pengalaman dalam pelaksanaan pengadaan tanah dan pemukiman kembali; (iii) meningkatkan pengintegrasian prinsip dan kebijakan pengadaan tanah serta pemukiman kembali dalam proyek-proyek ADB di Indonesia.

Untuk itu mohon kiranya agar Saudara dapat menugaskan staff terkait untuk mengikuti pelatihan tersebut dan mengisi lembar konfirmasi sebagaimana terlampir untuk dikirimkan kembali kepada kami melalui fax. 021.3149641 atau email : dit.pengairan.irigasi@gmail.com, paling lambat Senin, 14 April 2014. Perlu kami informasikan bahwa penyelenggara akan menyediakan akomodasi, uang transport, dan uang saku.

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasama Saudara diucapkan terima kasih.


Direktur Pengairan dan Irigasi

H. M. Penny Azdan, MA, MS, Ph.D

Tembusan Kepada Yth:
Bapak Deputy Sarana dan Prasarana, Bappenas (sebagai laporan)

Jalan Tarsan Surapati No.2, Jakarta 10310 - Indonesia
Phone: +62 21 336 207, 390 5650 - Fax: +62 21 314 5374 - <http://www.bappenas.go.id>

Lampiran 1 Surat Nomor : 1938 / Dt.6.1/04/2014
Tanggal : 8 April 2014

DAFTAR UNDANGAN

1. Direktur Bina Program, Ditjen SDA, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum
2. Direktur Sungai dan Pantai, Ditjen SDA, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum
3. Direktur Pinjaman dan Hibah Luar Negeri, Ditjen Pengelolaan Utang, Kementerian Keuangan
4. Kepala BPKP Pusat
5. Direktur Tata Ruang dan Pertanahan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas
6. Kepala Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Cidahu Cijung Cidurian
7. Asisten Daerah I, Provinsi Banten
8. Kepala Bappeda Provinsi Banten
9. Kepala Dinas Bina Marga dan Tata Ruang Provinsi Banten
10. Kepala Dinas Sumber Daya Air dan Permukiman Provinsi Banten
11. Kepala Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Provinsi Banten
12. Kepala Dinas Sosial Provinsi Banten
13. Kepala Biro Hukum Setda Provinsi Banten
14. Kepala Kejaksaan Tinggi Provinsi Banten
15. Kepala Perwakilan BPKP Provinsi Banten
16. Satpol PP Provinsi Banten
17. Kepala BPN Provinsi Banten
18. Dinas Perumahan dan Gedung Pemda Provinsi DKI Jakarta (Rusun Marunda)
19. Kepala Bappeda Kabupaten Serang
20. Kepala Dinas Tata Ruang dan Pekerjaan Umum Kabupaten Serang
21. Kepala Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Serang
22. Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Serang
23. Kepala Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Serang
24. Kepala Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Serang
25. Satpol PP Kabupaten Serang
26. MAFFI Provinsi Banten

AGENDA ACARA
"Pelatihan Safeguard Sosial Dalam Rangka Pengadaan Tanah Dan Pemukiman Kembali Untuk
Program Sumber Daya Air"
Hotel Ratu Bidakara, Banten, 16-17 April 2014

WAKTU	ACARA	Keterangan
Rabu, 16 April 2014		
8.30-9.00	<i>Registrasi peserta</i>	
9.00-9.15	Sambutan dan pembukam dari Asisten Daerah I, Provinsi Banten	Bpk. Drs. Asmudji, H.W
9.15-9.45	<i>Pre Test</i>	
9.45-10.00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
10.00-11.00	Materi I : "Tinjauan Prosedur Pengadaan Tanah berdasarkan UU No.2 Tahun 2012"	
11.00-12.00	Materi II : " Tahapan Pengadaan Tanah"	
12.00-13.00	<i>Ishoma</i>	
13.00-14.00	Materi III: "Prinsip-Prinsip Pemukiman Kembali berdasarkan UU No.2 Tahun 2012 dan SPS ADB"	Nara Sumber : 1. Direktur Pengaturan dan Pengadaan Tanah, BPN 2. ADB
14.00-15.00	Diskusi dan Sharing Session : "Pelaksanaan Pengadaan Tanah di Lapangan"	
15.00-15.15	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
15.15-16.00	Materi IV : "Penyelenggaraan Konsultasi Publik Berperspektif Gender"	
16.00-17.00	Materi V : "Penyelenggaraan Pengumuman"	
Kamis, 17 April 2014		
08.00-09.00	Materi VI : "Penyelenggaraan Mekanisme Penanganan Pengaduan (Grievance Redress Mechanism/GRM)"	
09.00-10.00	Materi VII : "Identifikasi dan Inventarisasi Orang Terkena Dampak"	
10.00-10.15	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
10.15-12.15	Materi VIII : "Metode Penilaian Tanah dan Aset"	Nara Sumber : MAPPI
12.15-13.15	<i>Ishoma</i>	
13.15-15.30	Diskusi dan Sharing Session : "Relokasi, Pemulihan OTD, Penganggaran, Monitoring dan Evaluasi"	
15.30-15.45	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
15.45-16.15	<i>Post test</i>	
16.15-16.30	Penutupan 1. Direktur Pengairan dan Irigasi, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas 2. ADB	Ir. M. Donny Azdan, MA., MS., Ph.D

Bandung, May 7 -8 2014



REPUBLIK INDONESIA
KEMENTERIAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL/
BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL

Jakarta, 30 April 2014

Nomor : ~~299~~ /DL.6.1 /04/2014
Perihal : Undangan "Pelatihan Perlindungan Sosial Dalam Rangka Pengadaan Tanah Dan Pemukiman Kembali Untuk Program Sumber Daya Air"
Lampiran : 3 lembar

Kepada Yth.
(Mohon Lihat Daftar Terlampir)
Di tempat

Dalam rangka memperkuat kapasitas kelembagaan pemerintah, khususnya dalam mengimplementasikan perlindungan sosial di sektor sumber daya air dan energi, bersama ini kami informasikan bahwa Direktorat Pengairan dan Irigasi, Kementerian PPN/ Bappenas bekerjasama dengan *Asian Development Bank (ADB)* akan menyelenggarakan "**Pelatihan Perlindungan Sosial dalam Rangka Pengadaan Tanah dan Pemukiman Kembali untuk Program Sumber Daya Air**", yang akan diselenggarakan di Putri Gunung Hotel, Jl. Raya Tangkuban Perahu Km 16-17 Lembang Bandung, pada tanggal 07-08 Mei 2014.

Pelatihan tersebut bertujuan untuk: (i) meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kesadaran tentang prinsip dan kebijakan pengadaan tanah dan pemukiman kembali di Indonesia; (ii) berbagi pengalaman dalam pelaksanaan pengadaan tanah dan pemukiman kembali; (iii) meningkatkan pengintegrasian prinsip dan kebijakan pengadaan tanah serta pemukiman kembali dalam proyek-proyek ADB di Indonesia.

Untuk itu mohon kiranya agar Saudara/I dapat menugaskan staf terkait untuk mengikuti pelatihan tersebut dengan mengisi lembar konfirmasi sebagaimana terlampir untuk dikirimkan kembali kepada kami melalui fax (021) 3149641 atau email: dit.pengairan.irigasi@gmail.com, atau delaher@yahoo.com paling lambat hari Selasa, 6 Mei 2014. Penyelenggara yang telah ditunjuk oleh ADB akan menyediakan akomodasi, uang transport, dan uang saku.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Direktor Pengairan dan Irigasi,

Ir. M. Donny Azdan, MA, MS, Ph.D

Tembusan Kepada Yth :

Bapak Deputi Sarana dan Prasarana, Bappenas (Sebagai Laporan)

Jalan Taman Suropati No.2 Jakarta 10310- Indonesia
Phone +62 21 336 207, 3905650 Fax. +62 21 3145374 <http://www.bappenas.go.id>

Lampiran 1 surat nomor : 2392/Dt. 6.1./04/2014

Tanggal : 30 April 2014

DAFTAR UNDANGAN

1. Direktur Bina Program, Ditjen SDA, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum
2. Direktur Pinjaman dan Hibah Luar Negeri, Ditjen Pengelolaan Utang, Kementerian Keuangan
3. Direktur Pertanahan dan Tata Ruang Bappenas
4. Direktur Pengaturan dan Pengadaan Tanah BPN
5. Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Citarum
6. Bappeda Provinsi Jawa Barat
7. Dinas Bina Marga dan Tata Ruang Provinsi Jawa Barat
8. Dinas Sumber Daya Air Provinsi Jawa Barat
9. Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Jawa Barat
10. Dinas Sosial Provinsi Jawa Barat
11. Biro Hukum Setda Provinsi Jawa Barat
12. Kejaksaan Tinggi Provinsi Jawa Barat
13. Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Provinsi Jawa Barat
14. Dinas Pertanian Provinsi Jawa Barat
15. Dinas Perkebunan Provinsi Jawa Barat
16. Dinas Tata Ruang Provinsi Jawa Barat
17. Dinas Sosial Provinsi Jawa Barat
18. BPN Provinsi Jawa Barat
19. Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Bandung
20. Kantor Pertanahan Kota Bandung
21. Satpol PP Provinsi Jawa Barat
22. Perwakilan Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan (BPKP) Provinsi Jawa Barat
23. MAPP1
24. Pemda DKI (Rusun Marunda)
25. Pemerintah Kabupaten Bandung
26. Pemerintah Kabupaten Karawang
27. Pemerintah Kota Bekasi
28. Pemerintah Kota Bandung
29. PDAM Kota Bandung
30. PDAM Kab Bandung

Agenda Acara
"Pelatihan Perlindungan Sosial dalam Rangka Pengadaan Tanah dan Pemukiman
Kembali untuk Program Sumber Daya Air"

Direktorat Pengairan dan Irigasi Bappenas bekerjasama dengan Asian Development Bank
 Putri Gunung Hotel, Jl. Raya Tangkuban Perahu Km 16-17 Lembang Bandung,
 07-08 Mei 2014.

Rabu, 7 Mei 2014

Sesi / Waktu	Program	Nara Sumber	Moderator
08.30-09.00	Pendaftaran Peserta		
Sesi 1 09:00 - 09:15	Pembukaan oleh Bappenas, ADB, dan Kepala Bappeda Bandung	Ir. Donny M. Azdan Prof. Dr. Ir. Denny JP. Naning Mardinih	Jeffry Anwar
Sesi 2 09:15 - 10:45	Perkenalan Peserta, Tujuan, Tahapan, dan Harapan yang Diinginkan dari Pelatihan		Rimun Wibowo
10:00 - 10:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>		
Sesi 3 10:45 - 12:30	Tinjauan Prosedur Pengadaan Tanah menurut UU 2/2012 dan SPS ADB	Noor Marzuki Naning Mardinih Bill Collier	Rimun Wibowo
12.30 - 13.30	<i>ISHOMA</i>		
Sesi 4 13:30 - 15:00	Tinjauan Proses Pengadaan Tanah Sesi Berbagi tentang Pengadaan Tanah (diskusi/simulasi)	Rimun Wibowo	Jeffry Anwar
15:00 - 15:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>		
Sesi 5 15:00 - 17:00	Penyelenggaraan Konsultasi Publik (PCM) Berperspektif Gender, Masyarakat Adat dan Pengumuman (Disclosure) (diskusi/simulasi)	Jeffry Anwar Naning Mardinih	Rimun Wibowo
Sesi 6 17:00 - 17:10	Penunjukan Pemegangan kepada Peserta untuk Evaluasi Pelatihan Hari 1 pada Hari 2		Rimun Wibowo

Kamis, 08 Mei 2014

Sesi / Waktu	Program	Nara Sumber	Moderator
Sesi 7 08:00 - 08:10	Evaluasi Pelatihan Hari 1 oleh Peserta yang Ditunjuk pada Hari 1		Rimun Wibowo
Sesi 7 08:10 - 09:30	Metode Penilaian Tanah (Diskusi - Tanya Jawab)	Okky Danuza (MAPPI)	Bill Collier
Sesi 8 9:30 - 10:00	Identifikasi dan Inventarisasi Orang Terkena Dampak/OTD (Inventory of Losses/IOL; Social Economy Survey/SES) (diskusi/simulasi)	Rimun Wibowo	Jeffry Anwar
10:00 - 10:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>		
Sesi 9 10:15 - 12:15	Relokasi, Pemulihan Kehidupan (Livelihood Restoration Program/LRP),	Naning Mardinih Jeffry Anwar	Rimun Wibowo
12:15 - 13:15	<i>ISHOMA</i>		
Sesi 10 13:15 - 14:30	Penganggaran (Estimasi Biaya dan Sumber Dana), dan Monitoring (diskusi/simulasi)	Rimun Wibowo Jeffry Anwar	Naning Mardinih
Sesi 11 14:30 - 16:00	Mekanisme Penanganan Pengadaan (Grievance Redress Mechanism/GRM) (diskusi/simulasi)	Naning Mardinih Rimun Wibowo	Jeffry Anwar
16:00 - 16:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>		
Sesi 12 16:30 - 16:45	RTL (Rencana Tindak Lanjut), Pembulatan dan Evaluasi terhadap Pelatihan Hari 1-2		Rimun Wibowo
Sesi 13 16:45 - 17:00	Penutupan oleh Bappenas dan ADB	Ir. M. Donny Azdan, MA., MS., Ph.D Naning Mardinih	Rimun Wibowo

□ Surabaya, May 20 -21 2014



REPUBLIK INDONESIA
KEMENTERIAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL/
BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL

Jakarta, 16 Mei 2013

Nomor : 2661/Dt.6.1/05/2014
Perihal : Undangan "PELATIHAN PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL DALAM RANGKA PENGADAAN TANAH DAN PEMUKIMAN KEMBALI UNTUK PROGRAM SUMBER DAYA AIR DAN ENERGI" TA 7566-REG: *Strengthening and Use of Country Safeguard System*
Lampiran : 4 Lembar

Kepada Yth.
(dalam daftar)
Di tempat

Dalam rangka memperkuat kapasitas kelembagaan pemerintah, khususnya dalam mengimplementasikan perlindungan sosial di sektor sumber daya air dan energi, bersama ini Direktorat Pengairan dan Irigasi, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas dengan dukungan *Asian Development Bank (ADB)* akan menyelenggarakan "Pelatihan Perlindungan Sosial dalam Rangka Pengadaan Tanah dan Pemukiman Kembali untuk Program Sumber Daya Air dan Energi", yang akan diselenggarakan pada :

Hari/ tanggal : Selasa - Rabu, 20 - 21 Mei 2014
Waktu : 09.00 - selesai
Tempat : Hotel JW Marriott
Jl. Embong Malang 85-89,
Surabaya, Jawa Timur

Pelatihan tersebut bertujuan untuk: (i) meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kesadaran tentang prinsip dan kebijakan pengadaan tanah dan pemukiman kembali di Indonesia; (ii) berbagi pengalaman dalam pelaksanaan pengadaan tanah dan pemukiman kembali; (iii) meningkatkan pengintegrasian prinsip dan kebijakan pengadaan tanah serta pemukiman kembali dalam proyek-proyek ADB di Indonesia.

Untuk itu mohon kiranya agar Saudara/I dapat mengugaskan staf terkait untuk mengikuti pelatihan tersebut dengan mengisi lembar konfirmasi sebagaimana terlampir untuk dikirimkan kembali kepada kami melalui fax (021) 3149641 atau email: dit.pengairan.iritasi@gmail.com atau delaher@yahoo.com, paling lambat hari Senin, 19 Mei 2014. Perlu kami informasikan bahwa penyelenggara akan menyediakan akomodasi, uang transport, dan uang saku.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terimakasih.


Direktur Pengairan dan Irigasi

Conny Azdan, MA, MS, Ph.D

Tembusan Kepada Yth :
Bapak Deputi Sarana dan Prasarana, Bappenas (Sebagai Laporan)

Lampiran I surat nomor : 261/Dt.6.1./05/2014

Tanggal : Mei 2014

DAFTAR UNDANGAN

1. Direktur Energi, Telekomunikasi, & Informatika, Bappenas
2. Direktur Pengaturan & Pengadaan Tanah, BPN
3. Direktur Bina Program, DIRJEN Sumber Daya Air, Kementerian PU
4. Bappeda Provinsi Jawa Timur
5. Kasubag Pengadaan Tanah, Bappeda Kabupaten Malang
6. Bappeda Kabupaten Blitar
7. Sekretariat Daerah, Asisten Daerah I, Pemerintah Kabupaten Situbondo
8. Kejaksaan Tinggi Provinsi Jawa Timur
9. BPN Provinsi Jawa Timur
10. Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Jawa Timur
11. Dinas Sosial Provinsi Jawa Timur
12. Dinas Satpol PP Provinsi Jawa Timur
13. Dinas PU Cipta Karya & Tata Ruang Provinsi Jawa Timur
14. BPKP Provinsi Jawa Timur
15. Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Probolinggo
16. Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Situbondo
17. Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Banyuwangi
18. Dinas Pertanian Kehutanan & Perkebunan Kabupaten Banyuwangi
19. Dinas PU Pengairan Kabupaten Probolinggo
20. Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Banyuwangi
21. Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Probolinggo
22. Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Situbondo
23. PEMDA DKI (Rusun Marunda)
24. PT. PLN (Persero) Kantor Pusat
25. PT. PLN (Persero) UIP VII
26. PT. PLN Rayon Situbondo
27. PT. PLN Rayon Banyuwangi
28. Unit Pembangkit Palton
29. Gubernur Provinsi Papua Barat
30. Bappeda Provinsi Papua Barat
31. Kejaksaan Tinggi Provinsi Papua Barat
32. BPKP Provinsi Papua Barat
33. BPN Provinsi Papua Barat

Jalan Taman Satepati No.2, Jakarta 10310 - Indonesia

Phone: +62 21 336 207, 390 5450 - Fax: +62 21 314 5374 - <http://www.bappenas.go.id>

34. Balai Wilayah Sungai Papua Barat
35. Badan Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan Daerah Provinsi Papua Barat
36. Walikota Kota Sorong
37. Bappeda Kota Sorong
38. Kantor Pertanahan Kota Sorong
39. Bupati Kabupaten Sorong
40. Bappeda Kabupaten Sorong
41. Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Sorong
42. Dinas Pertambangan & Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Sorong
43. PLN Area Sorong
44. PLN UPK XIV - Biak
45. PLN UPK III - Manokwari
46. Lembaga Masyarakat Adat (Bp. Yosua Ulim, Bp. Agustinus Malobela, Bp. Yakonias Kalasuat)
47. Bappeda Provinsi Bali
48. Biro Hukum & HAM Setda Provinsi Bali
49. Biro Pengelola Aset Provinsi Bali
50. Kejaksaan Tinggi Provinsi Bali
51. BPKP Provinsi Bali
52. Bali Wilayah Sungai Bali- Penida
53. Kantor Pertanahan Provinsi Bali
54. Dinas Kebutuhan Provinsi Bali
55. Dinas Sosial Provinsi Bali
56. Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Provinsi Bali
57. Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Provinsi Bali
58. Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Tabanan
59. Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Jembrana
60. PT. PLN (Persero) Distribusi Bali
61. PT. PLN (Persero) Rayon Tabanan
62. MAPPI
63. AMAN

□ Pontianak, June 10 -11 2014



REPUBLIK INDONESIA
KEMENTERIAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL/
BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL

Jakarta, 04 Juni 2014

Nomor : 2980 /Dt. 6.1 /06/2014
Perihal : Undangan pelatihan
Lampiran : 5 lembar

Kepada Yth
(dalam daftar)
Di tempat

Dalam rangka memperkuat kapasitas kelembagaan pemerintah, khususnya dalam mengimplementasikan perlindungan sosial di sektor sumber daya air dan energi, bersama ini kami informasikan bahwa Direktorat Pengairan dan Irigasi, Kementerian PPN/ Bappenas akan menyelenggarakan "Pelatihan Perlindungan Sosial dalam Rangka Pengadaan Tanah dan Pemukiman Kembali untuk Program Sumber Daya Air dan Energi", yang akan diselenggarakan pada:

Hari/ tanggal : Selasa - Rabu, 10 - 11 Juni 2014
Waktu : 09.00 - selesai
Tempat : Aston Pontianak Hotel & Convention Center
Jl. Gajah Mada 21, Pontianak-Kalimantan Barat

Pelatihan tersebut bertujuan untuk: (i) meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kesadaran tentang prinsip dan kebijakan pengadaan tanah dan pemukiman kembali di Indonesia, sesuai dengan Undang-Undang No. 2 Tahun 2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah Bagi Pembangunan Untuk Kepentingan Umum; (ii) berbagi pengalaman dalam pelaksanaan pengadaan tanah dan pemukiman kembali; (iii) meningkatkan pengintegrasian prinsip dan kebijakan pengadaan tanah serta pemukiman kembali dalam proyek-proyek ADB di Indonesia.

Untuk itu mohon kiranya agar Saudara/i dapat menugaskan staf terkait untuk mengikuti pelatihan tersebut dengan mengisi lembar konfirmasi sebagaimana terlampir untuk dikirimkan kembali kepada kami melalui fax (021) 3149641, email: dit.pengairan.irigasi@gmail.com atau deaher@yahoo.com, paling lambat hari Jumat, 6 Juni 2014. Perlu kami informasikan bahwa penyelenggara akan menyediakan akomodasi, uang transport, dan uang saku.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Direktor Pengairan dan Irigasi

Ir. M. Donny Azilan, MA, MS, Ph.D.

Terbilang Kepada Yth:
Bapak Deputi Sarana dan Prasarana, Bappenas (Sebagai Laporan)

Jalan Taman Suropti No.2, Jakarta 10310 - Indonesia
Telepon: (021) 3926186 Fax: (021) 3149641 - <http://www.bappenas.go.id>

Lampiran I surat nomor : 2980/Dt. 6.1./06/2014

Tanggal : Juni 2014

DAFTAR UNDANGAN

1. Direktur Pengaturan & Pengadaan Tanah Pemerintah, Badan Pertanahan Nasional
2. Direktur Energi, Telekomunikasi, dan Informatika, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas
3. Direktur Pendanaan Luar Negeri Multilateral, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas
4. Kepala Pusat Standarisasi dan Lingkungan Kehutanan, Kementerian Kehutanan
5. Asisten Administrasi Pemerintahan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
6. Asisten Administrasi Perekonomian dan Kesejahteraan Sosial Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
7. Kepala Biro Hukum Setda Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
8. Kepala Bappeda Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
9. Kepala Kejaksaan Tinggi Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
10. Kepala BPKP Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
11. Kepala Kantor Pertanahan Wilayah Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
12. Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
13. Kepala Dinas Pertambangan dan Energi Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
14. Kepala Dinas Sosial Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
15. Kepala Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
16. Kepala Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
17. Kepala Balai Wilayah Sungai Kalimantan I, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum
18. Kepala Bappeda Kota Pontianak
19. Kepala Kantor Pertanahan Kota Pontianak
20. Kepala Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kota Pontianak
21. Kepala Dinas Sosial dan Tenaga Kerja Kota Pontianak
22. Kepala Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Bengkayang
23. Kepala Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Sanggau
24. Kepala Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Sambas
25. Kepala Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Ngabang
26. Kepala Divisi Sistem Perencanaan, PT PLN Persero

Jalan Taman Suropati No.2, Jakarta 10310 - Indonesia
Telepon: (021) 3926186 Fax: (021) 3149641 - <http://www.bappenas.go.id>

27. Ibu Marina Kurniati, Staf Ahli Bidang Lingkungan, PT PLN Persero
28. Manajer Hukum, Komunikasi, dan Pertanahan, PT PLN (persero) UIP V
29. Direktur PT. PLN (PERSERO) Wilayah Kalimantan Barat
30. PT PLN UPK Kalimantan Barat
31. PT PLN UIP IX (Proyek Pembangkitan)
32. PT PLN UIP X (Proyek Jaringan)
33. MAPPI
34. Ketua Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara
35. IRM ADB
36. Konsultan TA 7566

SUSUNAN ACARA
"PELATIHAN PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL DALAM RANGKA PENGADAAN TANAH DAN PEMUKIMAN KEMBALI UNTUK PROGRAM SUMBER
DAYA AIR DAN ENERGI"
Pontianak, 10-11 Juni 2014

Hari I (Selasa, 10 Juni 2014)

Sesi / Waktu	Program	Narasumber	Moderator
08.30-09.00	Registrasi		
Sesi 1 09.00 - 09.15	Sambutan dan Pembukaan	1. Direktur Pengaturan dan Irigasi, Rappenas 2. PT PLN (Persero) 3. ADB 4. Asisten Daerah I/Asisten Administrasi Pemerintahan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat	Yura Sutodjo
Sesi 2 09.15 - 10.45	Perkenalan Peserta, Tujuan, Tahapan, dan Harapan yang Didukung dari Pelatihan (Pre-Test)		Rimon Wilowu
10.00 - 10.15	<i>Coffee Break</i>		
Sesi 3 10.45 - 12.30	Tinjauan Prosedur Pengadaan Tanah menurut UU 2/2012 dan SPS ADB	1. Direktur Pengaturan dan Pengadaan Tanah Pemasntal, BPM 2. ADB 3. Mr. Bill Collier (TA 7566 Consultant)	Jeffrey Anwar
12.30 - 12.30	<i>ISHOMA</i>		
Sesi 4 12.30 - 15.30	Pengelolaan Konsultasi Publik (PKM) Berperspektif Gender, Masyarakat Adat dan Penunjamatan (Sustaining)	1. Jeffrey Anwar 2. Nandeng Kardinalah	Rimon Wilowu
15.00 - 15.15	<i>Coffee Break</i>		
Sesi 5 15.30 - 17.30	Tinjauan Proses Pengadaan Tanah dengan Berspekif terhadap Masyarakat Adat	1. Mahir Takala, Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN)	Bill Collier
Sesi 6 17.30 - 19.00	<i>ISHOMA</i>		
Sesi 8 19.00 - 20.00	Sesi Berbagi tentang Pengadaan Tanah (diskusi / simulasi)		Rimon Wilowu
Sesi 9 20.00 - 20.10	Penutupan Pengadaan kepada Peserta untuk (business) pelatihan dari 1 pada hari 2		Rimon Wilowu
Sesi 6 17.30 - 19.00	<i>ISHOMA</i>		
Sesi 8 19.00 - 20.00	Sesi Berbagi tentang Pengadaan Tanah (diskusi / simulasi)		Rimon Wilowu
Sesi 9 20.00 - 20.10	Penutupan Pengadaan kepada Peserta untuk (business) pelatihan dari 1 pada hari 2		Rimon Wilowu

Hari II (Rabu, 11 Juni 2014)

Sesi / Waktu	Program	Nara Sumber	Moderator
Sesi 8 00:00 - 09:10	Evaluasi Pelatihan Hari I oleh Peserta yang Diunjuk pada Hari I		Rimun Wibowo
Sesi 9 00:10 - 09:30	Metode Penilaian Tanah dalam Pengadaan Tanah	Olky Danuzo (MAPP)	Bill Collier
Sesi 10 09:30 - 10:00	Identifikasi dan Inventarisasi Barang Terkena Dampak/UTD (Availability of Losses/AGL Social Economy Survey/SES)	Rimun Wibowo	Jeffry Anwar
10:00 - 10:15	Coffee Break		
Sesi 9 10:15 - 12:15	Rehabilitasi, Pemulihan Kelangkaan (Livelihood Restoration Program/LRP)	1. Nanning Mardinniah 2. Jeffry Anwar	Rimun Wibowo
12:15 - 13:15	ISHOMA		
Sesi 10 13:15 - 14:30	Penganggaran (Estimasi Biaya dan Sumber Dana), dan Monitoring	1. Rimun Wibowo 2. Jeffry Anwar	Nanning Mardinniah
Sesi 11 14:30 - 16:00	Mekanisme Penanganan Pengaduan (Grievance Redress Mechanism/GRM)	1. Nanning Mardinniah 2. Rimun Wibowo	Jeffry Anwar
16:00 - 16:30	Coffee Break		
Sesi 12 16:30 - 16:45	KTL (Rencana Tindak Lanjut), Pembulatan dan Evaluasi terhadap Pelatihan Hari 1-2 (Post-Test)		Rimun Wibowo
Sesi 13 16:45 - 17:00	Penutupan oleh Bappenas dan ADB	1. Direktur Pengairan dan Irigasi, Bappenas 2. ADB	Rimun Wibowo

- Jakarta, June 18 -19 2014



REPUBLIK INDONESIA
KEMENTERIAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL/
BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL

Jakarta, 16 Juni 2014

Nomor : 3210 /Dt. 6.1 /06/2014
Perihal : Undangan Training of Trainer
Lampiran : lembar

Kepada Yth.
(dalam daftar)
Di tempat

Dalam rangka memperkuat kapasitas kelembagaan pemerintah, khususnya dalam mengimplementasikan perlindungan sosial di sektor sumber daya air dan energi, bersama ini kami informasikan bahwa Direktorat Pengairan dan Irigasi, Kementerian PPN/ Bappenas bersama *Asian Development Bank* (ADB) akan menyelenggarakan "**Training of Trainer (ToT) untuk Pelatihan Perlindungan Sosial dalam Rangka Pengadaan Tanah dan Pemukiman Kembali untuk Program Sumber Daya Air dan Energi**". Untuk itu kami mengundang Saudara untuk dapat mengikuti ToT yang akan diselenggarakan pada :

Hari/ tanggal : Rabu - Kamis/ 18 - 19 Juni 2014
Waktu : 09.00 - selesai
Tempat : Grand Sahid Jaya Hotel
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman, No. 86
Jakarta 10220

Pelatihan tersebut merupakan kelanjutan dari pelatihan yang telah diselenggarakan di Serang, Bandung, Surabaya, dan Pontianak, dengan tujuan (i) meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kesadaran tentang prinsip dan kebijakan pengadaan tanah dan pemukiman kembali di Indonesia; (ii) berbagi pengalaman dalam pelaksanaan pengadaan tanah dan pemukiman kembali; (iii) meningkatkan pengintegrasian prinsip dan kebijakan pengadaan tanah serta pemukiman kembali dalam proyek-proyek ADB di Indonesia. Melalui kegiatan ToT, peserta akan mendapatkan pendalaman atas materi yang telah diberikan sebelumnya serta diharapkan dapat menjadi pelatih ataupun narasumber terkait dengan pengadaan tanah dan pemukiman kembali untuk pembangunan bidang sumber daya air dan energi di wilayah kerjanya masing-masing.

Sehubungan dengan itu diharapkan keikutsertaan dan partisipasi Saudara dalam kegiatan ToT atau menugaskan staf terkait dengan mengisi lembar konfirmasi sebagaimana terlampir dan mengirimkan kembali kepada kami melalui fax (021) 3149641, email: dit.pengairan.irigasi@gmail.com atau delaher@yahoo.com, paling lambat hari Selasa, 17 Juni 2014. Perlu kami informasikan bahwa penyelenggara akan menyediakan akomodasi, uang transport, dan uang saku.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Direktur Pengairan dan Irigasi



Ir. M. Donny Azdan, MA, MS, Ph.D

Tembusan Kepada Yth.:

Bapak Deputi Sarana dan Prasarana, Bappenas (Sebagai Laporan)

Lampiran I surat nomor : 3210 /Dt. 6.1./06/2014

Tanggal : 16 Juni 2014

DAFTAR UNDANGAN

1. Perwakilan Direktorat Bina Program, Ditjen SDA, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum
2. Perwakilan Direktorat Sungai dan Pantai, Ditjen SDA, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum
3. Perwakilan Direktorat Irigasi dan Rawa, Ditjen SDA, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum
4. Perwakilan Direktorat Bina Operasi dan Pemeliharaan, Ditjen SDA, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum
5. Perwakilan Direktorat Tata Ruang dan Pertanahan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas
6. Perwakilan Direktorat Energi, Telekomunikasi, dan Informatika, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas
7. Perwakilan Direktorat Pendanaan Luar Negeri Multilateral, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas
8. Perwakilan Direktorat Sumber Daya Energi, Mineral dan Pertambangan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas
9. Kepala Kanwil BPN, Provinsi Maluku
10. Kepala Balai Wilayah Sungai Maluku
11. Kepala Dinas Sosial Provinsi Maluku
12. Kepala Kejaksaan Tinggi Provinsi Maluku
13. Kepala Dinas Sosial Kota Ambon
14. Sdri. Kamia Handayani, PT PLN
15. Sdr. Suherlan, Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Cidanau Cijung Cidurian
16. Sdr. Furkon, Sekretariat Daerah, Provinsi Banten
17. Sdr. Dian Margi Putra, BPKP Provinsi Banten
18. Sdri. Novani Bappeda Provinsi Banten
19. Sdr. Alen Saputra, Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Serang
20. Sdri. Ariani Arifin, Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Citarum
21. Sdr. Maksum, PCMU Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Citarum
22. Sdri. Ani Widiani, Bappeda Provinsi Jawa Barat
23. Sdr. Dwi Septijono, Kantor Pertanahan Kota Bandung
24. Sdr. Asep, Dinas Kehutanan Kota Bandung
25. Sdr. Suharyono, Bappeda Provinsi Jawa Timur
26. Sdr. H Situmorang, BPN Provinsi Papua Barat
27. Sdr. Armada NE, Bappeda Provinsi Papua Barat
28. Sdr. Yosua Ulim, Tokoh Adat Papua Barat
29. Sdr. Herry Zulkarnain, PT. PLN UIP VII
30. Sdr. Frederik Noriwari, PT. PLN UIP VIX
31. Sdr. Leo Latumena, BPN Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
32. Sdr. Ali Syah Rizal, Bappeda Kota Pontianak
33. Sdri. Yekti Sukmawati, Dinas Sosial Kota Pontianak
34. Sdr. Wiji, PT. PLN UPK 5
35. Sdr. Seger, PT. PLN UIP IX
36. Sdr. Fabian, BWS Maluku
37. Sdri. Febi, Bappeda Provinsi Maluku
38. IRM ADB
39. Konsultan TA 7566

SUSUNAN ACARA
"TRAINING OF TRAINER (TOT) UNTUK PELATIHAN PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL DALAM RANGKA PENGADAAN TANAH
DAN PEMUKIMAN KEMBALI UNTUK PROGRAM SUMBER DAYA AIR DAN ENERGI"
 Jakarta, 18 - 19 Juni 2014

Hari I (Rabu, 18 Juni 2014)

Sesi / Waktu	Acara	Nara Sumber	Moderator
08.30-09.00	Pendaftaran Peserta/ <i>Registration of Participants</i>		
Session 1 09:00 - 09:15	Pembukaan oleh Bappenas dan ADB (<i>Opening by Bappenas and ADB</i>)	1. Direktur Pengaturan dan Irigasi Bappenas 2. ADB	Tirta Subedyo
Session 2 09.15 - 10.15	Perkenalan Peserta, Tujuan, Tahapan, dan Harapan yang Ditngkandari Pelatihan/ <i>Introduction of Participants, Objectives, Phases and Expectations of the Participants</i>		Rimun Wibowo
10.45 - 10.55	<i>Coffee break</i>		
Session 3 10:55 - 12:30	Tinjauan prosedur Pengadaan Tanah menurut UU 2/2012 dan SPS ADIR/ <i>Review of the Land Acquisition Procedures according to UU 2/2012 and SPS ADIR</i>	1. Direktur Pengaturan dan Pengadaan Tanah Pemerintah, BPN 2. Bill Collier 3. Nuning Hardinah	Rimun Wibowo
12.30 - 13.30	<i>SIKING</i>		
Session 4 13:30 - 15:00	Tinjauan Proses Pengadaan Tanah Sos. Berkeadilan/Pengadaan Tanah (diskusi/simulasi)/ <i>Review Sector on the Land Acquisition Process (discussion/simulation)</i>		Rimun Wibowo Jeffrey Anwar
15:00 - 15:15	<i>Coffee break</i>		
Session 5 15:00 - 17:00	- Penyelenggaraan Konsultasi Publik (PKM) Berperspektif Gender, Masyarakat Adat dan Pragamunan (Disclosure) (<i>Discussion/Simulation</i>)	Jeffrey Anwar Nuning Hardinah	Rimun Wibowo
Sesi / Waktu	Acara	Nara Sumber	Moderator
	(Integrating Public Consultation with a Gender, Indigenous People and Displaced Perspective) Pengungkapan (Estimasi Bayaran Sumber Daya, dan Monitoring) (<i>Discussion/Simulation</i>) - Mekanisme Pengawasan/Pengadilan (Grievance Redress Mechanism/CRM) (<i>Discussion/Simulation</i>)		
Session 6 17:00 - 17:30	Persiapan Pengungkapan kepada Peserta untuk Evaluasi Pelatihan Hari 1 pada Hari 2/ <i>Assignment for Participants for Evaluation of the First Day during the Second Day</i>		Rimun Wibowo

Hari II (Kamis, 19 Juni 2014)

Sesi / Waktu	Program	Nara Sumber	Moderator
Session 7 08:00 - 08:15	Evaluasi Pelatihan Hari 1 oleh Peserta yang Ditunjuk pada Hari 1 (<i>Evaluation of the first Day Training by the Participants</i>)		Rimun Wibowo
Session 8 08:15 - 09:30	Mitigasi, Pemukiman Tanah (Diskusi - Tanya Jawab) (<i>Mitigation for Land Relocation - Discussion, Questions and Answer</i>)	Oky Danuza (KAPPP)	Bill Collier
Session 9 9:30 - 11:30	Identifikasi dan Inventarisasi Orang Terkena Dampak/OTD (<i>Inventory of Losses/OTD</i>), Sosial Economy Strategy/SES (<i>discussion/ simulation</i>) Relokasi, Pemukiman Kembali (Land/land Relocation Program/LRP)	Rimun Wibowo	Jeffrey Anwar
10:00 - 10:15	<i>Coffee break</i>		
Session 10 11:30 - 12:30	Persiapan sesi penutupan		
12:30 - 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>		
Session 11 14:00 - 16:30	Sesi penutupan	1. Direktur Pengaturan dan Pengadaan Tanah Pemerintah, BPN 2. KAPPP 3. Direktur Pengaturan dan Irigasi Bappenas	Nuning Hardinah

Appendix 4. List of Participants

□ Banten, April 16 -17 2014



ATTENDANCE LIST
 PELATIHAN PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL
 DALAM RANGKA PENGADAAN TANAH DAN PEMUKIMAN KEMBALI
 UNTUK PROGRAM SUMBER DAYA AIR
 Ratu Hotel Bidakara, Banten
 16 - 17 April 2014



NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	SIGNATURE	
1	A. Suhendi	Kegiatan Bant		1	
2	Tiria	Bappenas		2	
3	Mohi Zaenal Tarah	Bappenas	Kep	3	
4	Kimul Wibawa	Konvren ADB	social dev.	4	
5	Aris Taufiq N.A.	Bappenas		5	
6	Bill Collier	-	Team Lead	6	
7	SARI WOODSON	ADB	in. Sociaf infotorm	7	
8	Abe Rohma	DPV Grg.		8	
9	Naning	ADP	latyuan gte	9	
10	Ariep Kautar S	SDAP	Pasi kasa Pura	10	
11	Chra Kambira	SDA - D	ini multibrot	11	
12	Mewi Artidianty	BP - DimpnDA	Itaj	12	
13	Diana Muzji Putea	BKIP Banka	Audat Pelituan	13	
14	Dekdy H	DPT DJR, KemKEU	Kasi	14	
15	Elk Sri Setorny	DPA, DIPA, kmdk	Palakern	15	
16	Angah Marhan	DPA - DPA - kmdk	Kol 1	16	
17	Leri Andrayani	DPA - DPA kmdk	Kasi	17	
18	Tany. Melawati	Sar Pol PP	ka tu	18	
19	H. Wawan	2. pil. PP	KASAT	19	
20	JERRY Y. G	Konvren ADB	Seperward.1	20	

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	SIGNATURE	
21	ARIS KURNIAWAN	Dapperai		21	Aris
22	ANISA	Bappeda		22	Anisa
23	Novani	Bappeda		23	Novani
24	OKI	P.100 Pa		24	Oki
25	Furfan	Biro Kemasyarakatan		25	Furfan
26	Alex Saputra	BPN Srag	Kakan.	26	Alex
27	DR. NOVIA ADRIANA	DIT. SUPAN DIT. SUPAN DIT. S.A.P. DIT. S.A.P.	KARE	27	Novia
28	Titis Gunung P.	DIT. S.A.P. DIT. S.A.P.	Staf	28	Titis
29	Agus Teguh	PKAS C3	Koordinator PKA	29	Agus
30	Scherlan	BSAK C3	PPK Perene.	30	Scherlan
31	M. Nuh. S	DMTH	Kasi	31	M. Nuh. S
32	Rahmali	Biro Hukum	Kabag	32	Rahmali
33	Abdul Kadir	Bpa		33	Abdul Kadir
34				34	
35	Scanesdo	Ind. PD	Polivocan	35	Scanesdo
36	M. NUR NIMZA	BDV	DIR	36	M. NUR NIMZA
37	MEMMI			37	MEMMI
38	DELA	APK TA		38	DELA
39	HERY YULIAN TO	SATPOL PP	KABID TIBUM	39	Hery Yulian To
40	Abdul Hafid	Hutbun	Kang. W.	40	Abdul Hafid

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	SIGNATURE	
41	OKKY D	MAPP1		41	Okky D
42	RUDI. SUMARHA	BWUSCS		42	Rudi Sumarha
43	HENDRA IRRAWAN	BWUSCS		43	Hendra Irwan
44	LUDI. M. GOSIK.			44	Ludi M. Gosik
45	Anchika W.			45	Anchika W.
46	Ramuan Wibowo	Kecamt.		46	Ramuan Wibowo
47				47	
48				48	

Bandung, May 7 -8 2014



ATTENDANCE LIST
PELATIHAN PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL
DALAM RANGKA PENGADAAN TANAH DAN PEMUKIMAN KEMBALI
UNTUK PROGRAM SUMBER DAYA AIR
 Puteri Gunung Hotel, Lembang
 7 - 8 May 2014



NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL/NO.HP	SIGNATURE
1	Bill Collins	ADDBTA	Tanah	0826-893-526	1
2	ASEP	DIC keptan		0812211807	2
3	M. Ridwan Sapriwo Hekem				3
4	Drs. H. MARCO SUCARNO, Hki	PIWAS KOTA BANDUNG	Bahubag keptan	0812211807	4
5	HENDRA	Sarpol pp jawa	SAKORUM	081220224214	5
6	Dwi Saptijana	BPN, Lembang	kelembesi	08159554175	6
7	Vudi Setionugroha	Dinas PPA Jabar	delaborasi	08180227363	7
8	Furkon	Dinas Dina	ahar Pelatren	08212694094	8
9	C. YUHA DARTAJA	-	-	0812297552	9
10	Jafar Sidik	PDAM DARA AIR	Kasubag RT	081220222403	10
11	Haryono	PPRM Tirta	Andang kandi Rody	0818219799	11
12	Haning M	ADIS	Sekretaris	08152900605	12
13	JEFFRY G	Konjutan ARIS	Sekretaris	0812964377	13
14	ARIS K	Pepener		08131039728	14
15	Rimul W	Kontributor ADIS	Capacity Dev. ppw	0811117107	15
16	Wamskayani	PPWS Citau	jabref	081320108900	16
17	Ir Aricani Ariyanti	BBWSC	Kasi Irigasi	0853240999	17
18	Jainal Abidin SST. AK	DIN PII - DIPA	Kasi	08567815893	18
19	ANAM RESDYA NIKORO, SE	DIPU - MOF	Staff	anongreke@moef.go.id	19
20	CHAMPIL SYAH, SE	DIPU - MOF	Staff	syahchamil@pau.go.id	20

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL/NO.HP	SIGNATURE
21	HENDRI SAHENDRA	BRN XI	KABUPATEN	data_hsy@pel...	21
22	ASEP KUNDANTO	BAPPENAS			22
23	Tirta S	-			23
24	Eti Sudriyati, ST	sdape kab Bdg	Palaksana	Gudang... Co. ID	24
25	Henny Damingsale	SE -	Sidang	hennydamingsale@...	25
26	ASEP MAMANTHUS	-	Kau Pamb.		26
27	Puguh Saktiono	PCMIL - Sawone	Emw Gpcc.	08164846687	27
28	Maksum Hidayat	-	Dep. TL		28
29	RUSTAMZI	-	Staff.	08112209062	29
30	URS SUNDANAN	BORAS	Medi for	081329424571	30
31	Delia H	Art TA		0811130471	31
32	Menny			021960496	32
33	T. Sultra	Bogor		0818077655	33
34	M. Denny Az	Bogor			34
35	OKKY SANJAN	MAGM		0816833819	35
36	Frieda Astrini	BAPPENAS			36
37	Ardhika		staff		37
38	Hilary		staff		38
39	Ludi M. GASK		staff		39
40					40

☐ Surabaya, May 20 -21 2014



ATTENDANCE LIST
PELATIHAN PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL
DALAM RANGKA PENGADAAN TANAH DAN PEMUKIMAN KEMBALI
UNTUK PROGRAM SUMBER DAYA AIR
 JW Marriott Hotel, Surabaya
 20 - 21 May 2014



NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL/NO.HP	SIGNATURE
1	Bill Collier	ADB TA	Technical Advisor	bill.collier@adb.org	1
2	Rimul Wibono	ADB TA	Capacity Bui. Sp. Transmigration		2
3	ZAKONIUS KANTAN	MASYARAKAT		085544127821	3
4	YOSUA ULIM	TONGKOH ADAT		082238952281	4
5	H. SITIUMARNO	Kemwil BPN PB	Kakanwil	082113005307	5
6	ANDRIS RIENAN	BPN MANTAP	KPU		6
7	DEHYA	ADB TA	Supervisor		7
8	LUDI M. GIBRE				8
9	Skamata	ARELA SBY			9
10	MUDJONO	ARELA SBY			10
11	SUDRA SAT AR	BPN KABUPATEN KASI		082397975555	11
12	AGUSTINUS MASRUCHA	MASJUKAN		085289538490	12
13	SEPTOR KAMAS	PERUMPERKUBH Kapsis		081148577	13
14	WICAKSONO	PLN Pempusat Managem Unit		0811342347	14
15	Selastri	Bappenas MB	Manajemen	0815322327009	15
16	BRADAT BOWO GUNTO	PLN JAWA VII	JUNIOR TEKNIK WTL	085640510938	16
17	TRUNAM TO	ULP XIV	DM KENC	08134072311	17
18	FREDRIK NONTIANG	ULP XIV	HK TANJAT	082146464646	18
19	Justisia P P	Kemwil BPN Jawa	Andris HIPT	081332828987	19
20	Tirta	Bappenas			20

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL/NO.HP	SIGNATURE
21	Menni P				21
22	OKNY	MAPP1		081683308	22
23	ARMADA NE	Bappeda M		armadane@gmail.com 0854 8225 008	23
24	Auliana Rachma	DWI Borneo		0854 8225 008	24
25	Andika				25
26	Subianto	Kab. Malang		subianto@malang.go.id 081534230099	26
27	Gian Ridwan	PLN VIP VII		gian.ridwan@gmail.com 0818261606	27
28	Risby Chrestiana	PLN VIP VII		risby.chrestiana@gmail.com 01574110525	28
29	SHINTA IKAWATI	PLN VIP VI		shintajbn@gmail.com 081330304447	29
30	Eni Hilda Bulu P	PLN VIP VI		enihildabulu@gmail.com 081355683450	30
31	Wismawati	PLN VIP VII		wismawati@gmail.com 081233449433	31
32	Heroy Zulkerwan	---		081272291812	32
33	MHD. ADIAN SYAH	---		081396411446	33
34	RICHAT	---		081282225370	34
35	Thomas	pol. pp			35
36	Adyong	DPI Bappenas		3526180	36
37	FEBRI	PJ PENKOTAM PRAB			37
38	TRIS	SATPOL KAR MALANG		081791776240	38
39	SIMAZYONO	Bappeda Prov. Jatim		085733679968	39
40	TANTO E	BPAI SIBUNDU		081233217030	40

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL/NO.HP	SIGNATURE
41	Fitria Leli N	PLN - Pusat	Staf Lingkungan	fitria_li@pln.co.id 0892260664062	41
42	FRANSISCA NURWA	EPN	Staf	0813584632035	42
43	Arti Susepto	DPU/CPJ Karya Prop Jember Kasri		081336726071	43
44	Krisna C	"	staf	081350656818	44
45	Sutowirjanto	BWASO Surabaya	Staf	0818082093	45
46	Eddy Sunigra	BPN	Kramby TV	081217910000	46
47	Achard fornal	BIM		083031063106	47
48	REWJO Gani	PLN UIP Sukoharjo		08114145322	48
49	Joko Cahyo	Direktur Prou		08552706309	49
50	Erny Maulana W	Direktur Jurn		08711211264	50
51	Luby & Estanti	Direktur Jurn		08562855930	51
52	Difa H	Asa TA		861150491	52
53	GATOT S	BWASO		085236435	53
54	Nani	PLN PUSK		237 08130109351	54
55	Ali Ruchi	BWASO		081249495255	55
56	REDJ RACHMA	PLN JATIM		08217771600	56
57	Selfiana Isie	Populasi PA	Kabud Amstel	085244716701	57
58	Kania Handayani	PLN Rant	Eng Lingkungan	08224482	58
59	DIETNO Susmanawati	BWAS Gembus	STAF BWIN	08132454555	59
60	Lya Irenikah	BWAS Brantas	STAF BWIN	08506656524	60

- Pontianak, June 10 -11 2014



ATTENDANCE LIST
PELATIHAN PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL
DALAM RANGKA PENGADAAN TANAH DAN PEMUKIMAN KEMBALI
UNTUK PROGRAM SUMBER DAYA AIR & ENERGI
 Aston Hotel, Pontianak
 10 - 11 June 2014



NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL/NO.HP	SIGNATURE
1	Ir. I. Wayan S, MM	PLN	Manajer		1
2	Adi Satrio	Comptech	Pt. Vark	08194525740	2
3	FRANZO KOSUDA	PU. PK	KAMI MANE.	08152001988	3
4	KAZALI RACHMAN	DAU UIR	Manajer	0815209895	4
5	Abrivanti	PLN UIR	KETUA	0815209895	5
6	SUTENO, SE	PLN UIR	Manajer	0815209895	6
7	Rani S. Tulant	PLN UIR	Manajer	0815209895	7
8	Seger	RN UIR	MURK	0815209895	8
9	MARYUNI M.G	SATPOL PP	STAF	0815209895	9
10	Iq. Setya Rudi	W. BPKP	Asisten	rudi.niyana@yahoo.com	10
11	Evelin Chissa	PLN UIR	S.O. Adm	0815209895	11
12	Konika Wura W	PLN UIR	SO Adm	0815209895	12
13	M. Saiful Roudhoni	PLN UIR	S.E. Telem	0815209895	13
14	Devi Dwi Hastuti	PLN UIR	MR. HKP	0815209895	14
15	Yulius Wipi	RN UIR	Manajer	0815209895	15
16	Meni		STAF		16
17	Versa	ADB	Konstantin	0811194256	17
18	SUKAISWA H	Sejarah	Manajer	0815209895	18
19	SPALIG	Sejarah	KAGI PPS	0815209895	19
20	Gunawan NMS	Pusat	Manajer	08212421142	20

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL/NO.HP	SIGNATURE
21	ALI SHAH RIZAL	BAKREDA KOTA MATARAM	KASUBID PENGURUSAN BUMAH, SDA ALUMINUM HONGKONG	08123202899	21
22	Fitria Leli	PLN - PST	Staf Listrik		22
23	Erlan Febriandani	PLN - UPKARAWANG	DUNIAK KAWASAN T. SIGIT	08123202899	23
24	Hendri C. Prasetyo	PLN - UPKARAWANG	St. T. Sigit	08123202899	24
25	Abdi' Gulmezzaki	Dirjen Listrik	Kepala Divisi	08123202899	25
26	A. Manaf	Biro Hukum Kantor Pusat	Konsep Bank Kantor Pusat	08123202899	26
27	Pda	ADB TA		08113202899	27
28	Rapaga Zebua	UPIX	KE WAWI, PENGURUSAN	081541131	28
29	Dwi Erlanto	UPIX 1	KO Admin	08123202899	29
30	Eka Schawati	Kepolisian	Jakarta	08123202899	30
31	Bun Mawardi	ADB CIP	consultant	08123202899	31
32	Ricky Novian	2157666 PLN	KORPUS	08123202899	32
33	Rimun W	Konsep ADB	Konsep	08123202899	33
34	Sundidoh	Bakredera PUB	PLN KAWASAN WAWI	0815202899	34
35	Nuryaf Rullanda	Bakredera	PENGURUSAN BUMAH	08123202899	35
36	Leo Latuama	Kawasan Sigit	KAW PTP	08123202899	36
37	Noor Rahmania	PLN - PST	STAF PENCO	08123202899	37
38	Yusuf S	Dirjen Listrik	Fuzulid	08123202899	38
39	Arboul M	UPKARAWANG	UPKARAWANG	08123202899	39
40	Sutono	PUB		08123202899	40

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL/NO.HP	SIGNATURE
41	Syaiful Anwar	ADB II	Ekonomi	Syaiful Anwar	41
42	JEFFRY ANWAR	ADB II	Staff	Jeffry Anwar	42
43	Nanning M	ADB	Supervisor	Nanning M	43
44	Tirta S	Bappenas		Tirta S	44
45	Donny Ansh	Bappenas	Analisis	Donny Ansh	45
46	Arthika		Staff	Arthika	46
47	Supriatna	Kontribusi	Staff	Supriatna	47
48	Arkesana Gadula	India	ADB Consultant	Arkesana Gadula	48
49	Rena Mawardi	BPN RI	Kabid PUII	Rena Mawardi	49
50	OKky D	MARDI		OKky D	50
51	Mahir Takar	AMAN	Staff Kuesioner	Mahir Takar	51
52	Ariani	Pontianak	Staff	Ariani	52
53	Paisal W	Pontianak	Staff	Paisal W	53
54	Bill Galia	ADB	TL	Bill Galia	54
55					55
56					56
57					57
58					58
59					59
60					60
61	Mahir Takar	AMAN	Staff Kuesioner	Mahir Takar	61
62	M. NOOR MAZURI			M. NOOR MAZURI	62
63	Adjeng	Bappenas		Adjeng	63
64	M. Donny Adan		Dirutin	M. Donny Adan	64
65					65
66					66

□ Jakarta, June 18 -19 2014



ATTENDANCE LIST
TRAINING OF TRAINERS PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL
DALAM RANGKA PENGADAAN TANAH DAN PEMUKIMAN KEMBALI
UNTUK PROGRAM SUMBER DAYA AIR & ENERGI
 Jakarta, 18 - 19 June 2014



NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL/NO.HP	SIGNATURE
1	HENDRA UTAM A	KEMEN. PU	PERENCANA TEKNIK	hendra.uta@ gmail.com	1
2	GUNTO NARADANI	KEMEN. PU Ditjen SDN	Staff	gunto.naradani@ kemendagri.go.id	2
3	Muhammad				3
4	B. I. C. Collins	ASBTA	TL	bcollins@ asbta.org	4
5	REFFY LG	ADB IDN	Restroom	reffylg@ adb.org	5
6	SARI WIDYAN	ADB IDN	Supervisor of logistics	sari.widyan@ adb.org	6
7	Nanng	ADB	Supervisor of logistics	nanng@ adb.org	7
8	Amelia Sibel	For Inance	Penyusunan	ameliasibel@ gmail.com	8
9	Srie Mulyasari	PER 08	Restroom	sriemulyasari@ per08.go.id	9
10	Rennan Wibowo	ADB IDN	Capacity Dev.	rennan@ adb.org	10
11	Sri Mulyasari	PER 08	Staff	sriemulyasari@ per08.go.id	11
12	Siti H	ADB IDN		siti@ adb.org	12
13	Nani. S	Indokor. 1	Staff	nani@ indokor1.go.id	13
14	R. Legia	Indokor. 1	Staff	legia@ indokor1.go.id	14
15	Fabrian	BWS Maluku	Kon	fabrian@ bws.maluku.go.id	15
16	Dany	BWS Maluku	PPK	dany@ bws.maluku.go.id	16
17	Tirta Sutedjo	Bappenas		tirta@ bappenas.go.id	17
18	Tpi Wiyanto	KEMEN. PU	KS	tpi@ kemendagri.go.id	18
19	Raffli Noor	Bappenas	Staff TRP	raffli.noor@ bappenas.go.id	19
20	Zuhendra. A	Unit. Pengawasan	Monitoring	zuhendra@ unitpengawasan.go.id	20

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL/NO.HP	SIGNATURE
21	Fahriyah Rusdita A	Univ Semarang		Fahriyah.Rusdita@univ-semarang.ac.id	21
22	Virga Praga Purca	Univ Semarang		Virga.Praga.Purca@univ-semarang.ac.id	22
23	Tri Handayani	Universitas Jember		Trihandayani@univ-jember.ac.id	23
24	Muhammad Rizki	EGROTER BESAR		Muhammad.rizki@egroter.com	24
25	Dini Septiyaningrum	Bpk. Bangun	Manajemen	081575514125	25
26	ALI SYAH RIZAL	Indonesian Institute of Technology		alizurika@gmail.com 081207282899	26
27	LEO LATUMENAN	KANAL BPN	KASI PTP	085250993700	27
28	Brian Satrio P	Indonesian Institute of Technology		081310026151	28
29	Andhika				29
30	Rafiq Zebur	PLN UP X		0811541151	30
31	Dedy Sudo Wibisono	Bank Syariah Mandiri	Staf	08162157889	31
32	Awang Rachman	Bank Syariah Mandiri	Staf	08028226405	32
33	Yogi Pramono	PPKS seprok PP BPN Jember	PPKS	08170788713	33
34	Hendon	Sampul PPT	PPK	081320291241	34
35	Heru Widjanto	AEB TA	TA	08381012205	35
36	Daniel Anon Gusman	Univ Semarang		08966151064	36
37	Edi Sugih	Univ Semarang		085222592168	37
38	Makhsun	PCMM	Cons	0811230207	38
39	RUDI S	REKUSCS	PPK	082193052103	39
40	Mahir Pratiwi	ANAS	Staf	08111103258 mahir.pratiwi@gmail.com	40

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL/NO.HP	SIGNATURE
41	Puguh S	PCMU - Korus	Env. Spec	puguh.sakti@gmail.com	41
42	Igham Khalid	TRG BAPPAS	Staf	alikh.khalid@yahoo.com	42
43	HARI SETIARSA	BPPAS BANGG			43
44	SAPRO HERNI	BUS.MTI	PTAMMT	081237051201	44
45	KURNIA RAMA	BPPN RE		081316017372	45
46	HERDIANDHANA	BPPN RI	KARANTASANA	081071153158	46
47	Johan Fauzi	---	STAF	07778654418	47
48	Nisza Niromah	Religion SPA	Kabid BPPS	Niromah62@gmail.com	48
49	Aspi. M.	Chandrasekara		08965086099	49
50	Rion Komita	BPPS cind	Kabid PISA	0817432316	50
51	Mulya D.H	BPPS Cind	Kaly TV	08522343121	51
52	Djarob. S.P	KESDM	STAF	08787895013	52
53	P. RINDANG P.	BPPS SO	STAF	08132883393	53
54	HARYONO UMAN	BPPN ANTA	Kabid RIA	0810202517	54
55	Subrisno	SICA	P. O	Suharno.in.official@gmail.com 081161915201	55
56	Uman	JICA	PO	081084389	56
57	Sudarto	Dit. Angin SA	Staf	08133241448	57
58	Astuti	PLN		081196956643	58
59	BASTARI	BPPAS PU	Kabis Selaman	08120170755	59
60	Denny Asda	BPPAS			60

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL/NO.HP	SIGNATURE
61	OKKI	MAPPIN			61
62	Eric Quenier	A.D.B			62
63	A-Safik	MCA-Indonesia		0810759452	63
64	ASKH HADIANI	BAPPAS		0821774009	64
65	NOOR Rohmania	PLN		08129081013	65
66	Setia Adjeng E	BAPPAS			66
67	IKE		STAF		67
68					68

